30.24 — 17793

AMERICANS DRIVE AHEAD ON ROAD TO PARIS; FLEET BLASTS JAPS 600 MILES FROM TOKYO

Yankees Wheeling Eastward

Great New Arc of Unchecked Assault Bulging Into Interior of France.

MAYENNE RIVER LINE VAULTED

Tanks Roar Toward Le Mans After Taking Laval and Other Points —Plunge to St. Nazaire.

By James M. Long

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Monday, Aug. 7 (AP)—American armor and infantry, having overrun the Brittany peninsula, roared eastward toward Paris today in a full-force attack which captured the towns of Mayenne, Laval and Chateau Gontier, 180 miles inland from the embattled peninsular port of Brest.

NIGHT

On The Timetable

The great new arc of the unchecked assault was bulging into the interior of France a full 50 miles west of Rennes and within 140 miles of Paris at a speed which, a spokesman said, had brought the invasion virtually up to its timetable after seven weeks of hard slogging during vile weather in Normandy.

The line of the American advance ran from Barentan through Mayenne and towns along and across the Mayenne River to within 25 miles of Angers, which is 75 miles up the Loire River.

Swift capture of the towns was being consolidated by infantry which sped up in trucks as fast as the armored spearheads shot forward.

The whole American grip on and around the sliced-off Brittany peninsula was regarded as firm.

Fighting In Brest

The Americans were fighting their way in the outlying streets of Brest, where on the approaches of by-passed St. Malo, they had dug into the last crusts of resistance at the suburbs of Lorient and St. Nazaire, and were thrusting down the last 15 miles toward Nantes for the cleanup of those five most important ports of Brittany.

The Germans were believed to be putting up desperate backs-to-the-sea resistance at those points if nowhere else in the peninsula. Their first attempt at a miniature "Dunkerque" flight by sea was smashed when the British and Canadian warships sank all seven ships of one German convoy attempting to flee from St. Nazaire and shelled a second convoy back into the isolated port.

Americans Complete Mop-Up

The Americans completed the mop-up of La Glacilly, eight miles north of Redon and 34 miles north of St. Nazaire, captured Gourin, 44 miles southeast of Brest; crushed fierce German resistance south of the St. Sever forest by capturing St. Michel de Montjoi on their left flank in Normandy, and enveloped Ambriers de Grand, three and one-half miles north of Mayenne, in broadening their eastward salient.

The British and Canadians advanced generaly along their front in Normandy between the fire and Aunay rivers, capturing St. Jean Le Blanc and crossing the Orne above Thury Harcourt and broadening their hold southward about two miles from Vassy.

The Americans alone counted their total bag of prisoners since the June 6 invasion at about 84,000, of which 12,000 have been taken since the offensive began July 25.

Veer Toward Paris

Four U. S. spearheads veered inland toward Paris. Two pounded on from Mayenne and Laval, 50 and 42 miles east of Rennes, and another seized Chateau-Gontier, 17 miles below Laval and only 24 miles north of the great communications center of Angers. Still another spearhead battled ahead in the Domfront sector 20 miles above Mayenne and east of Avcranches.

One of General Montgomery's senior staff officers asserted 13 German divisions already have been "thoroughly eliminated" in France, wiht 22 now opposing the Americans and British. He declared the U. S. breakthrough had shaken and demoralized the Germans, and predicted "the next two or three weeks may be the most critical of any time of the war for Germany."

The Germans, he said, may be forced to withdraw inside Germany for a last hope stand.

Vannes, center of French Maquis resistance in Brittany, Vitre and Pontivy fell in the mop-up of the peninsula swallowed in less than a week of lightning advances.

British-Canadian assaults meanwhile rolled the German eastern flank back below Caen, hitting to or beyond the Orne river along a creaking 25-mile hinge of enemy front.

Bradley Rivals Russians

The speed with which Lt.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley spurred inland from the victory of Breton peninsula rivalled the swiftest gains of the Russian breakthrough, and apparently left the Germans with no chance for a stand short of Le Mans and Alencon, 30 to 40 miles farther east and within 100 miles of the French capital.

Battlefront dispatches disclosing capture of the textile town of Laval, and Mayenne, 17 miles farther northeast, put advanced U. S. forces across the north-south Mayenne river line. A German broadcast said the Americans were still pressing on east and southeast.

The maintained advice of 20 to 25 miles in some 24 hours indicated no real defense line had yet been encountered.

Inside the big Breton peninsula, the task was principally a mop-up.

There was no official word from the French naval base of Brest since U. S. forward forces fought into the city Saturday night, but it was believed the fiercest struggle of the peninsula was developing there, with the Nazis fighting street by street to cover demolition efforts.

Peninsula Cut In Two Places

The peninsula was cut at two places—at the mouth of the Loire between the great river port of Nantes and France's big shipbuilding center of St. Nazaire, and at Vannes, midway between St. Nazaire and the U-boat pen port of Lorient.

American armor was believed already gunning into the outlying streets of St. Nazaire and Lorient. Resistance appeared moderate.

The Americans last were reported within 15 miles of Nantes, but the situation there was not clear. Although the town lies mostly on the north bank of the Loire, it was regarded as certain that the Germans would do their utmost to keep it if they have any hope of holding on to the Loire river line.

The hour was striking for whatever stand Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz can put up to hold southern France—The Loire marked the boundary between that German general's zone and the area defended by bomb-shocked Marshal Erwin Rommel.

Meet Varying Resistance

In general, the Americans were described as encountering "varying but mostly passive resistance" such as blown bridges, hastily-laid minefields, and some snipers.

Aside from the street fight at port towns, the only pockets of resistance in strength being cleaned up were near Dinan and at Chateauneuf DIlle Et Vilaine (all one town) on the causeway road to the island port of by-passed St. Malo. German strength at St. Malo on the North Breton coast was estimated at 2,000 to 3,000 men.

Between Mortain, east of Avranches, and Vire, southwest of Caen, the Germans were putting up one of the strongest fights along the whole 200-mile front in an attempt to keep a flanking position on the north side of the American wedges shoved toward Paris.

But even this was cracking under relentless pressure. U. S. troops reduced the Nazi stronghold of St. Pois and drove into Cherence Roussel just to the north. They seized Lapillerie two miles west of long-contested Vire, and advanced armor penetrated into Vire.

A front dispatch said forward elements had crossed the Vire-Champs-Du-Boult road, with a sharp fight developing around the latter village.

British-Canadians Slug Away

British-Canadian troops were slugging away at the Nazis' last firm front, the "Norman Switzerland," below Caen, and even it had been drawn back to positions of improvised defense.

British Tommies cleaned up little Montchamp between Vire and Aunay, and pressed east of Aunay, broadening their grip along the Orne. They now hold almost all of the west bank of the Orne from the coast inland to Thury Harcourt, 14 miles southwest of Caen.

Canadian forces hacked away into the important Cross-Orne salient southeast of Caen. In a mile advance, they captured May-Sur-Orne and carried the fight again into the streets of Tilly-La-Campagne. The line they were assaulting was perhaps the strongest and most stubborn of the entire front.

The battle in France was carried forward at least through the first half of Sunday with little or no air support, for clouds limited visibility to 600 feet.

Rennes airdrome—one of the best in all France and certainly the most important captured so far—was taken by Americans so quickly that the enemy had little time for demolition, it was disclosed. Half-packed suitcases were found in officers' barracks.

Gen. Hays Commands Second Division

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 6 (AP)—Brig. Gen. George R. Hays, 52, is the artillery commander of the American Second Infantry Division now fighting in France, Supreme Headquarters announced today.

The China-born general won the Congressional Medal of Honor in the last war when seven horses were killed under him as he directed fire in the Champagne-Marne defensive battle in July, 1918.

NIGHT

The holder of many other medals, he attended Oklahoma A. and M. College, was professor of military science at Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., and with the CCC at Fort Hoyle, Md. He has seen much Washington duty.

British General Says Disaster Faces Germans on French Front

Sees Next 3 Weeks Most Critical for Enemy, Losing in Every Sector; 13 Nazi Divisions Already 'Thoroughly Eliminated' in West

By The Associated Press

KILLED

AT THE BRITISH FRONT IN NORMANDY, Aug. 6.—Thirteen German divisions already have been "thoroughly eliminated" in France, a British general declared tonight, and "the next two or three weeks may be the most critical of any time of the war for Germany."

This officer, painting a picture of shattered hopes for Germany, said about twenty-two Nazi divisions now are facing the British and American armies in France.

"It does look as if Germany is going to be faced with tremendous disasters in many places, and there are terrible times ahead of them," he said.

NIGHT

The officer, one of General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's senior staff officers, hailed the "tremendous victory of the American army" in sweeping down from Cherbourg across Brittany, and said: "I cannot see the Germans holding a Siegfried line on the west with the Russians pounding against them on the east. I don't think it possible for Germany to hold out under those circumstances."

He said that if Adolf Hitler pulled his armies back inside fortress Germany, abandoning the idea of a fortress Europe, Allied bombers with fighter protection virtually could flatten the Reich.

Commenting on the present phase of the campaign, the general said: "It is very difficult to see how the Germans can stay here and fight with any hope of success. The extremely exhilarating display by the Americans has badly shaken and demoralized the German 7th Army."

The German high command, he said, still is trying to move up reinforcements to plug the breaches in Normandy and Brittany and "they are getting here somehow, on bicycles or flat feet"—but too late. The blow has been struck and

the "enemy now is merely reacting to an extremely difficult situation."

The German forces are split about even against the American and British fronts, with eleven divisions in each sector, he said, although the greatest weight of enemy armor still is massed against the British around the vital Caen hinge.

The staff officer gave this up-to-the-minute summary of the war situation in the European theater:

BRITTANY—"The Germans are pulling back into the fortress ports in the Brest peninsula. They may attempt to rescue some of these ports in a drive up from the south if they have any strength left there, but they already are preparing demolitions and have carried out demolitions in some of these ports.

"It will be a tremendous prize for us and completely upset German naval strategy if we take the Brittany ports, particularly since there are masses of German U-boats there."

Prisoner Bag Large

PRISONERS—"The Americans have captured nearly 30,000 Germans in the latest offensive for a total of approximately 84,000; the British have taken about 15,000 since D Day.

RUSSIAN FRONT—"The immediate Russian threat to German territory, with German divisions sealed off in the Baltic states, is bound to have a tremendous effect. The Russians have made enormous inroads on dwindling German man power."

ITALIAN FRONT—"It is difficult to see how the Germans can stand and fight on the Gothic line with the forces at their disposal."

FRENCH MAQUIS—"The results have been astonishing on the 'resistance front.' The French patriots have inflicted great damage, casualties and worry on the enemy. Every Frenchman these days seems to have a gun or knife in his hand."

POLITICAL—"We expect good news from Finland very shortly. The Finns apparently have decided the game is not worth the gamble. Turkey's new policy also is helpful."

ECONOMIC FRONT—"From the evidence we are getting, it cannot be ignored that Germany is confronted by a critical oil shortage. Tremendous damage has been done to German-controlled oil fields and we know that units of the German Army have had to be left behind because they can't get the oil to move. German equipment generally still is good, but they are short of tanks and lately German armored divisions have been reduced from 190 tanks to 150."

AIR—"Every fine day at least 1,000 Allied heavy bombers hit Germany. That would have been big headline news six months ago, but now in the welter of other events it is sometimes overlooked. We must not forget that in weighing the effect on Germany as a whole."

INSIDE GERMANY—"The plot and purge in Hitler's hierarchy shows a definite trend. The German people are becoming more and more lukewarm to the Nazi party. It is a question whether Himmler can tighten the home front any more and if the rope will stand the strain."

GERMAN PLANS—"Until a very short time ago, there always was the fear that the Germans could drive a spearhead to our beaches and play merry hell. Now that fear has vanished."

Supplies Built Up

The military spokesman said it had been vital to build up enormous supplies on the beachhead to enable the Allied armies to exploit the gains when the big push came.

"So," he continued, "the earlier stages of the campaign were slower than one had hoped but perhaps we shall profit by going quicker than expected in the later phases."

General Montgomery, he said, stuck to his guns despite public impatience declaring "let the plan go along as it is and then we shall get along."

The spokesman said German armies were becoming less and less mobile through the lack of transport and the lack of fuel.

ALLIES CONVERT INVASION BEACH INTO HUGE PORT

JAMESON?

INVASION BEACH, France Aug. 6.—(AP) In two months thi sandy resort beach where the firs invasion blood was shed has been converted into one of the world's greatest ports—capable of handling a bigger daily tonnage than the port of New York.

The roar of guns has been replaced by the rumbling and grinding of hundreds of trucks, tractors and cranes. It has more the appearance of a big construction job than anything else. It is not like any harbor you ever saw. There are no big buildings, docks or piers. It is just a beach half a mile wide when the tide is out that has been turned into one of the main lifelines of the American army in France.

Supplies are being fed over it to the army through a network of new roads engineers have cut right through picturesque cliffs and the concrete wall that Hitler boasted was impregnable. They link with main inland highways. Trucks haul the freight directly to supply dumps in the rear eliminating storing and congestion on the beach.

The war now seems remote and far away—except for a concentration of anti-aircraft batteries that guards the beach against an occasional nuisance raider at night — but there is evidence of the bloody battle that raged here June 6, 7 and 8, in the battered Nazi gun emplacements, rows of wrecked houses and a dust-coated signs marking the site of the first American landings in this war in France.

Both water and land traffic is controlled from towers similar to those used at airports to direct plane traffic. The work goes on 24 hours a day. During darkness communications are maintained over walkie-talkies.

Big freighters unload their cargo into ducks, landing craft and barges. The crows nest is constructed on top of the concrete foundation of a German 88 mm. gun.

Nazi 'Little Dunkirk' Ends In Disaster

German Ships Attempting Escape From Brittany Sunk By British.

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Germans' first attempt at a "Little Dunkerque" escape from Brittany ended in disaster today under the blazing guns of British and Canadian warships which sank one seven-ship convoy and shelled another back into a death trap at the port of St. Nazaire.

West Of St. Nazaire

One convoy was intercepted west of St. Nazaire as it steamed southward, possibly for Bordeaux, the only good Atlantic port remaining to the enemy now that Brittany is caught in a trap of U. S. steel.

Not one of the seven ships of the convoy and escort, apparently evacuating key personnel from the battered Brittany garrison, escaped during a fierce engagement in which the attacking patrol force suffered some casualties, a communique from the Admiralty announced.

Later the prowling warships, consisting of one British cruiser and two British and two Canadian destroyers, caught a second convoy of undetermined size and forced it back into St. Nazaire, once a haven for U-boats but now attacked by U. S. armor.

The German account said bombers participated in the attacks, admitted its convoys suffered some damage, but denied there were any ship losses.

Nazi U-boats Crippled By Fall of Brittany

Naval Officers Predict Loss of Submarine Pens to Prevent Germans From Ever Again Using Submarines to Strike Effectively.

By John A. Moroso III

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The fall of Brittany with its U-boat nests of Brest, Lorient and St. Nazaire will cripple enemy submarines so badly they never again will be able to strike efficiently and in great strength, naval officers predicted today.

Must Use Distant Bases

Packs of U-boats now at sea must return to more distant bases for refueling and rearming, naval officers jubilantly declared, and many Allied planes and ships now patroling the Atlantic life lines will be released for other tasks.

The value of the harbors themselves is immense. In the first World War Brest was the port most used by the Americans in pouring troops and supplies into France.

As at Cherbourg, the Americans expect to find Brest, Lorient, St. Nazaire and the river port of Nantes badly wrecked, but the Allies have made plans well in advance to get them back into use quickly.

U-boats in these ports are expected to get a severe mauling as they try to escape, and it is safe to assume some already have been destroyed. A heavy air raid preceded the American entry into Brest yesterday, with 100 RAF four-engined bombers throwing down six-ton factory busters in an effort to block the U-boat exits.

Moonlight Will Help

Bright moonlight and detection instruments are expected to reveal positions and aid Allied ships and planes in attacks.

The German radio said one violent attack took place this afternoon when Allied bombers and destroyers punched repeatedly at a German convoy south of Brittany. The Germans admitted suffering some damage, but declared that because of "clever maneuvers" on the part of the Nazi skippers there were no ship losses. The Germans claimed several hits on Allied destroyers.

The Germans' major remaining French Atlantic base is Bordeaux, 190 miles southeast of St. Nazaire.

Not only will its submarine facilities be overtaxed, but German supplies must be brought over uncertain transportation routes already badly disrupted by Allied bombs and French resistance forces.

Operational Efficiency Reduced

One officer, while warning that the U-boat was not yet whipped, said that their operational efficiency had been greatly reduced.

He emphasized that the fall of Brittany also would sharply curtail the E-boats. Those swift little craft based on the Breton Peninsula now must go hunting for a home far south of the battle area, although their comrades in northern French ports remain a menace to channel shipping.

Brittany's ports will provide the Allies with repair bases for all types of ships. Brest was a great French naval base, with huge repairing and shipbuilding facilities.

Allied air forces also will gain more than a dozen good bases.

Scores of Allied planes now sweping the Bay of Biscay area 24 hours daily in a search for U-boat packs will operate elsewhere as the situation improves.

Better Port Facilities

Shipping experts hailed the capture of Brittany's harbors because gales in the future may forbid Allied use of the beachheads, and Cherbourg is not large enough to handle the flood of troops and supplies waiting to pour into France.

It was because of these ports that the Germans were able to increase the tempo of the battle of the Atlantic.

Now the battle of the Atlantic seems to be nearing an end.

Bretons Rallied Against Nazis

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP).—Radio France, at Algiers, called today on all workers and civilians in Brittany to join the French Forces of the Interior in small groups or to sabotage German installations pending the arrival of Allied troops. The broadcast declared: "The time for a national uprising is close at hand."

Pace in Brittany Likened To Speed of Red Army

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 6—The speed of the Americans in cutting off Brittany in a single week was believed today to have equaled the fastest Red Army gains in any seven days since Stalingrad.

From the offensive's start on July 25 along the St. Lô-Périers road, the Americans covered the thirty-one miles to Avranches by July 31, averaging five miles a day. Then the pace rocketed to an average of thirty miles a day from the Avranches breakthrough on Aug. 1 to reach Brest, 150 miles away, fifteen miles a day south from Avranches to the Loire River and at least seven and a half miles daily in spreading out southeast to Mayenne, Laval and Châteaugontier.

British gains in the past week averaged about two miles daily against much stiffer resistance.

NAZI COMMANDER KILLED

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—(AP) The Nazi DNB agency broadcast today that Maj. Gen Rudolf Stegman, 50, a German commander on the Western European front, had been killed in action. The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, did not disclose how or where Stegman died.

Germans Claim Hits on Ships

The German radio said last night that, on Thursday morning in the Bay of the Seine, human torpedoes had scored twenty-one hits on Allied ships and that one that sank was a British cruiser of the Fiji class, The Associated Press reported. During the attack, the Allies lost 3,400 men and 400 tanks, the Germans said without claiming any specific number of ships sunk.

Soviet Papers Play Up Tidings From France

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (AP).—Moscow today hailed the American break-through in France as the best foreign news in weeks, and newspapers published detailed accounts of the advancements together with the maps.

Such action in the west, along with the same kind of operations by the Russian armies in the east, is the quickest way of bringing the war to a close, it was asserted here.

SOMERVELL SAYS BATTLE FOR FRANCE NEAR END

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 — (AP) Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell said tonight that "the battle in France tonight can well be the last round."

The commanding general of the Army Service Forces cautioned, however, that to prevent the Nazis from getting their second wind and starting to trade punches again there must be increased production of the "brass knuckles with which to finish off the job."

"Those brass knuckles," he said in an address prepared for delivery over CBS, "are trucks to haul troops forward, big guns and shells for big guns, tires for our planes and trucks, bombs to drop on the freightened enemy. The shortage in each of these items is serious."

30.24 — 1795

30 Other Surface Craft Hit

American War ships And Planes Destroy Town in Bold Stroke.

ATTACK ISLAND GUARDING TOKYO

First Assault of Its Kind So Near Jap Capital—Convoy Also Wiped Out.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 6 (AP)—American warships and planes have wiped out one Japanese town, sunk 11 ships and hit 30 other surface craft in their boldest strike at enemy islands guarding the southern approaches to Tokyo, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Warships shelled Chichi island in the Bonin group, about 600 miles from Tokyo. Never before have U. S. naval surface units attacked ground installations so close to Japan's capital.

Town Destroyed

"Omura town on Chichi Jima (Island) was destroyed," Nimitz's communique said. Omura is on the northern shore of Port Lloyd, Chichi's best harbor.

Four other island in the Bonin and Kazan (volcano) groups were attacked. Thirteen Japanese planes were destroyed.

Biggest bag of the two-day raid last Thursday and Friday (U. S. time) was a Japanese convoy which was virtually wiped out.

The 11 ships sunk included five destroyers or destroyer escorts, five cargo ships and one oiler. Two smaller craft and several barges

Vessels Left in Flames

also were sunk.

A light cruiser and five smaller vessels were left in flames and possibly sunk.

Damaged craft included two escort vessels, one large freighter hit on two successive days, three landing ships, and 18 small vessels including five barges. Two of the barges carried troops.

The attack cost the fast carrier forces 16 planes and 19 American airmen. All of the U. S. planes were brought down by anti-aircraft fire.

Six Japanese planes were shot down in air battles over Iwo island in the Kazan group, 150 miles south of the Bonins. Six others were destroyed on the ground at Iwo and one at Chichi.

No Attempt To Replace Former Losses

The small number of defensive planes indicated that the Japanese have made no attempt to replace their heavy air losses from the six previous American land and air strikes at the two strategic island groups, now within range of bombers based in the southern Marianas islands.

Since fast carrier forces first struck at the Bonins and Kazan islands June 14, they have destroyed 280 Japanese planes, sunk 27 ships, and probably sunk or damaged 80 other vessels, excluding barges. Forty-one U. S. planes have been lost.

In the newest strike, first reported by Tokyo radio last Friday, air fields and ground installations were raided on Chichi, Haha, Muko, and Ane (Ani) islands in the Bonins and Iwo in the Kazan group.

Continuing their steady progress northward, American forces on Guam destroyed several strong Japanese defensive positions and captured two towns yesterday, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific commander, announced today.

The Yanks now control three quarters of the island, the communique said. Fighters of Lye Marine Aircraft Wing are operating from captured Ocote airdrome.

On the west flank, the Americans advanced more than two miles and occupied the towns of Ukudu and Liguan, approximately five miles northeastward of Agana. The Marines have pushed almost to Haputo Point.

The communique reported "no substantial change" on the east flank where American positions are near Lumuna Point.

Nimitz also announced Army and Navy aerial strikes against bypassed Marshall Islands, and against Wake and Ponape.

NIGHT

AUG 7 1944

Severe Blow To Germany

Fall of Drohobycz Further Curtails Enemy's Dwindling Air Supply.

AUG 7 1944

NEW RED ARMY IN THE FIELD

Eleven Now Hitting Nazi Hordes on 1,200-mile Front—Strike Out For Memel.

NIGHT

By W. W. Hercher

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 7 (AP)—An eleventh powerful Soviet Army, joining Russia's gigantic summer offensive, struck a heavy blow at Germany's shrinking fuel supplies yesterday by capturing Drohobycz, pre-war Poland's largest oil center and a citadel guarding the invasion routes through the Carpathian passes to Czechoslovakia.

More of Enemy Trapped

Other Soviet forces striking toward Krakow, last big bastion before Germany itself, appeared to have trapped another segment of enemy troops in the San-Vistula river triangle, and on the bitterly-contested front opposite German East Prussia the Russians smashed eight miles through Nazi lines beyond the Dubissa river.

Premier-Marshal Joseph Stalin in an order of the day announced the sucessful storming of Drohobycz by the Fourth Ukraine Army led by Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov, co-commander of Sevastopol's defenses in 1941-42 German siege.

Drohobycz is in the part of Galicia annexed by Russia in the 1939 portion of Poland, and was the target of American [illegible] bombers last June 27.

Eleven Armies in Field Now

Petrov's emergence on the eastern front with another army raised to 11 the number of Soviet armies now attacking the enemy on a winding 1,200-mile front from Finland to the Carpathian mountains. Other Soviet armies, perhaps headed by Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin and Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky, still have not been thrown into action. These may yet strike southwestward from their positions inside Romania to the rich Ploesti oil fields.

German broadcasts last night for the second time in a week told of Nazi air attacks on the big Black Sea port of Odessa, suggesting that Russian ships might be gathering there for a strike at Romania.

Reds Force River

Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian army, attacking northwest of Kaunas, forced the Dubissa River in the Airogola sector and captured 30 localities beyond the river on a 12-mile front. Among these were Rozaiciai, eight miles west of the Dubissa and 58 miles northeast of the East Prussian rail city of Tilsit.

This Russian force was striking above the Niemen River in an apparent drive toward Tilsit and the Baltic seaport of Memel in another effort to split up German army groupings along the sea.

South of the Niemen River the Russians were drawn up from five to 25 miles from the East Prussian border, and admittedly were meeting terrific resistance from fresh German troops rushed to the border zone. Thousands of Russian planes still were hammering targets inside East Prussia, and Soviet artillery was hurling shells into that German province. Berlin itself acknowledged pressure areas at several points along a 70 mile front from Augustow, below the invaded Suwalki triangle part of East Prussia, to the Niemen River.

Many Sorties Against E. Prussia

Moscow dispatches said Red Airmen under Cherniakhovsky's aerial chieftain, 33-year-old Col. Gen. Timofey Kruikin, had flown 2,500 sorties against East Prussian targets in the past three days.

Russian troops erected signposts near the positions, showing the dwindling mileage to the border, and wrote underneath "onward, comrades." Cherniakhovsky, in his order to his artillery generals said: "Fire on the enemy's den."

But these same Russian front dispatches admitted the Germans were fighting more savagely now that their homeland was threatened.

The midnight Soviet communique said "steady reinforcements" were arriving in the Virballis secondly several miles from East Prussian, where Russian troops were on the main Kaunas-Konigsberg road. One new Nazi division hurled into battle was identified as the "East Prussia Grenadiers" which Moscow said had just arrived from central Germany.

German Stubbornness

German stubbornness also was apparent in the raging battles east of Warsaw, Polish capital whose fall to the Russians would perhaps be one of the most decisive blows of the war. Moscow's daily communique did not even mention this sector. The German High Comman communique, however, claimed that the Third Soviet Tank Corps had been trapped and wiped out after several days of fierce fighting in which the Russians were said to have lost 192 tanks and suffered severe casualties.

Inside besieged Warsaw Polish underground forces still were fighting, according to a message released here by the Polish government. Although suffering a lack of ammunition the guerrillas were said to have seized several buildings in the northwestern part of Warsaw, including the Polytechnic Institute. A German barracks for Elite SS troops in the Ghetto district of west-central Warsaw also was seized, the Poles said.

Germans Continue Killings

General Bor, the guerrilla leader, said "wanton killings of civilians taken from their homes by the Germans increases."

Russian troops in the San-Vistula river triangle more than 100 miles south of Warsaw now have cleared the enemy from a 14-mile stretch of the Vistula's east bank between the mouth of the San and Tarnobrzeg, the bulletin said. They also seized other localities along the east bank west of Mielec, a rail junction 26 miles northeast of Tarnow, which also was seized, and crossed the nearby Wisloka river.

A body of German troops now appears to have been trapped between Tarnobrzeg and Wojkow in a 66-square-mile area extending into the triangle from Baranov. Any German troops escaping westward across the Vistula at Baranov will collide with other Soviet forces which are striking downriver on that bank toward Krakow and which last were reported within 30 miles of Krakow and only 75 miles from German Silesia.

One German broadcast said that Jelgava key rail junction 22 miles southwest of Riga Latvian capital had been recaptured by the Germans trying to break out of the Baltic trap sprung last week by the Russians. But the German high command made no such claim.

Stalin Holds Drohobycz Important

Stalin termed Drohobycz, 40 miles southwest of captured Lwow and 38 miles from the Czech frontier an important industrial center and "important communications junction and strongpoint in the enemy's defenses covering the approaches to the Carpathian passes."

The town is 16 miles northwest of Stryj, another road junction controlling routes into the Carpathian passes, which was taken Saturday. Berlin broadcasts acknowledged heavy Russian pressure toward a number of these passes, and in some areas the Red army last was reported within 12 miles of the Czech frontier.

In peacetime, Poland produced nearly 800,000 tons of oil from the fields at Drohobycz, nearby Boryslaw, Lwow, and Stanislawow. All these areas now have been reconquered by the Russians.

String of Strategic Cities

The Russians now hold a string of strategic towns and cities on a 150-mile front, Rzeszow, Jaroslaw, Przemysl, Drohobycz, Stryj, and Stanislawow, as jumping-off places for a balkan campaign.

After his 1942 escape from fallen Sevastopol in the Crimea, General Petrov led Soviet Caucasian troops which captured the stronghold of Novorossisk Sept. 16, 1943, following the German debacle at Stalingrad. Then Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko took charge of an independent maritime army based on Novorossisk and charged across the Kerch Strait int othe Crimea in con junction with Gen. Feodor Tolbukhin's drive into the peninsula from the northern mainland.

Gen. Tolbukhins fourth Ukraine army recaptured Sevastopol last May 9. Presumably Tolbukhin now has been given command of another Russian army not yet thrown into the Soviet Summer drive. After Yeremenko's part in the Crimean campaign he was transferred to command of the second Baltic army which now is herding the Germans back from eastern Latvia toward Riga, where Gen. Ivan Bagramian's first Baltic army troops have cut off the Nazi retreat in that area.

FINNISH GENERAL KILLED

LONDOIN, Aug. 6 — (AP) The German radio said tonight that a Finnish Major General Vihma, former commandant of the Hellsinki garrison, had been killed while leading his division on the Karelian front.

New Finn Gov't May Quit War

MOSCOW, Aug. 6—(AP)—There is reason to believe that the new Finnish government still may save itself and the Finnish people and get out of the war.

(Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim was named to the presidency of Finland last week succeeding Risto Ryti. A recent Stockholm dispatch said it was learned that the veteran Finnish commander-in-chief had received Russian assurances of willingness to consider a new Finnish application for an armistice even before he assumed the presidency.)

Well informed diplomats here said there was hope of Finland working out some kind of an agreement with the Russians. There were indications in Moscow that the resumption of peace discussions was probable.

A foreign diplomat usually well informed on Finnish affairs declared he would bet a considerable sum that under Mannerheim's leadership the Finns now realized the situation they were in and perhaps within the next 10 days or two weeks may take active steps to accept the original terms of the Russians.

GILMORE

Moscow Opens Seminary

Orthodox Institute Starts First Training Since 1917

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (AP).—For the first time since the 1917 revolution, the Russian Orthodox Church has reopened its Theological Institute for higher training of the clergy at the 400-year-old Novodevichy Monastery in Moscow.

Acting Patriarch Alexei blessed the institute yesterday with the ikon of St. Sergei Radonezhsky, declaring the institute was expected to educate not only priests but also ardent patriots like Radonezhsky's monks, who fought against the Tatars.

AUG 7 1944

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2,000 U.S. Bombers Hit Nazi Industry

Berlin Hammered in Latest Series of Air Blows—Gen. Doolittle Discloses Aerial Bombardment Has Seriously Curtailed Production at 23 Nazi Oil Plants.

By Ned Nordness

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—More than 2,000 American heavy bombers pounded Berlin and other industrial centers of the Reich today in a continuing campaign against enemy war production.

NIGHT

Production Cut

As the big bombers returned to their bases Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of the Eighth U. S. Tactical Air Force, disclosed that thus far aerial assaults had seriously curtailed production at 23 of Germany's major oil refineries and synthetic oil plants. Germany's dwindling oil facilities have been an especial target for Allied planes in recent weeks.

Today's armadas, flying from bases in England and Italy, also smashed at enemy submarine pens in Toulon and rail communications in the Rhone valley of France.

Other U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators continued their battering of robot bomb installations in the Pas-de-Calais area while medium bombers, fighters and fighter bombers continued their daily pounding of the enemy's shattered French battlefront.

33 Nazi Planes Destroyed

Thirty-three enemy planes were destroyed during the raids on Germany. American losses were 21 heavy bombers and nine fighters.

Pummeling the Reich in force, more than 1,000 Fortresses and Liberators with an escort of 750 fighter planes bore through heavy flak and fighter defenses to reach Berlin and other German objectives.

The assault deep in Germany was the third in as many days for the Eighth Air Force but was the first on Berlin since June 21.

General Doolittle said the war was going so well "we now are able to get to any point in Germany with only a quarter of the loss rate per sortie what it was a short time ago. Our aim now is to reduce production and use of German jet and rocket propelled planes to a minimum."

Soviet Based Planes Active

Soviet-based American and British fighters joined in the Sunday aerial pounding, the Berlin radio reporting they had attacked Romanian railway targets near where the frontiers of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania meet.

More than 750 Fortresses and Liberators based in Italy bombed railways, oil storage installations in the Rhone valley and submarine pens at Toulon in France.

Targets in Berlin included the Diesel motor plant and an aircraft engine works at Genshagen. Armament works and a bomber assembly plant were struck at Bradenburg while at Marienfelde, another Berlin suburb, an aircraft engine plant was bombed.

The heavy bombers blasted four oil refineries in the Hamburg area, an airfield near Magdeburg and port installations at Kiel.

Ace Downs Six Nazis

In a furious battle over Hamburg Maj. George E. Preddy of Greensboro, N. C., a Mustang pilot, set a record in the Eight Fighter Command by shooting down six German aircraft within a few minutes. Maj. Preddy now has a score of 24 1-2 planes in the air and six destroyed on the ground to bring him up high among American top-scoring aces.

Weather hampered operations over the French battlefront during the early part of the day but as conditions improved the air swarmed with planes supporting the ground troops in France.

Fuel Dumps Blasted

Ninth Air Force Marauders set off two fuel dumps near Alencon and southwest of Orleans and bombed bridges northwest of Dreux, north of Le Mans and Courtein. The bombers, escorted by fighters, met no opposition and all returned.

RAF Lancasters fought through 20 to 30 German fighters and blasted flying bomb supply depots in northern France during the day.

In addition to the attack on the U-boat pens at Toulon, the Italian-based heavy bombers struck railway yards at Valence, an oil dump and rail bridge at Le Pouzin, 15 miles southwest of Valence; rail installations at Maramas, 15 miles southwest of Arles; five rail bridges along the main line between Lyon and Arles, and oil storage facilities in the Port Herriot and Lyons areas.

Italian-based Mustangs shot up Nazi airdromes near Valence and northeast of Avignon.

Few enemy aircraft were reported encountered by the Italian-based planes.

Last night RAF Bostons and Mosquitos struck at trains, bridges, troop concentrations, and troop transports over a wide area of France.

Flying Bombs Intermittently Hit London

AUG 7 1944

Allied Air Offensive Has Wrecked Many Stored On Ground in France.

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Flying bombs exploded intermittently today in London and southern England as rescuers dug the dead and injured out of last night's debris and the air ministry announced that 56 flying bombs storage depots in northern France had been destroyed and 44 heavily damaged in recent heavy bomber counter assaults.

NIGHT

Sporadic Fire

As the American Eighth Air Force for the third straight day hammered Germany with more than 1,000 heavy bombers, the best the Germans could do with their robots was sporadic cross-channel fire punctuated by fairly long lulls and strong combat by fighter patrols and anti-aircraft fire.

Today's incidents did not compare with last night's attacks when a bomb, which fell in southern England, caught a number of villagers working in their gardens, killing eleven and trapping others in several smashed houses. There were many other incidents during the night causing multiple deaths.

Good Score Against Comets

In bright weather over the straits defenders had a good score today against the robots.

The air ministry, detailing results of the recent heavy assaults on rocket bomb installations and depots, said Nazi fighter planes were appearing in increased strength to resist the Allied attacks, and that the Germans have erected flak towers to help defend the depots.

RAF Lancasters attacking a robot depot north of Paris during the day encountered 20 to 30 German fighters which were beaten off.

R. A. F. Honors an American

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP).—Acting Flight Lieutenant Paul G. Johnson, of Bethel, Conn., has received an award of the Distinguished Flying Cross from the Royal Air Force for gallantry.

AUG 7 1944

Hitler Asks Germans For 'Blind Confidence'

Says He Believes It Necessary for the Reich to Have a Man Like Him—Belief Strengthened Nazis Will Go Down Fighting.

By Alex Singleton

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Nazis struggled to keep the lid on a volcano of revolt within the Reich today and broadcast a bid by Adolf Hitler for "blind confidence" on the home front in the face of smashing Allied successes on the battlefields of Europe.

NIGHT

Will Fight to End

The German agency DNB announced that Hitler made a pep talk Friday to Reich leaders and gauleiters at his headquarters in which he reiterated his decision to fight to the end.

This account said he told his followers he was thankful "because I believe it is necessary for the nation to have a man like me who would not capitulate under any circumstances and who holds high the banner of faith and confidence," and added:

"I believe that nobody could do this better than I am doing. Whatever may come, I shall always stand up a bearer of the banner."

"I am not afraid of the fight against our exterior enemies," Hitler continued. "At the end we will finish all the same. All I need is the conviction that in our rear there is absolute security, blind confidence and faithful collaboration."

'Your Life is Our Life'

In reply, Major Gen. Konstantin Hierl, Reichsminister and chief of the labor service, declared: "Your life is our life."

This strengthened belief here that Hitler, barring betrayal or overthrow, will go down fighting and is determined to bring under the Nazi banner all possible Germans, possibly as a nucleus for a post-war underground army.

A dispatch of the Russian news agency Tass from Zurich said Hitler had agreed to a request from Henrich Himmler, commander of the home army, for an increase in the strength of the dreaded SS forces.

Will Stiffen Nazi Spines

This is the organization which hangman Himmler intends to use to stiffen the civilian spine and bolster morale as the German armies backtrack home, bringing the war with them.

Tass also reported in a dispatch from Bern that the Nazis intended to extend total mobilization to foreign workers, which may mean that hundreds of thousands in labor battalions from occupied countries will be pressed into the army under the guns of German officers.

Joseph Terboven, Nazi commander in Norway, declared in a radio broadcast from Oslo that in the future there would be in Germany "only one type" of soldier—a "National Socialist soldier, officer and general."

He maintained that German armament production reached the highest level of the war in July; that the rocket plane was only the beginning of Nazi secret weapons and declared the German people "have only one desire, that retaliation against Britain continue until London, nay even the whole of England, be laid waste."

Travelers Report Nazis Arrest Many Officers

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 6 (AP)—Travelers reaching here from northeastern Germany said today that Gestapo agents and military police swooped through a number of German military establishments in that area a week ago and seized "some officers" who were transported to unknown destinations.

Danzig, Gdynia, Tczew, Marienwerder and Graudenz were among the points where raids were made.

The travelers said other arrests occurred earlier in Stettin, Rostock and Lubeck and that civilians in responsible posts also were taken into custody.

NIGHT

YUGOSLAV PARTISANS DESTROY RAIL LINE

LONDON, Aug. 6 — (AP) A communique broadcast from Marshal Tito's partisan headquarters announced today destruction of a portion of a rail line serving Serbian chrome mines, foreshadowing another cut in Germany's supply of that vital metal.

A section of the Kraljevo-Skoplje line was destroyed, said the communique recorded by the ministry of information, adding, "the Germans exported ore from the Trepca Mine via this line as well as a large quantity of chrome from the Alatinski mines southeast of Skoplje."

NIGHT

The war bulletin also told of eight engagements in which Tito's partisans killed or wounded 971 Germans and Chetniks.

Germans Pour Artillery Fire Into Florence

AUG 7 1944

Disregard Promise to Regard Tuscan Art Center as Open City.

NO GUARD

ROME, Aug. 6 (AP) — Bullets whistled through the ancient streets of Florence today and the Germans—despite promises to respect the Tuscan art center as an open city—poured heavy artillery fire into the southern sections where the British Eighth Army is deployed.

NIGHT

No-Man's-Land

(The London radio said "Florence is virtually in our hands" with the city something of a no-man's-land. The broadcast heard by CBS said South African troops had thrown pontoon bridges across the Arno river flowing through the city to replace those destroyed by the retreating enemy).

Allied headquarters declared British artillery had not been turned against the northern district, containing the bulk of Florence's art treasures and where strong German forces have taken a stand.

On both sides of Florence the Eighth Army planted itself firmly along the Arno river, and the position of those German forces still south of the formidable river barrier was considered untenable.

Firing from Mountain Position

The enemy, raining long-range six and a half inch shells into that part of Florence which lies south of the Arno was firing from good mountain positions north of the city.

Small arms fire was exchanged inside Florence across the Arno. Most of the shooting came from buildings remolished near Ponte Vecchio, the only one of the city's historic bridges left intact by the retreating enemy.

On the Adriatic end of the Italian front, the Germans were drawing back toward Rimini, the eastern coastal anchor of their Gothic Line with Polish troops in pursuit.

The Poles captured the villages of Brugnetto, Monte Di Ripe and San Vito, two to three miles beyond the Misa river and some 40 miles south of Rimini.

British Patrols in Empoli

Bringing up their forces all along the line the British sent patrols into Empoli, some 15 miles west of Florence.

From Florence westward to the sea the stage was being set for the battle of the Arno.

On the western end of the river line, American patrols crossed the stream and probed enemy positions, returning after several hours behind German lines.

A German patrol trying to infiltrate American positions was wiped out. The Germans were firing on the southern sections of Pisa on the lower Arno with artillery and fortars.

The Arno is a military obstacle of importance from Florence westward. Its bed is from 250 to 600 feet wide. Within Pisa and Florence the river flows between masonry banks averaging about 20 feet in height.

Bibbiano Seized

Eighth Army units straightening the Allied line between Florence and the Adriatic seized Bibbiano, in the upper Arno river valley about 27 miles east of Folrence, and nearby Monte Grillo.

Farther east Alpe di Catenaia and Monte Altuccia fell to the Eighth Army after sharp fighting in the mountains.

The Poles in their thrust across the Misa river also reported the capture of Cavallari, Scapezzano and Roncitelli.

Bad weather held down aerial support of all these ground operations, the Allied communique said.

Greeks See Collapse in Balkans

CAIRO, Aug. 6 (AP) — In the first official Greek pronouncement on Turkey's break with Germany, Premier George Papandreou foresaw today the collapse of the Nazis' Balkan front.

NIGHT

In the event Turkey enters the war, her Aegean coast will form a convenient base for operations against the occupied islands of Greece and the western and northern coasts of the homeland, Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Philip Dragoumis said.

30.24 — 17797

Allies Capture Tamu; Cross Burma Frontier

Large Numbers of Dead Japanese Found in Shattered Town—Some Prisoners Taken —British Imperials Advance Along Tiddim Road

AUG 7 1944

By Charles A. Grumich

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 6 (AP)—Allied troops in their gruelling campaign to drive the Japanese out of northeastern India have captured Tamu and have crossed the Burma frontier from Manipur state, a communique from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced today.

Resistance Collapses

The communique said Japanese resistance in Tamu collapsed Aug. 4 and that large numbers of dead Japanese were found in the wreckage of the town and that some prisoners were captured.

British Imperials advancing along the Tiddim Road now are about 50 miles south of Imphal, Allied base in Manipur from which the Japanese are back-pedalling after failing to capture the city in a costly campaign.

Northeast of Imphal the British also have driven the Japanese back into the mountain exits to the Chindwin valley in Burma.

Important Airfield

The fall of Tamu gives the Allies another important air field and control of the Kabaw valley routes in Burma. Tamu was one of the main Japanese advance bases from which they conducted their India invasion, last March.

An official statement said the Japanese had used Tamu as a concentration and hospital center "for those first forces who struggled back from the disastrous fighting in Manipur."

Significant Gateway

Tamu also is significant as the gateway through which Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell and Gen. Sir Harold Alexander and their forces escaped from Burma more than two years ago.

Planes of the Third Tactical Air Force were reported concentrating on scattered Japanese in the Kabaw Valley beating up enemy transport heading for Tiddim. A number of Japanese vehicles and supply dumps were destroyed as the planes attacked the Japanese who were said to be abandoning large quantities of equipment in their flight southward.

'Merrill's Marauders' Get Reinforcements in Field

General Stationed in Ceylon for Health Reasons

GENERAL STILWELL'S HEADQUARTERS IN INDIA, Aug. 6 (AP).—The famous American infantry task force known as "Merrill's Marauders" has been reinforced and is still fighting "somewhere in the field" in Burma, it was announced officially here today.

Brigadier General Frank Merrill is himself stationed at Kandy, Ceylon, where he was assigned more than a month ago as Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stillwell's personal representative. Brigadier General Theodore F. Wessels is commanding the Myitkyina task force.

NIGHT

The change in Merrill's status was made solely for reasons of health, headquarters stated, and there was no connection between the change in his assignment and the inquiry into return of convalescent marauders to duty during the battle of Myitkyina which, an official investigation determined, had caused a breakdown in marauder morale.

It was the second time Merrill's health had forced him to retire from active command. During the early stages of the Burma campaign he was unable to continue his duties owing to a heart ailment. He refused to be evacuated, however, and Stilwell, taking cognizance of his great popularity with the men, eventually permitted him to return to his command. Should his condition improve Merrill most likely will return to active command.

CHINESE OCCUPY INNER DEFENSES OF TENGCHUNG

Aug 6

CHUNGKING, Aug. 6 — (AP) Chinese troops have occupied the inner defenses of Tengchung, main objective of the Salween offensive and key to a junction with Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Burma forces, after scaling the centuries-old walls of the city with medieval type ladders and using ultra-modern flamethrowers to cut their way forward.

The victorious Chinese also swarmed through gaps punched in the 15-foot thick walls of the town by skip-bombing B-25's of the U. S. 14th Air force. The medium bombers, coming in at tree-top height, sent delayed skip bombs hurtling at the base of the city wall blowing skyward massive rocks which had been in place since the days of Marco Polo.

Reported By Headquarters

The story of the Chinese entry into Tengchung was reported from the headquarters of Brig. Gen. Frank Dorn of the American "Y-force" operations staff, and said savage fighting was in progress inside the city as 2,000 beleaguered Japanese desperately tried to fight their way out of the Chinese encirclement.

After repeated Japanese failures to break out, Chinese of the 20th army group renewed their assault and swarmed into the city, the report said.

NIGHT

The operations were observed by "Y-force" liaison officers and hundreds of Chinese villagers from posts on the hills around the city.

Gen. Dorn's headquarters said the Chinese penetration into Tengchung was made possible by the splendid cooperation of the 14th Air force and American observation officers in tiny liaison planes, directing by radio the fire from the Chinese army's American artillery and Russian-made mortar.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting

Close hand-to-hand fighting developed as the Chinese troops pouring through the rubble strewn breaches of the city's wall were met by the desperate Japanese.

Many of the wounded were carried by stretcher three miles back to an old Buddhist temple where Americans had set up a portable hospital.

The attack leading to the occupation of Tengchung's inner defenses was described as the most violent one of the entire Salween campaign.

Tengchung is 70 air line miles from fallen Myitkyina in Burma. Gen. Stilwell said yesterday in an interview at Kandy, Ceylon, that it was believed no Japanese remain between Myitkyina and Tengchung.

Japan Cuts China Rail Service

CHUNGKING, Aug. 6 (AP).—Chinese reports said today the Japanese had been forced to curtail sharply passenger and freight transportation on railways of north central China because of a shortage of fuel and the urgent pressure of military needs.

NIGHT

AUG 7 1944

Japs' Retreat In New Guinea Sets Precedent

First Time in Southwest Pacific That Nips Have Elected to Back Up.

By Harold Streeter
Associated Press War Editor

Keep your fingers crossed, but that report from Gen. Douglas MacArthur of the Japanese in full retreat from 700 miles of Dutch New Guinea coast establishes an encouraging precedent.

First Time

It marks the first time in the southwest Pacific and the second time in the war that the Japanese have elected to pull out in force from an untenable position. Kiska, in the Aleutians, was the first.

In a way, this reported exodus on Dutch New Guinea is more significant than the one on Kiska because the Japanese in the latest incident are reacting quicker to an unfavorable situation.

Although Kiska was bypassed in May, 1943, by the invasion of Attu, the Japanese there waited until late July or early August before they got off.

Were Bypassed

In the case of Dutch New Guinea, the Japanese along Geelvink bay and the north coast of Vogelkop were bypassed July 30 by American landings at Sansapor. Five days later, MacArthur announced the enemy retreat was under way.

That Dutch New Guinea area is thick with jungles and has rugged mountain terrain. It is ideally suited for those hitherto typically tenacious Nipponese holdouts which require the attention of planes and naval patrols.

In just such favorable terrain and despite an equally untenable situation, Japanese on Bougainville and in the Solomons have, for more than six months, pinned down American airforces and soldiers which otherwise could be fighting elsewhere.

One Difference

There is one difference. On Dutch New Guinea, some of Gen. Fusataro Teshima's second army may elude Allied bombs, make their tortuous way through jungles to the south coast and flee by boat to the Dutch East Indies. On Bougainville in the Solomons, the Japanese have nowhere to go.

Neither have the Japanese trapped in the eastern Marshalls since February. Neither have the Japanese at Rabaul, hemmed in since March. But they could give up.

Perhaps it would be wishful thinking to suggest the effect of accumulative reverses is near the point when an entire Japanese garrison will run up the white flag. But, when thousands of the enemy are reported quitting a defensible sector with airfields and at least one good harbor before a single Allied soldier has landed anywhere along 700 miles, suffice it to say:

"How times have changed."

Hint Bomber Base Shift To Marianas Is.

Present Holdings in Group Offer Good Superfortress Bases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—A hint that the major base of B-29 Superfortress operations against the Japanese homeland may be shifted to the Marianas soon came today from two high air officers.

General H. H. Arnold, commander of the 20th Airforce of Superfortresses as well as chief of the Army Air Forces, said in an address prepared for delivery on the Army Hour program of NBC:

Operating From China

This indication that the China-based operations will become only a part of a gigantic strategic air war directed at the enemy from several quarters was implemented by remarks of Brig. Gen. Robert W. Douglass, Jr., commander of the 7th Airforce, with headquarters at Hawaii.

"All eyes out here are on our aviation engineers, racing to build huge bases in the Marianas—bases that threaten the very gates of Tokyo.

A Miracle of Construction

"I cannot tell you just what they have accomplished, but I can say that it is a miracle of construction. Today Saipan is one of our most important and busiest bases in the Pacific."

Arnold emphasized that the three raids of the B-29's on Japan and Japanese industrial targets in China, while attaining very good bombing results, are in the nature of testing operations.

"You must remember," he said, "that the B-29 is a youngster. He has just taken his first experimental steps and it will be some time yet before he will be running all over the globe and getting into everything."

First Global Air Force

This was reference to his statement that the 20th is the "first global air force in history."

The The 20th bomber command has been limited in its operations by the same factor that limits the work of the 14th Airforce, also based in China—the necessity of flying in from India, over the Himalayan hump, all fuel, oil and repair parts needed for planes.

With bases in the Marianas, ships can land these supplies in limted quantities directly at the B-29 airfields.

Hitler Bomb Also Intended for Duce

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP) — The Berlin radio, recorded by the Associated Press, broadcast today an official statement from Venice asserting that the bomb aimed at Adolf Hitler also was intended for Benito Mussolini.

"The same German military circles which were found guilty of the attempt effected an advance in the date of Il Duce's journey to Germany by several days," an Italian spokesman for Mussolini's puppet government in Venice was quoted as saying.

Obviously, the spokesman added, the conspirators planned to use the meeting of Hitler and Mussolini for carrying out their plot.

Allies Reported Agreed On Plans for Germany

And This Time Reich Will Be Occupied, London Hears

The British radio yesterday quoted the diplomatic correspondent of the "Sunday Times" as writing that "details of the occupation" of Germany "already have been unanimously agreed" upon and that "the victorious Allied troops will not this time halt at the frontiers of Germany but will occupy its whole length and breadth."

In a broadcast reported by United States government monitors. The British radio quoted the "Sunday Times" writer as saying: "The Allies are determined not again to be caught napping as they were in 1918, when the sudden and unexpected collapse of Germany found them unprepared with any cut-and-dried plans for armistice.

"All three great powers, Great Britain, Russia and America, have contributed draft plans, and the co-ordinated conditions now agree upon cover the whole field of military measures involved when the Germans finally surrender."

AUG 7 1944

U. S., Britain Sign Postwar Pact Soon

Will Be First Formal Agreement on International Trade When Final Seal Is Put On Oil Pact, Sometime This Week.

AUG 7 1944

By Flora Lewis

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Britain and the United States are due to sign the first formal agreement on postwar international trade early this week when the final seal is put on the oil pact.

Agreement Reached

Delegations headed by Secretary of State Hull for this country and Lord Beaverbrook for the British have been discussing oil policy for a little over a week now, and agreement is understood to have been quickly reached.

Main result will be the establishment of an Anglo-American commission on oil moving in international trade. There was some diversion of opinion on the powers of the commission, with the British contending that it should be able to enforce its recommendations on oil production and markets and the Americans holding that the commission's views should be merely advisory.

Purely Advisory

The final decision was to give the commission purely advisory powers, and the plan is that it will make recommendations to each government, which can then pass them along to private oil producing companies either as advisable plans or as law, if Congress or parliament sees fit.

The Anglo-American agreement, which aims at orderly development of the world's oil resources within the framework of free competition but with safeguards against competitive waste, is considered primarily an interim pact until other United Nations can be brought in. Moves towards talks with Russia, Venezuela, Colombia and other oil-interested countries will get underway as soon as the ink is dry on the Anglo-American pact.

A Valuable Beginning

The agreement is considered a valuable beginning in further pacts on other important commodities which assume military and political importance in international trade.

The United States already has begun exploratory talks with Britain and the Netherlands on synthetic rubber, and such commodities as wheat and cotton probably will be reviewed later.

of accessible reserves for war-time use.

While the American policy generally is to avoid restrictive agreements which smack of monopoly or production-limiting cartels, it is felt that the various agreements can be a long step towards avoiding destructive post war Anglo-American trade competition which might endanger international cooperation in the field of peace and security.

Keeps Others Informed

The state department has kept other governments informed of developments in the oil conferences, and the attitude is to put the emphasis on multi-lateral agreements wherever possible, broadening the pacts beyond their initial two power status.

The military importance of oil has not been overlooked in the talks, and establishment of an oil commission is recognized as a ready means of imposing sanctions if a world security organization finds them necessary.

The commission could recommend that all member countries stop selling oil to an aggressor, when the proposed peace league declared that international security was menaced.

At the same time, it would make possible the orderly development

Gen. DeWitt To Succeed Gen. McNair

War Dept. Announces Assignment to Undisclosed Demand.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6. (AP)—The assignment of Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt to succeed Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair in an undisclosed command of great importance in Europe was announced tonight by the War Department.

DeWitt, former commanding general of the Fourth Army and the western defense command with headquarters at San Francisco, has been commandant of the joint Army-Navy Staff College in Washington for the past 13 months.

Headed Defense Mobilization

In his West Coast Command, he headed the mobilization of defenses of the coast after Pearl Harbor, and carried out the evacuation of Japanese nationals from critical areas.

McNair, former commanding general of the Army ground forces, was killed in Normandy July 25 by a bomb from an American plane participating in the bombardment which opened the way for the break-through of American forces near St. Lo.

No Hint of Assignment

His assignment overseas, and the designation of Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear as his successor In command of the ground forces,. was announced by the Army July 14, but no hint was given, then or since, of the nature of the assignment, except that it was of great importance.

McNair was with forward elements of U. S. infantry observing the front line action when he was killed.

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SOMERVELL SEES NEW ORDER ENDING OUTPUT PROBLEMS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 — (AP) Solution of the army's critical production problems was predicted yesterday by Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell as a result of the imposition of labor controls by James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization.

"It's the first time we've had anything with teeth in it," Somervell said of the Byrnes order which placed employment ceilings on industries in labor shortage areas, gave the War Manpower commission veto power over resumption of civilian production in labor surplus areas, and authorized the use of sanctions to enforce the labor controls.

Reach Agreement

Complete agreement between the War department, the Manpower commission and the War Production board on the need for vigorous enforcement was indicated by Somervell in an interview. He suggested also that the order would facilitate the planning for eventual conversion from war to peacetime production.

Somervell, commanding general of the army service forces, expressed belief the use of the authorized sanctions—including allocations of materials, fuel, power and services—would be necessary in few if any cases, but made it plain the agencies involved would not hesitate to invoke them if necessary.

Reiterating the urgent need for sharply increased output of certain critical items — including rubber tires, heavy artillery, artillery ammunition, tanks, explosives and fire control apparatus, construction equipment, flame throwers, cotton duck and tentage, cranes and derricks, and heavy trucks—Somervell said the heartening news from the combat fronts should act on the home front as a spur to hasten victory.

"You can't take the team off the field until the game is over," the General said. "I have my own guess as to when the war with Germany will be over, but it's based on the assumption that our production requirements will be met so that the troops can keep rolling.

Have Done a Good Job

"We have made miscalculations at time of the amount of material we would need, but by and large we have done a pretty efficient job. We don't have any more surplus stocks, relatively, than the average department store has to carry.

"And it doesn't solve our problems to know that we have plenty of one type of equipment when the demand from the troops in the field is for something else. It doesn't help me to have plenty of small arms ammunition when I need artillery ammunition—I can't use rifle bullets in a 155 millimeter gun.

"What we need is a realization that when we say we've got to have certain equipment, the need is a real one. We are entitled to that faith. When we tell the factory worker that his plant has to deliver two shells instead of one, he should realize that the only reason we say it is that we need the shells.

"When a gunner at the front sends a message back to the ammunition dump that unless he gets more ammunition, his gun quits firing in an hour, his report isn't questioned. It's the same with us here. We have more time lag—we figure in weeks or even months, while the man in action figures in days or hours, or even minutes—but the situations are essentially the same."

ARMY OFFICIALS ASKED TO EXPLAIN HOTEL TRANSFERS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 — (AP) Army officials will be called on soon, Sen. Kilgore (D.-W. Va.) declared today, to explain "an apparent inconsistency" in real estate transfers.

Kilgore said Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) and he, as members of the Senate committee investigating the national defense program, are "making a thorough check" of the matter.

The committee already has issued one report sharply critical on the subject.

"We are investigating reports the Army is trying to secure several large hotels to convert into rest centers for war veterans, and at the same time is disposing of some luxury hotels already converted," Kilgore told a reporter.

The committee will be asked this week he said, to urge the Army to reconsider its decision to return to the owners the former breakers hotel, now the Ream general hospital, at Palm Beach, Fla.

"They'll have to show us it's cheaper to obtain other properties and convert them into hospitals than it is to keep one already in full use," Kilgore asserted. "We are not satisfied with this situation."

The Breakers hotel was the subject of considerable controversy this Spring, and Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.) once asked President Roosevelt to intervene, contending the Army was catering to "special interests" by returning the property to the owners.

The Army at that time reconsidered its decision, but after study by a special board announced that the Breakers would be returned to the owners Dec. 11.

The committeemen also expect to study interest of the Army in hotels at several other places including Asheville, N. C., Hot Springs, Ark., Lake Placid, N. Y., and San Francisco.

Cutbacks Not A Significant Problem--OWI

Says Workers Absorbed Back Into Industry and Cites Examples.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Production cutbacks "are not now a significant problem," the Office of War Information reported today, citing as evidence the lay-off of 14,925 war workers in the same six-week period which saw the demand for workers rise by 200,000.

216 Cutbacks

Cutbacks numbered 216 and involved $215,827,000 worth of munitions in the period from mid-June to Aug. 1, the first six weeks of operation of the production executive committee staff, which reviews military cutbacks for the War Production Board.

"Compared with the great number of war contracts in effect (estimated at around 100,000 not counting subcontracts or prime contracts under $50,000) and the current rate of production under those contracts, these current cutbacks have almost no effect on war production," said a statement by Arthur H. Bunker, PEC staff director.

In 51 of the cutbacks reviewed by Bunker's unit, lay-offs were involved. No employes were released in 130 cases and in 35 cases the number laid off, if any, was not known.

New York Hit Heavily

The cutbacks hit New York state more heavily than any other, the value of contract curtailments being estimated there at $37,031,000 in 9 plants, with 4,240 workers released.

Ohio was second with $23,850,000 in contracts cancelled but the number of workers released, 925, was lower than in Michigan where cuts totaled $18,207,000 and lay-offs 2,603. Massachusetts had $22,946,000 in cutback value and 1,811 layoffs, while New Jersey had $22,102,000 in value of cutbacks and 900 lay-offs.

OWI noted that the 14,925 workers laid off in the six weeks were an insignificant part of the total munitions labor force of 10,000,000 men.

Need For More Workers

"During the same period, the War Manpower Commission reported that increased requirements for ammunition, heavy trucks, tanks, shells, heavy duty tires, and certain secret projects, among others, created a need for an additional 200,000 workers," the report said.

In 52 cases, the workers affected were switched to other contracts held by the plant or put to work on new contracts. In 15 plants the cutback merely made it necessary for the companies to hire more workers, and in 58 cases the firms merely reported that no workers wer released, without explaining how they were to be absorbed. In only two cases did plants report the displaced men were being transferred to civilian production.

Small Cutbacks Not Reviewed

Small cutbacks are not reviewed by the PEC staff, hence were not included in the tabulation. The staff handles any cutback which is part of a procurement program involving an outlay of $1,000,000 in four months.

An effort to discourage "cutback strikes" and "sit-ins" was evident in a portion of Bunker's statement quoted by OWI. "As a matter of national policy," he said, "we think it is highly important for both workers and management to understand that cutbacks in the military production must be made without delay when such production is no longer needed.

"Every effort will be made however, to give as much advance notice as possible and to find other uses for facilities displaced and other jobs for workers laid off."

Dies Demands Swift Action on P. A. C. Drive

Letter to Biddle Says C.I.O. Has Spent Large Sums to Swing Primary Voting

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).—Representative Martin Dies, Democrat, of Texas, formally requested Attorney General Biddle today to take immediate steps to correct political abuses which the Texan attributed to the Congress of In-

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dustrial Organizations Action Committee.

Mr. Dies, chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, said his committee has evidence that the P. A. C. "has interfered" in primary elections and has spent "large sums of money . . . to influence the outcome.

Information gathered by his committee, Mr. Dies said last week, will be made available to Mr. Biddle, and unless the Attorney General acts on it by Sept. 1 he threatened to start Congressional action.

Stressing a need for prompt action, Mr. Dies wrote Mr. Biddle that the current political campaigns "will be over in a few months," adding that "these unlawful acts are being committed now and the bills for these acts are being footed by the people of the country who pay the salaries of the men and women who are defying the law."

Specifically, Mr. Dies requested Mr. Biddle to investigate to determine whether government officials, who, he claimed, have been active in P. A. C. work, have violated the Hatch act restricting political activity of Federal employees and whether the Political Action Committee has violated election laws.

"The forces now marshaled under the banners of Sidney Hillman and Earl Browder, using at different times different organization names to cloak their activities and skirt the edges of the law," he continued, "have just recently altered their course by setting up still another organization known as the National Citizens Political Action Committee."

(Former Senator George W. Norris, independent, of Nebraska, last night accepted the honorary chairmanship of the new group.)

Mr. Dies asked that "close scrutiny" be given the new organization which, he said, "intends to raise two funds of $3,000,000 each" to support the Democratic Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees in the coming election.

(Mr. Hillman, at a New York news conference Saturday, said the executive board of the N. C. P. A. C. had set a goal of $1,500,000 for contributions to be used in behalf of President Roosevelt's re-election and for the election of a "progressive Congress.")

"In this case," Mr. Dies added, "Hillman and Browder will have at their disposal, by the use of two subsidiary organizations, twice the amount permitted by law to carry on a political campaign . . . It would be strange indeed if these radical disturbers were to enjoy immunity not permitted the two great political parties of the nation."

Mr. Dies's letter was made public by Robert E. Stripling, chief committee investigator who recently released a report of telephone conversations between government officials and employees and the New York headquarters of the P. A. C.

Mustering Out Pay Boost Is Proposed

Enactment of Reconversion Bill Will Substantially Increase Army Severance Pay and Unemployment Benefits for Returning Veterans

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By Don Hyndman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Mustering out pay and unemployment benefits for World War II veterans will come in for a substantial boost if Congress enacts the Murray-Truman-Kilgore reconversion bill scheduled for debate in the Senate Tuesday.

Draws Attention

That phase of the legislation—all but obscured by a storm of controversy over compensation payments to civilian workers who lose their war jobs—drew attention today when Senator Burton (R-Ohio) said he favored retaining benefits set up in the newly-enacted GI Bill of Rights as a standard for the states to match in their civilian compensation programs.

The GI bill, which became law June 22, fixed a flat $20 a week for a maximum of 52 weeks for maintenance of veterans unable to find jobs upon leaving the services. Under the Murray-Truman-Kilgore measure, veterans without dependents would get $20, those with one dependent $25, two dependents $30, and three or more dependents $35. The same scale would apply to the civilian unemployed, with the federal government paying whatever portion the states failed to pay.

Would Triple Allotments

In the case of mustering out pay, the Reconversion Bill would more than triple present discharge allowances in some instances.

Under the mustering out pay law enacted last February, payments range from $100 to $300 depending on length of service and whether service was overseas. The new bill would make $200 the minimum for a single veteran serving under one year, $250 the minimum for a service man with one dependent, and $300 for veterans with two or more dependents.

To that basic allowance an installment of $100 to $150 would be added for each year of service either at home or overseas, plus one further instalment if the service was overseas. The veteran with two dependents, who served four years and went overseas, thus would be entitled to $1,050.

Favors State Control

Senator Burton told a reporter he favored letting the states keep control of unemployment compensation rates and standards, but thought the GI bill's $20 standard should be retained as a level which states should seek to adopt voluntarily. The state payments now vary from $13 to $22 weekly.

"Congress considered the GI bill carefully," Burton said, "and it seems to me it could well be adopted as the prevailing level for compensation payments. What is needed is a rate that will be adequate to maintain persons unemployed for short periods, but not one so high that it will encourage idleness."

The Murray-Truman-Kilgore bill will collide in the Senate Tuesday with a rival measure by Senator George (D-Ga) which would leave administration to the states, while bringing 2,000,000 federal employes under the compensation program.

Would Direct Rapid Discharge

Another provision of the Murray-Truman-Kilgore measure, applying to veterans, would direct the War and Navy departments to discharge members of the armed forces after the war as rapidly as possible. The bill states they shall "not retain such persons in the armed services merely for the purpose of preventing unemployment or awaiting opportunities for employment."

Senate and House committees will start hearings tomorrow on a series of bills dealing separately with the problems of disposing of surplus war goods. Leaders now plan, however, to defer final action on that issue until other demobilization legislation is out of the way.

British Ask Lend Lease After War

Said Necessary to Stave Off Economic Trouble in Islands

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NEW YORK, Aug. 6—(AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers said today British leaders have told the United States that extension of lend-lease beyond the war in Europe was "absolutely necessary to stave off a serious economic situation in England."

Serious Consideration

Top administration circles, the association declared in its weekly publication, NAM News, already are giving serious consideration to a proposal for providing such assistance, at least until the fall of Japan, and perhaps well into the transition period.

"The proposal under discussion," NAM said, "is a wide departure from the present lend-lease program, in that its primary purpose would not be to aid the prosecution of the war, but would be very frankly to support Britain's domestic economy. The program would cost U. S. taxpayers $2,500,000,000 and up a year, above war costs."

Declaring that, according to unofficial estimates, Britain's exports have dropped 60 to 75 per cent since the outbreak of the war and that she has lost and liquidated an estimated 50 per cent of her foreign investments, NAM said British leaders were worried especially over how they are going to get along the first few years after the fall of Germany.

Have Rejected Suggestions

"Thus far," the publication added, "the British have rejected all suggestions that such postwar assistance be placed on the basis of direct loans, or that they go to the proposed international bank for assistance. 'They tell us they would rather have it lend-leased,' one top U. S. official explained.

"The British are determined to avoid, insofar as possible, going deeply into debt, or liquidating any more foreign holdings. As a result of our assistance to date they have managed to keep their entire national debt, both foreign and domestic, down to around $75,000,000,000—and that includes about $5,500,000,000 owed us from the last war, which they still carry on their books—while our own debt is soaring towards an estimated $300,000,000,000."

NAM said a primary concern of administration officials was how to "make Congress understand."

May Come Out Stronger

"There is already considerable feeling on the hill that the British may come out of this war stronger, fiscally than ourselves," the publication added, "also, if we grant such aid to the United Kingdom, will not Russia, France, Belgium, Holland and so on infinitum, expect the same sort of treatment, they ask. And if we don't give it to them, will not a policy of playing favorites win us enemies?"

LEHMAN SCORES REPORT ON FUNCTIONS OF UNRRA

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—(AP) Herbert H. Lehman, director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration, commenting on a published report that the organization's role in rebuilding post-war Europe would be less than expected, says "there has been no change at all in the functions of the UNRRA."

The New York Herald Tribune said today in a dispatch from London that the UNRRA would have virtually nothing to do with the "feeding, reconstruction or administration of western Europe," because experience in Normandy has purportedly shown native authorities more capable of handling these affairs "than outsiders from Britain and America."

In his comment, also printed in the Herald Tribune, Lehman said UNRRA "has always contemplated and so set down in the agreement that any country able to pay for supplies would have control of the distribution of supplies and would call on us only for necessary services."

"The western countries of Europe—France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway—can pay for their supplies and will manage their distribution. It was always contemplated that way," he said.

REPORT PUERTO RICANS FACING STARVATION

BOSTON, Aug. 6 — (AP) More than 250,000 Puerto Ricans are facing starvation unless the government can give them financial relief, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals was told today by David L. Kruger, assistant attorney general of the island possession.

Kruger sought to have the court, which has jurisdiction of Puerto Rican affairs, lift an injunction imposed by the supreme court of Puerto Rico, forbidding distribution of $16,000,000 in emergency relief.

The injunction was obtained by a taxpayer, Celesino Iriate Miro, at San Juan last month, in which he named Rafael Buscaglio, Puerto Rico's treasurer. However, a temporary restraining order lifting the injunction was issued by Senior Circuit Court Judge Calvert Magruder.

Kruger maintained to the three-man court that the fund, which would grant 25 cents a day to about 250,000 persons, was vitally needed "to keep them alive."

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Transport Resumes With Armed Guard In Quaker City

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Strikers Sulkily Return to Work as Army Moves in After Five-day Strike Which Paralyzed Nation's Third Largest City.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6 (AP)—Helmeted, rifle-carrying soldiers guarded every vehicle that moved in Philadelphia's public transportation system today with every indication that full service would be resumed tomorrow after a five-day unauthorized strike paralyzed the nation's third largest city, crippled war production, and caused race violence.

Stern Ultimatum

A stern ultimatum from Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes, who seized the Philadelphia Transoprtation Company Thursday on orders of President Roosevelt and the arrest of four strike leaders on charges of violating the Smith-Connally Act broke the back of the strike last night.

Sullen and resentful, strikers straggled back today to register for work before the 12:01 a. m. Monday deadline set by Geenral Hayes.

James H. McMenamin, leader of the general strike committee, issued a broadcast back-to-work appeal to the 6,000 PTC employes, who walked out over the upgrading of eight Negroes to operating jobs, and was arrested as he left the studio.

Pleads Innocent

Immediately arraigned, he pleaded inocent along with William C. Dixey, Frank P. Carney and Frank Thompson. Each was held in $2,500 bail. After a night in jail, McMenamin posted bond today and registered to return to work at his scheduled hour of 4:30 a. m. Monday. The others also were released on bond.

U. S. Commissioner Norman J. Griffin, setting hearings for August 14, told the four:

"You men have given Philadelphia one of the worst weeks in its history."

The week saw 13 persons hospitalized in racial clashes; war production in this second largest American arsenal cut an estimated 15 per cent; loss to merchants of an estimated $5,000,000 worth of business; 500,000 man hours in Army and Navy contract work lost; depletion of military gasoline stores by emergency rations to civilians; loss of $650,000 revenues by the PTC; and 1,500,000 daily trolley, bus, elevated and subway train riders forced to walk, hitch-hike or use precious emergency gasoline rations.

With Crushing Suddenness

The break came with crushing suddenness last night as the federal government threw its full weight into the tug-of-war between the strikers and the Army which had lasted for two days.

General Hayes issued his ultimatum—"work or be fired" without unemployment compensation or certificate of availability for the duration; Attorney General Biddle ordered a grand jury investigation which was set for next Wednesday; Selective Service, in a blunt "work or fight" action, ordered cancellation of occupational deferments for all draft-age strikers; and the Smith-Connally act was invoked against the four leaders.

Several thousand soldiers from

camps in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland, rushed to the city late yesterday, were on duty with full battle equipment on every trolley, bus and train and every station.

25 Lines Operating

The Army reported 25 of 41 lines operating this afternoon, 43 of 61 trolley lines, and subway and elevated trains running on a "limited basis."

At 8:30 p.m. (EWT) the Army announced 11 more bus lines and 10 more trolley lines were operating and said Market Street "El" operations were "good" and Broad Street subway operations "fair."

No exact figures on the number of vehicles operating on any of the lines were available, but the Army said over-all service was about 50 per cent of normal.

Meanwhile soldiers were seen driving empty trolleys, each "GI" operator with a PTC-uniformed man standing behind him, presumably instructing.

All lines must be in operation to-

morrow, General Hayes said, or soldiers will run any "which otherwise would remain idle."

The Transport Workers Union (CIO), collective bargaining agency for PTC employes, which denounced the strike, adopted today a resolution addressed to President Roosevelt urging that the federal investigation "begin with the role of the management of PTC in conceiving this conspiracy and its execution."

"Without question," the statement said, "the events in Philadelphia were the results of a plot conceived by sinister forces and executed by a small traitorous, company-minded band in the ranks of the workers."

Evidence of Collusion

"Unmistakable surface evidence points to collusion on the part of important company officials," the TWU stated. "The interruption of work could never have succeeded had not the management suddenly become extremely lenient towards the ringleaders and devoid of any initiative in coping with the crisis."

The statement thanked the President for ordering the Army to suppress the conspiracy against the nation's war effort" and pledged "everything in our power to make up for the severe damage to war production and morale" resulting from the stoppage.

The company has declined comment on the two allegations.

General Hayes ordered cancelled all vacation leaves beginning as of midnight and telegraphed those starting vacations prior to today: "It would be appreciated if you would voluntarily return immediately from your vacation due to the emergency. If sufficient volunteers are not forthcoming, it may be necessary to cancel all vacations. If so, you will be further notified. Reply by Immediate collect telegram."

Addresses Strikers

After signing up to return to work, McMenamin addressed a crowd of 200 strikers saying:

"You go back to work at the point of a bayonet, but you must obey the orders of your commander-in-chief. We will take this matter up and thrash it out in the federal courts."

The husky, 43-year-old McMenamin said he had lost 21 pounds during the strike, was now down to 180.

A federal spokesman said more than 35 persons, including PTC officials and leaders of striking employes, would be questioned by the grand jury.

No Further Warrants

"It is quite possible," he said, "the grand jury will indict others, but there will be no further warrants issued until after the federal investigation. The FBI is continuing its investigation. We're shooting for the big fish.

The men returned to work knowing that they had lost the issue for which they struck. The eight Negroes who were to receive instructions as trolley car operators the day the strike began will get that instruction tomorrow, the Army decreed.

There were no demonstrations.

The Negro population greeted with quiet enthusiasm the resumption of Army-protected service. Children —white and Negro—dashed to the curb as one trolley proceeded through a mixed residence section.

Elks' Head On Hand

J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of Negro Elks, arriving this morning, said, "I wanted to be on hand to lend whatever influence I have with the 40,000 Negro Elks and the citizens here against the use of violence. Now's the time we've got to keep cool heads."

"We don't anticipate any trouble," said Herbert E. Millen, assistant director of public safety, after a tour of Negro sections, where he said "things are quiet, orderly, and everything is under control."

Some of the returning workers were happy. One middle-aged operator said:

"This has been the dullest week of my life. I feel like a real American to be coming back to work. Just a few leaders organized this strike with intimidation and everything else."

As women operators appeared and were joined by their soldier-guards, there were jocular shouts, as: "Hurry up, Dorothy; the handsome ones are almost all gone."

An estimated 2500 PTC employes of draft age face the induction order and about 600 already have been reclassified, it was reported.

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By The Associated Press.

HAWTHORNE, Calif., Aug. 6—The Northrop Aircraft, Inc., announced today that the War Department had approved the release of heretofore carefully guarded details of the P-61 Black Widow night fighter, termed the world's largest and most powerful pursuit plane.

The company gave this picture:

Black Widow crews and ammunition boxes are protected from .30 and .50 caliber enemy machine gun fire by specially designed armor plate, bullet resistant glass and deflector plates.

Incorporated into the ship is the first full-span landing flap for low landing speed, combined with a new-type aileron which retracts into the upper section of the wing, giving the Black Widow unusual maneuverability

Term Black Widow Deadliest Plane

Pro-Roosevel Texans Fight t Control Electo

Democratic Opposition Challenged to Showdo at Sept. 12 Convention

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 6 (AP).—Texas's militant pro-Roosevelt Democrats spouted fighting talk today, challenging anti-Roosevelt Democrats to a showdown battle for control based on a nose count of delegates at the September state convention.

Out of the clamor to flatten the opposition came an organization extending into every county of the state, the primary purpose of which will be to make sure that Texas's twenty-three electors with the Democratic label also go down the line for Roosevelt and Truman.

The anti-compromise-minded caucus named Herman Jones, of Austin, chairman. It will seek to make sure every pro-Roosevelt delegate named at last week's county conventions is on hand at Dallas Sept. 12, that those who are not will put their proxies in the right hands, and that the campaign be carried to every individual uninstructed delegate as well as to friendly delegates in counties not bound by the unit rule.

Purpose No. 2 of the pro-Roosevelt forces will be to take over the party organizatic and thereby divest themselves of such terms as "rump" or "pro-Roosevelt Democrats."

Woodville Rogers, of San Antonio, said that under his interpretation of the election laws, the September convention could refuse to certify the names of the twenty-three electors named at the so-called "regular" convention, declaring vacancies if they refused to take the pledge.

"Then we would proceed to certify the right names to the Secretary of State. If he refuses to certify them for printing on the ballot, we would have another lawsuit."

The caucus was held as members of the state executive committee were gathering here for tomorrow's session, which will canvass the party vote of the July 22 primary.

Upon the basis of each county's vote for the successful candidate for Governor in that primary, the voting strength of each county delegation will be computed by the committee.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD R[illegible]AN X[illegible] THAT AREA.
YEREMENKO'S TROOPS CAPTURED 40 LOCALITIES DURING THE DAY, CLOSING IN STEADILY ON THE RAIL JUNCTION OF KRUSTPILS, 73 MILES SOUTHEAST OF RIGA, AND TO THE NORTH GEN.IVAN MASLENNIKOV'S THIRD BALTIC ARMY SEIZED 30 TOWNS IN SOUTHERN ESTONIA. (HERCHER)
MASLENNIKOV'S TROOPS CAPTURED LAURA, 35 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PSKOV, AND KUSTOVKA AND LYUBYATOVA, TWO TO THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF LAURA, NEAR THE LATVIAN BORDER. A GERMAN BROADCAST SAID NAZI TROOPS IN THIS AREA WERE WITHDRAWING "ON A BROAD FRONT," 113 MILES NORTHEAST OF RIGA.
RQ842PEW

SECOND LEAD AERIAL
BY NED NORDNESS
LONDON, MONDAY, AUG 7-(AP)-MORE THAN 2,000 AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS HIT BERLIN AND OTHER GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CENTERS YESTERDAY IN A MOUNTING CAMPAIGN AGAINST ENEMY WAR PRODUCTION, AND RAF MOSQUITOS FOLLOWED UP THESE BLOWS WITH A RAID LAST NIGHT OF A SYNTHETIC OIL PLANT AT CASTROP-RAUXEL IN THE RUHR.
AS THE BIG AMERICAN BOMBERS X X X 2ND GRAF, (MAKING TIME ELEMENT CONFORM.)
MQ112AEW

LONDON,AUG.6-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT DESTRUCTION OF DAMS, COAL BARGES AND OTHER FUEL SOURCES BY FRENCH RESISTANCE FORCES WAS BRINGING NEW FUEL RESTRICTIONS AND WOULD FORCE MANY FACTORIES TO SHUT DOWN.
RM415AEW NM

LONDON, AUG. 6-(AP)-A REUTERS CORRESPONDENT WITH T[illegible] AMERICANS IN BRITTANY CABLED TONIGHT THAT GERMAN TROOPS AT LORIEN, HAD ASKED THE AMERICAN TANK FORCE DRIVING ON THE BASE TO ACCEPT THEIR SURRENDER BEFORE THE BATTLE WAS STARTED.
RQ1027PEW

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LONDON, AUG 6-(AP)-IN ONE OF ITS FIRST COMMENTS ON TURKEY'S BREAK WITH GERMANY, MOSCOW SAID TONIGHT IT WAS "RATHER OVERDUE" AND "DOES NOT MEAN TURKEY HAS ENTERED THE RANKS OF THE STATES WHO ARE WAGING A DIFFICULT STRUGGLE AGAINST HITLERITE GERMANY."

THE COMMENT, BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR HERE, WAS IN AN ARTICLE BY TASS' "DIPLOMATIC OBSERVER."

"WHEN THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR HAS ALREADY BEEN DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE ANTI-HITLERITE COALITION, THANKS TO THE HEROIC EFFORTS OF THE RED ARMY AND THE ALLIES AND WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PARTICIPATIONS IN THESE EFFORTS OF TURKEY, THE PRESENT CHANGE IN TURKISH POLICY IS RATHER OVERDUE AND MUST NOT BE OVER-ESTIMATED," SAID TASS.

"IN EVALUATING TURKEY'S DECISION TO BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC AND TRADE RELATIONS WITH GERMANY, EVEN THIS DECISION DOES NOT MEAN TURKEY HAS ENTERED THE RANKS OF STATES WHO ARE WAGING THE DIFFICULT STRUGGLE AGAINST HITLERITE GERMANY.

"IT MUST NOT BE FORGOTTEN THAT TURKEY EVEN NOW MAINTAINS AS CLOSE RELATIONS AS HITHERTO WITH GERMANY'S SATELLITES WHO ARE WAGING WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES."

MQ1138PEW

LONDON, AUG. 6-(AP)-MAJOR GEORGE E. PREDDY, GREENSBORO, N.C., REPORTED TODAY HE SHOT DOWN SIX ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES IN A FEW MINUTES OF FAST ACTION NEAR HAMBURG, A FEAT SELDOM EQUALLED IN THIS WAR.

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THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE MUSTANG FIGHTER'S RECORD ROSE TO 24 1/2 IN THE AIR AND SIX ON THE GROUND, SENDING HIM CLOSE TO THE TOP OF ALLIED LIST OF ACES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

FLYING AS A GROUP COMMANDER, PREDDY SAW 30 ME-109'S HEADING FOR THE HEAVY BOMBERS HIS GROUP WAS ESCORTING. HE BECAME SEPARATED FROM HIS WING MAN IN HIS HASTE TO GET AT THE ENEMY.

"THE 109'S WERE FLYING A TIGHT FORMATION AT 28,000 FEET," HE SAID. "I GUESS THEY FIGURED THEIR PROTECTIVE TOP COVER WOULD TAKE CARE OF ME, FOR THEY DIDN'T WAVER FROM THEIR COURSE. I CLOSED RIGHT INTO THE PACK AND SHOT DOWN FIVE IN LESS THAN FIVE MINUTES."

PREDDY'S SIX-ON-ONE-FLIGHT RECORD EQUALS THAT OF THE MISSING COL. NEAL E.KEARBY, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WHO WON THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR FOR DOWNING SIX JAPANESE PLANES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

MIS MISSION TO HAMBURG PUT HIM CLOSE BEHIND LT.COL.FRANCIS S. GABRESKI, OIL CITY, PA., NOW MISSING, WHO HAD A TOTAL OF 31 KILLS, 28 IN THE AIR AND THREE ON THE GROUND.

OF THE FIRST FIVE PLANES QUICKLY KNOCKED DOWN BY PREDDY ONLY ONE OF THE NAZI PILOTS MANAGED TO USE HIS PARACHUTE, THE OTHER FOUR FALLING IN FLAMES.

"AFTER SPLITTING THE ENEMY FORMATION I GOT ON THE TAIL OF THE SIXTH ME-109 AND CHASED HIM DOWN TO 5000 FEET," PREDDY RELATED. "THE FIRST FIVE NEVER HAD A CHANCE AND NONE FIRED A SHOT AT ME BUT THIS GUY GAVE ME A REAL OLD-FASHIONED DOGFIGHT. I FINALLY TURNED AND CAUGHT HIM SMACK IN THE FUSELAGE JUST BELOW THE COCKPIT. I SAW HIS CHUTE OPEN AS HE BAILED OUT."

PREDDY'S OTHER MULTIPLE SCORES FOR ONE DAY INCLUDE A DOUBLE, TRIPLE AND QUADRUPLE. HE HOLDS THE SILVER STAR, THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WITH FOUR CLUSTERS AND THE AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS. HE FORMERLY FOUGHT FROM AUSTRALIA.

-DASH MATTER)-

IN HIS HOMETOWN OF GREENSBORO, N.C., MAJ. PREDDY IS KNOWN BY HIS FRIENDS AS "MOUSE.".

BEFORE THE WAR THE NAVY TURNED HIM DOWN FOR AIR SERVICE, AND WHEN THEY CHANGED THEIR MINDS AND WANTED HIM MAJ. PREDDY WAS ALREADY IN TRAINING WITH A NATIONAL GUARD UNIT AT FORT MOULTRIE, GA.

HE WAS COMMISSIONED A SECOND LIEUTENANT FIVE DAYS AFTER PEARL

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30,24—17801

HARBOR AND WAS IN AUSTRALIA IN JANUARY, 1942.

WHILE "DOWN UNDER" MAJ. PREDDY EXPRESSED THE DESIRE TO SEE SOME OF HIS VICTIMS GO DOWN, BUT THE BEST HE WAS CREDITED WITH IN THAT THEATRE WAS "PROBABLES".

HIS ONLY INJURY CAME WHEN HE WAS FLYING AS A GUINEA PIG FOR DIVE PRACTICE FIGHTING IN AUSTRALIA IN NOVEMBER, 1942. A PILOT ABOVE FAILED TO COME OUT OF HIS DIVE AND CRASHED INTO PREDDY'S PLANE. PREDDY BAILED OUT IN TIME, WENT THROUGH SOME TREES TO THE GROUND WHERE HE WAS PICKED UP SEVERAL HOURS LATER WITH A BAD LEG INJURY.

IT WAS WHILE ON A BRIEF FURLOUGH HOME RECOVERING FROM THE INJURY THAT MAJ. PREDDY SAID HE WANTED TO SEE PLANES HE SHOT "GO DOWN".

MAJ. PREDDY STARTED FLYING IN HIGH SCHOOL AND HAD FINISHED TWO YEARS AT GUILFORD COLLEGE, QUAKER INSTITUTION, WHEN HE WENT INTO MILITARY SERVICE.

HE WAS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN HIS FIRST PLANE IN DECEMBER, 1943. IT WAS A ME109. HE IS EXPECTED BACK HOME SOMETIME NEXT MONTH, FRIENDS SAID.

GS957PEW NM

AUG 7 1944

LONDON, AUG. 6-(AP)-FIGHTER PILOTS OF THE EIGHTH U.S. AIR FORCE SHOT DOWN 33 ENEMY PLANES TODAY ON THEIR ESCORT MISSION INTO GERMANY.

SIX WERE CLAIMED BY MAJ. GEORGE E. PREDDY OF GREENSBORO, N.C.

TWO EACH WERE LISTED BY LTS. CHARLES J. CESKY OF 3102 LOCHRAVEN RD., BALTIMORE, AND FREDERICK H. ALEXANDER OF 3529 THIRTY-SIXTH AVE., WEST, SEATTLE, WASH., AND CAPT. HENRY J. MIKLAJCYK OF SYRACUSE, N.Y.

THOSE CREDITED WITH ONE EACH INCLUDED:

LTS. WILLIAM W. BEHREND, TRENTON, N.J.; PAUL D. FICKEL, OTTUMWA, IOWA; ROBERT F. WOOD, RAYMOND, CANADA; DONALD A. ZEINE, GLASFORD, ILL.; DONALD C. PENNY, 1065 SEVENTEENTH AVE., COLUMBUS, OHIO; MYER R. WINKLEMAN, DAVID, TEXAS.

SHELDON HEYER, PEARL CITY, ILL.; WILLIAM D. MARTIN, FORT SMITH, ARK.; BENJAMIN H. RADER, FINDLAY, OHIO; WILLIAM H. LEWIS, GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.; KENNETH C. ZMELTZ, LANCASTER, PA.; JOSEPH L. MANSKER, LONG BEACH, CALIF.; JOSEPH A. PATTERSON, DETROIT; JOHN E. KLINK, SYRACUSE, N.Y.; JOHN T. GODFREY, WOONSOCKET, R.I.; FRED W. GLOVER,

ASHEVILLE, N.C.;

CAPTS. ENOCH B. STEPHENSON, COLUMBIA, TENN.; BURT W. MARSHALL, GREENVILLE, TEXAS; CHARLES W. LENFEST, BOISE, IDAHO; AND FLIGHT OFFICER CYRIL B. DELEAC, NEW ORLEANS.

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ONE WAS SHARED BY CAPT.RICHARD E. CONNOR OF VICKSBURG, MISS., AND LT. JAMES B. STALLINGS OF MOULTRIE, GA.

HJ812PEW

ADD AT BRIT-FRONT NORMANDY -(GREENE) XAFUEL

"A GERMAN SS DIVISION COULD GET BACK TO THE SEINE BUT THE INFANTRY CANNOT BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT MOBILE ENOUGH," HE ADDED.

THE SPOKESMAN THEN READ THE FOLLOWING FROM A CAPTURED GERMAN DOCUMENT WRITTEN BY THE COMMANDER OF THE SECOND GERMAN PANZER DIVISION FOR THE ENLIGHTMENT OF A NEW GERMAN DIVISION WHICH WAS TAKING OVER A SECTOR OF NORMANDY FRONT:

"THE ENEMY'S INCREDIBLY HEAVY ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT IS SOMETHING NEW AND TERRIBLE. THE GERMAN AIR FORCE IS CONSPICIOUS BY ITS ABSENCE. ONLY SIX GERMAN PLANES FLEW OVER OUR DIVISIONAL AREA IN FOUR WEEKS--ONE AND ONE HALF PLANES PER WEEK. OUR SOLDIERS ENTER BATTLE IN THE LOWEST SPIRITS. BEST RESULTS CAN BE OBTAINED IN WHIPPING UP MORALE BY HAVING PLATOON COMMANDERS UTTER GOOD OLD-FASHIONED 'HURRAH,' OR BY BLOWING A BUGLE AS THE TROOPS CHARGE INTO BATTLE."

RQ615PEW

ADD INVASION BEACH FRANCE -(JAMESON) XA G-UN

IN THE TOWER WERE LT.COL.JACOB MOTTORN OF PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA., COMMANDER OF ONE OF THE COMBAT ENGINEER BEACH GROUPS THAT HANDLES THE TRANSFER OF THE CARGO FROM THE SHIPS TO INLAND SUPPLY DUMPS, AND TWO OF HIS ASSISTANTS, LT.ANTON PRISTO OF BERWYN, ILL., AND LT.HAROLD OLIN OF ASHLAND, OHIO. THE THREE OF THEM CAME IN EARLY ON D-DAY.

"EIGHTY-TWO MEN FROM MY BRIGADE WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED THAT DAY," MOTTORN SAID.

IN ANOTHER CONTROL TOWER WAS CAPT.GILBERT R.BUTTS OF OMAHA, NEB., WHO DIRECTS TRUCK DRAFFIC. HIS ASSISTANT, CPL.RALPH M.RICHIE OF AKRON, OHIO, BARKS OUT ORDERS OVER A LOUDSPEAKER TO THE TRUCKS AND DUCK WHICH FORM A CONTINUOUS CHAIN TO AND FROM THE SHIPS TO THE REAR.

THE DUCKS, MANY OF THEM DRIVEN BY NEGRO SOLDIERS, SCOOT BACK AND FORTH FROM THE SHIPS TO THE BEACH WITH LEVEL TRUCKLOADS WHICH ARE LIFTED OUT BY HUGE CRANES ONTO THE BEACH. WHEN THE TIDE IS RIGHT THE DUCKS AND BARGES PULL RIGHT UP TO SEVERAL SEAWALL RAMPS AND UNLOAD.

AUG 7 1944

WG106PEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH AMERICANS IN BRITTANY, AUG. 6-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS TODA CAPTURED CHATEAU-GONTIER, 17 MILES SOUTH OF THE FALLEN ROAD JUNC. OF LAVAL, AND 24 MILES NORTH OF ANGERS.

W226AEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH THE AMERICANS IN BRITTANY, AUG.6-(AP)-IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY THAT AMERICAN ARMORED TROOPS HAVE REACHED VANNES, WHILE ANOTHER TANK SPEARHEAD NEARED THE LOIRE RIVER ESTUARY EAST OF ST.NAZAIRE. VANNES IS 37 MILES NORTHWEST OF ST.NAZAIRE.

RH746AEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH THE AMERICANS IN BRITTANY, AUG 6-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS DRIVING EASTWARD OUT OF THE BRETON PENINSULA TOWARD THE FRENCH INTERIOR AND PARIS CAPTURED LAVAL AND MAYENNE TODAY.

MAYENNE IS 137 MILES FROM PARIS, WHILE THE TOWN OF LAVAL IS 148 MILES FROM PARIS.

C266AEW

AUG 7 1944

BY EDWARD D.BALL

RENNES, FRANCE, AUG. 4 (DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICANS LIBERATED RENNES TODAY AFTER FOUR YEARS OF GERMAN DOMINATION AND TONIGHT THE CITY WHOSE HEART WAS BLASTED BY GERMAN DEMOLITIONS WAS CELEBRATING IN A FESTIVE MARDI GRAS ATMOSPHERE.

THROUGH BROKEN GLASS AND DEBRIS, THE CELEBRANTS MARCHED SINGING THE MARSEILLAISE, AND EMBRACING EVERY KHAKI-CLAD SOLDIER ENCOUNTERED IN THE BLACKET-OUT STREETS.

A BRIGHT FULL MOON OVERHEAD CAST IN SHARP RELIEF THE JAGGED, SAWTOOTH RUINS OF BUILDINGS TORN APART BY THE ENEMY BEFORE HIS FLIGHT SOUTHWARD, BUT THIS SOMBER PICTURE FAILED TO DAMPEN THE FERVOR OF THE EFFUSIVE FRENCH, WHO ACCORDED THE AMERICANS A MOVING AND HEART-WARMING WELCOME.

BEFORE MAKING THEIR EXIT, THE GERMANS SET OFF TONS OF DEMOLITION CHARGES AND MINES. THE STATION AND RAILYARDS ALREADY HAD BEEN DAMAGED HEAVILY BY ALLIED AIR BOMBS.

THE ALLIED BOMBING HAD BEEN ACCURATE AND EFFECTIVE. DAMAGE WAS CONFINED CHIEFLY TO COMMUNICATIONS IN THIS HUB OF RAIL AND ROAD TRAFFIC FOR THE WHOLE OF BRITTANY.

THE CHARGES SET BY THE GERMANS LET GO WITH A TERRIFIC BLAST---SIMILAR TO DESTRUCTION WROUGHT IN LONDON BY BUZZ-BOMBS.

RENNES BEGAN SETTING ITS MUNICIPAL HOUSE IN ORDER AS SOON AS THE AMERICANS MOVED IN. A CROWD OF BETWEEN 10,000 AND 15,000 GATHERED IN THE MAIN SQUARE IN MID-AFTERNOON, LISTENED TO SPEECHES, SANG THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN NATIONAL ANTHEMS, THEN HEARD THE NAMES OF THE NEW CITY OFFICIALS.

THE MAYOR WHO HELD OFFICE UNDER THE GERMANS AND WAS ACCUSED OF BEING A COLLABORATOR WAS REPLACED BY A MAN SELECTED BY GEN. DE GAULLE'S COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION. THE OUSTED MAYOR WAS PERMITTED TO REMAIN IN HIS HOME WHILE OTHER COLLABORATIONISTS WERE ROUNDED UP BY THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT AND HERDED INTO UNDERGROUND DUNGEONS, WHERE MEMBERS OF THE RESISTANCE GROUP HAD BEEN IMPRISONED THEMSELVES.

WOMEN PREDOMINATED AMONG UPWARDS OF 100 PERSONS SEIZED BY NIGHTFALL AND ACCUSED OF BEING COLLABORATIONISTS.

W322PEW

30.24 —— 17803

BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH THE AMERICANS IN BRITTANY, AUG. 6-(AP)-COMPLETING A 43-MILE ROAD DASH IN TEN HOURS, AMERICAN FORCES SPED INTO MAYENNE SO FAST LAST NIGHT THAT THEY CAUGHT THE GERMANS FLAT-FOOTED.

THE FORCES, INCLUDING TANKS, TANK-DESTROYERS, ENGINEERS AND MOTORIZED INFANTRY, CRUSHED THE MEAGER ENEMY RESISTANCE AND STORMED INTO THE TOWN AT 10 P.M. AFTER A DRIVE WHICH BEGAN ABOVE FOUGERE AND SWUNG THROUGH THE TOWN OF ERNEE.

THE SPECTACULAR DASH COST LITTLE IN CASUALTIES AND NETTED 75 GERMANS CAPTURED AND 25 KILLED.

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IN MAYENNE THE AMERICANS FOUND DEEP, WELL-BUILT FORTIFICATIONS EMPTY AND THE MAYENNE RIVER BRIDGE INTACT, ALTHOUGH IT HAD BEEN MINED WITH 500-POUND CHARGES.

BEFORE HIS MAIN BODY ESCAPED, THE ENEMY DID SUCCEED IN DESTROYING ONE SECONDARY BRIDGE.

"WHILE WE WERE OCCUPYING THE TOWN THE GERMANS BEGAN SHELLING THE MAIN BRIDGE BUT WE SENT A FORCE ACROSS THE RIVER JUST BELOW TOWN AND KNOCKED OUT THEIR GUNS," SAID SGT.ROBERT D.MITCHELL OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

"WHEN WE WORKED OUR WAY TO THE BRIDGE WE FOUND OUR MEN HAD PICKED OFF THE CREW THE GERMANS LEFT BEHIND TO CARRY OUT THE DEMOLITION."

"A FEW OF THE PRISONERS TAKEN IN MAYENNE INCLUDED SS.MEN," SAID CAPT. IVAN SCHOCH, 1550 MARIN AVE., BREKELEY, CALIF., "BUT THERE WAS NO FIGHT LEFT IN THEM."

IN CONVERSATIONS WITH PRISONERS, GERMAN-SPEAKING SGT.RAYMOND STEINBAUCH OF NEAR ABILENE, TEXAS, LEARNED THAT SOME GERMANS WERE DUE TO REACH TOWN BY AUTOMOBILE FROM THE EAST SOON AFTER THE AMERICANS ARRIVED.

TWO STAFF CARS AND A TRUCKLOAD OF GERMANS ROLLED DOWN THE ROAD AS SCHEDULED. THE OCCUPANTS OF THE STAFF CARS WERE CUT DOWN BY THE WAITING AMERICANS. THOSE IN THE TRUCK SURRENDERED.

THEN ALONG CAME A BIG, ELEGANTLY-FITTED LIMOUSINE WITH RED LEATHER UPHOLSTERY. IT WAS GOING SO FAST IT CAREENED THROUGH A ROAD BLOCK. ONE OF THREE OFFICERS IN THE CAR WAS THROWN OUT BY THE COLLISION WITH THE BLOCK, THE SECOND WAS KILLED WHEN HE JUMPED, AND THE THIRD FINALLY FELL OUT OF THE DOOR WITH BOTH HIS LEGS CUT OFF AS AMERICAN FIRE STOPPED THE CAR. YELLING AND CURSING, HE WAS CARRIED TO A FIRST-AID STATION BY SGT.FRANK L.DOLL OF CHICAGO (STREET UNAVAILABLE)

RQ833PEW

WITH THE BRITISH ON THE CAUMONT FRONT IN FRANCE, AUG. 6-(AP)-AS THE GERMANS CONTINUED TO SIPHON BATTERED DIVISIONS FROM THREATENED ENTRAPMENT IN THE CAUMONT SECTOR TONIGHT, NAZI TROOPS WERE POURING EASTWARD ACROSS THE ORNE RIVER.

BRITISH PATROLS ALREADY HAVE PROBED ACROSS THE ORNE ABOVE THE GERMAN ANCHOR AT THURY HARCOURT BUT GEN.SIR MILES DEMPSEY HAS NOT YET ATTEMPTED A MAJOR CROSSING. BRITISH VANGUARDS THRUSTING INTO LE HOM FOUND THE GERMANS HAD BLOWN UP THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE ORNE LOOP FROM LE HOM TO THURY HARCOURT.

THE BRITISH LINE NOW EXTENDS ROUGHLY FROM THE VIRE IN THE SOUTHWEST THROUGH SOURDE, ESTRA, ONDEFONTAINE, AND AUNAYSURODEN THEN EAST AND SOUTH THROUGH VALLEE TO LE HOM.

IN THE SOUTH TANK-SUPPORTED GERMAN INFANTRY RECAPTURED VIESSOIX AND DROVE THE BRITISH BACK NORTH OF THE VIRE-VASSY ROAD.

A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER SAID THERE "SIGNS OF ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS COMING UP FROM THE SOUTH IN AN ATTEMPT TO BLOCK A FURTHER BREAKTHROUGH."

RQ748PEW

AT THE FRENCH FRONTIER, AUG. 6-(AP)-THE NAZIS, FALLING BACK STEADILY UNDER THE PRESSURE OF ALLIED INVASION FORCES, HAVE BEGUN THE EVACUATION OF TECHNICAL SERVICES FROM FRANCE, IT WAS REPORTED FROM ANNECY TONIGHT.

FAMILIES OF GERMAN RAILWAY WORKERS, SOME WORKERS AND A GROUP OF CIVILIAN TECHNICIANS ALREADY HAVE LEFT. EVEN THE TODT ORGANIZATION IS MAKING PREPARATIONS TO RETURN TO GERMANY, THE ANNECY INFORMANT DECLARED.

THE RECORDS OF GERMAN ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS IN FRANCE WERE SHIPPED HOME SOME TIME AGO, AND IT WAS REPORTED MANY MEMBERS OF THESE COMMISSIONS WERE INDUCTED INTO MILITARY SERVICE.

THE ALLIED ADVANCE FURTHERMORE PROVOKED A CRISIS IN VICHY AND THERE WERE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THE GOVERNMENT WAS PREPARING TO TRANSFER HEADQUARTERS TO VITTEL AND THAT IF THE OUTLOOK CONTINUED TO WORSEN PETAIN WOULD BE TAKEN TO GERMANY.

NAZI BOMBERS, IN AN UNEXPECTED CLEANUP EFFORT YESTERDAY AND TODAY, ATTACKED FRENCH PARTISANS IN THE VALENCE AND SAINT JEAN DE VERCERS AREAS.

GERMAN TROOPS AND FREE FRENCH FIGHTERS FROM THE VALLEY OF ABONDANCE HAVE BEEN FIGHTING SINCE SATURDAY IN A SERIES OF BATTLES AROUND BONNEVILLE IN HAUTE SAVOIE. FRENCH RESISTANCE HEADQUARTERS COMPILING REPORTS AVAILABLE ANENT THE WHOLE MOVEMENT GAVE THESE CASUALTY FIGURES FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1 TO JULY 24. 1,500 PARTISANS KILLED OR CAPTURED; 1,200 GERMANS KILLED OR CAPTURED.

RQ1006PEW

AUG 7 1944

BY FRANKLIN BANKER

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, AUG. 6-(AP)-LT.COL.ROBERT W.BURNS OF ECRU, MISS., WHO LED A FORMATION OF U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS TO GENSHAGEN, A SUBURB OF BERLIN, TODAY SAID "QUITE A LOT OF DAMAGE WAS DONE TO THE TARGET" DESPITE STRONG OPPOSITION FROM NAZI FIGHTERS.

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"WE REACHED OUR OBJECTIVE A FEW MINUTES BEFORE OUR FIGHTER SUPPORT AND THE JERRIES TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THIS," HE RELATED, "BUT THEY FAILED TO DISRUPT OUR BOMBING, HOWEVER."

COL. BURNS SAID THE FLAK IN THE BERLIN AREA WAS "HEAVY, AS USUAL."

SGT. ASHER BROWN 34 LAIRD ST., LONG BRANCH, N.J., A RADIO OPERATOR, SAID "A FORMATION OF EIGHT FOCKE-WULFS TRIED TO GET INTO US BUT OUR P-51'S (MUSTANGS) RAN THEM RAGGED BEFORE THEY HAD A CHANCE TO MAKE A PASS AT US."

"I SAW A LOT OF DOGFIGHTS WHEN WE FIRST GOT INTO GERMANY," REPORTED LT. JOHN LOCKARD, OF ROUTE ONE, LANCASTER, PA., A PILOT.

LT. SAM MARSHALL, 1336 MARKET ST., JACKSONVILLE, FLA., SAID "ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE CATCHING HELL IN THE BERLIN AREA."

"THERE WASN'T MUCH TO IT--NINE HOURS LONG, THATS ALL," COMMENTED LT. WILLIAM FORTSON OF 115 SIXTH AVE., ST.PETERSBURG, FLA., A PILOT IN THE GROUP WHICH BOMBED BERLIN.

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"YOU FINISHED YOUR TOUR TODAY DIDN'T YOU?" ASKED A G.I., AND PROMPTLY DAUBED FORTSON'S FACE WITH A LIBERAL APPLICATION OF YELLOW PAINT. THE PILOT'S TIE ALREADY HAD BEEN CUT OFF BY HIS GROUND CREW CHIEF IN THE HIGH-JINKS THAT OCCUR WHEN A PILOT FINISHED UP.

"SOMEONE DID A GREAT JOB ON HAMBURG," SAID LT. JOHN GALLAGHER OF 10 UPLAND ROAD, WEST CONCORD, MASS., A NAVIGATOR. "SIX OR EIGHT BI BLACK COLUMNS OF SMOKE WERE COMING UP. THE SMOKE DRIFTED 25 TO 30 MILES SO THE WHOLE AREA WAS COMPLETELY BLACK."

LT.JACOB QUINTIS OF 6701 RIDGE AVE., PHILADELPHIA, WAS ANOTHER PILOT WHO COMPLETED HIS TOUR TODAY. HE KISSED HIS MASCOT, AN ODD TWO-FOOT WOODEN SOLDIER, AS HE DROPPED OUT OF HIS FORTRESS HATCH.

RADIO OPERATOR SGT. CRAIG GADD, 412 WEST PALMER ST., CHARLOTTE, N.C., ALSO FINISHED UP TODAY.

UX419PEW

WITH THE CANADIANS SOUTH OF CAEN, AUG. 6-(AP)-CANADIAN FORCES AT THE PIVOT OF THE GIANTIC ALLIED ATTACK ENVELOPING NORTHWEST FRANCE, HAVE STRUCK AGAIN AT THE DESPERATELY HELD GERMAN LINE AND FRENCH-SPEAKING TROOPS FROM QUEBEC HAVE FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO MAY-SUR-ORNE, A VILLAGE ONE MILE SOUTH OF ST. ANDRE AND FIVE MILES SOUTH OF CAEN.

THE CANADIANS ALSO FOUGHT INTO ST. MARTIN DE. FONTENAY, ALSO ON THE EAST BANK OF THE ORNE.

THE ENEMY LINE HERE WAS THE STRONGEST AND MOST SUBBORNLY HELD ALONG THE ENTIRE ALLIED FRONT AND THE GAIN OF A SINGLE MILE WAS AN IMPORTANT ADVANCE.

THE ATTACK WENT IN SATURDAY EVENING.

W954AEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, AUG. 6-(AP)-THE RED ARMY'S CAMPAIGNS AGAINST EAST PRUSSIA AND WARSAW ENTERED THE FINAL STAGE TODAY.

GEN. IVAN CHERNIAKHOVSKY'S THIRD ARMY CAME TO GRIPS AT THE EAST PRUSSIAN BORDER WITH LARGE GROUPS OF FRESH GERMAN UNITS.

ADOLF HITLER'S GOVERNOR GENERAL OF POLAND, HANS FRANK, FLED FROM WARSAW TO KRAKOW, LEAVING THE GARRISON STRUGGLING IN THE BURNING CITY AGAINST RISING NUMBERS OF POLISH GUERRILLAS.

CHERNIAKHOVSKY'S AVIATION CHIEFTAIN, 33-YEAR-OLD COL. GEN. TIMOFEY KRUIKIN LAUNCHED A NEW AIR ASSAULT ON EAST PRUSSIA, FLYING 2,500 SORTIES IN THE LAST THREE DAYS.

W849AEW

AUG 7 1944

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, AUG. 6-(AP)-THE POLISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION AND PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON TOOK THE FIRST STEP TOWARD POLISH UNITY TODAY WITH A CONFERENCE WHICH LASTED MORE THAN FOUR HOURS AND WILL BE RESUMED MONDAY.

MEETING IN THE FORMER POLISH EMBASSY, THE EXILED GOVERNMENT, REPRESENTED BY MIKOLAJCZYK AND FOREIGN MINISTER TADEUSZ ROMER DISCUSSED RECONCILIATION TERMS WITH THE COMMITTEE'S PRESIDENT, EDWARD BORESLAV OSUBKA-MORAWSKI, VICE PRESIDENTS [redacted] WITOS AND WANDA WASILEWSKA (Andrej) AND THE COMMITTEE'S DEFENSE CHIEF, GEN.MIHAIL ROLIA ZYMIERSKI, WHO FLEW HERE YESTERDAY FROM THE TEMPORARY CAPITAL OF CHELM.

WITH POLAND'S POLITICAL FUTURE IN THE BALANCE, THE NEGOTIATORS WERE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE RANGED OVER THE WIDEST ASPECTS OF THEIR PROBLEMS AND THE FACT THAT THEY SET THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE TIME FOR THE NEXT MEETING WAS CONSIDERED A GOOD AUGURY FOR UNDERSTANDING.

THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH EMBASSIES KEPT IN CLOSEST POSSIBLE TOUCH WITH MIKOLAJCZYK'S MISSION. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE, MADE PLAIN AT LAST WEEK'S STALIN-MIKOLAJCZYK CONFERENCE, IS TO LET THE POLES TRY A DIRECT SETTLEMENT OF THEIR DIFFERENCES.

MIKOLAJCZYK DECLINED PUBLIC COMMENT AND COMMITTEE LEADERS HAVE BEEN INACCESSIBLE TO ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS.

MIKOLAJCZYK WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN GREETED CORDIALLY BY HIS OLD ACQUAINTAINCES, WITOS AND ZYMIERSKI. ONE OF THE PREMIER'S INTIMATES SAID LATER THAT WHAT HAPPENED AT THE MEETING "WOULD MAKE TWO CHAPTERS IN ANY POLISH BOOK."

ANDREI VISHINSKY, SOVIET VICE COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AND OTHERS WELCOMED THE POLES AT THE MOSCOW AIRPORT AND A BAND PLAYED THE NATIONAL ANTHEMS OF POLAND AND THE SOVIET UNION.

"ON BEHALF OF THE POLISH PEOPLE AND ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL I CORDIALLY GREET THE CITIZENS OF THE SOVIET CAPITAL," SAID BOLESLAV BERUT, "I AM HAPPY I CAN VISIT THIS COUNTRY, WHICH IS HAILED BY PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL POLAND AS A MOST POWERFUL COUNTRY WITH A COURAGEOUS, HEROICAL ARMY--A COUNTRY WITH WHICH MY MOTHERLAND WANTS ALWAYS TO HAVE FRIENDSHIP."

OSUBKA-MORAWSKI DECLARED THT THE FRATERNITY IN ARMS BETWEEN POLISH AND SOVIET ARMIES WILL SERVE AS A FOUNDATION FOR FRIENDSHIP.

PRAVDA, OFFICIAL COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER, DECLARED TODAY THAT "THE REAL POLISH PATRIOT KNOWS THAT THERE IS ONLY ONE ROUTE TO FOLLOW--THE STRUGGLE UNDER THE BANNER AND LEADERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION."

SOME SOURCES IN MOSCOW EXPRESSED THE BELIEF MIKOLAJCZYK WILL HEAR FROM THE NATIONAL COUNCIL AND THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE THE TERMS UNDER WHICH ACCEPTABLE POLES NOW OUTSIDE THOSE TWO ORGANIZATIONS COULD JOIN AND WORK FOR A UNITED POLAND.

W240PEW

AUG 7 1944

MOSCOW,AUG.6-(AP)-V.A.MALYSHEV, COMMISSAR OF TANK INDUSTRY, BECAME A HERO OF SOCIALIST LABOR, RECEIVED THE ORDER OF LENIN AND GOLD STAR IN A SPECIAL DECREE OF THE SUPREME SOVIET TODAY AND WAS PROMOTED TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

EV711PEW

MOSCOW, AUG.6-(AP)-AMERICAN MUSTANGS DESTROYED 24 PLANES ON AUG. 4 IN THEIR LATEST SHUTTLE OPERATION BETWEEN ITALY AND THE SOVIET UNION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

FOUR WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND 20 SHOT DOWN IN THE AIR. THREE LOCOMOTIVES WERE SHOT UP ALONG WITH A TROOP TRAIN AND SIX ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES.

SIX MUSTANGS ARE MISSING, BUT ONE OF THE PILOTS IS SAFE.

W^27PEW

CHIASSO, SWITZERLAND, AUG. 6-(AP)-NAZI SS.TROOPS, IN A SUDDEN CLEAN-UP ATTACK AGAINST PARTISANS IN THE APPENINES WHICH IS EXPECTED SHORTLY TO BE BATTLEFRONT WITH ALLIED TROOPS, BURNED SEVERAL VILLAGES IN THE PARMA-MODENA SECTOR AND SHOT MANY SUSPECTED PARTISANS, ITALIAN FRONTIER REPORTS SAID TODAY.

AUG 7 1944

RQ1022PEW

ERNE, AUG. 6-(AP)-SWITZERLAND HAS RESTATED HER POSITION OF THE Right OF POLITICAL REFUGEES TO ASYLUM HERE IN A DECLARATION WHICH CAN, IN APPLICATION--BUT NEED NOT NECESSARILY DO SO--PARALLEL THE ALLIED EFINITION OF WAR CRIMINALS.

INSTRUCTIONS RECENTLY GIVEN TO FRONTIER GUARDS STATE:

"FOREIGNERS UNWORTHY OF ASYLUM BECAUSE OF DESPICABLE ACTS OR OF THEIR ACTIVITIES OR ATTITUDE VIOLATING SWISS INTEREST ARE IN NO CASE TO BE ADMITTED."

SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS OF SUCH FOREIGNERS ARE NOT GIVEN. FRONTIER AUTHORITIES WILL DECIDE MINOR CASES; THE FEDERAL COUNCIL MAJOR CASES.

RQ1008PEW

MADRID, AUG. 6-(AP)-THE LONG-STANDING FEUD BETWEEN ARCH-COLLABORATIONISTS MARCEL ~~DEAT,~~ JOSEPH DARNAND AND JACQUES DORIOT ON THE ONE HAND AND PIERRE LAVAL AND MARSHAL PETAIN ON THE OTHER HAS BROKEN INTO THE OPEN AND IS SPREADING THROUGHOUT FRANCE DISPATCHES SAID TONIGHT.

DEAT, WHO APPARENTLY HEADS THE SUPER-COLLABORATIONIST CLIQUE, SEEMS TO HAVE GOTTEN GERMAN BACKING BY BLAMING NAZI DEFEATS IN NORMANDY AND BRITTANY UPON VICHY'S "WAIT AND SEE" POLICY WHICH PERMITTED THE SPREAD OF THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT.

DARNAND, WHO CONTROLS ALL VICHY'S POLICE AS WELL AS THE ANTI-RESISTANCE MILITIA, HAS REVOKED THE APPOINTMENTS OF MANY REGIONAL PREFECTS WHO DREW THEIR AUTHORITY FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

IN OTHER LOCALITIES AUTHORITIES WHO REFUSED TO COLLABORATE WITH DARNAND'S POLICE HAVE BEEN DETAINED.

IN AN OUTSPOKEN INTERVIEW PUBLISHED IN TODAY'S EL ESPANOL, DEAT CALLED FOR AN IMMEDIATE VICHY DECLARATION OF WAR ON THE ALLIES AND DECRIED "BAD GOVERNMENTAL DIRECTING FROM VICHY WHERE THE CLIMATE IS FAVORABLE TO TREASON."

RQ752PEW

AUG 7 1944

BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ

IRUN, SPAIN, AUG 6-(AP)-THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN TELLING FRENCHMEN AND EACH OTHER THAT FLYING BOMBS OF BOTH NEW AND OLD TYPES SOON WILL BE UNLEASHED AGAINST THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE.

BORDER REPORTS HERE ARE THAT SS. AND REICHSWEHR OFFICERS ARE TRYING TO BUOY THE SPIRITS OF THEIR MEN AND COMBAT THE RISING FRENCH CONVICTION THAT THE BATTLE MAY SOON BE OVER WITH STORIES OF A RING OF FLYING BOMB PLATFORMS NOW NEARING COMPLETION DEEP INSIDE FRANCE. FROM THESE PLATFORMS, THE GERMANS CLAIM, THE ROCKETS WILL BE SENT TO DESTROY THE ALLIED LANDING PORTS OF CHERBOURG AND ELSEWHERE.

ALL OF BRITTANY IS BEING ABANDONED, ACCORDING TO A GERMAN STORY PROBABLY INVENTED BY PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS, TO BRING THE ALLIES WITHIN RANGE OF THE BOMBS.

FURTHERMORE, THE STORY CONTINUES, THE FLYING BOMB BARRAGE WILL BE ONLY A PRELUDE TO THE GREATEST BATTLE OF THE WORLD WHEN THE LUFTWAFFE, SWOLLEN BY HOARDED RESERVES OF PLANES, AGAIN CHALLENGES ALLIED AIR SUPERIORITY AND ALL THE GERMAN TROOP STRENGTH IS HURLED INTO A BATTLEGROUND OF GERMAN CHOOSING.

THAT IS THE STORY THE GERMANS ARE TELLING ACROSS THE FRONTIER, BUT THERE ARE FEW FACTS TO SUPPORT IT.

AUG 7 1944

MQ1113PEW

ANKARA, AUG. 6-(AP)-THE TURKISH SHIP MEFKURE, CARRYING 250 JEWISH REFUGEES TO TURKEY FROM CONSTANTA, ROMANIA, SANK IN THE BLACK SEA EARLY TODAY WITH THE LOSS OF ALL BUT FOUR OF THE PASSENGERS, SAID EARLY REPORTS REACHING HERE. THERE WERE NO DETAILS.

RQ842PEW

BY FRANK O'BRIEN

ANKARA, TURKEY, AUG. 6-(AP)-A REGULAR NIGHTLY BLACKOUT OF ISTANBUL WILL BEGIN MONDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT, AS A PRECAUTIONARY STEP FOLLOWING ON TURKEY'S SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR FRANZ VON PAPEN LEFT ANKARA FRIDAY NIGHT FOR ISTANBUL ON THE FIRST LAP OF A TRIP WHICH MAY TAKE HIM HOME TO PURGE-RIDDEN GERMANY AND TO A HITLER DISPLEASED WITH THE FAILURE OF HIS MISSION TO TURKEY.

HIS PARTING WITH ANKARA WAS CORRECT AND AMICABLE, WITH TURKISH OFFICIALS OBSERVING ALL THE AMENITIES. HE AND HIS DAUGHTER AND PERSONAL ENTOURAGE WERE GIVEN A SPECIAL CAR BELONGING TO THE FOREIGN MINISTRY.

THE PARTING WORDS BETWEEN VON PAPEN AND HIS COMPANY AND THE SCORES OF GERMANS STILL IN ANKARA WERE "AUF WIEDERSEHEN," AND NOT "HEIL HITLER." ONLY THREE OR FOUR HANDS WERE RAISED IN A HALF-HEARTED HITLER SALUTE, AND VON PAPEN'S WAS NOT AMONG THEM.

A NAZI STRONGARM GUARD TRIED TO BLOCK ALLIED AND TURKISH PHOTOGRAPHERS FROM TAKING PICTURES, AND THE NAZI MILITARY ATTACHE, GEN HANS ROHDE, CREATED A FEW TENSE MOMENTS WHEN HE SNARLED AT THEM AND CALLED THEM SWINE.

GERMAN BROADCASTS IN TURKISH HAVE BECOME SO VITUPERATIVE SINCE THE BREAK WITH GERMANY THAT TURKISH AUTHORITIES TODAY ASKED RESTAURANTS AND COFFEE SHOPS NOT TO TUNE THEM IN ON THEIR PUBLIC RADIOS.

THE TURKISH REQUEST FOLLOWED VON PAPEN'S SWIFT EXIT BEFORE ANY BUT A FEW OF HIS NATIONALS HAD LEFT. THIS PROCEDURE IS CONTRARY TO THE USUAL PRACTICE.

RQ808PEW

AUG 7 1944

CAIRO, AUG.6-(AP)-PREMIER GEORGE PAPANDREOU IN EFFECT HAS OFFERED TO RESIGN IF THAT WILL BRING THE ~~LEFTIST~~ EAM INTO THE ALL-PARTY GREEK GOVERNMENT, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

PHILIP DRAGOUMIS, UNDERSECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, EXPRESSED HOPE AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE EAM WOULD NOT PRESS ITS DEMAND THAT THE PREMIER RETIRE BEFORE IT ENTERED THE UNITY GOVERNMENT.

PAPANDREOU, WHO HAS BRITISH BACKING, TOLD EAM RESISTANCE LEADERS HE WOULD NOT STAND IN THE WAY OF THEIR ENTRANCE INTO THE COALITION GOVERNMENT, DESPITE THE REFUSAL OF HIS CABINET TO CONSIDER HIS RETIREMENT.

AK1145PEW

1+DD CHUNGKING -(MOPSA) EX TENGCHUNG

(THE SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THAT CHINESE TROOPS HAD COMPLETED THE OCCUPATION OF WAINGMAW, ACROSS THE IRRAWADDY

RIVER TWO AND A HALF MILES SOUTHEAST OF FALLEN MYITKYINA. BUT KACHIN LEVIES FIGHTING EAST OF THE RIVER WERE SAID TO HAVE ENCOUNTERED STIFFENING JAPANESE RESISTANCE IN THE MAINGNA AREA, WHICH IS ABOUT TWO AND A HALF MILES NORTHEAST OF MYITKYINA, AND TO HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM THE ATTACK THERE.

(THE BRITISH RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS SAID THAT THE "BIGGEST GUN YET FIRED IN THE BURMA CAMPAIGN"--A 155 MM . HOWITZER--WAS USED IN THE FINAL ASSAULT ON MYITKYINA. THE GUN, WHICH WEIGHS MORE THAN FIVE TONS WAS DISMANTLED AND CARRIED IN TWO TRANSPORT PLANES FROM A BASE IN IND[illegible] THE BROADCAST SAID.)

AUG 7 1944

CHUNGKING, AUG.6-(AP)-JAPANESE FORCES IN A NEW DRIVE IN SOUTHWESTERN KWANGTUNG PROVINCE HAVE BURST OUT OF HOIHENG (LUICHOW) PENINSULA AND ARE THREATENING THEIR APPARENT IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES OF LIMKONG AND FAHSIEN, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ATTACK WAS LAUNCHED IN TWO DIRECTIONS, TO THE NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST, AGAINST CHINESE POSITIONS JUST ACROSS THE STRAIT FROM THE JAPANESE-HELD ISLAND OF HAINAN.

THE HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT BLOODY FIGHTING WAS RAGING ALONG THE ENTIRE HENGYANG FRONT WHICH INDICATED THE JAPANESE WERE MAKING DETERMINED BUT SO FAR UNAVAILING ATTEMPTS TO STORM THE DEFIANT CITY AS CHINESE FORCES WITH EQUAL DETERMINATION STILL WERE TRYING TO SMASH THE ENEMY'S ENCIRCLING RING.

ONE ENEMY COLUMN INFILTRATED INTO A SOUTHWESTERN SUBURB OF THE CITY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, BUT ADDED THAT MOST OF THE ATTACKERS WERE ANNIHILATED AND THE REMAINDER DRIVEN OUT.

SOME CHINESE SAW IN THE JAPANESE MOVE IN THE LUICHOW PENINSULA A DIVERSIONARY MOVE INTENDED TO PREVENT FURTHER CHINESE REINFORCEMENT OF POSITIONS THREATENED BY THE JAPANESE OFFENSIVE IN HUNAN PROVINCE.

OTHERS, HOWEVER, SAID THAT WHILE IT WAS [illegible] EARLY TO SAY DEFINITELY JUST WHAT WERE THE JAPANESE INTENTIONS THE OPERATIONS MIGHT BE THE START OF A DRIVE ON LUICHOW, JUNCTION OF THE HUNAN-KWANGSI AND KWANGSI-KWEICHOW RAILWAYS. SUCH AN OPERATION IF SUCCESSFUL WOULD NEUTRALIZE THE VALUE OF KWEILIN, PROVISIONAL CAPITAL OF KWANGSI, AS AN ALLIED BASE AND THREATEN IT WITH ATTACK FROM THE REAR

ANOTHER VIEW WAS THAT THE JAPANESE MERELY WERE ENGAGED IN MOPPING UP OPERATIONS TO SECURE THEIR POSITIONS IN THE PENINSULA.

CHINESE HERE HAVE BECOME INCREASINGLY INCLINED TO BELIEVE THE JAPANESE MIGHT ABANDON THEIR PLAN TO CONQUER THE ENTIRE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNEXPECTEDLY STUBBORN RESISTANCE OF THE HENGYANG DEFENDERS AND THE GROWING SEVERITY OF THE ATTACKS OF MAJ. GEN.CLAIRE L.CHENNAULT'S PLANES ON THEIR COMMUNICATIONS IN HUNAN.

IT WAS NOTED THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN IN POSSESSION OF CHANGSHA TO THE NORTH FOR SOMETIME YET THEY HAVE NOT INSTALLED A PUPPET ADMINISTRATION IN THE CITY WHICH WOULD BE A NATURAL COROLLARY TO ANY INTENTION TO REMAIN THERE PERMANENTLY. HOWEVER. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE JAPANESE WOULD NOT PULL OUT--IF THEY ACTUALLY DO--UNTIL THEY HAVE CONQUERED HENGYANG BECAUSE THEY WOULD LOSE TOO MUCH FACE.

WHILE BOTH SIDES HAVE HAD LOCAL SUCCESSES AND SUFFERED MINOR REVERSES THERE HAVE BEEN NO DECISIVE CHANGES IN THE DIFFERENT SECTORS OF HUNAN IN THE LAST 24 HOURS.

IN THE ONCE SEETHING HONAN PROVINCE THE JAPANESE APPEARED TO BE CONCENTRATING MORE ON REBUILDING THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILWAY THAN ON MILITARY ACTION AGAINST THE CHINESE.

W237PEW

CHUNGKING, AUG. 6-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK SENT CONGRATULATIONS TODAY TO LT.GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL ON THE CAPTURE OF MYITKYINA, IN BURMA, AND PRAISED THE AMERICAN FOR HIS ABLE GENERALSHIP AND SKILLFUL STRATEGY.

HE ALSO CONGRATULATED LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, ALLIED COMMANDER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA.

RQ1011AEW

AUG 7 1944

ADD GEN-STILWELL'S H-Q. 11 COMPLETED

SHOULD HIS CONDITION IMPROVE, MERRILL MOST LIKELY WILL RETURN AGAIN TO ACTIVE COMMAND. MEANWHILE, THE UNIT THAT BEARS HIS NAME HAS RECEIVED REPLACEMENTS, BEEN REINCORPORATED INTO A LARGER ALLIED FORCE, AND STILL IS OPERATING, ARMY AUTHORITIES SAID.

FOR SECURITY REASONS IT CANNOT BE DISCLOSED HOW LARGE THE FORCE IS, OR HOW MANY OF THE MEN HAVE BEEN SENT TO HOSPITALS AND GIVEN PREFERENCE FOR ROTATION TRANSFERS TO THE UNITED STATES, AS RECOMMENDED BY THE INVESTIGATOR'S REPORT.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT ON THE MYITKYINA CASE IS CLOSED WITH THE RECOMMENDATION THAT NO FURTHER ACTION BE TAKEN BEYOND RECTIFYING THE CONDITIONS THAT CAUSED WHAT IT CALLED "THE ALMOST COMPLETE BREAKDOWN OF MORALE" AMONG THE MARAUDERS.

AUG 7 1944

HEADQUARTERS EMPHASIZED THAT IT WAS A TEMPORARY FLAREUP WHICH HAD BEEN HANDLED SUCCESSFULLY. BOTH STILWELL AND MERRILL ENJOY GREAT POPULARITY WITH THE MEN AND THE REPORT MADE NO ATTEMPT TO PIN THE RESPONSIBILITY ON THEM OR ANY OTHER COMMANDERS FOR WHAT IT CALLED "ILL-ADVISED PROMISES" TO THE MEN.

RQ1040PEW

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, MONDAY, AUG.7-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS IN BRITISH NEW GUINEA HAVE CUT THE MAIN ENEMY SUPPLY ROUTE TO THE DRINIUMOR FRONT, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID THE AMERICAN MANEUVER THREATENED TO ISOLATE AN ENEMY FORCE IN THE INLAND AREA AROUND AFUA VILLAGE.

AN ADDITIONAL 526 ENEMY DEAD HAVE BEEN COUNTED ALONG THE DRINIUMOR RIVER BATTLE LINES 17 MILES EAST OF AITAPE

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SF929APW

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG (370)
AGANA, GUAM, AUG.1-(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVYIRADIO(-)AP)-AGANA WAS A LOVELY TOWN--AND NO DOUBT SHE WILL BE AGAIN.
BUT IT WAS A DISFIGURED AGANA THAT AMERICAN MARINES FOUND YESTERDAY IN AN ALMOST BLOODLESS OCCUPATION OF THE OLD SPANISH SETTLEMENT.
THERE WERE NO DARK-HAIRED SMILING GUAMANIANS TO WELCOME THE LEATHERNECKS, AS IN PRE-WAR DAYS WHEN MARINE GARRISONS FLOCKED TO AGANA ON LIBERTY.
AGANA WAS COMPLETELY DESERTED. FOREWARNED BY EARLY BOMBARDMENTS, ITS 10,000 INHABITANTS HAD MOVED TO THE HILLS.
MANY BUILDINGS WERE DEMOLISHED, OTHERS WERE LEFT HOLLOW SHELLS. TENANTS HAD CARRIED AWAY EVERYTHING THEY COULD, AND STORES WERE BARE OF STOCKS.
WE ENTERED GUAM'S FIRST CITY WITH A UNIT LED BY 2ND LT.E.R. HAGEMANN, LOUISVILLE,KY.
AUG 7 1944
CPL.J.D.HARRIS, CANDOR,N.C., AND CPL.M.J. STEVENS, WINNSBORO,TEX., WERE SCRAPING A ROAD SURFACE, SLOWLY DIGGING OUT LAND MINES.
"STAY OUT OF THOSE TWO SEALED HOUSES," DIRECTED MILITARY POLICEMAN KENNETH A.TOMLINSON, OF SAN FRANCISCO. "THEY'RE MINED."
IN A GROUP OF MARINES AROUND THEIR MACHINE GUN, CPL.THOMAS MCHUGH, OF CINCINNATI,OHIO, REPORTED THEY HAD JUST KILLED A JAPANESE SOLDIER IN A STREET DUGOUT.
FOUR MARINES STRETCHED OUT ON THE CHAIRS OF AN ABANDONED BARBER SHOP.
"WHAT'LL YOU HAVE?" ASKED CPL.CHARLES D.CERRATI, OF NEW YORK CITY. THE OTHERS WERE PFC.JOE P.DZIADIK, SEYMOUR, CONN.; CPL.J.B.CONNOLLY, NEW HAVEN,CONN.; PFC. ROY W.GRIFFITH, BUCKEYE LAKE,OHIO.
MEN WERE SPRAWLED OUT ON THE LAWN IN THE GOVERNOR'S PLAZA. THE EXPANSE OF GREEN WAS BROKZN BY THE WHITE MARKINGS OF MINE POSITIONS.
PHARMACST'S MATE 2/C BERTRAND MCHUGH, EVERETT,MASS., CAME BY ON A JAPANESE BICYCLE. HE WORE A WHITE JERSEY OF THE ENEMY'S NAVAL UNIFORM.
THE FINE OLD WALLS AND BUILDINGS OF THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE, DATING BACK TO SPANISH RULE, WERE SCARRED AND SMASHED IN PLACES. BUT ITS BEAUTY STILL FLOURISHED IN A GARDEN RICH WITH WHITE HIBISCUS, RED WILD POINSETTIAS, BOUGAINVILLEAAND LILLIES.
BY 2 P.M., AGANA WAS ABUSTLE AGAIN. MARINES FLOCKED IN THE STREETS, AWAITING ORDERS TO MOVE FORWARD.
ONE MARINE CLIMBED THE FLAGPOLE IN FRONT OF THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE, PJEPARATORY TO HOISTING THE AMERICAN FLAG, AS THE TANKS PUSHED THROUGH ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT.
PM&HW916PPW NM
(END REPEAT)
AUG 7 1944
HW951PPW NM

WORDEN
O
ROTE PENINSULA, GUAM, JULY 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A CLOSEUP PICTURE OF A FIGHTING AMERICAN ON GUAM:
HE SLEEPS IN A SUCCESSION OF FOXHOLES, DIGGING A NEW ONE EVERY NIGHT BECAUSE OF THE ADVANCES.
HIS BATTLE GARB WAS SALT-SOAKED WHEN HE WADED ASHORE FROM AGAT REEF. SALT MARKS STILL ARE ON IT, ALONG WITH A WEEK'S COLLECTION OF MUD. NO NIGHT PASSES WITHOUT AT LEAST ONE SHORT RAIN TO KEEP CLOTHES IN A DAMPISH STATE.
HE HAS NO CHANCE TO SHAVE, LITTLE CHANCE TO EVEN WASH HIS FACE.
HIS DRINKING WATER IS BROUGHT UP FROM REAR AREAS, SOME FROM SHIPS, SOME FROM DISTILLATION PLANTS OR PURIFICATION UNITS ASHORE. IT'S SAFE TO DRINK BUT THE WATER TASTES LIKE A CROSS BETWEEN GASOLINE AND AN EMETIC.
HE'S H D NOTHING EXCEPT K OR C RATIONS TO EAT AND HAS REACHED THE POINT OF BEING UNABLE TO STOMACH ANY MORE OF THOSE CRACKERS.
THERE IS HEAT RASH OVER A CONSIDERABLE PART OF HIS BODY, ALSO INNUMERABLE MOSQUITO BITES. THE VORACIOUS MOSQUITOES ARE DETERRED ONLY SLIGHTLY BY THE REPELLANTS WHICH HE CARRIES.
HE HIKES FOUR OR FIVE MILES DAILY, MOSTLY THROUGH UNDERBRUSH AND SWAMP, THEN SPENDS HOURS SITTING AROUND WAITING FOR NEW ATTACKS TO BEGIN.
HE HAS DUG SOME JAPANESE OUT OF SNIPER FOXHOLES AND FIRED AT A FEW OTHERS. HE HAS SEEN VIRTUALLY NONE IN OPEN BATTLE. HE HAS SEEN HALF A DOZEN BURNED OUT JAPANESE TANKS, WITH THE COOKED BODIES OF THE OPERATORS STILL IN THEM AND A FEW SMALL GUNS WITH THE BODIES OF THE CREWS AROUND THEM.
THE CASUALTIES ABOUT HIM HAVE BEEN THE RESULT MAINLY OF STRAY SNIPER BULLETS. HE SELDOM KNOWS WHERE THE BULLET CAME FROM.
HE HAS BEEN FIRED ON BY NEMY ARTILLERY A FEW TIMES, ESPECIALLY ON THE BEACHES, BUT MOST OF THE OPPOSITION HAS BEEN FROM MORTARS AT NIGHT WHICH ARE NOT CONDUCIVE TO SLEEPING.
LIFE FOR HIM IS PUNCTUATED CONSTANTLY BY THE BANG OF HIS OWN ARTILLERY, INTERMITTENTLY BY RAIN AND CONTINUOUSLY BY THE WHINE OF MOSQUITOES.
AUG 7 1944
SF1151APW NM

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON GUAM, AUG 2-(DELAYED)-(AP-VIA NAVY RADIO)-THE MARINES, WHO GARRISONED GUAM BEFORE THE U.S. MARIANAS ISLANDS OUTPOST FELL TO THE JAPANESE SHORTLY AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, HAVE BECOME INTERESTED IN THE RESTORATION OF NORMALCY HERE, PARTICULARLY IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES.
IN THE OLD MARINE BARRACKS ON OROTE PENINSULA, THEY FOUND THE PRE-WAR MARINE RECREATIONAL FUND OF $24 IN A CIGAR BOX AND TWO WAR BONDS BELONGING TO THE WIFE OF A MARINE.
NEXT THEY RETRIEVED A BANK BOOK SHOWING THE MARINE FUND HAD A BALANCE OF $604 IN THE BANK OF GUAM.
SF1143APW

BY SERGEANT DAVID DEMPSEY, OF 74 WEST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT. (DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)
SAIPAN, MARIANAS ISLANDS--(DELAYED)--MAYBE IT HAPPENED THIS WAY; MAYBE NOT. IN WAR YOU'RE NOT SURE WHAT HAPPENS. THIS MUCH WE KNOW: AN AMERICAN MARINE TRIED TO REASON IT OUT WITH ONE OF THE RISING SONS OF NIPPON. THE BUDDIES OF THE MARINE SAW THE BEGINNING OF THIS DRAMA. THE END WAS TOLD WITHOUT WORDS, WHEN THEY FOUND THEIR COMRADE WITH A BULLET THROUGH HIS HEAD AND THE JAP DEAD BEHIND HIS MACHINE GUN.
THE PLACE WAS THE ROCKY SLOPES OF HILL 721. THE JAP WAS AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING, AMERICAN EDUCATED SOLDIER. THE YANK WAS--WELL, SENTIMENTAL.
A MARINE PATROL FOUND THE JAP, ALONE, BEHIND A MACHINE GUN IN A WELL PROTECTED SPOT UNDER AN OVERHANGING LEDGE. THE JAP DIDN'T OPEN FIRE, AND THEY CRAWLED CLOSER.
THE SENTIMENTAL MARINE SAID, "MAYBE HE WANTS TO SURRENDER," AND CRAWLED A LITTLE CLOSER THAN THE REST.
YOU CAN IMAGINE HIS SURPRISE WHEN THE JAP SAID, "I WOULDN'T COME

TOO CLOSE, MAC. YOU MIGHT GET HURT."
"LISTEN, TOJO," THE MARINE CAME BACK, "THERE ARE EIGHT OF US. WHY DON'T YOU GIVE UP?"
"I SHOULD SURRENDER TO SOME DRUG STORE COWBOYS?" THE JAP RETORTED.
"YOU SPEAK PRETTY GOOD ENGLISH FOR A JAP," THE YANK SAID.
"WHY NOT?" TOJO REPLIED. "I SPENT FIFTEEN YEARS IN YOUR COUNTRY. I EVEN WENT TO COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FOR TWO YEARS."
"I'M A PRINCETON MAN MYSELF," THE MARINE DECLARED.
"YOU OUGHT TO BE ASHAMED TO ADMIT IT," THE JAP SHOUTED BACK. "PRINCETON HASN'T BEATEN COLUMBIA IN FOUR YEARS."

"LISTEN, TOJO, CUT THE DIRTY REMARKS BEFORE I LET YOU HAVE A BURST," THE AMERICAN SNAPPED.
AT THAT MOMENT THE JAP OPENED UP WITH HIS MACHINE GUN AND THE YANK FLATTENED HIMSELF BEHIND A BOULDER. HE WATCHED THE BULLETS RICHOCHET OFF THE TOP OF IT. HIS BUDDIES BACKED AROUND THE NEAREST CLIFF TO GET OUT OF RANGE. PRETTY SOON THE JAP STOPPED FIRING.
THE AMERICAN RAISED HIS HEAD.
"PAL, THAT DID IT," HE SAID, AND CUT LOOSE WITH A AUG 71944 BURST FROM HIS BAR. THE JAP DUCKED AND TURNED ON HIS NAMBU MACHINE GUN.
FOR A FEW MINUTES THAT QUIET RAVINE, WHICH HAD BEEN GIVEN OVER TO THE REPARTEE OF TWO MEN AT WAR, ECHOED WITH THE ANGRY CHATTERING OF AUTOMATIC WEAPONS. BULLETS SPATTERED OFF THE ROCKS LIKE HAILSTONES AND THE ACRID SMELL OF GUNPOWDER SETTLED INTO EVERY CREVICE. THEN IT WAS QUIET.
THE OTHER MARINES CRAWLED BACK AROUND THE CLIFF AND FOUND THEM, BOTH DEAD.
AB502PEW

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, AUG. 6-(AP)-LT.GEN.GUALBERTO VILLARROEL, WHO BECAME PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA IN DECEMBER, 1943, AFTER A REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA OVERTHREW THE GOVERNMENT, WAS SWORN IN AS CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT TODAY FOR A 4-YEAR TERM ENDING IN 1948.
AS VILLARROEL WAS SWORN IN HIS CABINET RESIGNED IN ORDER THAT HE MIGHT HAVE COMPLETE LIBERTY IN CHOOSING A NEW CABINET. HE WAS EXPECTED TO NAME THE CABINET TOMORROW WITH SLIGHT CHANGE.
RQ1022PEW

HAVANA,AUG.6-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER DIARIO DE LA MARINA ANNOUNCED TODAY THE WITHDRAWL OF ITS CAMPAIGN AGAINST U.S.AMBASSADOR SPRUILLE BRADEN IN ORDER TO AVOID EMBARRASSMENT FOR PRESIDENT-ELECT RAMON GRAU SAN MARTIN DURING HIS VISIT TO WASHINGTON LATE THIS MONTH.
THE NEWSPAPER, WHICH ACCUSED BRADEN OF INTERFERING IN ITS CAMPAIGN FOR HIGHER PRICES FOR SUGAR TO BE SOLD TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1945, SAID IT WAS CONTINUING ITS PRICE CAMPAIGN, HOWEVER.
EUGENIO DE SOSA, JR., DIRECTOR OF THE NEWSPAPER, FOUGHT A BLOODLESS DUEL LAST WEDNESDAY WITH DR.GUILLERMO BELT, CONFIDANT OF GRAU SAN MARTIN, WHO HAD ENTERED THE CONTROVERSY AS AN INTERMEDIARY BETWEEN FRIENDS OF THE AMBASSADOR AND ANOTHER EXECUTIVE OF THE NEWSPAPER.
EV714PEW

VANCOUVER, AUG. 6-(AP)-SEVERAL BYSTANDERS WERE INJURED AND . LEAST 12 SEAMEN AND "ZOOT-SUITERS" ARE IN JAIL, BEHING HELD WITHOUT CHARGE, FOLLOWING RIOTING WHICH BROKE OUT IN THE DOWNTOWN SECTION OF VANCOUVER EARLY THIS MORNING.
THE FEUD BETWEEN THE MERCHANT SEAMEN AND THE DRAPE-SHAPE DEVOTEES, IN PROGRESS FOR THE LAST TWO WEEKS, BROKE OUT AFRESH AT THE SEAMEN'S MANNING POOL IN DOWNTOWN VANCOUVER.
RQ1020PEW

NEW YORK,AUG.6-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES TODAY QUOTED GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, LEADER OF YUGOSLAV CHETNIK FORCES, AS DECLARING THAT HE WOULD BE WILLING TO PLACE HIMSELF UNDER THE COMMAND OF A THIRD YUGOSLAV GENERAL ACCEPTABLE TO BOTH HIS OWN FORCES AND THE PARTISAN FORCES OF MARSHAL TITO (JOSEIP BROZ) FOR THE SAKE OF NATIONAL UNITY IN RESISTING THE NAZIS.
MIHAILOVIC MADE THE STATEMENT IN ANSWERING A SERIES OF 12 QUESTIONS ON YUGOSLAV UNITY IN AN EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH C.L.SULZBERGER, NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT IN CAIRO. THE QUESTIONS WERE ADDRESSED TO MIHAILOVIC JUNE 17 AND WERE RECEIVED BY HIM JULY 16.
CONTENDING THAT THE GROUP HE COMMANDS WAS AND REMAINS AN EFFECTIVE FACTOR AGAINST THE GERMANS, MIHAILOVIC SAID THAT "WHEN THE RIGHT MOMENT COMES, OUR ALLIES AS WELL AS OUR ENEMIES, QILL BE SURPRISED BY THE POTENTIAL FORCE CONCENTRATED IN OUR MOVEMENT."
HE EXPLAINED THAT IN VIEW OF WHAT HE TERMED PAST UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE UNITY HE DID NOT FEEL THAT HIS FORCES COULD BE UNITED WITH MARSHAL TITO'S, BUT THAT THE ALTERNATIVE OF A SINGLE COMMAND WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE IF THE PROPER YUGOSLAV GENERAL COULD BE FOUND FOR IT.
MIHAILOVIC SAID THE QUANTITY OF WAR MATERIAL SENT TO HIM BY THE ALLIES HAD BEEN "WHOLLY INSUFFICIENT FOR OUR NEEDS."
HE SUGGESTED THAT THE SPEEDIEST SOLUTION FOR YUGOSLAV INTERNAL DISCORD WOULD BE FOR THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF YUGOSLAVIA, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS THE "DECISIVE FACTOR" IN THE PARTISAN MOVEMENT, TO "CEASE ITS SEPARATE POLITICAL AND MILITARY ACTIVITY AND ACCEPT THE GENERAL NATIONAL DISCIPLINE AS ALL OTHER NATIONAL AND POLITICAL GROUPS HAVE DONE."
EV709PEW AUG 71944

NORTHFIELD, VT., AUG 6-(AP)-THE MERGING OF THE ARMY AND NAVY INTO A SINGLE MILITARY FORCE AT THE END OF THE WAR IN ORDER TO FACILITATE QUICK MOBILIZATION, WAS ADVOCATED TODAY BY UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT T.PATTERSON.
SPEAKING AT EXERCISES COMMEMORATING THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF NORWICH UNIVERSITY, SECRETARY PATTERSON SAID:
"MY PERSONAL OPINION IS IN FAVOR OF SUCH A MERGER. JOINT OPERATIONS IN THIS WAR HAVE DONE MUCH TO CHANGE OLD DIVISIONS AND DISTINCTIONS."
IN ANY FUTURE WARS THERE WILL BE MUCH LESS TIME TO PREPARE FOR BATTLE ACTION THAN THERE WAS IN 1940 -,$ '41, PATTERSON

BATTLE ACTION THAN THERE WAS IN 1940 AND '41, PATTERSON TOLD HIS AUDIENCE, ADDING THAT:
"THIS HAS BEEN MADE OBVIOUS BY DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS WAR, PARTICULARLY IN AVIATION. OUR GEOGRAPHIC ISOLATION WILL CONTINUE TO DECREASE..
"UNTIL A BETTER AGE ARRIVES, LET US NEVER FORGET THAT IT IS MILITARY POWER OR THE LACK OF IT THAT DECIDES WHETHER A FREE NATION IS TO LIVE OR IS TO PERISH.
"THE BULWARK OF OUR SECURITY MUST REST ON WELL-TRAINED AND EQUIPPED FORCES OF A STRENGTH TO COMMAND THE RESPECT OF UNFRIENDLY NATIONS.
"IN MY OPINION WE CANNOT MAINTAIN THOSE FORCES AND THAT NECESSARY STRENGTH EXCEPT BY A SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING FOR OUR YOUTHS."
UNDER SECRETARY PATTERSON, IN ADVOCATING UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING FOR THE NATION'S YOUTH, SPOKE AT THE FIRST COLLEGE IN AMERICA TO INCLUDE MILITARY TRAINING AS AN INTRINSIC PART OF ITS CURRICULUM.
PATTERSON, WHO CAME BY AIRPLANE FROM WASHINGTON TO DELIVER HIS ADDRESS, SAID THAT "WHILE WE HAVE THE GERMANS ON THE RUN AND THE

JAPANESE CHANGING CABINETS TO EXCUSE THEIR DEFEATS, WHICH WILL CONTINUE TO BE THEIR LOT, LET THERE BE NO RELAZATION OF OUR WAR WORK AT HOME."

TOUCHING UPON AMERICAN REACTIONS TO TOTAL WAR, PATTERSON SAID:

"TOTAL WAR HAS PROVED US ALL TO BE CITIZEN SOLDIERS AND THE PEACE OF THE FUTURE CAN ONLY STRENGTHEN THAT PROOF.

"DEMOCRACY WILL LIVE IF WITHIN OUR OWN CAREERS WE ACCEPT OUR OBLIGATIONS AND CARRY THEM WITH A DEVOTION TO DUTY WORTHY OF THE MEMORY OF THE CITIZEN SOLDIERS WHO HAVE LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES FOR OUR HOPES OF A BETTER WORLD."

SM1018PEW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE RADIO SAID TODAY THAT "ENEMY CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS" SHELLED CHICHI JIMA IN THE BONIN ISLANDS YESTERDAY AND THAT BOTH CHICHI AND IWO ISLANDS HAD BEEN BOMBED BY "LARGE-TYPE CARRIER-BASED ENEMY PLANES."

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THAT CHICHI AND IWO ALSO WERE RAIDED TWICE FRIDAY. THE JAPANESE CLAIMED THAT 150 PLANES ATTACKED CHICHI FRIDAY AND 120 MADE THE ASSAULT ON IWO. YESTERDAY, THE JAPANESE REPORTED, "SEVERAL LARGE ENEMY PLANES" FOLLOWED BY "ABOUT 80 CARRIER-BASED ENEMY PLANES ATTACKED CHICHI." IN ALL, THE JAPANESE CLAIMED THAT 22 OF THE RAIDERS HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN.

AT THE SAME TIME A DOMEI DISPATCH TO THE CONTROLLED PRESS IN OCCUPIED ASIA SAID THAT A "POWERFUL ENEMY TASK FORCE" HAD CONCENTRATED IN THE BONINS AND THE ADJOINING VOLCANO ISLANDS GROUP.

THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF ANY OF THESE REPORTS.

IN A PROPAGANDA BROADCAST YESTERDAY CONTINUING THE THEME THAT JAPAN HAS BEEN AWAITING ONLY THE PROPER MOMENT TO COMPLETELY WIPE OUT AMERICAN OFFENSIVE POWER IN THE PACIFIC THE TOKYO RADIO REMINDED THE JAPANESE PEOPLE OF A SAYING:

"CUT THE BONES OF THE ENEMY BY LETTING HIM CUT OUR OWN SKIN. CUT THE CORE OF THE ENEMY BY LETTING HIM CUT OUR BONES."

W1215PEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1--RUSSIAN FRONT: 322 MILES (MEASURED FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW).

2--ITALIAN FRONT: 603 MILES (MEASURED FROM ABOVE SENIGALLIA).

3--FRENCH FRONT: 630 MILES (MEASURED FROM TROARN).

MQ1158PEW

135 ENEMY TANKS KNOCKED OUT BY ALLIED BOMBERS

LONG

German Armored Thrust to Split Allies Wilts Under Heavy Gunfire.

MOP-UP IN ST. MALO

AUG 8 1944

Doughboy Column Races Toward Lorient on Brittany's South Coast.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Tuesday, Aug. 8. — (AP) American forces drove to within 120 miles of Paris yesterday as their comrades far in the rear smashed the biggest German counterattack since D-day at the narrow Normandy-Brittany corridor, where four tank divisions tried to split in half the three Allied armies in France.

A total of 135 enemy tanks —the greatest enemy loss in a single day since the Allies stormed ashore June 6—were knocked out by Allied planes alone in the futile thrust toward Avranches.

NIGHT

Thrusting 18 miles beyond last reported positions across the Mayenne river, Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's tanks and Doughboys ran into the first organized resistance in their dash toward the French capital, already being emptied of high Nazi officers.

Yanks Roll Ahead

Even this opposition was not in strength, and Doughboys, some of whom have advanced 115 miles in a week, were already talking of getting leaves in Paris. The fighting was beyond Mayenne and Laval, but specific mileages were not disclosed.

In the mop-up of the Brittany peninsula, hard fighting was reported at Brest and within two miles of the north coast port of St. Malo. Fifty miles west of St. Malo, an American force occupied Guincamp with its network of highways.

Late dispatches put an American column within nine miles of the port of Lorient on Brittany's south coast, but the garrison offering to surrender it was believed possible the city already was reached.

Allied officers, acknowledging the importance of the German attack on the Normandy-Brittany corridor, emphasized that Avranches never was threatened because the scope of the enemy counterattack was limited.

With Tiger and Panther tanks the Germans drove forward three miles and neared Cherence - Le Roussel, narrowing the Avranches corridor to little more than 15 miles, but there the attack wilted in the massed fire of big U. S. guns and swarms of warplanes.

Then U. S. tanks raced into the battle and the enemy was driven back out of Mortain, 19 miles east of Avranches, which he had carried in the initial rush. Late front dispatches indicated the thrust had been stopped.

Strong Counterattack

This attack, coming at a time when the enemy's flanks both north and south of the bulge were crumbling, was described as a strong local counterattack and not in the proportions of a counteroffensive.

(The Berlin radio claiming a six-mile penetration, gave strength to this view, quoting a dispatch from German headquarters to the effect that the attack was a success in that it had foiled an American attempt to crush the Vire salient with an outflanking movement to the south.

At least 88 enemy tanks were knocked out of action in the hail of explosives from the sky, including rockets which screamed down from the largest force of British Typhoons ever sent into the air.

It was considered unlikely the four attacking divisions were up to normal strength of 600 to 700 tanks. It was thought they were the Panzer Lehr, the Second SS, the Second Panzer and the 116th Panzer, already badly mauled on the western end of the front.

As the Germans played—and probably lost—their tank trump card in a desperate bid to stave off disaster, the British stabbed a new Paris-pointed wedge across the Orne river and the Americans raced unchecked into the hills beyond the Mayenne river in a swift advance toward the capital.

(NBC said in a broadcast from

NAZI COUNTER-ATTACK SMASHED BY YANKS; TROOPS RACE WITHIN 120 MILES OF PARIS

AUG 8 1944

AUG 8 1944

AUG 8 1944

30. 24 — 17811

AMERICANS ADVANCE IN RUSH FOR PARIS

AUG 8 1944

Enemy Assault Cuts Road Behind Force of Yanks Headed for Capital—Foe Said to Be Quitting City.

AUG 8 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—The Germans today struck their most furious counterblow at Americans since D day, shooting four armored divisions to a depth of about three miles into the thinnest Allied coastal strip east of Avranches.

DAY

The counter-attack, described in front line dispatches as the most concentrated the Germans have yet made in France, apparently was aimed at outflanking four American spearheads pointing dangerously toward Paris and at separating Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley's American forces in Brittany from the British forces to the north in Normandy.

The Germans in their first rush recaptured Mortain, cutting the road behind the most advanced Gen. Bradley spearhead at Domfront where it was aimed at Paris, 135 miles away. The Americans were said to still hold the high ground around Mortain, however, and the German thrust was met by a hurricane of fire from hundreds of guns and Allied air forces.

"The air forces are having a field day," one high officer said at the front.

[The Allied forces, including "tankbuster" Typhoons of the Royal Air Force, have destroyed or damaged eighty-eight German tanks engaged in the German counterattack east of Avranches, CBS reported in a broadcast from Normandy today.]

Nazis Attack on 8-mile Front.

The German counterattack was on an eight mile front from Mortain to Sourdeval, to the north, and was in an area about twenty miles from the sea. The German commanders evidently aimed their thrusts at Avranches, the coastal city where American forces turned the corner from Normandy into Brittany. The first penetrations carried to the area of Juvigny-le-Tertre, three miles northwest of Mortain, and Cherence-le-Rousse, two miles farther north.

To the north, however, the Americans, who earlier had achieved a junction with the British around Vire, captured Vire, an important road hub nine miles above Sourdeval. The Yanks were in a position to press on the flank of the German advance.

The net result of the German thrust, a high American officer said in France, would be the destruction of much armor which the enemy could ill afford.

Below the area of German counter - attack four American spearheads were turned away from overwhelmed Brittany and pointed toward Paris along a fifty-mile front.

To the north, the British drove a new Paris - pointed spearhead across the Orne on a two-mile front which threatened to sweep away the enemy hinge below Caen where the Germans' weeks-long stand already was blocked by the American sweep around their southern flank.

Supported by a close Allied naval blockade which already had broken up three German convoys apparently attempting a "Little Dunkirk" from Brittany, American armor and infantry teams captured four more towns in the Breton Peninsula in the closing stages of an offensive which promised to clinch control soon of the ports of Brest, St. Nazaire, Nantes, Loriente and St. Malo.

St. Malo, an ancient sea fortress and fishing port on Brittany's north coast, was under attack by strong forces, which broke through the outer perimeter of landward defenses at Chateauneuf. In spite of the order of the commander to fight until the last man, 500 of a garrison estimated at 2,000 to 3,000 men surrendered under a bombardment of shells, bombs and leaflets carrying an ultimatum to lay down their arms.

The Americans were last reported two miles from the center of St. Malo, which is connected with the mainland by a causeway. Besieged many times in ancient days, St. Malo never has been taken by storm.

The garrison of Lorient, on the south coast, already had offered to surrender, not awaiting the arrival of the Americans who took the famous city of Auray, eighteen miles west of Vannes and eighteen miles east of Lorient.

At Brest, the French naval base at Brittany's tip, Americans were last reported in the outlying streets. No recent news had come from that sector. The last official announcement said the Americans had taken Huelgoat, thirty-two miles east of Brest and nine miles northwest of Carhaix.

Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley's armor also has been reported in the outlying streets of St. Nazaire, the big shipbuilding center and U-boat base at the mouth of the Loire, and driving the last fifteen miles toward Nantes, city of 195,000 a few miles up the river. But there were no late reports either from St. Nazaire or Nantes.

Shoving thirty-one miles northwest of Dinan, the Americans also captured St. Brieuc on Brittany's north coast, field dispatches reported.

The American offensive in Brittany already had netted 13,000 prisoners and 3,400 Nazi dead, a sizable addition to the divisions destroyed in Normandy.

In their eastward push the Americans already were closer to Paris than they were a week ago to the port of Brest, which they reached in a homestretch dash of 75 miles in a day. Their four pronged push spread over a front of fifty miles from Domfront miles east of Avranches, straig- down the Varenne and Mayenne River valleys through Mayenne, Laval, Houssay and Chateau-Gontier. Five bridgeheads across these rivers had been gained, and the American right flank was only 25 miles north of the Loire.

The British thrust, driving into the fringes of the Cinglais Forest, cut deep behind the enemy's gun-bristling anti-tank screen in the "Normandy Switzerland" below Caen.

Other Allied troops took Vire—the Germans' last real anchor in western Normandy. The fall of this major communications center, furiously defended for weeks by the Germans, opened the way for linking the initial Normandy cleanup with the new drive eastward from Brittany.

British Storm Hill Fortress.

Near the left flank of the Allied lines British troops swept onto 1,200-foot Mont Pincon, on the west side of the Orne almost twenty miles below Caen. This advance of four miles was the farthest penetration yet made up the river.

The British southward push threatens to link up with the drive eastward from Vire. British, Canadian and American troops now are strung out along a line running in a general north-south direction, and are pushing drives aimed at forcing a corridor 100 miles wide through the heart of France.

Near the south end of this line in Brittany the Germans have been cleared from Chateau-Gontier, 140 miles from Paris. American units now have crossed the Mayenne River barrier in five places—Ambrieres, Mayenne, Laval, La Houssaie and Chateau-Gontier. The southern, or right, flank of this drive is only twenty-five miles above the Loire River.

The British radio said Nazi occupation authorities in France had moved their administrative offices from Paris eastward to Nancy nearer to the German border. A similar report came from Switzerland.

Some Nazis Hold Out.

In Brittany the Germans were putting up some resistance at Brest and St. Malo, but the garrisons there were doomed since the Nazis obviously had written off the peninsula, having withdrawn the bulk of their forces

week. The Algiers radio reported that Gen. Charles de Gaulle's organization had called on Bretons to conduct a general uprising against the Germans.

The Lorient submarine pens were bombed late yesterday by R. A. F. heavy bombers as Brest's were Saturday to block the escape of Nazi U-boats. Allied navies have blockaded the Breton Peninsula to prevent German escapes to Bordeaux and other ports.

American Marauder bombers, maintaining pressure to seal in whatever Germans are left on the Breton Peninsula, made direct bomb hits on two enemy freighters in the harbor of Brest before noon. Other mediums bombed Seine River Railway bridges 30 miles south of Paris at Corbeil, and at Corbie near Vernon.

In its latest communique the Admiralty disclosed that light British forces yesterday met five heavily armed escort vessels and in a fierce battle of torpedoes sank an armed trawler, probably sank another vessel and damaged the rest, with only slight damage to the British ships.

AUG 8 1944

Normandy that RAF heavy bombers blasted strong German positions south of Caen for 43 minutes tonight, hundreds of bombers throbbing across the sky in one of those concentrated attacks which often has signalled new Allied drives in France.)

American patrols ranging far south were reported probing close to the Loire river barrier north of Nantes and enemy broadcasts said the Germans had established defensive "bridgeheads" on the north bank of the river.

An Associated Press dispatch from Spain reported large-scale movements of German troops from southwest France, where Col. Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz, commander in southern France, may be scraping forces together for a stand along the Loire.

Far to the west American tank forces ran on through Brittany, where they have captured 13,300 Germans and killed at least 3,400 more, and were fighting in or nearing all the five great ports, Brest, Lorient, St. Nazaire, St. Malo and Nantes.

Paris Withdrawal Begun

Enemy withdrawal from Paris was reported to have begun in the face of the imminent menace—U. S. troops rolling east along a 53-mile front, the British across the Orne river barrier, and the Canadians lashing out east of Caen—the last according to German accounts.

Allied officers did not minimize the threat of the Germans to the 20-mile wide Avranches' corridor, but asserted this bulge was being reduced and the striking force was itself in danger of being cut off and annihilated.

With nearly one-tenth of continental France now in Allied hands, the Americans and British were steadily driving the enemy from his best positions blocking the way to the French capital.

Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's first U. S. army was setting the pace, entering Domfront, 135 miles west of Paris, and pressing on the transportation center of Le Mans, protecting the southwestern approaches to Paris, 100 miles away.

Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's Second British army broke across the Orne along a two-mile front 15 miles southwest of Caen in an outflanking threat to those formidable positions five miles south of Cean which the Germans have used to check the drive toward the French capital.

From their positions in newly-won La Moissonniere and La Bogotiere, two miles northeast of the enemy's Orne river stronghold of Thury-Harcourt, the British were about 125 miles west of Paris.

And the Germans reported that Lt. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's Canadian First army—revealed today to be a separate force in the field for the first time in Canada's history—had opened a new assault on Troarn, eight miles east of Caen and 115 miles west of Paris.

The surprising German counter-attack at the Allies' Avranches corridor opened at dawn along an eight-mile front from Sourdeval on the north to Mortain on the south and reached its greatest penetration at Cherence-Le Roussel, only 15 1-2 miles east of Avranches.

Allied Guns Open Up

Then the hordes of tanks and infantry ran into a hell of fire from hundreds of American guns protecting the corridor, and from hurried-summoned British and American warplanes.

A high American officer told an Associated Press frontline correspondent that the attack was not expected to make much progress and was costing the foe tanks he could ill afford to lose.

Rocket-firing Typhoons, which enemy tankmen dread, joined the aerial attack. The Germans apparently had drained armor from other sectors to make this attempt.

While this fighting raged, American forces recaptured the old Normandy capital of Vire, on the north flank of this German force, and bulldozers cleared the streets of the ruined town so the Doughboys could fight south in an attempt to close a trap on the attackers. (German broadcasts said Vire had changed hands several times).

Vire was the last real German stronghold in Normandy and its fall made the counter-attacking enemy position's in the Avranches bulge all the more precarious. Southwest of Vire the Americans hammered the Germans back a

tanks joined in the attack on the trapped garrison of from 2,000 to 3,000. Under orders of their Nazi commander to fight to the last man, the garrison was surrendering anyway. Five hundred have quit the fight and others are coming into the American lines by the truckload, one officer said.

The Garrison at the Nazi submarine base of Lorient, on the south coast, sent out word that it was ready to surrender even before American forces reached the outskirts, and it was considered possible the port had been occupied.

...ile through the forest above St. Pois.

On the southern extremity of this bulge, American patrols were in Domfront, 35 miles east of Avranches, and there are good roads leading north should Bradley decide to try to snare the four enemy tank divisions.

Race Through Brittany

The American race through Brittany was at such a clip that one tank force told a pocketed force of 1,200 Germans that they would have to surrender to somebody else as it was too busy to stop.

Heaviest fighting was reported at the ancient sea-girt port of St. Malo on the north Brittany coast, where Doughboys drove through a maze of minefields, pillboxes, tank traps and barbed wire to within two miles of the heart of the city, after capturing Chateauneuf.

Artillery, dive bombers, and

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 7 (AP)—In the past fortnight the Allied invasion armies have increased their territory in northwestern France more than tenfold. They now have taken about 20,000 square miles, or nearly a tenth of continental France.

442 YANKS KILLED IN INVASION TEST

AUG 8 1944

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—The only effective German action against numerous invasion rehearsals was made in April when swift enemy E-boats sank two Allied landing craft on the British coast, killing 442 United States troops, it was disclosed tonight.

The E-boats slipped through a hole in the Allied escort and sent two LSTs flaming to the bottom in a matter of a few minutes. The enemy escaped without loss.

It was announced Saturday that 130 were killed, 312 were missing and forty-one wounded in the maneuver, one of many before D day. The missing were so listed because their bodies were never found. The LST sank with all their equipment. The figures do not include the sailors lost nor disclose the small number of survivors.

The practice force was making ready to enact a mock invasion when the E boats evaded screening warships and torpedoed the LSTS, heavily laden with United States troops, tanks and other vehicles. The landing craft blew up and disappeared rapidly while the E boats scurried away.

BATTALIONS CITED FOR D DAY DEEDS

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—The 299th Engineer Combat Battalion has been awarded a unit citation for heroic action in removing beach obstacles on invasion day in Normandy. Despite heavy casualties, the 299th landed within three minutes after H hour and cleared the way for the infantry.

Major Milton A. Jewett, former New York city subway engineer, commands the unit. He and Capt. Edwin R. Herry of 847 Boulevard East, Weehawken, N. J., won Distinguished Service Crosses. Silver Stars went to Major Fred E. Kohter of Leadville, Col., and Sergt. George E. Odell of Andover, N. Y., Major Jewett is a native of Kensal, N. D.

The Second Ranger Battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. James E. Rudder of Brady, Tex., was awarded a unit citation "for outstanding performance of duty in action" in storming the beachhead on D day. The battalion silenced two enemy batteries and suffered casualties. Its personnel won eleven Distinguished Service Crosses and ten Silver Stars in fighting near Pointe du Hoe and Vierville.

The Fifth Ranger Infantry Battalion was cited for outstanding performance in securing a section of beachhead on D day, despite intense German opposition. Lieut.-Col. Max F. Schneider of Shenandoah, Iowa, is the unit commander. He was a commercial pilot before the war.

Two 8th Air Force Generals Shifted

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 7 (A. P.)—Major Gen. James P. Hodges and Major Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, former commanders of the Eighth U. S. Air Force Bombardment divisions, have been given important assignments elsewhere, it was disclosed today with the announcement of their successors.

Major Gen. William E. Kepner, of Kokomo, Ind., who commanded the Eighth Fighter Command the past yeaf, and Major Gen. Earle E. Partridge, San Antonio, Tex., former deputy commander of the Eighth U. S. Army Air Force, were announced as the new commanders of the bomber divisions. Kepner, whose wife lives in Clarkesville, Tenn., was succeeded as head of the Eighth Fighter Command by Brig. Gen. Francis Griswold, Harrodsburg, Ky., formerly chief of staff.

31 Nazi Divisions Traced

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expedititonary Force, Aug. 7 (AP).—Records of the thirty-one divisions which the Germans threw into the futile fight for Normandy showed tonight that seven were drawn from weaker-garrisoned Brittany and six from southern France. Only two, both S. S. panzer divisions, were drawn from the eastern front, one from Galicia and the other from Poland. Three divisions came from Denmark, Holland and Belgium.

Americans Open Heavy Assault On St. Malo

AUG 8 1944

By Edward D. Ball and Harold V. Boyle

Approaching St. Malo, Brittany, Aug. 7 (AP)—An American attack, backed by armored vehicles, artillery and dive bombers, has cracked through the outer defenses of this ancient sea-girt fortress to within two miles of the center of St. Malo.

The attack on St. Malo, often besieged in the Middle Ages but never taken, got off late yesterday afternoon.

The trapped Nazi garrison fought from barricades under an army commander who had ordered that they battle until the last man, but the Americans by leaflets and broadcasts served an ultimatum demanding surrender, and hundreds were lining up in response.

500 Captured

"We took about 500 already and they are still coming in by the truckload," said Master Sergeant Harry Brouhard, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Yanks cracked the first German defense line last night at Chateauneuf-d'Ille-St. Vilaine, and then began their main attack at 3.30 this afternoon after a 20-minute artillery barrage.

The Germans fought back from behind a line of minefields, barbed wire, anti-tank ditches, blockhouses and stone road blocks.

Gunboats Shelled Yanks

Their gunboats in the Rance river estuary also shelled American troops, but most of these were knocked out by dive bombers, which also flayed the German lines. From Cezembre Island, which controls Ohahlort, the Germans also had heavy naval guns able to fire inland or toward the sea.

"But they don't seem to have much artillery left," an American captain said.

"The American attack advanced 800 yards in the first hour," said Capt. James C. Bagley, of [illegible] Fla. "It's tough because the Germans are well entrenched—they've had years to get ready for this."

"Hottest Spot"

"They're fighting back, throwing everything on us—small arms, machine guns, mortars and some artillery—it's the hottest spot I've seen," added a colonel commanding one unit.

Capt. William P. Callaghan, Washington, D. C., said the Germans were reported to have barricaded the streets with tram cars, wagons and anything else they could find, and were set to make a street-by-street fight.

Inside Chateauneuf they had a series of tunnels and a concrete road block four feet thick with a parapet from which infantry could fire down streets.

Last-Man Stand

"We will fight on until the last man is killed—even if that man is myself," the German commander told the garrison after waving aside French civilian protests that his stand was hopeless in view of the overwhelming Allied strength massed around him.

Overnight the Germans ordered all French to leave the area around St. Malo and the neighboring towns of St. Servan and Parame.

The roads were crowded by the lines of refugees, with handkerchiefs tied around their arms permitting them through the Allied lines. They hauled their possessions in carts, baby carriages and hand bundles through the dust stirred up by lines of armored vehicles.

Cheered For Yanks

One old woman in black walked beside her cow.

Despite their own misery these people cheered hysterically for the advancing troops and some of the men tried to share their last bottle of cider with the soldiers.

One refugee said the Germans in recent days had executed a number of French in St. Malo for sabotage and shot four yesterday, including one woman. Other refugees said the Germans had prepared to blow up the four inner basins of the harbor.

"We are hoping the Germans will give up to avoid further destruction or loss of life, but their commander is a very obstinate fellow," said an American captain.

A French refugee said the German naval commander had wished to surrender, but was overruled by the army leader.

Some Surrendered

Major Charles Pack of Live Oak, Fla., and Captain Callaghan told how some enemy troops gave up after army sound trucks broadcast the surrender ultimatum.

"One Russian lieutenant surrendered and told us he could get his platoon to come over if we let him go back," said Callaghan. "Lieut. John D. Raikos, of Indianapolis, went forward with him. They took a truck along. The Russian lieutenant called out for his men and 15 came out and threw down their arms."

Chateauneuf was largely defended by Russians impressed into German service who were surprised when the Americans came in by the rear road.

Death In Church

"At another place we talked four Germans into surrendering a machine-gun position holding us up. These broadcasts are doing good," Callaghan added.

Three Nazis met death in a church, at the village of St. Pere, which they had been using as a sniper hideout.

"Our infantry came by and caught one in the steeple and two in the aisles, and shot them to death in a gunfight," said Corporal Herbert E. Matheson, of Newton, N. C. "The floor of the church had several bloodstains."

"They hid out in the steeple and used it for an observation post," added Corporal Billy Reavis, of Rome, Ga. "We found a telephone with a lot of German personal effects and three straw mattresses."

"They picked the wrong Sunday to go to church," commented Corporal Arthur S. Bretzke, of Glasgow, Mont.

Wanted To Hold Services

Private Howard D. Tuel, of Oblong, Ill., added that "we had a lot of trouble keeping French civilians out of here—Nazis or no Nazis they wanted to hold services."

In the small village of La Goursniere two artillerymen—Corporal Robert J. Frk, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Pfc. Harold E. Good, of Shenandoah, Pa.—sweated out a barrage of artillery shells.

"One just hit a house down the street and another landed by our command post," Good said.

Lorient Surrender Offer

Troops in Lorient on the south side of Brittany sent word to United States troops advancing from Vannes that they wanted to surrender to keep out of the hands of the French.

Another force of 1,200 Germans asked the Americans to accept their surrender, but the rapidly advancing column sent word back that they would have to surrender to somebody else because it was too busy.

'MINUTE MEN OF BRITTANY'

AUG 8 1944

French Resisters Take Vannes; Yanks Get Big Welcome

By J. W. GALLAGHER

Vannes, France, Aug. 7 (AP)—The "Minute Men of Brittany"—there is no better name for these men of the French resistance movement—handed over to the American army today this city of 20,000.

The American column was given a tumultuous welcome with tears, wine and flowers mixing with bayonets and blood.

With advance American columns rolling in, this quiet, pretty, wooded country with its fruit trees and hayfields not unlike those of New England, sprang into armed fury overnight.

Many Villages Taken

The armored columns cut the Brest peninsula at this time after finding the last 60 miles paved for them by the French resistance movement, which captured dozens of villages, neatly gathered up hundreds of German prisoners and jailed the collaborators.

The Minute Men put white arm bands on their sleeves and wore helmets that were relics of the last war. They strung grenades in their belts; dug up the rifles and submachine guns Allied planes dropped by the thousands; met secretly with careful organization, and then fell on the retreating Germans.

Some died or were wounded in the sharp though brief fighting as they seized bridges, destroyed munitions dumps and spread such confusion among the Germans that the enemy split into small pockets. The French promptly reported the locations of the pockets to the American columns.

"Wine, Flowers And Kisses"

The Americans entered the city and the tanks halted in the streets. The town was theirs and they felt like movie stars as crowds begged for autographs. Anything was theirs for the asking. Until the 10.30 P. M. curfew, crowds stood in the streets and watched the tanks go by like an American circus parade. If there was a halt, the French rushed out to shower wine, flowers and kisses on the embarrased doughboys.

The impact of this emotion staggered the usually wise-cracking soldiers. The friendship was warmhearted, and despite the language barrier, French kids were riding around town in tanks and jeeps ten minutes after the first arrival of the machines.

Resistance Beaten Down

Meanwhile, our armored spearheads are pulverizing what pockets of German resistance still remain beyond here. Just outside of this town 170 Germans in a roadblock tried to put up a fight and 145 were killed and the remainder captured for one American casualty.

I didn't see any Germans except those who were prisoners, and it seems apparent the Nazis remaining in Brittany are doing their best to get out, not wanting to fight except in the cases of small garrisons near seaports.

Within Vannes, the crowds were in holiday mood. They interrupted their cheering to boo and hiss as German collaborators marched up the street to prison ahead of machine-gun-carrying Minute Men. Most of the collaborators were women.

No Mob Scenes

There was surprising order and none of the mob scenes of Rennes where the pro-Germans had been beaten mercilessly on the streets. In this town everybody knew who was collaborating and who was not, and when the time came picked Minute Men hunted them down.

Out of the prison came 100 Minute Men and about 60 girls who had been treated badly by the Germans who tried to pry information out of them. In the window of a shop, decorated with the Tricolor, were pictures of Minute Men killed by Germans.

One bearded, crying, emotional young Breton with two hand grenades on his waist embarrassed this correspondent by running up, throwing his arms around me and kissing me on both cheeks.

CANADIANS HAVE THEIR OWN ARMY

First, Under Lieut. Gen. Cre-

30. 24— 17813

rar, Hold Right Of Line

With the Canadian First Army in France, Aug. 7 (AP)—Canada, for the first time in her history, now has a separate army formation on the battlefield—the Canadian First Army.

It includes powerful units of British troops, fighting under Canadian command just as Canadian soldiers have been under British command previously in this war and in World War I.

Operating For 10 Days

Existence of the Canadian army was disclosed today, but it actually has been operating for ten days as a fully organized army, and many of its men have been in the line since D-day. Canadian units left the British Second Army to form the Canadian First Army.

The battle lineup in France now is the American First Army on the right; the British Second Army in the center, and the Canadians on the left, all under field direction of General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, himself under supreme command of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

General Crerar In Command

The Canadian commander, Lieut. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, has been in France since June 18, flying almost daily over the Canadian line. He has had two close calls, once when an observation plane next to his was shot down by German anti-aircraft fire, again when he made a crash landing but escaped unhurt.

This army has confronted the best the Germans had, such units as the Adolf Hitler and Hitler Youth armored divisions, and has held as many as eight German divisions at a time.

A Canadian army formation may consist of two to five corps, with two or more divisions in a corps. One Canadian corps is fighting in Italy as part of the British Eighth Army.

CANADIANS FIGHT AS SEPARATE ARMY

First Canadian Army Headquarters, France, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—The First Canada Army left the British Second Army on July 31 and today, for the first time in Canadian history, the dominion has a separate army formation in the field.

The French front now has the American First Army on the right, the British Second Army in the center and the Canadian First Army on the left. All are under command of Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery, who in turn is under the Supreme Allied Commander, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The Canadian First Army is commanded by Lieut.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, who has a formidable number of troops under his command. The Army is complete in every detail.

A Canadian Army formation may consist of two to five corps. (A corps consists of two or more divisions). One Canadian Corps is fighting in Italy as part of the British Eighth Army.

Gen. Crerar established tactical and planning headquarters in France on June 18. Some Canadian officers who fought in the combined operation at Dieppe hold important commands at headquarters, where one is chief of staff.

The announcement that a Canadian Army is operating in Normandy marks a milestone in the Dominion's military history. In the last war, Canada maintained a corps on the Western Front.

700,000 NEGRO TROOPS REPORTED IN U.S. ARMY

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Aug. 7.—(AP) Brig. Gen. Oliver Davis, only Negro general in the U. S. Army told war correspondents tonight there now are 700,000 Negro troops in the United States forces, with approximately 5,000 commissioned officers, and that he was looking to the day when there would be at least 10,000 Negro officers.

Commenting on racial differences, General Davis said "when I was in London two years ago our own soldiers didn't get along so well with each other but now on this side I have been told there is no racial unpleasantness."

Nazi Arms Still Good

By Preston Grover

A United States Base in France, Aug 7 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Henry B. Sayler, chief ordnance officer, said today that captured guns, tanks and automobiles indicated Germany was not suffering from any shortage of critical materials.

"Their materiel continues good," he told correspondents, "but ours is better." He added that the ordnance department was preparing for the war to continue "at least several months."

Plants already are operating among the orchards and grain fields of Normandy, supplying the Allies with every type of munitions and fighting equipment from pistol bullets to Sherman tanks.

Allies Rebuilding Rapidly

A tour of the Cherbourg harbor area by boat disclosed the extent of demolition accomplished jointly by German dynamite and Allied naval gunnery. It also showed the extent of ingenuity by American harbor and transport engineers.

Already a railroad is operating south from Cherbourg toward the battlefront carrying whole carloads of equipment for American fighting engines. The population of Cherbourg is dribbling back but they are outnumbered two or three to one by American troops.

Trucks Assembled In France

A mass of fighting materiel is pouring in. For one example, a depot commanded by Lieut. Col. A. R. Decker, Homewood, Ill., has an assembly line able to put together scores of trucks daily with storage facilities for 6,000.

Trucks no longer are assembled in Great Britain, but in France, where the job is done swiftly. The port of Cherbourg is 300 miles closer to New York than is London.

The general said he had found morale among Negro troops in Normandy "very high—I haven't heard a growl yet."

Gen. Walker Dies Leading Men

Somewhere in Normandy, July 27 (AP—Delayed)—Brig. Gen. Nelson M. Walker, a native of Pittsfield, Mass., and the assistant commander of a United States infantry division, was killed today while personally leading an assault on a German machine-gun position in a hedgerow.

The 55-year-old general, who has been recommended for a posthumous Distinguished Service Cross, had gone to the front to inspire and encourage his troops freshly thrown into battle. A machine-gun bullet severed a thigh artery. He died within a few hours. His son, Lieut. Perrin Walker, is an aide to the general commanding this division.

General Walker recently was awarded the Legion of Merit for his work in the army's plans and training section at Washington after Pearl Harbor. He was a second lieutenant in the first World War and was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received during fighting in France.

He was promoted to brigadier general in 1942 after having served in various military assignments.

His widow, Mrs. Doris Walker, lives in Pittsfield.

German Prisoner Spots Own Guns

With the American Troops at St. Malo, Aug. 7 (AP)—Nazi long-range shells landed a few yards from some German prisoners near St. Malo today.

One captive officer called excitedly to one of the guards.

"I am an artilleryman and I believe those are guns from our battery," he said, adding nervously, "Let me see your map."

A map was brought; he pointed, and said, "Here."

The information was relayed immediately to an American battery which opened fire. The enemy fire ceased abruptly.

'From Brooklyn,' German Asserts

Vannes, France, Aug. 7 (AP)—Every place you go you meet someone from Brooklyn.

Two ancient trucks wheezed into the town square jammed with French resistance forces. In the center of them were four frightened German prisoners.

One of them spotted the Americans. He screamed:

"Ich Freund! Ich von Brooklyn!"

(I'm a friend. I'm from Brooklyn).

GERMAN PRISONER RIDICULES HITLER

On the British Front in France, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—A German corporal deserted to British lines today and said:

"We are not fighting the war any more. I am an army man and this new Hitler salute we have had to give since the assassination attempt is not for me. After all, Hitler was only a lance corporal in the last war and even then he was only a company runner."

85,543 Captured By Yanks in France

With United States First Army in France, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Prisoners captured by Americans for the entire French front since D day mounted to 85,543 today and German burials by the Americans reached 14,171.

NAZIS EVACUATING SOUTHWEST FRANCE

Only Handful Of Police Left Along Spanish Frontier

Irun, Spain, Aug. 7 (AP)—German forces in southwestern France, whose communications are seriously menaced by the American drive eastward into France, began a full-scale evacuation last night, it was learned here today, leaving only a handful of Gestapo agents and gendarmes to cover the French-Spanish frontier.

Regular army forces moved out of the region south of Bayonne over a week ago, leaving SS units behind. The SS forces in turn began leaving last night, reports said, and today only French custom guards and two or three German gendarmes were on duty at the international bridge across the Bidassoa river here.

Temporary, Gestapo Say

As the Germans moved north from Hendaye, Biarritz, Bayonne and Bordeaux, French Maquis several hundred strong in a daring raid struck railroad communications on the outskirts of Bayonne, dynamiting a bridge north of the city last night, thus cutting a direct line from Bordeaux.

German police forces at the Hendaye bridge maintained the evacuation of the troops was a "purely temporary withdrawal" due to the reassignment of the border region forces.

Permanent, French Believe

Frenchmen living on the Spanish side of the frontier, however, are convinced the Nazi high command is abandoning southwestern France.

The daring Maquis raid at Bayonne indicated the patriots even last night were well aware that the Germans were spread very thin south of Bordeaux, for Bayonne once was one of the strongest of the German garrisons in that region.

French Set To Evacuate Mediterranean Coast

New York, Aug. 7 (AP)—Preparations are complete for the compulsory evacuation of the French Mediterranean coast if it should become necessary, the Vichy radio said today, asking for the immediate voluntary evacuation of "all those whose presence is not necessary."

The French people should not let events on the Normandy and Brittany fronts make them forget the "dangers that threaten other regions," said the broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

RUSSIANS SEIZE LAST OIL WELLS IN CARPATHIANS

Loss of Boryslaw Heavy Blow to Enemy's Dwindling Oil Supplies.

DRIVE TOWARD KIELCE

Eleventh Soviet Army Captures Boryslaw and Sambor in Southern Poland.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 8.—(AP) Russian troops, attacking a bitterly-resisting foe beyond the Vistula river in southern Poland, yesterday smashed to within 25 miles of the German stronghold of Kielce, while other Soviet forces in the Carpathian mountains reconquered the last of 2,000 Galican oil wells which had been feeding the Axis war machine.

Two orders of the day announced the fall of the oil center of Boryslaw in the Carpathians and the seizure of Sambor, a communications hub whose capture gave the Russians firm grips on five routes leading into nearby Czechoslovakia.

Drive In East Prussia

Simultaneously, three other powerful Soviet armies far to the north began a great pincers movement on German East Prussia along a 200-mile front, which was being savagely defended by reinforced German troops sent into battle as soon as they arrived from central Germany.

Although the Russians scored strategic gains in several key sectors during the day, there were no spectacular spurts such as those chalked up as recently as last Thursday when the Red armies crossed the Vistula river southwest of Sandomierz, 110 miles below besieged Warsaw.

Both Moscow and Berlin dispatches indicated the intensity of German resistance now that Russian troops are only a few miles from the East Prussian border and within 75 to 90 miles of German Silesia. But the Russians also were fighting another foe—lengthening supply lines and communications shattered by a retreating enemy.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine army captured 60 localities yesterday in expanding its bridgehead west of the Vistula. These included Sandlow, 30 miles beyond the river and 25 miles southeast of Kielce, a road hub whose fall would cut important enemy communication lines linking the Warsaw and Krakow fronts.

Capture Kongary

Kongary, 16 miles west of Sandomierz, also was captured, as well as Sosniezany, only seven miles southwest of Sandomierz. The latter town apparently also was a Soviet objective since a rail bridge spans the Vistula there.

The Russians now have seized 650 square miles on the west bank of the Vistula in a drive which has rolled southwest to within 37 miles of Krakow, last big German bastion before Silesia.

A German broadcast said the Russians still held another bridgehead, at Warka, 30 miles below Warsaw, but Moscow never has confirmed a crossing by Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's First White Russian army fighting in the Warsaw area.

In the north, Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's First Baltic army struck out suddenly yesterday in a twin drive toward Tilsit and Memel, key East Prussian cities. His troops captured 50 towns and villages, including Saukenai, 63 miles northeast of Tilsit, and 77 miles east of the Baltic seaport of Memel. Kursenai, 11 miles north of Saukenai, also fell in advances ranging up to 20 miles from the pivot base of Siauliai in northern Lithuania.

It was Bagramian's troops which last week plugged the land escape route of scores of thousands of Nazi troops in Estonia and Latvia by driving a wedge northward to the gulf of Riga.

In the first news of the battle

progress since then Moscow radio last night broadcast an appeal by the national committee of free Germany calling on these trapped troops to surrender.

They were told that a Soviet ring "95 miles in depth" hemmed them in, and that "a break-out toward East Prussia is impossible."

Adressed to Troops

"Not a single man must uselessly sacrifice his life for Hitler's lost cause," said the appeal addressed to perhaps 200,000 to 300,000 troops. The appeal was signed by Erich Weinert, committee president, and Gen. Walter B. Seydlitz, vice-president. Weinert is a German refugee in Russia, and Seydlitz is one of the many German generals who have joined the committe since the Nazi debacle at Stalingrad.

In Eastern Latvia and southern Estonia two other Russian armies were herding these German troops westward toward Riga. The daily bulletin said the railway and highway between Madona and Gulbene, 80 miles east of Riga, had been cut in this steady advance.

The drive on Tilsit from the northeast was aided by other attacks south of that front and west of the Dubissa river. Forty villages were captured in this area yesterday, including Andrusaiciai, less than two miles from the road junction of Raseinial, and Plinge, 12 miles beyond the Dubissa river. These represented seven-mile gains, and put the Russians 53 miles east-northeast of Tilsit.

Moscow did not mention the sector just opposite the East Prussian border where Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian army has been meeting furious resistance, but told of a new spurt toward the southern border of East Prussia by Gen. G. F. Zakharov's Second White Russian army.

Zakharov's troops captured Knyszyn, 15 miles northwest of Bialystok, and Lapy, about the same distance southwest of that base. These spearheads both were about 35 miles from the German stronghold of Lomza, which must be reduced before the Russians can hit into the southern part of East Prussia and straighten their lines between that German province and Warsaw.

Nazis Suffer Heavy Losses

The Germans were estimated to be suffering losses of at least 5,000 men daily in their effort to hold back the multiple Soviet armies. Nearly that many killed yesterday alone, a midnight Moscow bulletin said.

German broadcasts said hundreds of thousands of men, women and even children had been mobilized in East Prussia to aid Nazi armies in the fight to prevent an invasion by "superior Soviet forces" attacking furiously on a broad front from the invaded Suwalki triangle in the south to the area above Tilsit.

(A German broadcast to the armed forces, reported by the Federal Communications commission, disthe East Prussia front were suffering from "utter fatigue" in their bitter fight against "a Soviet superiority in men and material that is beyond the imagination.")

Reds Take Another Oil Center In Polish Carpathian Hills

Nearby Railway Junction Also Is Captured, Cutting Line From Reich to Romania— 11 Russian Armies Now Press Foe.

London, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—The Polish oil center of Boryslaw and the nearby German stronghold of Sambor in the Carpathian slope country were today captured by the Russians, Marshal Stalin announced in successive orders of the day.

Boryslaw is five miles southwest of the companion oil center of Drohobycz, which the Russians captured yesterday. These Galician petroleum centers were the most important in old Poland and second only to the Ploesti fields of Romania as a source of German oil. The Boryslaw fields are connected by pipeline with those of Drohobycz, which produced about 700,000 tons of oil a year.

Stalin's first order told of the capture of Sambor, forty-two miles southwest of Lwow and nineteen miles northwest of Drohobycz, and described Sambor as a large railway junction and important strongpoint in the German defenses in the Carpathian foothills. It lies on railway lines from Lwow to Czecho-Slovakia and Hungary and from German Silesia to Romania.

In tonight's official communique, Moscow announced that the Russian troops in Latvia captured Lubana, 100 miles east of Riga, and also cut the railway and highway between Madona and Gulbene. Madona is eighty miles east of Riga.

Continuing their drive on East Prussia other Russian forces captured the large highway junction towns of Kurtavenia and Saukenai, which is seventy miles northeast of Tilsit in East Prussia, Miscow also said. West of Sandomierz the Russians, expanding their bridgehead on the left bank of the Vistula, captured over sixty populated places.

Nazi Resistance Stiffens

Moscow, Aug. 7 (AP)—Eleven Russian army groups hammered with artillery and bombers today at the steel foundations of Germany's East Wall based on Krakow, Warsaw and the forested border of East Prussia, encountering the toughest opposition in the 46-day summer offensive.

Toward the southern extremity of the 1,200-mile meandering front the Russians captured the oil and communications center of Drohobycz, chasing the Germans in a bloody rout deep into the Carpathian Mountain approaches to the Czechoslovak border. Red planes hounded the fleeing enemy, after destroying six troop and oil trains at the Drohobycz station.

Nazi Reserves In Battle

German resistance stiffened with infantry and armored reserves now making a final stand to save the Reich from concerted invasion. The Russians, capturing 30 villages in the north, stood 5 to 25 miles from East Prussia. In the south beyond the breached Vistula river line, they were within 75 miles of German Silesia, highly industrialized coal region. In this area they were only 30 miles from the Polish city of Krakow.

Only in the Baltic States and on the northern slopes of the Carpathians did the war remain fluid. (The Germans asserted they had recaptured Jelgava in Latvia in the ten-mile corridor to the Baltic west of Riga.)

In London Reuter reported that the German radio said that hundreds of thousands of East Prussians have been mobilized by Gauleiter Koch to build fortifications along the border of East Prussia.

Closer To Danube Basin

Russian pressure was fiercely intense against all German strongpoints. Steadily encroaching westward along the Carpathians, the Red army neared the moment when it could launch powerful blows toward the Danube basin which is Germany's bread-basket.

Warsaw, under seige for more than a week, seethed with street fighting between Poles and the German garrison. Fires still burned in the city from German demolitions. Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky presumably was continuing to probe with Rusian and Polish infantry for crossings of the broad and swift Vistula which would outflank the Polish capital from north and south.

Nazis Reported Trapped

Hitting toward Krakow, last large Nazi stronghold before German Silesia, still other Red Army units appeared to have trapped a segment of enemy troops in the San-Vistula river triangle, more than 100 miles south of Warsaw.

Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov, taking over the Fourth Ukranian Army, commanded formerly by Gen. Feodor I. Tolbuhkin, emerged as the leader of the 11th Army attacking the Germans.

Premier Joseph Stalin announced the fall of Drohobycz in a special order of the day yesterday.

Driving Toward Tilsit

Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army was striking above the Niemen river in an apparent drive toward Tilsit and the Baltic seaport of Memal in another effort to split German army groupings along the sea.

South of the Niemen river the Russians were from five to 25 miles from the East Prussian border. Soviet artillery hurled shells into German positions beyond the border, and Russian planes hammered targets inside the Nazi province.

Signs Urge Harder Effort

Nazi resistance was fierce, but Russian troops erected signposts showing the dwindling mileage to the border and wrote underneath: "Onward comrades."

The latest Soviet communique said "steady reinforcements" were arriving in the Virbalis sector, where Russian troops were only a few miles from East Prussia on the main Kaunas-Konigsberg railway.

Hit Polish Corridor.

Moscow, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Heavy bombers of the English based Eighth United States Air Force, with Mustang escorts, yesterday attacked a German aircraft factory at Rahmel, ten miles northwest of the Polish port of Gdynia, and landed at Russian bases without loss. The flyers reported excellent bombing results and said that the objectives were covered with flames and smoke as the squadron flew on to Russia.

Anti-aircraft fire was heavy at some points along the long route, but enemy fighters were encountered only in weak strength. It was the twentieth operation in which American planes have used Russian bases of the Eastern Command.

Gydnia, a city of 113,000 lies at the north end of the Polish Corridor, where the first shots of this war were fired.

'Polish Boys Fighting'

London, Aug. 7 (AP)—Boys of 12 are fighting tanks in Warsaw, the Polish forces' press bureau said today, quoting a radio dispatch from General Bor, commander in chief of the Polish underground.

The homeland army has seized its first tank, and "the civilian who put it into action after its capture, John Lumenski, is the first cvilian decorated in the fight for Warsaw," the dispatch added.

Underground fighters recaptured the Lolidorz district of Warsaw, the central part of which is known as Woodrow Wilson Plaza, the dispatch reported. Germans, it said, set fire to the National Museum, Red Cross Hospital, Athanaeum Theater and a big apartment house, and prevented the population from combating the fires.

POLISH - RUSSIAN ACCORD NEARER

Moscow, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Prospects of Polish reconciliation appeared brighter today with the renewal of conferences between Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and the Polish National Committee of Liberation.

Premier Mikolajczyk, who heads the Polish Government at London, held a preliminary four-hour talk with the other faction yesterday. An atmosphere of improving goodwill was reported.

Allied Planes Raid Germans From Dawn Until Midnight

London, *Tuesday*, Aug. 8 (AP)—Allied planes attacked the Germans in France from dawn to midnight yesterday, smashing the enemy from the battlelines to his vital supply centers far in the rear in possibly the greatest effort of ground forces since D-day.

Rocket-firing RAF Tyhoons and Allied fighter-bombers, raiding German armor that was counterattacking into the heart of the American line across the base of the Brittany peninsula, alone knocked out 135 German tanks and smashed scores of other enemy vehicles.

At 11 P. M., 1,000 RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes bombed German positions facing the British and Canadians south of Caen.

Bridges, Fuel Tanks Hit

While the fighters and fighter-bombers were raking the front-lines during the day, 1,500 United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators hit the enemy rear in an arc running from Amiens, in northwest France, through the Paris area to Bordeaux, on the Bay of Biscay. The big bombers rained explosives on bridges, railroad junctions, fuel tanks and supply depots.

Field dispatches last night said the night assault in the Caen sector compared favorably with the blows during the day on the German counterattack south of Mortain and aimed at Avranches.

The American heavies over France met no opposition in the air, but two bombers and two fighters were reported missing. From an earlier mission over the Breton peninsula and Brest harbor, five United States Ninth Air Force Marauder bombers were reported missing.

32 Locomotives Claimed

United States Eighth Air Force fighters accompanying the heavies over France claimed destruction of 32 locomotives, 350 freight cars and 80 military vehicles. Other groups of French-based Mustangs and Thunderbolts stabbed deep into France, encountering 35 German fighters and destroying seven.

At the same time, formations of up to 500 Italian-based heavy bombers attacked two synthetic oil plants at Blechhamer in Silesia, 75 miles southeast of Breslau, carrying on the strategic operations which had sent United States planes from England over Germany for the past three days.

The bombers from the 15th Air Force completed their mission successfully despite swarms of interceptors trying to save the plants which produced much of Germany's high-grade motor fuel.

Another force of American Liberators from Italy bombed the airfield at Alibunar and oil installations on the Danube at Novi Sad, northwest of Belgrade. Both points are in Yugoslavia.

Good Results Reported

Returning crewmen from the raid into Silesia reported good results in this latest blow at German oil resources which Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle said had been reduced almost to non-existence.

Another force of bombers from England, escorted by Mustangs, yesterday attacked a German aircraft factory at Rahmel, ten miles northwest of Gdynia, and landed safely at Russian bases.

Crewmen reported excellent results in that raid, the 20th in which American planes have used Russian bases of the Eastern Command.

Bombers of all types now are carrying bombs containing RDZ, which can do 50 per cent. more damage than previous explosives.

United States Air Force Marauders closed another escape route for trapped Germans on the Breton peninsula when they scored direct hits on two freighters in Brest harbor during a forenoon attack.

Rail Bridges Bombed

Another force of Marauders stepped up their pace to isolate the enemy in the main battle area, bombing two railroad bridges over the river Seine at Corbeil, 20 miles south of Paris, and at Corbie to the north.

British aircraft took full advantage of the moonlight Sunday night and hit targets reaching from the battle zone into Germany.

Heavy bombers crippled the enemy's vital north-south supply routes, and Mosquitos returned to Cologne and with two-ton blockbusters, smashed anew at the synthetic oil plant at Castrop-Rauxel in the Ruhr.

Mosquitos hit the most important rail routes running eastward from the Paris area and bombed many trains.

The Mosquitos downed five German planes for the loss of one.

30-24— 17815

The Air ministry, commentin the Caen bombardment, said th "though it was in darkness, this attack was in a literal sense the closest support yet given to our armies, because the bomb line was nearer to our troops than ever before."

There was a bright moon and clear skies with some ground haze, but reports said the bombing was accurate.

Two Oil Plants Near Breslau Yank Target

BERLINER

London, Aug. 7 (AP)—More than 500 American heavy bombers raided two synthetic oil plants deep in the Reich today in concert with from 500 to 750 Liberators and Fortresses which struck over a wide area of France.

The Fifteenth Air Force sent its heavyweights from Mediterranean bases to Blechhamer, Silesia, 75 miles southeast of Breslau, where they hit two plants which produce much of the German high-grade fuel oil.

The Germans threw up smoke screens and interceptors swarmed into the air to guard the plants, one of which is the third largest Nazi synthetic plant still operating, but the bombers fought through and dropped their loads visually or by instrument.

DAY

Targets In Belgrade Area

Another force of Liberators roared into the Balkans, pounded an airfield at Alibunar, 21 miles northeast of Belgrade, and oil installations on the Danube at Novi Sad, northwest of Belgrade.

A big force of American heavies from British bases—numbering up to 750 — bombed fuel tanks and depots, bridges and railway junctions over a wide stretch of France.

An equal number of Lightnings, Thunderbolts and Mustangs guarded the bombers striking east and northeast of Paris, southeast of Bordeaux and in the Amiens region.

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Today's daylight operations followed an attack by heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force last night on the railroad junction of Hazebrouck, south of Dunkirk.

Shuttle Raids Hit Rahmel

Moscow disclosed that American heavies flying from England yesterday pounded a Nazi aircraft plant at Rahmel, ten miles northwest of the Polish port of Gydnia, and then flew on to Russian bases without loss.

Anti-aircraft fire was heavy at some points, but enemy fighters were encountered only in weak strength.

The attack was the 20th operation AUG 8 1944 American planes have used Russian bases of the Eastern Command. The first shuttle bombers landed in the Soviet Union June 2.

Two Ships At Brest Hit

Today's aerial assaults followed an RAF heavy bomber raid last night on the rail junction of Hazebrouck, south of Dunkirk, and Berlin radio said planes from the south also were hitting at German targets.

American Marauder bombers, maintaining pressure to seal in whatever Germans are left on the Breton peninsula, made direct hits on two enemy freighters in the harbor of Brest before noon.

Other mediums bombed Seine river railway bridges 30 miles south of Paris at Corbeil, and at Corbie near Vernon.

ROBOT ASSAULTS CONTINUE LIGHT

London, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—German flying bomb attacks continued on London and the southern counties today. During the night the bombs came over at short intervals, causing a few casualties. DAY

The overnight bombardment capped a week end of sporadic robot attacks which reached fairly heavy proportions Saturday night, but tapered off during the daylight hours yesterday.

The Air Ministry announced fifty-six flying bomb storage depots in northern France had been destroyed and forty-four heavily damaged in recent Allied heavy bomber attacks.

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Allied Headquarters reported that the Russians have found large areas of Poland devasted by the German V-2 rocket experiments, BBC said today in a broadcast recorded by CBS.

PARTISANS CAPTURE TOWN

Greeks and Yugoslavs Take City in Joint Frontier Action

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 8 (AP) —Yugoslav and Greek Partisans have joined forces along the frontiers and together have captured the Greek industrial town of Edessa, Marshal Tito's communiqué reported today. NIGHT

The communiqué said that the capture of the city, which formerly had a population of 20,000, threatened German communications between Solun and Bitolj.

Aristocrat Hunt Now On In Germany

London, Aug. 7 (AP)—Nazi gauleiters and propagandists are off on a wild gallop against German aristocrats and generals who they allege are leagued with a "blueblooded international" plot to kill Hitler.

Hitler's appeal to gauleiters Friday that he could win the war "despite everything" if he could only be sure of "absolute security and blind confidence" of the home front, seems to have imparted to his followers something of his unspoken fears as he contemplates the prospect of collapse of his regime.

So, taking a cue from Labor Minister Robert Ley's outburst against "blueblooded swine," they pictured the aristocrats as a menace worse than the Bolshevist international.

Outbursts From Carinthia

The latest to follow in the steps of Ley is the gauleiter of Carinthia in southern Austria, who said:

"Aristocracy is an international phenomenon, the representatives of which can be found in America, Britain and elsewhere."

Certain German aristocrats and generals in league with this international, he explained to a mass meeting, planned to kill Hitler and "conclude peace with Stalin after assuming power, and open the gates to a march into Germany of the Soviet divisions." NIGHT

Stalin Now Braided Marshal

This was not inconsistent on the part of the aristocrats, he added, because "the criminal generals and officers no longer saw Stalin as a Red hangman but as a braided marshal."

Nazi commentators, trying to explain the cumulative defeats in the east and west, are jumping at the chance to blame aristocrats for Germany's hard luck.

Hitler Promises No Surrender

London, Aug. 7 (AP)—A bid by Adolf Hitler for "blind confidence" from the Nazi home front strengthened the belief here today that, barring betrayal or overthrow, he will continue the fight against the Allies until the very end.

The official German agency DNB said yesterday in a Berlin broadcast that Hitler, in a pep talk to Reich leaders at his headquarters last Friday, asserted he was thankful "because I believe it is necessary for the nation to have a man like me who would not capitulate under any circumstances, and who holds high the banner of faith and confidence."

"I believe that nobody could do this better than I am doing," "Hitler added. "Whatever may come, I shall always stand up, a bearer of the banner. DAY

Hitler "Not Afraid"

"I am not afraid of the fight against our exterior enemies. At the end we will finish all the same. All I need is the conviction that in our rear there is absolute security, blind confidence and faithful collaboration."

His remarks were interpreted also as an expression of determination to bring all Germans possible under the Nazi banner. Perhaps as a nucleus for a post-war underground army.

May Bring In Workers

The Russian news agency Tass, in a dispatch from Bern, said the Nazis intend to extend total mobilization to foreign workers, which may mean that hundreds of thousands in labor battalions from occupied countries will be forced into the German army.

In a dispatch from Zurich, Tass said Hitler had agreed to a request from Heinrich Himmler, commander of the home army, for an increase in the strength of the SS forces.

LASKI AND BED HURLED 5 STORIES

London, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Prof. Harold Laski, widely known British economist, had a rude awakening recently when a German flying bomb struck a coast hotel. DAY

Laski's bed fell five stories through a gaping hole torn by the bomb blast, but landed right side up with the professor still in it, wide awake but unhurt.

British Sink Nazi Trawler

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP).—One German armed trawler was sunk and another probably sunk by light coastal forces of the Royal Navy in an encounter yesterday with five armed escort vessels off the Brittany coast north of St. Malo, an Admiralty communique said today. DAY

Von Papen On Way Home

London, Aug. 7 (AP) — Berlin broadcasts said today that Franz von Papen, former German Ambassador to Turkey, has arrived in Bulgaria en route to Germany. DAY

Petain In Germany?

London, *Tuesday*, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Reuters news agency declared today that unconfirmed reports from Zurich, Switzerland, said Marshal Petain had been taken from Vichy to Germany.

FINNS PROCEED WITH PLANS FOR NEW GOVERNMENT

STURDEVANT

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 7 — (AP) Finnish political leaders were described today as "making haste slowly" toward formation of a government under the new president, Marshal Baron Mannerheim, which presumably will be called on to negotiate peace with the Soviet Union. NIGHT

In an order of the day, Mannerheim told Finnish soldiers that "the battle for the existence and future of the country goes on. In my capacity of commander-in-chief of the armed forces I appeal to you to be steadfast and tenacious. The unshakable mutual confidence and unity of our nation are the country's best protection."

Political maneuvering continued in Helsinki without a sign as to when a list of new cabinet ministers could be expected, said a dispatch to the Stockholm Aftonbladet.

Finnish informants here expressed the view that the new government would include representatives of most parties along the lines of the old cabinet of Premier Edwin Linkomies.

An augury of Finnish rapprochement with the U.S.S.R. was seen in a statement of Dr. Juho Paasikivi that "we Finns must always count on a strong Russia and once and for all forget Russia's weakness in 1917."

Paasakivi's statement was made in an interview with an Associated Press correspondent at the Finnish Summer resort of Nadenthal on the gulf of Bothnia where the Finnish elder statesman is believed awaiting a call from Mannerhein to again negotiate peace with Russia as he did in 1940.

The former minister to Moscow, now 73, declared "a little country like Finland must avoid all adventures and maintain a cautious policy. We must design our foreign policy so that it does not oppose Russia.

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Paasikivi declared the armistice terms he obtained last March on a peace mission to Moscow were "milder" than those offered when he met Madame Alexandra Kollontay, Soviet ambassador to Sweden, in Stockholm the preceding month.

New Finnish Cabinet List Expected Today

Stockholm, *Tuesday*, Aug. 8 (AP). Announcement of the new Finnish Cabinet is expected today and it is reported to include Hantti Hackzell, former Minister to Moscow, as Premier. STURDEVANT

Carol Inckell, member of the Finnish peace mission to Moscow in March, was reported to be Foreign Minister in the new Cabinet.

The reported Cabinet was seen as an augury of Finnish rapprochement with the U. S. S. R., as was a statement by Dr. Juho Passikivi that "we Finns must always count on a strong Russia and once and for all forget Russia's weakness in 1917."

Stockholm, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Dr. Juho Paasikivi, Finland's foremost spokesman for peace with Russia, declared in an interview today:

"We Finns must always count on a strong Russia and once and for all forget Russia's weakness in 1917." He added: "We must avoid conflicts and design our foreign policy so that it does not oppose Russia. A little country like Finland must avoil all adventures and maintain a cautious policy."

The 73-year-old former Finnish Minister to Moscow arranged the peace which ended the Russian-Finnish Winter war of 1939-40. He negotiated again for peace earlier this year, but the terms he elicited were rejected by the Government of President Risto Ryti, now resigned and succeeded by Marshal Baron Mannerheim.

Mr. Paasikivi gave his interview at the Finnish summer resort of Nadenthal, where he is believed to be awaiting a call from the Mannerheim Government once more to negotiate peace.

ALLIES PREPARE TO CROSS ARNO

MORGAN

Last Pockets of Enemy Resistance Near Florence Being Reduced.

ROME, Aug. 7.—(AP) Battle-hardened Allied fighting men moved into position tonight for the next great assault on an Italian water barrier, the Arno river, barring the path to the enemy's fortified Gothic Line.

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British Eighth army troops and men of the U. S. Fifth army, many of them veterans of the bloody crossings of the Volturno, Sangro and Rapido rivers, waited only for the reduction of a few pockets of Nazi resistance on the south banks of the Arno, east and west of Florence, and for the completion by engineers of preparations for the new assault. NIGHT

Few Nazis Left

Small groups of Germans, grimly hanging on in the face of Allied pressure, were all that were left from a point three miles east of Florence to Montelupo, 12 miles west.

Allied reconnaissance patrols invaded the important river towns of Montelup and Empoli but they remained in no-man's land. An important center of German resistance on the ridge southwest of Pontassieve, in the bend of the Arno, was being steadily reduced.

Once those German pockets have been wiped out General Sir Harold Alexander's American, British and Dominion forces can be massed on a sixty-mile front from the Arno's mouth to Pontassieve.

South African troops made contact with the Germans on the north bank of the river in thrusts which an Allied spokesman explained were only reconnaissance patrols which had returned.

DAY

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Alarm expressed by the Vatican that the great renaissance city of Florence might be destroyed was

allayed by word from the ... command that the city's main area on the north side of the Arno was apparently occupied only by small parties of machine-gunners, and by the declaration from an official source that "there will be no need for the city itself to become a battlefield."

Enemy Digging in

On both sides of Florence, however, the Nazis were digging in for a desperate stand. Big guns emplaced on the hills north of the Arno continued to toss shells into the Eighth army lines. Allied artillery was not shelling any part of the city.

The time needed to complete preparations for an attack across the Arno appeared to depend to a considerable extent upon the speed with which Allied engineers will be able to restore the battered harbors, railroads, highways and other communications leading to the battlefront.

Taking a lesson from their failure in Rome, the Nazis ordered the early demolition of Florence's bridges. Close pursuit forced them to leave the Tiber bridges intact during the drive on Rome.

(The Germans gave new evidence of widespread sabotage in northern Italy with their communique today saying 1,212 "terrorists and saboteurs" were annihilated between August 1-5.)

FLORENCE STILL UNDER NAZI FIRE

Allies Say There Is No Need for City to Be Battlefield.

NORTH-STAR

Rome, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Big German shells continued to land today in the southern portions of Florence, which is in Allied hands, but Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's headquarters announced, "there will be no need for the city itself to become a battlefield."

[Riots were reported in parts of Florence held by the Germans, according to a BBC broadcast heard today by NBC monitors. Fighting is going on between the local Fascists and anti-Fascists, BBC said.]

An Allied Headquarters communique said South African troops had made contact with the enemy on the north banks of the Arno River within Florence. An Allied spokesman explained, however, that "we have not yet had more than reconnaissance patrols over the river, and these have returned."

He added that apart from small parties with machine guns on the north bank there is little enemy activity in the town, and said the Nazis were devoting their major efforts in strengthening defenses intended to hurl back any Allied efforts to cross the river on either side of Florence.

DAY

The Allied command announced more than 50,000 prisoners had been taken by the Fifth and Eighth armies in the offensive from Cassino to Florence.

Both east and west of Florence, the Eighth Army was mopping up the few enemy footholds left on the south bank of the Arno.

All Quiet on Lower Arno.

In the great bend of the Arno east of Florence the Germans still were resisting on the ridge southwest of Pontassieve, but were being routed out.

Sharpshooting American artillerymen and mortar crews enlivened the relatively quiet Fifth Army front by knocking out a number of enemy mortar positions across the lower Arno.

The enemy was seen using pack trains on the steep slopes of Monte Pisano, the hill mass northeast of Pisa. This elevation is the site for big guns which occasionally shell the Leghorn harbor.

Indian and British units made advances despite stubborn resistance in the rough country northwest of Arezzo. In the upper Tiber valley northwest of Umbertide, San Sepoloro and San Giustino were cleared of the enemy.

Poles on the Adriatic sector made contact with the Nazis on a twenty-mile front in the high ground in front of the Cesano River, thirty-eight miles below Rimini. The Poles occupied Ripe and Lucia, while Italian troops on their left seized Montale and Ostra Vetere.

Patriots in Pitched Battle.

In northern Italy patriots with Allied air support are engaging the Germans in a major battle at Vercelli, said a BBC broadcast recorded by CBS in New York today.

Wins Flyer Silver Star

NORTH

Rome, Aug. 7 (AP)—A 20-year-old American Lightning fighter pilot who boldly landed his plane in a Romanian pasture despite heavy enemy ground fire and rescued a fellow pilot was decorated with the Silver Star when he stepped from his plane at the end of a shuttle trip to Russian bases.

The pilot, Flight Officer Richard T. Andrews, of Portland, Ore., was greeted and decorated by Maj. Gen. Nathan Twining, commander of the 15th Air Force.

DAY

Andrews was among the Lightning and Mustang pilots of the 15th Air Force landing at Italian bases yesterday upon completion of a shuttle mission during which formations strafed trains, railway stations, oil tanks and airdromes, leaving a blazing path of destruction across Romania going and coming.

Seventeenth Victory

Three victories were scored on the outgoing hop. One, over a German Junkers-25 transport plane, was credited to Capt. James S. Varnell, of Charleston, Tenn., giving him a total of 17 triumphs and a tie with Major Herschel S. Green, of Mayfield, Ky., for top-scoring honors among American flyers in the Mediterranean theater.

Varnell, however, would talk about nothing but Andrews' feat in rescuing Lieut. Richard E. Willsie, of Long Beach, Cal.

"It was one of the bravest things I've ever seen," he said. "He landed in a field near enemy positions through a lot of flak and took out his parachute to make room before taking off through the flak again."

On His Lap

Willsie had crash-landed after groundfire had knocked out the left engine of his low-flying Lightning. Andrews followed him in, put the 190-pound Willsie on his lap and took off with Willsie handling the controls.

Ground crews at the base gaped with amazement as they saw two men clambering out of Andrews' plane.

Turkey, on Raid Alert, Blacks Out Main Cities

ANKARA, Aug. 7 (AP).—Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir and other major points in Turkey within bombing range of German bases in Bulgaria, Greece and Romania went under a complete regular blackout tonight, as throughout Turkey preparations were being made to put the country on a semi-war footing.

Large groups of German nationals left Ankara in mid-afternoon for Istanbul, en route to Germany

ALLIED FORCES DRIVE AHEAD IN NORTHERN BURMA

GRUMICH

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, Ceylon, Aug. 7 — (AP) Allied forces swung into the concluding phase of their rigorous Monsoon campaign which has wrecked the Japanese plan of invading northeast India, and pressed deeper into northern Burma today beyond the captured frontier base of Tamu.

The Japanese offered no organized resistance in the rain-sodden jungle in the Kabaw valley. It was stated officially that only sick and wounded Japanese remain in the area west of the Chindwin river and north of an east-west line through Tamu.

Tamu is about 40 miles airline southeast of Imphal, Allied supply base which the Japanese campaign never reached.

Allied headquarters said ablerremnants of the beaten enemy had crossed the swollen Chindwin, using army crafts and a few motor boats and suffering casualties. The Japanese apparently were trying to establish a makeshift defense line on the left bank of the river. The Allied 14th army estimated it had killed 1,017 Japanese in the first half of July.

Headquarters said captured Japanese were "in a shocking state." Piles of Japanese bodies were being buried in the ruins of Myitkyina, main Japanese base in North Burma which Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces captured last week. In the vicinity of Tamu Allied troops found about 400 Japanese dead or dying from wounds and starvation.

NIGHT

Fifty miles south of Imphal on the road to Tiddim Japanese remnants were able to muster enough strength for delaying actions.

On the Mogaung front in northern Burma, Stilwell's forces continued their advance, capturing an important hill 12 miles southwest of Mogaung. The enemy offered sharp resistance along the Mandalay railway.

Despite Monsoon weather Allied aviation made widespread attacks in support of ground operations.

(In an interview at Kunming, Gen. Cheng Tung Kuo, deputy commander of the Chinese troops in Burma, said that Chinese forces there had advanced more than 160 miles and conquered more than 4,000 square miles of Burmese territory.

(He declared the Japanese had suffered more than 30,000 casualties, including more than 3,000 killed, and that the crack Japanese 18th division had been annihilated after having been reinforced 12 times. He attributed Allied successes in North Burma to high morale, perfect cooperation between various units, air supremacy and superior tactical and strategic plans.)

Japanese In Tamu Found Starving

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 7 (AP)—British forces pursuing the Japanese beyond the captured Burmese frontier base of Tamu found no organized resistance today and they captured prisoners described officially as "in a shocking state."

In the ruins of captured Myitkyina, long besieged base in north Burma which Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell captured last week, piles of Japanese bodies were being buried.

Fifty miles south of Imphal, the Japanese were able to stage delaying actions.

Japs Found Starving

First troops entering Tamu reported finding more than 200 Japanese dead or dying from wounds and starvation in the near-by village of Bashas. About the same number of similar casualties were found in a village to the north and along the Kabaw Valley roads.

Widespread aerial attacks were made on strategic and tactical objectives, despite the monsoon.

The victors of Tamu were pushing the remnant enemy units into North Burma.

In capturing Tamu, the Allies seized a main advance base from which the Japanese launched their invasion of India, and also won control of an important airfield.

Strategic Hill Taken

From the Mogaung front in northern Burma came word that General Stilwell's forces had captured an important hill 12 miles south of that town after overcominging bitter enemy resistance along the Mandlay railway. Allied ground troops were reported continuing the advance.

Allied planes strongly attacked Bhamo, on one of the logical lines of extension of the new Burma road from captured Myitkyina.

Merrill's Marauders Still Fighting

Gen. Stilwell's Headquarters in India, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Although Brig.-Gen. Frank Merrill has been transferred to a post in Kandy because of ill health, his famous American infantry force, known as Merrill's Marauders, is still fighting "somewhere in the field" in Burma, an official announcement said yesterday.

The announcement emphasized that Gen. Merrill's transfer was in no way connected with an inquiry into the return of convalescent raiders to duty during the battle of Myitkyina, which an official investigation said had caused a breakdown in Marauder morale. That investigation was reported closed with recommendation that no action be taken beyond rectifying the conditions which caused the breakdown.

The Marauder unit has received replacements and has been incorporated into a larger Allied force, the authorities said.

CHINESE REPULSE JAP ATTACKS ON HENGYANG LINE

NICOSIA

CHUNGKING, Aug. 7 — (AP) In some of the heaviest fighting ever seen on a China battlefield, Chinese defenders have smashed yet another determined Japanese offensive against Hengyang, rail-junction fortress in northern Hunan province, front dispatches said tonight.

The Chinese high command itself said Chinese troops had wiped out part of one Japanese force which infiltrated into their positions about the city, which the Japanese have been trying to capture for more than a month in their campaign to control the Hankow-Canton railway.

NIGHT

Two fierce Japanese counter-attacks were foiled. Chinese relief forces continued stabbing attacks against the besiegers.

East and west of the Siang river fighting continued without change at different points where the Japanese have established themselves to protect their main forces along the Canton-Hankow railway.

In southwestern Kwangtung province, where Japanese troops in a new offensive have burst out ofthe Hoiheng (Luichow) peninsula, the enemy was being engaged in the vicinity of their two apparent objectives, Limkong and Fahsien, which they hitherto have been unable to take. This new drive was headed in two directions, northeast and northwest against Chinese positions across the strait from Hainan, Japanese-held island.

Chinese forces pressing their offensive toward Burma in western Yunnan province were fighting inside the besieged Japanese bastion of Tengchung.

Chinese engineers widened breaches blown in the city's ancient walls by bombers of the U. S. 14th air force, said a Chinese high command communique. Pressure was being strengthened steadily on the Japanese garrison at this main objective of the Salween river offensive and the link to a junction with Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's campaigners in northern Burma.

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Chinese Enter Tengchung.

Chungking, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Chinese troops were reported battling inside the defenses of the Japanese stronghold of Tengchung in western Yunnan province today after pouring through breaches blasted in the city's ancient walls by United States Fourteenth Air Force bombers. A Chinese communique said Chinese engineers had succeeded in widening the initial breaches and

Daring Rescue Of Buddy

declared the attacking troops steadily were increasing their pressure on the Japanese garrison.

Other Chinese troops scaled the walls with medieval-type ladders, then used ultramodern flame-throwers to cut their way into the city—main objective of the Salween River offensive and key to a junction with Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's north Burma forces.

The Chinese also were exerting pressure on enemy forces defending the Burma road town of Mangshih, several miles southwest of Lungling, another major objective of the campaign.

Reports from the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. Frank Dorn of the American "Y-Force" operations staff, said savage fighting was in progress inside Tengchung, as 2,000 desperate Japanese tried to battle their way out of the Chinese encirclement.

AMERICANS RENEW DRIVE NEAR AITAPE

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Tuesday, Aug. 8 (AP) Americans, renewing their advance against Japanese trapped in British New Guinea east of Aitape, have inflicted heavy casualties, headquarters announced today.

The advance continued toward the inland village of Afua, and penetrated behind the worward enemy positions.

Bombers from the South Pacific area hit Yap island in the Carolines with 30 tons of bombs Sunday.

"The Yap airbase appears to have been neutralized by our continuous attacks," Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced.

A Japanese freighter transport of 1,500 tons was sunk south of Ceram island, in the Netherlands East Indies, in a bombing attack Sunday.

GLOVER GIVEN COMMAND OF U. S. SEVENTH FLEET

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Aug. 2—(Delayed)—(AP) Rear Adm. Robert O. Glover has assumed command of the U. S. Seventh Fleet service force, succeeding Commodore R. G. Coman.

The announcement, made by Vice Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid, commander of Allied Naval forces in the Southwest Pacific area, said Coman returned to the United States for reassignment.

Glover, former commander of the battleship U.S.S. Massachusetts, recently was stationed at the office of chief of naval operations. His wife, Mrs. Rosalie H. Glover, lives at Richmond, Va.

American Troops Occupy Nine-Tenths of Guam Isle

Three-Mile Advance Sweeps Over Large New Jap Cemetery.

U. S PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 7—(AP) American troops pushed northward three miles in the center of the fighting lines on Guam Sunday to bring about nine-tenths of the American island's 225 square miles under control, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The advance swept over a large, new Japanese cemetery where there was "evidence of the mass burial of enemy dead," Nimitz reported.

Bonin Island Bombarded

Nimitz disclosed Sunday that a powerful task force penetrated the Bonin islands last Thursday and Friday to strike a devastating blow at enemy shipping and ground installations within 600 miles of Tokyo.

This was the first mention of a new enemy cemetery in the Marianas islands, where Saipan and Tinian, about 125 miles northward, already have been conquered. Previously, Nimitz has reported that the Japanese have been carrying back their dead as they retreated, apparently trying to conceal the extent of losses.

The village of Vigo was captured in the northward sweep, along with considerable stores of ammunition and supplies. Yigo is almost directly west of Santa Rosa peak, 870-foot mountain just ahead of the Yanks and on their right or eastern flank.

With the Nipponese pushed back into a tenth of Guam's area, final crushing of the remnants of the trapped Japanese garrison can be expected shortly.

The American line continued to be anchored near Haputo point, on Guam's western coast, and at Lumuna point, on the eastern shore. Carrier aircraft again Sunday bombed and strafed enemy positions and troop concentrations near Mt. Santa Rosa.

Bombing raids on Truk Aug. 4 and 5 and on Ponape August 4 were announced by Nimitz. Probably a dozen enemy planes intercepted the slashes at Truk and two were damaged.

Nimitz disclosed Sunday that a powerful task force knifed into the Bonin islands last Thursday and Friday, striking a devastating blow at Japanese shipping and ground installations within 600 miles of Tokyo.

Chichi Island Shelled

Besides shelling Chichi island in the Bonins for the first time in the war, the force sank 11 enemy ships and several smaller craft, damaged 30 vessels and destroyed 13 planes.

American losses were announced as 16 planes and 19 flight personnel, the result of anti-aircraft fire.

Ships lost by Japan included five destroyers or destroyer escorts, five cargo vessels and an oiler. A light cruiser and five smaller vessels were left burning. Damaged ships included two escort vessels and a large freighter.

The ships made up a convoy that was "virtually wiped out," Nimitz reported.

The attack force, lingering for two days deep in enemy waters but without a sign of interference from the Japanese fleet, centered in the Volcano islands north of the invaded Marianas and in the Bonins, 600 miles closer to Japan.

Heaviest hit was Omura town on Chichi. It was destroyed, Nimitz reported, as American warship gunners got the range for the first time of enemy installations in the Bonins. Ground installations also were hit on Muko, Ani, Haha and Iwo islands.

Six enemy planes were destroyed in the air over Iwo, which is in the Volcano group, and six on the ground. Another plane was destroyed on the ground at Chichi.

Tokyo Admits Attack

Radio Tokyo belatedly admitted the attack today. The broadcast, quoting an Imperial communique, followed the usual course in asserting damage was slight and in ballooning claims of damage inflicted on the striking force.

Less than a fourth of Guam island remained in Japanese hands. That area in the northern end of the island, slowly shrinking as infantry and Leathernecks closed in, included Mt. Santa Rosa. That 870-foot peak on the eastern flank was the only height unconquered with the exception of Mt. Machanao, 610 feet high, in the extreme northern tip.

The 77th army division, under Maj. Gen. A. D. Bruce, was threatening to envelop Mt. Santa Rosa. It had made a brilliant three-mile advance along the wooded coast after capturing Mt. Barrigada, dominating a ridge that extended nearly across the island.

As the end approached, the Japanese were bombarded relentlessly day and night by American warships, planes and artillery.

11 Jap Ships Sunk, 30 Hit In Bonins Attack

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 7 (AP)—Striking within 600 miles of Tokyo, an American carrier task force has shelled the Bonin Islands for the first time in this war, and in a two-day attack sank 11 Japanese vessels—including five warships—and damaged 30 other surface craft.

The shelling leveled Omura, Japanese town on northwestern Chichi, key island of the Bonin group. Carrier planes bombed Chichi, Haha, Muko and Ane islands in the Bonins, and two in the Kazan group, 150 miles south.

Convoy Wrecked

A Pacific Fleet communique said the American task force "virtually wiped out a Japanese convoy" during the raids Thursday and Friday. The score:

SUNK—Five Japanese destroyers or destroyer escorts, five cargo ships, one oiler, two smaller craft and several barges.

SET FIRE AND POSSIBLY SUNK—One light cruiser and five smaller vessels.

DAMAGED—Two escort vessels, a large freighter hit on both days, three landing ships and 18 small vessels, including five barges, two of them troop laden.

13 Planes Destroyed

At Iwo, six enemy planes were shot down. Six others were destroyed and five damaged on the ground. One parked plane was destroyed at Chichi. Anti-aircraft guns shot down 16 American carrier planes, and 19 American airmen were lost.

Indicating that B-29 Superfortresses will be based on Saipan, Brig. Gen. Robert W. Douglass, Jr., commander of the Seventh Army Air Force, disclosed that American engineers in the Marianas, "accomplishing a miracle of construction," were building big air bases "that threaten the very gates of Tokyo."

On Guam, 130 miles south of Saipan, American soldiers and marines forced Japanese defenders deeper into the northern quarter of the island.

Now Using Airfield

Marines began operating fighter planes off the Orote peninsula airstrip on Guam. Civilians continued to surrender by the hundreds; 22,000 already have taken refuge behind American lines.

Meanwhile, American Sixth Army troops who landed at Sansapor, Dutch New Guinea, 600 miles southeast of the Phillipines, last week, have cut enemy coastal communications and driven the Japanese back into the jungle "in a state bordering on demoralization."

Americans made another landing at Korim Bay, on Biak Island, off Dutch New Guinea, Thursday to cut off the escape of Japanese units fleeing from the American-occupied Mokmer airdrome area.

967 More Japs Killed

In the Wewak-Aitape area of British New Guinea, 700 miles east of Sansapor, Americans buried 967 more enemy dead, bringing Japanese fatalities in that area, since renewal of activity last July 12, to 5,935.

Allied bombers, attacking a small Japanese convoy off Amboina west of New Guinea Saturday, sank a 1,000-ton freighter and damaged two others. Two 1,000-ton enemy freighters were set afire 100 miles east of Palau, in the Carolines, Friday. Other bombers hit Wake Island, Ponape and Yap and enemy bases in the Marshall Islands.

Guam Japs Pushed Back In Steamroller Drive

By Charles P. Arnot

[Representing the Combined Allied Press]

Aboard Admiral Richard L. Conolly's Flagship off Guam, Aug. 7 (AP—Via Navy Radio)—Bearded, mud-caked marines and doughboys overran hastily constructed roadblocks and scoured treacherous wilds of northern Guam today in a steam roller drive toward Mount Machanao, where the final battle for Guam may be fought.

Between the front lines and the island's northern tip there still are some five miles of jungle terrain and several thousand Japanese fighting a desperate delaying action.

But they are without hope of escape and their eventual collapse can only be a matter of time.

Banzi Attack Expected

Mercilessly bombed and shelled day and night, these bleary-eyed survivors of Guam's original garrison already are showing increasing signs of thirst, hunger and confusion.

If this battle follows the usual pattern, there probably will be a banzi-screaming attack. Then will come the mopping-up phase.

Rising some 600 feet from the extreme northern tip of the island, Mount Machanao's wooded hillsides offer only a high refuge for the last-ditch stand by the enemy on the western flank, where strong marine forces have plunged forward more than two miles in the last 24 hours.

Yank Casualties "Light"

Despite the savage terrain and increasing effort of the enemy to slow the advance, Lieut. Col. E. S. Murray, of Duluth, Minn., staff officer of the Third Marine Division, described American casualties as "light."

To sharpshooting marines, who must have a name for everything, this is the battle of "boondocks"—a leatherneck term loosely applied to any rugged terrain and particularly to Guam's thicket-covered tablelands.

All across the six-mile front there are forbidding natural defenses. These are a paridise for snipers, but the terrain is so thick that even jungle-loving Japanese have been forced to concentrate their main delaying actions along a few narrow roads.

Hedgehog Defense Pits

Along strategic curves and hill tops they have camouflaged some of their few remaining 75-mm. cannon to halt our tanks and have dug hedgehog defense pits to challenge infantry assaults.

But so far their success has been meager. Nine field guns, ranging from 37-mm. to 75s, and two tanks were destroyed yesterday as the advancing ground forces swept along roads paralleling the west coast.

Fanning out from the strategic Finegayan road junction, tank-supported infantrymen moved in two powerful columns north and northwest, overrunning the rubble-strewn villages of Ukudu and Liguan by noon.

Both Flanks Anchored

Before nightfall they had anchored their left flank at Haputo Point on the west coast and were digging in along a line stretching clear across the island to Lumuna Point, just below Mount Santa Rosa, on their right flank.

Most of the resistance along the western (left) flank has come from groups of 30 to 40 Nipponese who either tried to dig in along the roads or fire from ambushes.

On the east (right) flank, the enemy's hold on 970-foot Mount Santa Rosa and the nearby town of Yigo is threatened by Maj. Gen. A. D. Bruce's 77th Army Division, which has plunged northward more than three miles along the wooded coast line since capturing Mount Barrigada.

Sharpshooting Record

Concentrating on the few remaining roads in enemy territory, several "Long Toms" yesterday set something of a sharpshooting record by scoring direct hits on several enemy trucks transporting troops along the road leading to Mt. Machanao. The recent night average output for all artillery has been nearly 1,000 rounds.

During a tour of the front in the Finegayan area I had a ringside seat for one of the greatest artillery concentrations of the campaign. Scores of rounds of heavy artillery fire landed simultaneously in an area 400 yards square, virtually obliterating both the Japs and their markeshift defenses.

This mass destruction of the enemy is being repeated every half hour and each time against a new target, said Major George H. Ford of Homer, La., executive officer of one battalion.

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Many Seek U. S. Help On Guam

With the American Forces on Guam, Aug. 3 (AP—Delayed) (Via Navy Radio)—Hundreds of Chamorros peopled this camp on Mount Alifan today and many more were straggling wearily in to gain the protection of the American flag once more—two years and seven months after the Japanese invaders had taken over.

Weeks in the dense interior without sufficient food and the difficult journey to the American lines left these small friendly people exhausted, but they were happy. They were going to their village homes.

Food Supplied Them

Food was available—as much as they could carry, and more was to be delivered to the villages.

There were corn, seed and fertilizer for the farmers, fish nets and lines for the fishermen.

"We're just like in Heaven. American now," a grizzled old-timer remarked with a smile.

base, and Piti, between Sumay and Agana. The Aemircans tried to fight back, but it was like a few pebbles against a landslide.

Natives Put Up Fight

"The natives of Guam put up a fight, too. The insular guards, consisting of 103 men, armed only with rifles, started firing on the Japanese from the Government House plaza at Agana.

"The guards surrendered after six were killed. The survivors were imprisoned at Agana until February 1—more than a month and a half—when they were put to work.

"The surviving Americans were arrested and later shipped away to an internment camp. It was all over by 7 A. M.—organized resistance, that is. Then the Japanese ran up their flag where the American flag had flown for 43 years."

Food Scarce Under Jap Rule

"Food quickly became scarce under Japanese rule, and the Japanese closed all our business shops and replaced them with the Nipponese commercial monopoly," Guerrero said.

"The Japanese closed our churches as places of prayer, and turned them into propaganda halls.

"They ordered the people of Guam to bow whenever they met Japanese soldiers, and they punished offenders without trial."

friend. * * * At the same time, I reaffirm this fact of the utmost importance: That Brazil, completely devoted to the United Nations' position in the Americas, will not deviate or differ from this position."

Two Nations Spurn Argentina.

Bogota, Colombia, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Colombia and Venezuela today announced jointly that it would be impossible for them to maintain normal relations with the Farrell regime in Argentina until that country demonstrates its solidarity with the other American nations.

ARGENTINE PAPER SEIZED

Daily Accused of Defending Public Utility Firms

PARANA, Argentina, Aug. 7 (AP)—The expropriation of the Diario, the leading daily of Entre Rios Province, published in this city, was ordered today by the Federal Interventor, Lieut. Col. Carlos Zavalla.

Another decree dissolved the corporation that had published the newspaper. It was headed by Eduardo Laurencena, former Provincial Governor and a national Senator.

The action was based on a charge that the newspaper had defended public utilities of the province in compensation for their advertising and had opposed "the policy of the recuperation of public services initiated by the national revolution." The provincial government deposited 10,000 pesos in payment for the newspaper's presses and other property, and instructed its press officer to take charge of the publication.

Villarroel Takes Oath in Bolivia.

La Paz, Bolivia, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Gualberto Villarroel, who became President of Bolivia in December, 1943, after a revolutionary junta overthrew the Government, was sworn yesterday as constitutional President for a four-year term ending in 1948.

Quebec, Que., Aug. 7 (AP)—Canada's war policy under the Government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King will get an indirect test tomorrow at the hands of the predominantly French-Canadian province of Quebec—containing approximately one third of the Dominion's population—in a provincial election being watched closely by all of Canada.

The Liberal provincial government of Premier Adelard Godbout is fighting for its life in a three-way battle in which his opponents are making the most of discontent over wartime restrictions and inconveniences.

Technically, the policies of the Liberal government at Ottawa, the Dominion capital, are not on trial, but Godbout's opponents have tried to make them a principal issue by attacking Federal war regulations as in infringement on provincial autonomy—an appeal bound to get a favorable reception in many quarters of this province, which differs from many other parts of the Dominion on war issues.

Women Vote For First Time

Women will vote tomorrow for the first time in a general election, extension of the franchise having been one of Godbout's undertakings, but this is not expected to have any extraordinary effect on the returns.

Godbout, a quiet-mannered farmer, has urged the electorate to cast their votes on provincial issues, asking approval of his policies as carried out since he took office in 1939. These include the balancing of the budget, the expropriation of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company in order to lower electric rates through most of the province, and much labor and social legislation.

If the voters cast their votes on the basis of approval or disapproval of his provincial administration, he should win easily, but the chances are his opponents will succeed, to a limited extent at least, in making political profit of the conduct of the war by the Dominion Liberal Government.

Two Main Opposing Parties

These opponents are the Union Nationale, a party formed in 1936, when it won control of the government for a three-year-term, and the newly formed Bloc Populaire. The former, led by the sharp and fiery Maurice Duplessis, is roughly comparable to the Conservative party in the Dominion field, while the latter is composed of extreme nationalists who are outspoken in their criticism of Canada's part in the war. The Bloc Populaire is led by Andre Laurendeau, 32 years old and a relative newcomer.

There is much possibility of a three-way split for the 90 seats at stake tomorrow, in which case the course of the leaders of the province appears to be uncertain. The Union Nationale and the Bloc Populaire have been at each other's throats frequently, and it is questionable whether these two would form a coalition government.

A resounding victory for Godbout's Liberals might well induce Prime Minister King to call an early general election to strengthen his hold on the Dominion. It is not too firm now, and it would be characteristic of King to take immediate advantage of a good showing in Quebec.

His mandate in Ottawa will be ended soon, and he must have a general election before next March.

In addition to the three large parties, a few seats are being contested by the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, a Socialist party which recently won the government in the province of Saskatchewan, and by a scattering of others not likely to be a factor.

The C. C. F. has entered only 24 contestants, but its national leader, M. J. Coldwell, has aided them by making appearances in the province in support of his program of public ownership of utilities and natural resources, farm credits and economic and social security for workers.

REPORT JAPS TOOK GUAM IN 5 HOURS

Chamorro Refugees Tell Of Onslaught As War Began

By MORRIE LANDSBERG

A Chamorro Refugee Camp, Guam, Aug. 7 (AP)—Japan overwhelmed the small U. S. garrison on Guam, in her savage attack at the start of the war, within five hours, witnesses of Guam's capture declared today.

English-speaking natives, rescued from more than two and a half years of Japanese domination by American soldiers and marines who have retaken nine tenths of the the island, gave the first eyewitness accounts of Guam's downfall and of conditions under the Japanese.

7,000 Against 225

"The Japanese came at 2 A. M., December 10, 1941," said Manuel F. Leon Guerrero, 29, United States-educated bookkeeper.

"There were about 7,000 of them, and only 255 American marines.

"The Japanese swarmed ashore and quickly seized strong points in the main towns of Agana, the capital, Sumay, the United States naval

U.S. Marines 'Welcomed' On Guam Beachhead

GUAM ISLAND, Aug. 7. — (AP) "Welcome Marines" read a sign that greeted surprised Leatherneck assault waves storming a Guam beach.

The board sign had been planted in the sand by an American Navy Gunner's Mate, H. I. Green. Navy Lt. William G. Carberry of Covington, Ky., said the premature landing of the gunner's mate was not exactly regulation, and smiled as he added Green had been "disciplined."

Brazil Reaffirms Solidarity

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha said today he had told the recalled Argentine Ambassador to the United States that "Brazil is fully identified with United Nations' courses," and would give full support to United Nations programs.

He said in an interview that when Ambassador Adrian Escobar had stopped in Brazil en route to Buenos Aires, this outline of Brazil's diplomatic status was given to him:

"Argentina is our neighbor and

QUEBEC VOTE TURNS ON WAR

Mackenzie King's Policies To Be Tested Today

TOKYO RADIO REPORTS PLANES OVER MINDANAO

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—(AP) The Tokyo radio said today two Allied planes had appeared over Davao, on Mindanao at the southern end of the Philippines, in a "half-hearted attempt to invade" the southern Philippine city and that one had dropped three bombs which caused no damage.

One large plane was sighted over the city yesterday at 1 a. m. and was followed an hour later by another aircraft which "fled before reaching the skies over Davao," the Tokyo broadcast said.

There was no Allied report of such a mission.

Tokyo Reports 2 U. S. Planes

Over Davao

New York, Aug. 7 (AP)—Two Allied planes appeared over Davao, in the Philippines, the Tokyo radio said today, and one dropped "three small bombs, which landed harmlessly in the sea. Absolutely no damage was caused."

The Tokyo report said:

"The enemy made a half-hearted attempt to invade Davao from the air early yesterday morning, when one large enemy aircraft was sighted over the city about 1 A. M., followed by another at nearly an hour's interval. The first enemy plane sighted over Davao dropped three small bombs, which, however, landed harmlessly in the sea.

"Second Plane Fled"

"At about 2 A. M., another enemy plane was sighted heading for Davao, but this one fled before reaching the skies over Davao. Absolutely no damage was caused by these enemy nuisance raiders."

There was no Allied report of such a plane expedition.

Davao is on the Island of Mindanao, at the south end of the Philippines.

Another Tokyo broadcast today told of a Japanese Imperial Headquarters communique acknowledging that a United States task force had staged a two-day raid on the Bonin Islands within 600 miles of Tokyo, but asserted as usual that damage was slight.

Reports Contrast

The communique contrasted strongly with the announcement of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz yesterday that the task force—which shelled the Bonins for the first time in this war—had sunk or damaged 41 Japanese vessels, including five warships.

The Japanese claimed—totally without confirmation—that they had "heavily damaged" an Allied cruiser and said they had shot down 41 attacking planes. Admiral Nimitz put American air losses at 16 carrier-based planes.

Text Of Broadcast

The Japanese text, as recorded here:

"An enemy task force appeared in the waters east of the Ogasawara (Bonin) group the morning of August 4 and air-raided Chichi Jima and Iow Jima on August 4 and 5. On August 5 enemy cruisers and destroyers shelled Chichi Jima. Our units, intercepting the enemy, shot down at least 41 aircraft besides heavily damaging one cruiser and successfully repulsed the invading forces. Damage suffered by our side was slight."

Bulgars Said To Seek Pre-War Frontiers

New York, Aug. 7 (AP)—The British radio said today that "it is learned in Ankara that Bulgaria is seeking an Allied guarantee of her independence within her pre-war frontiers as the price of getting out of the war."

The BBC broadcast, recorded by the Office of War Information, declared that Bulgarian Premier Ivan Bagrianov, through the Bulgarian Minister in Ankara, Nickolai Balbanov, "has asked Turkey to sound out the Allies on the subject," and added:

"The Bagrianov Government is stated to be ready to discuss the withdrawal of Bulgarian troops of occupation from Greece and Yugoslavia on this basis. As soon as the bombing of targets in Bulgaria ceases, the Government will be prepared to allow Allied bombers to fly unmolested over Bulgaria."

Official London Is Silent

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Only two London newspapers printed today a statement of the National Association of Manufacturers in New York that British leaders insist that lend-lease must continue after the fall of Germany if Britain is to play her full part in the war against Japan.

The Express and The Evening Standard printed the report without comment, except for this phrase in The Express: "Feared in Washington Britain may come out of the war fiscally stronger than the United States."

Official reaction also was lacking on the report, which, as published in The NAM News, said in part: "British officials have told leaders that such action is absolutely necessary to stave off a serious economic situation."

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State Department Denies NAM Lend-Lease Report

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 — (AP) A report by the National Association of Manufacturers that British officials are insisting on continuation of lend-lease aid after Germany's defeat caused a flurry among Congressmen today but Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., declared:

"The British government has not raised with us the future of lend-lease."

Both the United States and Britain, Stettinius told a news conference, "are completely occupied with the war campaigns in Europe and the Far East."

"No one can possibly foresee what changes in the situation the fortunes of war in Europe may bring about," he added, "or how soon these changes may reflect themselves in lend-lease operations."

Foreign economic administration officials indicated that battle considerations will remain uppermost in distributing lend-lease when Germany goes under, and if Britain needs aid to fight Japan, it probably will be forthcoming.

The present lend-lease act expires June 30 of next year, and no operations could be carried on beyond that date without Congressional extension of the act.

Whatever is done, Senators Johnson (D.-Colo.) and Murray (D.-Mont.) told reporters "Congress should be fully consulted."

The Manufacturers association's weekly publication, N.A.M. News, reported that British and top administration officials have discussed a proposal calling for continued lend-lease aid which "would be very frankly to support Britain's domestic economy," at a cost to the United States of $2,500,000,000 or more a year, above war costs.

The publication added that the British had rejected suggestions of post-war assistance based on direct loans or on borrowings from the proposed international bank.

Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) said "it may be that a loan should be made to England in some sufficient amount to assist them in starting again their economic life," and added:

"In my opinion this should be an alternative to the vast stabilization fund and should not be added to it."

Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.) declared:

"I think there's a regrettable taste the article apparently tries to put into our mouths in suggesting Britain is trying to milk the United States in some way.

"Whether it will be necessary for the United Nations to stand together after the war is a matter that will have to be decided after the war is over. If the question is are we going to give Great Britain something as charity, I'd say no. If it is will we, with proper safeguards and in return for things of value to us, help some of our Allies, it is yet. That does not mean as a Santa Claus procedure, but as a wise investment."

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Some highly placed American officials have said privately that they expect the lend-lease program to stop as soon as the war ends. They consider the fight against Japan an integral part of the war.

Conversations go on daily with lend-lease recipients, such as Great Britain, to decide how many supplies are directly needed for the war effort and where.

Stettinius said "there have been from the outset, and will continue to be discussions of prospective requirements taking into consideration various phases of the war."

One plan for post-war aid to America's Allies now receiving official consideration is to ask Congress to authorize long term loans at low rates of interest.

Money authorized for lend-lease which may remain unspent when both Tokyo and Berlin have capitulated would be turned back, under this plan, with the request that Congress redesignate the funds for such loans.

At present, Stettinius said, lend lease is "daily and hourly an administrative task which is necessarily confined to its current phases."

Militarists Use Hirohito To Keep Hold

By Russell Brines

Washington, Aug. 7 (AP) — Emperor Hirohito's prestige has been exploited fully by Japanese militarists in a new effort to strengthen their hold on an empire made restless by defeat.

Through the recently announced new Supreme War Council, they have made a bold bid for perpetuated power. The organization is so unprecedented that its announcement was screened by especially lurid propaganda reminders that the "situation is serious."

The Emperor, whose word is inviolate, sanctioned and explained the council, which, Japanese reports said, probably will decide all "basic national policies" for the war's duration. The council is an imperial agency, removed from political sniping.

Military Faction In Control

But behind it will stand the militarist faction which has ruled the country since 1937. Its firm control was challenged most strongly in the battle of oligarchic faction which precipitated the recent Cabinet change.

Capitalizing upon recent defeats, these factions summoned enough strength to topple ex-Premier Hideki Tojo and to obtain greater representation in Premier-General Kunaki Koiso's compromise Cabinet.

That crisis, the first of many to come, evidently convinced the dominant Kwantung army clique that future defeats might imperil its domestic power as long as it ruled through cabinets which could be overturned.

Bound Politically

The solution was the throne-supported Supreme War Council. Tokyo's explanation indicates that its functions will be formulation of both war strategy and the political policies essential to maintain a strong home front. The Cabinet is bound politically to the council's decisions.

In other words, the Cabinet no longer is the policy making organization, but becomes an agency for carrying out the program decided by the council's generals, admirals and the "Cabinet Ministers concerned."

The Emperor's name has been used in the past to extend or justify the militarists' control. Never before, however, has he conferred authority so definitely on the military junta.

This political sleight-of-hand was produced behind an unprecedented propaganda smokescreen. The Cabinet decided "to arm the entire people at the earliest possible moment." This implies the imminence of invasion, with the homeland unprotected either by a fleet or home army garrisons. These potential developments still are remote, and the leaders know it.

It made good advertising to hide the real consolidation of power.

Senate Prepares to Tackle Problems of Coming Peace

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—(AP) The Senate took on an increasingly warlike mood tonight on the eve of tackling the intricate economic problems of an approaching peace.

Democratic proponents of a bill to create an Office of War Mobilization and Adjustment and set Federal standards for unemployment compensation were asserted by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) to have disregarded recommendations of the postwar report by Presidential Advisor Bernard M. Baruch in favor of "a C.I.O.-sponsored measure."

Siding with Taft as a bi-partisan coalition to fight the measure took shape, Chairman George (D-Ga) of the Senate Finance committee declared the bill's sponsors promised war workers "more than they can ever get," and paved the way for "a vast new Federal bureaucracy."

In reply to such attacks, Senator Kilgore (D-WVa) said George's separate bill to include Federal shipworkers and other industrial government employes as beneficiaries of unemployment pay but to leave rate-fixing to the states, advocated a policy "of doing nothing to solve the problem of human demobilization."

As the Senate moved toward debate starting tomorrow, with Majority Leader Barkley (Ky) talking optimistically of a decision "within two or three days," to hear a recommendation from Senator Truman (D-Mo) that it "enlarge its work of investigation" in all fields.

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Preparing for his campaign as Democratic vice presidential nominee after relinquishing the War Investigating committee's chairmanship to Senator Mead (D-NY), Truman told his colleagues that "an informed Congress is a wise Congress, and an uninformed Congress surely will forfeit a large portion of the respect and confidence of the people."

Meanwhile Senator Johson (D.-Colo.) told a Senate military subcommittee, that Congress should retain firm pist-war control over the nation's expanded merchant marine and air force, rather than delegate disposal authority to an executive agency.

Johnson spoke in support of his bill to hold durable surplus war goods off the civilian market for five years after the war, to stimulate an "unhandicapped expansion of private industry.

The committee is trying to work out legislation guiding the disposal of more than $75,000,000,000 of government plants and supplies at the war's end, a measure to be considered apart from demobilization and reconversion legislation.

Barkley told reporters that George's "states' rights" unemployment bill probably would be given the right-of-way over the rival measure to set up an over-all agency with advisory control over all problems of production and employment until two years after the war.

The rival bill includes a provision setting up a federal plan under which unemployment compensation would amount to 75 per cent of a worker's base pay up to a maximum of $20 a week for a single worker and up to $35 for a worker with three or more dependents.

George told reporters he would make a vigorous fight against substitution of the rival proposal, sponsored by Senators Murray (D.-Mont.), Truman (D.-Mo.), and Kilgore and approved by the military committee over solid Republican opposition.

"It sets up a scheme which probably will end up with the workers getting nothing," George declared. "The agency goes far beyond anything advocated by Bernard M. Baruch, the President's advisor on post-war problems. Basically, it will result in a universal pension system for all workers."

Taft said it would be desirable to offer as a substitute for the military committee bill an original George-Murray measure setting up an Office of Demobilization with limited authority.

NAVY CASUALTIES.

Washington, Aug. 7 (A. P.).— The Navy Department announced today the names of 181 additional casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 52,501 casualties reported by the Navy since Dec. 7, 1941. Of this total 21,989 are reported dead, 16,349 wounded, 9,694 missing and 4,469 prisoners of war. The list today includes the following with their next of kin:

NEW YORK.
DEAD

ALI, Robert T., pfc., M. C.; Slayman Ali, 225 W. 14th st.
DORAN, William Robert, s.2c.; Peter J. Doran, 1082 Greene st., Brooklyn.
LEDDY, Andrew John, el.m.1c.; Mrs. Mary J. Leddy, 2840 Bailey ave.
LEIST, Frank Jay, phar.m 2c.; Gilbert E. Schultheis, 33 Cynthia Ct., Hempstead.
PETTIT, Edward G., av.rad.2c.; Mrs. Charlotte Pettit, 51 Roxbury Rd., Rockville Centre.
RUDDEN, Edward C., pvt., M. C.; Mrs. Claire C. Rudden, 2326 Loring Pl., Bronx.
WESTLUND, Thomas F., mot.mach.m.2c.; Mrs. Anna Kofoed, 72 Desales Pl., Brooklyn.

WOUNDED

GRAZIANO, William J. Jr., pfc., M. C.; William J. Graziano, 827 E. 221st st., Bronx.
SHAW, Thomas F., pfc., M. C.; Thomas Shaw, 94-47 214th st., Queens Village.

MISSING

BAGLIERI, Sylvester F., s.2c.; Salvatore Baglieri, 173½ Cortland st., N. Tarrytown.

NEW JERSEY.
DEAD

EISENBERG, Edwin M., pfc., M. C.; Mrs. Anna Eisenberg, 67 S. Grove st., East Orange.
ROUBA, Benjamin C., mot.mach.m.1c.; Charles Rouba, 25 S. Logan ave., Trenton.

WOUNDED

FAVILLA, Ralph Jr., hos.ap.1c.; Ralph Favilla, 180 James st., Newark.
FERGUSON, David W., pfc., M. C.; Mrs. David W. Ferguson, 324 Woodside ave., Newark.
MELONE, Nicholas, pfc., M. C.; Lawrence Melone, 104 Carlisle ave., Paterson.
NIVEN, Charles Scott, a.lc.; Charles Niven, 71 Van Nostrand ave., Jersey City.
SCHEITLIN, Kenneth H., pfc., M. C.; Fred Scheitlin, 502 W. Scott ave., Rahway.

COL. M'NAIR, 37, KILLED ON GUAM

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—(AP) The death in Guam of Col. Douglas McNair, 37, only son of the late Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair was announced today by the War department.

The circumstances of his death were not reported in the news message which the War department received from his commander, Maj. Gen. A. D. Bruce, commander of the 77th division now in action on Guam.

General McNair, the colonel's father, former commander of the army ground forces, was given an important but undisclosed overseas assignment early in July, and was killed by the prematurely-released bomb of an American plane while he was observing a front-line action near St. Lo in Normandy on July 25.

The younger McNair, like his father a field artilleryman, served with General Bruce when the latter commanded the tank destroyer center at Camp Hood, Texas.

Young McNair was an instructor in tactics at the school. He went with Bruce when the latter was assigned to command the 77th division.

The War department said it had asked for details of Col. McNair's death, and would announce them as soon as they were received.

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Survivors include a widow, Mrs. Freda McNair, and their infant daughter, Bonny Clare, of Santa Barbara, Calif., and his mother, who lives in Washington, D. C.

Gen. James F. C. Hyde, On South Pacific Staff

New Hebrides Commander Dies on Visit to Son

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP).— Brigadier General James F. C. Hyde, commanding general of the Service Command in the New Hebrides Islands in the South Pacific, died today at Phoenixville, Pa.

The War Department, announcing his death, said General Hyde was at Valley Forge Hospital at Phoenixville to visit his son, Captain James C. Hyde jr., who was wounded by a grenade on the Anzio beachhead in Italy.

The general suffered a heart attack at the hospital yesterday, and died there this morning. Funeral services will be held Wednesday at Fort Myer, Va., and burial will be in Arlington National Cemetery.

SOMERVELL SEES FOE ON THE ROPES

Washington, Aug. 7 (A. P.).— "The enemy is hanging to the ropes," says Lieut.-Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, and "it's up to us to give our men the brass knuckles with which to finish off the job."

These extra and efficient weapons for fighters, the Commanding General of the Army Service Forces said in a CBS broadcast last night, are more "trucks to haul troops forward, big guns and shells for big guns, tires for our planes and trucks, bombs to drop on the frightened enemy."

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Further using boxing terms, the General said:

"Our men are giving out with the old one-two technic, punching with lefts and rights. . . . The battle in France tonight can well be the last round."

Gen. Somervell also said in a week-end interview that the imposition of labor controls by War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes should solve the Army's critical production problems. "It's the first time we've had anything with teeth in it," he commented.

SECURITY TALKS DELAYED TO GIVE RUSSIA MORE TIME

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—(AP) With the explanation that the Soviet government needs "a little more time" to prepare, the United States today delayed for a week the beginning of postwar security talks here with Russia and Britain.

This action moves the date from August 14 to 21, and, possibly by coincidence, lengthens the pre-conference period in which present negotiations for a solution of Russo-Polish problems may be concluded.

Polish Rift Not Involved

Although the rift between Moscow and the Polish government at London is not involved in the forthcoming talks here, there has been much speculation that happier relations in that quarter would raise the level of good feeling among the Allies.

Washington and London have watched with intense interest the work in Moscow of Premier Stanislow Mikolajczyk, of the Polish government at London. Moscow dispatches said today he had renewed his conferences with the Russian-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation and it was reported that hopes for a settlement were brightened.

A successful conclusion of the Mikolajczyk mission, it is believed in official quarters here, would go far toward settling the Russo-Polish difficulties.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., acting secretary of state, announced the delay in the security talks, which are aimed at producing tentative agreement among London, Washington and Moscow, and eventually Chungking, on plans for a world league to preserve peace.

Stettinius told his news conference that the postponement probably would "save time in the end."

Reds May Present Plan

This suggested that the Russian delegation, names of the members of which have not been announced, might come here with a comprehensive plan for world organization, matching the American plan which Secretary Hull and other officials have spent more than two years developing.

The British likewise are expected to have a fairly detailed system of international security to toss on the table. The job of the delegates then will be to amalgamate the three plans, reconciling conflicting ideas so that they come up with a single system which all three governments would be willing to support.

Thereafter the British and American representatives are scheduled to spend about a week in a similar conference with the Chinese delegation.

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Truman Asks More Inquiries

Tells Senate That Investigations Will Raise Power and Prestige of Congress.

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Washington, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Senator Truman, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, recommended today that Congress expand its investigation activities as a means of raising its power and prestige. The Missourian made his recommendation in presenting to the Senate his last report as chairman of its war investigating committee.

"In my opinion, the power of investigation is one of the most important powers of the Congress," he said. "The manner in which that power is exercised largely will determine the position and prestige of the Congress in our future. An informed Congress is a wise Congress, and an uninformed Congress surely will forfeit a large portion of the respect and confidence of the people."

Reviewing the committee's three and a half years of investigation under his chairmanship, Senator Truman reminded his colleagues that the committee called as early as last November for a start on reconversion problems.

Recalls Third Annual Report.

"Specific methods of dealing with those problems were set forth in the committee's third annual report," he said. "Progress has been disappointing, because many new needs have arisen and because the armed services have been bitterly opposed to taking any action."

Senator Truman included in his nine-page speech a word of praise for President Roosevelt.

"When the President advocated a program for preparedness over the opposition of many of our isolationists," Senator Truman asserted, "I wholeheartedly supported that program. It was another and perhaps the greatest instance of that ability which he has so ffrequently shown to see into the future and determine the right course for this nation.

"But as a soldier who had deplored the waste and confusion in the last war, I believed that our preparedness program should be subjected from the very first to intelligent and honest investigation so that mistakes could be caught before the damage had been done."

He praised the "tremendous help and assistance" of Republican Senators Brewster of Maine, Ball of Minnesota, Burton of Ohio and Ferguson of Michigan and praised in turn the work of each of the Democratic members.

Fulton Remains as Consultant.

Senator Mead (D.-N. Y.), Senator Truman's successor as committee chairman announced that the group had agreed reluctantly to the resignation of Hugh Fulton, chief counsel, who will, however, continue to work in advisory capacity with the title of consulting counsel and who would be available to Rudolph Halley, who takes over his old post.

Senator Truman said he would remain in Washington "until I have had a chance to have an interview with President Roosevelt."

"It is the President's campaign, and I'll do what's necessary to contribute to its success," he told a press conference.

MILITARY STATUS ASKED FOR WASPS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 — (AP) The head of the WASPS recommended to Gen. H. H. Arnold today that the organization be given military status or discontinued entirely.

Jacqueline Cochran, director of the Women Airforce Service Pilots, said their present status as uniformed civilian employees is unsatisfactory to the WASPS, deprived of military benefits, and to the air forces, unable to use them to the fullest extent because they are not subject to military discipline.

A bill to militarize the WASPS was killed by the house in June, after Rep. O'Hara (R-Minn) denounced it as "society legislation" and Rep. Morrison (D-La) questioned the need for women pilots as long as instructors and trainees of the discontinued Civilian Pilot Training program were denied opportunities to fly as officers in the air forces.

The question of Miss Cochran's rank if the WASPS were militarized came up during the House debate, with Rep. Izac (D-Calif) citing as one of his reasons for the motion on which the bill was rejected the fact that the director would become a Colonel.

In her report to Arnold, Miss Cochran suggests that most of the WASPS should be second lieutenants. As to her own rank, the report says only that "the small size of the organization should be considered in determining the top WASP rank."

The report sets out that the original purposes of the group, first called the WAFS, were to determine whether women could be utilized as pilots in a national emergency, to release male pilots for more important duties, and to decrease the total demand of the air forces for physically fit young men.

PROBING PAC, BIDDLE SAYS

Has No Power In Hatch Act Cases, He Tells Dies

Washington, Aug. 7 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle assured Representative Dies (D., Texas) today that the Justice Department is investigating activities of the CIO Political Action Committee, but not, he said, alleged violations of the Hatch Act by Government employes.

Cases involving the Hatch Act restricting political activity of Federal employes, Biddle said, are handled by the Government agencies hiring them.

Dies, chairman of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, had called on Biddle to take immediate steps to "correct" what the Texan called political abuses practiced by the PAC. He also urged the Attorney General to ascertain if Government officials who he said had been active in PAC work had violated the Hatch Act.

Already Investigating

Biddle replied in a letter to Dies that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the criminal division of the Justice Department already were investigating charges that election laws had been violated by PAC and its associates.

But, Biddle added, neither the FBI nor the Justice Department has authority to investigate Hatch Act cases which, he said, are not criminal offenses.

Enforcement of the act, he said, is the responsibility of the Government agency concerned. Cases involving classified civil service workers, for example, are handled by the Civil Service Commission, he said.

U. S. Anti-Trust Stand On Reconversion Is Told

Biddle Approves Talks With W. P. B., Bars Private Deals

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP).—The Department of Justice announced today a policy intended to assure protection from anti-trust law prosecution to industries which are co-operating with the War Production Board in developing plans for conversion from war to civilian production.

Attorney General Francis Biddle said the policy was established in correspondence with John Lord O'Brian, general counsel of the W. P. B., who had inquired as to the status of persons and concerns discussing reconversion with the war agencies.

The department said that consultations by members of industry advisory committees with the W. P. B. on reconversion matters during the war will not under certain limitations constitute violation of the anti-trust law.

"If members of the committees would themselves privately agree on any plan or program or take part in any such private plan or program involving directly or indirectly the production of commodities, such a plan would be subject to the anti-trust laws," Mr. Biddle wrote.

He emphasized that each specific plan, before it is put into operation, must be "submitted to me for advice and individual clearance."

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PLAN OUTLINED FOR LAYING OFF FEDERAL WORKERS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 — (AP) The Civil Service commission determined today the order in which Federal workers will be laid off when personnel cuts become necessary. New regulations were issued stressing the rights of "career" employes, and war veterans, as well as efficiency and length of service.

This action does not mean, the Commission emphasized, that demobilization of Federal employes is believed imminent because of encouraging war developments. Rather, it is because a uniform application of Civil Service rules throughout the government is required by the Starnes-Scrugham Veterans' Preference act of 1944.

Asked to Hold Jobs

The commission asked Federal workers to stick at their jobs as long as needed, and said they will get due notice when reductions have to be made.

Such reductions have no connection with termination of the war, the Commission said, but might be caused by a decrease in appropriations, completion of a project, reorganization of an agency, or in order to provide jobs for returning veterans entitled by law to reemployment.

Heretofore, reduction-in-force regulations have applied only to employes with competitive classifications under the provisions of the Civil Service act. The new rules apply to all of the 2,908,912 employes in the Federal Executive Civil Service, of whom 270,057 work in Washington.

Layoffs will be made strictly on the basis of individual records, apparently preventing the Army, Navy, or other war agencies from making arbitrary group reductions when peace comes.

Four Categories Made

When a cut is necessary in any department or bureau, each group of employes doing the same kind of work will be put in four categories, as follows:

1. The first to be laid off will be those who had been recalled from retirement, and those who have continued working beyond the ... retirement age.

2. Next to go will be temporary employes, serving under appointments limited to one year or less.

3. "Transitory" employees, including those whose appointments are for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.

4. "Career" employees, with unlimited appointments — the last group to be reached. These generally have a classified (competitive) status, or if not have attained permanency of tenure in their respective agencies.

In each of the first two categories, non-veterans must be laid off before veterans. Within the non-veteran and veteran groups, less efficient employees must go first. Then, other things being equal, length of service will be the determining factor.

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Infant Mortality Rate At New Low In Hawaii

Washington, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Census Bureau reported the infant mortality rate for the Territory of Hawaii has reached the record low of 38.9 per 1,000 live births, almost half what it had been ten years earlier.

The ratio of births to deaths had been increasing steadily until 1941, when Pearl Harbor casualties greatly increased the death rate.

The bureau reported the Territory's suicide death rate for 1942 one of the highest ever recorded at 22.4 per 100,000 population compared with 14.8 in 1941.

An increased accident death rate was attributed to "increased military activities in the Hawaiian theater," principally air transport.

RESIGNATION OF TWO WPB MEN REPORTED

30. 24 — 17821

Alleged Suppression Of Data, At Army Request, Given As Reason

Washington, Aug. 7 (AP)—Two War Production Board officials have resigned, it was reported tonight, in protest against the alleged suppression, at army request, of data said to show on hand an abundance of ordnance supplies for the army ground forces.

The incident created a minor sensation in production quarters because of recent statements by Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding the army service forces, reciting serious shortages in many production programs.

The Friday directive of James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, sharply tightening controls over manpower and civilian production, was ascribed to the shortages.

No Comment Made

The two men were identified by WPB sources as V. Lewis Bassie, acting director of the progress division of WPB's Bureau of Planning and Statistics, and Irving Kaplan, chief of the production program analysis section.

There was no indication that the resignations had been accepted. Kaplan termed the incident "an internal matter which I don't believe I should discuss. I am on the job today." Bassie could not be reached immediately for comment.

Report Is Confidential

Kaplan and Bassie, whose duties included the preparation of a confidental "progress report" on production to be presented at full sessions of the War Production Board once a month, were said to have included in July's report a finding that the army's stocks of ordnance—including items mentioned by Somervell—were in good shape.

The report was circulated, as is customary, among officials of the agencies concerned, before presentation to the board. At the War Department, officials protested inclusion of the portion dealing with the stocks of the army ground forces.

Objectors Not Convinced

Exhaustive conferences followed with army statisticians, it was reported, from which Bassie and Kaplan emerged unconvinced that their facts were in error. The army, however, requested that this section be stricken out.

Stacy May, chief of the WPB Bureau of Planning and Statistics, and the superior of the two men, yielded to the army request and ordered the recall of all copies which had been distributed. He directed that the offending section be deleted, it was said, and in this decision had the backing of Charles E. Wilson, WPB executive vice-chairman, who normally presents the report to board meetings.

Upon receiving these instructions, Kaplan and Bassie turned in their resignations. The report, it is believed has not yet been presented to the board, which usually meets on Tuesdays.

GREEK TO TOUR PLANTS

Officer to Study the American Methods of Manufacture

ALBANY, Aug. 7 (AP)—Lieut. Peter J. Doanides, representative of the Greek Government-in-Exile, will begin a tour of New York State industrial plants this week to locate essential machinery and material and to study American construction methods to apply to post-war rehabilitation of Greece.

The tour was arranged by the Greek Embassy and the State Department of Commerce, and is part of a nation-wide survey by Lieutenant Doanides. He plans to visit manufacturers and some of the large dams.

Doanides, a member of the Royal Hellenic Navy, is expected to spend at least three weeks in the State.

three eighteen-hole golf courses and facilities for summer and winter sports.

It borders on Mirror Lake, which has the village of Lake Placid on one end and an abrupt rise of the slopes of Whiteface Mountain on the other.

The club was founded in 1895 by Melvil (born Melville) Dewey, who devised the Dewey decimal system, used by libraries to classify books, and was an advocate of simplified spelling. Mr. Dewey planned the resort as a haven for hay-fever sufferers.

Samuel Packer is president of the club. He maintains a year-around residence there.

STAYS PUERTO RICO AID

Court of Appeals Acts in $16,000,000 Emergency Relief

BOSTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today stayed an order of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico forbidding the distribution of $16,000,000 in emergency relief.

Judge Calvert Magruder directed the stay and ordered that the case be heard on its merits in the Circuit Court of Appeals on Aug. 23.

Suspension of the Supreme Court's decision came after several hearings during which David L. Kruger, assistant Attorney General for the island possession, told Judge Magruder that more than 250,000 Puerto Ricans faced starvation if the Government could not give aid.

Army Will Use Lake Placid Club For Battle Veterans' Rest Haven

By The Associated Press

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Battle-weary soldiers soon will be enjoying the severely luxurious facilities of the famous Lake Placid Club.

The War Department announced today in Washington that it expected to take over the world-known resort center, which for many years has been a rendezvous of the international set.

It was not indicated how many soldiers would be sent to the club for rest and recreation, but it is able to accommodate 1,200 guests.

Surrounded by the rugged and picturesque peaks of the Whiteface Range of the Adirondacks, the club has thirty-five buildings,

ARMY RESTORES PEACE TO PHILLY

Troops Guard Every Vehicle Against Violence, End Transit Walkout.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7—(AP) Uncle Sam restored Philadelphia's transportation to normal today, guarded every vehicle against violence fired four leaders of the wildcat transit walkout, and assembled material for presentation to a federal grand jury convening Wednesday to investigate the strike.

The army was running the Philadelphia Transportation company, which it seized Thursday night, but no soldiers were required to operate any bus, trolley, elevated or subway train. All except 13 of the 6,000 operating employes returned to work on schedule to meet the army's "work or be fired" ultimatum. This compared with an average absenteeism of 9.5 per cent during the last three months.

13 Fail to Report

Of the 13 employes who failed to report, an army spokesman said "it is not yet known how many of them will be able to present medical certificates of illness to excuse their absence."

There was almost unanimous "sickness" reported among the employes as they walked out in protest against the upgrading of eight negroes to trolley motormen. One of the eight negroes appeared today to resume instruction, appearing at a car barn suddenly quiet. After an hour, he was sent home to await a call. Apparently the other seven also were awaiting calls. The army declined to say.

FBI agents probed deeper into underlying causes of the strike, called without warning last Tuesday, which cut war production, caused racial clashes, and inconvenienced 1,500,000 daily riders in the nation's third largest city and second largest war material producing center.

"We're going after the big fish," a federal investigator said.

Two score or more witnesses were expected to be called before the grand jury, including strikers, PTC officials, and members of the transport workers union (CIO), who denounced the stoppage and accused company officials of "collusion."

The four strike leaders, dismissed as they appeared for work, were James H. McMenamin, 43, husky, curly-haired chairman of the strike committee; Vice Chairman William C. Dixey; Frank P. Carney, four times president of the company union displaced as bargaining agent by the TWU; and Frank Thompson, frequent spokesman for McMenamin.

Four Await Hearing

All four are free on $2,500 bonds awaiting hearing August 14 on charges of violating the Smith-Connally wartime anti-strike act, to which they pleaded innocent.

McMenamin told the strikers "you return to work at the point of a bayonet."

Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes, touring the car barns, told the returning workers:

"You're all soldiers even though you're not in uniform. Any man who isn't back on his job at the scheduled time—zip! He will get no job anywhere for the duration—and the duration may be a long time."

The only trouble the soldiers riding the conveyances reported was "trolley fatigue."

"You get bounced around so much, you feel like the original jumping bean," said one.

War production roared back to normal as Philadelphia's "nightmare week" ended.

Gerald Smith Proposes Negro 'Home' in Africa

Would Establish Nation for Emigrants From U. S.

DETROIT, Aug. 7 (AP).—Gerald L. K. Smith, nnominated for President by the Michigan convention of his America First party, said today he would advocate establishment of a "homeland in Africa for the American Negro."

Mr. Smith, in a statement to the press, said "we should compel the French and British to turn over to us for this purpose 1,000,000 square miles of Africa—to apply on their war debt to us."

The land, he said, would be made available to the American Negro "absolutely free." He proposed that this government give $5,000 and free transportation to every Negro willing to migrate. He said this was a means "to solve the Negro problem honestly and realistically."

Mr. Smith said he would make the proposal to the national convention of the America First party here Aug. 29 and 30.

FLED "TO FIGHT THE HITLER GANG"

German So Testifies At Jap Women's Treason Trial

Denver, Aug. 7 (AP)—A 31-year-old German prisoner of war told a Federal court jury today that three California-born Japanese women helped him and a comrad escape from an internment camp, but startled the courtroom crowd with testimony that he sought his freedom so he could "fight against the Hitler gang."

The witness was Corporal Heinrich Haider, brought by the Government from imprisonment at Camp Campbell, Kentucky, to testify in support of treason charges against Mrs. Tsuruko (Toots) Wallace, 35; Mrs. Florence (Flo) Shivze Otani, 38, and Mrs. Billie Shitara Tanigoshi, 32. The three are sisters.

Death Penalty Possible

The Government charges that the women, who were residents of the Granda Relocation Center at Amache, Col., provided the means by which Haider and Corporal Herman Loescher, also 31, fled from a near-by interment camp at Trinidad, Col., last October. The sisters are charged also with conspiracy to commit treason.

Conviction of treason carries a possible death penalty.

Hesitating frequently as he groped for unfamiliar English phrases, Haider, who said he was a native of Austria, said he and Loescher went through a break in the wire at the Trinidad camp. Then, he testified, a "big black Buick" in which all three sisters were riding picked up the two men and took them as far as Wagon Mounds, N. M. There the men and the women separated, he said.

Two days after their escape, the Germans were seized by the FBI at Watrous, N. M., and since then have been reinterned at Camp Campbell.

Urged Austrian Revolt, He Says

Haider said he opposed German annexation of Austria and, for writing a statement urging the Austrian people "to rise up against the Hitler power and help free the country again," he was put in a Bavarian concentration camp.

He testied he was imprisoned for two years and beaten by Hitler's Storm Troopers.

Later, he said, he was drafted into the German army, fought first on the Balkan front, then in North Africa, with Marshal Erwin Rommel's *Afrika Korps*, where he was captured by the British Eighth Army in its sweep up Cape Bon.

Friction In Prison Camp

The bespectacled German also told of friction between Nazis and anti-Nazis at the Trinidad camp.

"There was a first sergeant in charge of one of our compounds," said Haider. "He was one of the Nazi leaders of Germany. He caused already some troubles—threatening me and other fellows, too, to beat us up or to hang them."

He said Loescher, who is scheduled to testify tomorrow, also is an anti-Nazi.

"Toots tried to prevent me from escaping," Haider told the jury. "She said I might be shot. But I told her my friend and I were resolved to take a chance. She said, 'I will see what I can do for you.'"

Later, Haider said, he found clothing and maps wrapped in brown paper in a clump of bushes and concealed them in his lunch basket beneath some dishes.

Draft Boards Could A. To Jobs, Says Hershey

Seattle, Aug. 7 (AP)—Post-war operation of selective service boards, to help public employment agencies find jobs for returning servicemen and to select men for military training as part of the national security, was advocated in an interview today by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national selective service director.

General Hershey told interviewers that "these boards were responsible for taking millions of men out of civilian life. But until they have helped return them back to civilian helped return them to civilian life, their responsibility is not over."

A13 DD LONDON -(HERCHER) AN IMAGINATION

PREMIER-MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN ANNOUNCED THE TWO VICTORIES IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF PRE-WAR POLAND IN TWO ORDERS OF THE DAY. COL. GEN. IVAN PETROV'S FOURTH UKRAINE ARMY, ELEVENTH POWERFUL RED ARMY TO BE THROWN INTO THE BIG SUMMER OFFENSIVE, SEIZED BORYSLAW, FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE TWIN OIL CITY OF DROHOBYCZ, TAKEN BY PETROV'S MEN SUNDAY.

THE FALL OF THE TWO TOWNS WHICH PRODUCED AND REFINED NEARLY ALL OF PRE-WAR POLAND'S 800,000-TON ANNUAL PRODUCTION, WAS A HEAVY BLOW TO GERMANY'S DWINDLING OIL SUPPLIES. THE BIG PLOESTI OIL FIELDS IN ROMANIA--TARGET OF FREQUENT AMERICAN AIR ATTACKS--ARE THE LAST BIG NATURAL SOURCES LEFT TO GERMANY.

MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV'SLFIRST UKRAINE ARMY CAPTURED SAMBOR, 18 MILES NORTHWEST OF BORYSLAW. SAMBOR IS A JUNCTION ON A RAILWAY LEADING THROUGH CZECHOSLOVAKIA 75 MILES TO UNGVAR, FORMER CARPATHO-UKRAINE CAPITAL WHICH HUNGARY ANNEXED.

THE RUSSIANS NOW ARE THREATENING THE GERMAN HOLDS ON FIVE CARPATHIAN PASSES ON A 150-MILE FRONT IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF PRE-WAR POLAND. THEY ARE FROM 12 TO 30 MILES FROM THE CZECH BORDER, STEADILY PUSHING THE GERMANS AND THEIR HUNGARIAN HIRED HANDS BACK INTO THE MOUNTAINS.

AT DELATYN, BELOW CAPTURED STANISLAWOW, THE RUSSIANS WERE WITHIN 18 MILES OF THE TATAR PASS; AT MIZYUN STARY THEY WERE WITHIN 15 MILES OF THE WYSZKOW ENTRANCE; AT STRYJ THEY WERE WITHIN 38 MILES OF BESKID PASS; AT NEWLY CAPTURED SAMBOR THEY WERE WITHIN 21 MILES OF THE UZSOK PASS; AND AT SANOK THEY WERE WITHIN 21 MILES OF LUPKOW PASS. RAILWAYS RUN THROUGH NEARLY ALL THESE PASSES.

IT STILL WAS TOO EARLY TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE RUSSIANS INTEND TO INVADE CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BUT A CZECH BRIGADE HAS BEEN FIGHTING ALONGSIDE THE RUSSIANS WITH THAT HOPE EVER SINCE LAST SPRING WHEN THE RUSSIANS FIRST REACHED THE BORDER AREA, ONLY TO BE PUSHED BACK UNDER HEAVY AXIS COUNTERATTACKS.

THE RUSSIANS MAY INTEND MERELY TO DAM UP THE PASSES AND THUS SECURE THE FLANK OF THE HEAVY SOVIET FORCES POURING WESTWARD TOWARD KRAKOW AND HIGHLY INDUSTRIALIZED GERMAN SILESIA WHICH WAS ATTACKED DURING THE DAY BY MORE THAN 500 U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS BASED IN ITALY. THE AMERICANS STRUCK AT TWO SYNTHETIC OIL PLANTS AT BLECHHAMER, 75 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BRESLAU AND ONLY ABOUT 100 MILES WEST OF SOVIET LAND TROOPS.

IN THE SIEGE OF WARSAW, NOW ENTERING ITS NINTH DAY, A COMMUNIQUE FROM GENERAL BOR, COMMANDER OF POLISH PATRIOTS FIGHTING INSIDE THE CITY, SAID THE POLES HAD CAPTURED WOODROW WILSON SQUARE AND AN ADJOINING AREA IN A COUNTERTHRUST IN THE ZOLIBORZ AREA. THIS IS NEAR THE CITADEL ON THE VISTULA RIVER IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CAPITAL.

"PRISONERS WERE TAKEN IN BATCHES UP TO 200," SAID THIS COMMUNIQUE DISTRIBUTED BY THE POLISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY HERE.

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A76 DD LONDON -(BEALMEAR) ADVERTISING

WHILE BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS RAINED EXPLOSIVES ON THE ENEMY'S IMPORTANT NORTH-SOUTH SUPPLY ROUTES LAST NIGHT, MOSQUITOS RANGED OVER GERMANY AND A WIDE AREA OF FRANCE, HAMMERING TARGETS NEAR THE BATTLE ZONE AND 100 MILES BEYOND.

MOST OF THE MOSQUITO ATTACKS WERE SLANTED AT RAIL TRANSPORT IN CONTINUATION OF EFFORTS TO BLOCK MOVEMENT OF GERMAN FORCES WITHDRAWING RAPIDLY FROM THE WESTERN FRONT.

OTHER MOSQUITOS CONTINUED THE ASSAULT ON GERMANY'S SHRINKING OIL SUPPLY BY BOMBING A SYNTHETIC OIL PLANT AT CASTROP-RAUXEL, NEAR THE EASTERN END OF THE RUHR, AND STILL OTHERS RETURNED WITH TWO TON BLOCK-BUSTERS TO THE OFT-BATTERED CITY OF COLOGNE.

MORE THAN 2,000 AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS HIT BERLIN AND OTHER GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CENTERS YESTERDAY. LT. GEN. JAMES H. DOOLITTLE, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH U.S. TACTICAL AIR FORCE, SAID AIR ATTACKS HAD CURTAILED PRODUCTION SERIOUSLY AT 23 OF GERMANY'S MAJOR OIL REFINERIES AND SYNTHETIC OIL PLANTS.

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THE MEDITERRANEAN AIR FORCE FLEW 2,100 SORTIES SUNDAY WHILE FIGHTER PLANES WERE COMING FROM RUSSIA, MORE THAN 500 U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE HEAVY BOMBERS FLEW OVER SOUTHERN FRANCE AND SMASHED AT 14 OBJECTIVES.

THE HEAVY BOMBERS SCORED GOOD RESULTS ON FOUR OF FIVE RAILWAY BRIDGES ALONG THE LOWER RHONE, A HISTORIC INVASION ROUTE; LEFT FIRES BURNING IN SUBMARINE PENS AT TOULON AND CUT MOST OF THE TRACKS IN THE RAIL YARDS AT MIRAMAS.

LIGHTNINGS ATTACKED THE TARASCON BRIDGE ON THE MAIN LINE BETWEEN NICE AND MARSEILLES OF FOUR TIMES YESTERDAY AND DESTROYED A SECTION OF IT.

OFFENSIVE SWEEPS WERE CARRIED OUT OVER THE PLOESTI AND BUCHAREST AREAS IN ROMANIA. TWELVE PLANES WERE MISSING AFTER THE DAY'S OPERATIONS AND ONE ENEMY AIRCRAFT WAS DESTROYED.

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AROUND 4,500 SORTIES WERE FLOWN YESTERDAY AND ALLIES LOSSES IN ALL OPERATIONS YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT WERE 42 PLANES, WHILE 43 GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

THE RAF ANNOUNCED ITS HEAVY BOMBERS SCORED DIRECT HITS ON THE SUBMARINE PENS AT LORIENT IN A DUSK ATTACK. OTHER ESCORTED BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS BATTERED SUPPLY DEPOTS IN THE FORET DE NEIPPE IN THE PAS-DE-CALAIS AREA AND AT L'ISLE ADAM NORTH OF PARIS IN DAYLIGHT.

MORE THAN 20 TRAINS WERE ATTACKED BY THE MOSQUITOS WHICH SWEPT OVER THE FLERS-BRETTEVILLE-LISIEUX-DREUX-ARGENTAN AREA AND RANGED MORE THAN 100 MILES EAST OF PARIS TOWARD VITRY AND CHALONS. ONE TRAIN WAS ATTACKED ON THE WEST SIDE OF PARIS VIRTUALLY IN THE SUBURBS BETWEEN THE CITY AND ST. CYR.

JR758AEW

LONDON, AUG 7-(AP)-GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE SAID TONIGHT OVER THE ALGIERS RADIO THAT "SOON, VERY SOON, A POWERFUL FRENCH ARMY WITH THE MOST MODERN EQUIPMENT WILL BE DEPLOYED ON THE INTER-ALLIED FRONT IN FRANCE."

SN407PEW

BY JAMES KING (200)

LONDON, TUESDAY, AUG 8-(AP)--BRITAIN'S LIBERAL PARTY ASSERTED TODAY THAT ONCE THE FRONTIERS OF GERMANY ARE SET AFTER THE WAR, THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD GUARANTEE TO DEFEND THEM, BY FORCE IF NECESSARY.

MAKING PUBLIC A PROGRAM FOR POST-WAR GERMANY, THE PARTY COMMITTEE HEADED BY LORD PERTH, WHO AS SIR ERIC DRUMMOND WAS SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FROM 1919 TO 1933, SAID THE TWO GENERAL GUIDING PRINCIPLES SHOULD BE:

1. GERMANY MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO ESTABLISH A MILITARY FORCE TO ENABLE HER TO CONTEMPLATE SUCCESSFUL AGGRESSION AGAIN.
2. GERMANY MUST NOT BE TREATED WORSE THAN OTHER NATIONS IN MATTERS OF ECONOMICS, FINANCE AND WELFARE.

THE PARTY SAID THE TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS SHOULD BE COMPLETED WITHIN SIX MONTHS AFTER THE ARMISTICE; PROPOSED OCCUPATION OF ALL GERMANY, BUT NO LONGER THAN NECESSARY, AND ADDED THESE PROPOSALS:

TOTAL DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY AND ALLIED CONTROL OF IMPORTANT WAR MATERIALS; A BAN ON BUILDING OF AIRCRAFT, TANKS, HEAVY GUNS, BATTLESHIPS OR SUBMARINES; ALLIED CONTROL OF THE OUTPUT OF NITRATES.

THE PROGRAM SUGGESTED AN ALLIED HIGH COMMISSIONER TO HANDLE REEDUCTION OF GERMANY, ADDING THAT AN AMERICAN WOULD BE THE BEST CHOICE BECAUSE OF GERMAN ADMIRATION FOR AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATION.

SK1048PEW

LONDON, TUESDAY, AUG. 8-(AP)-ALLIED PLANES KNOCKED OUT 135 GERMA TANKS LAUNCHING A COUNTERATTACK SOUTH OF MORTAIN MONDAY, IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

WE729PEW

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A228) (ADD SHAEF - (LONG) XX OCCUPIED

DRIVING STEADILY ALONG THE SOUTH COAST, THE AMERICANS CAPTURED THE BRETON SHRINE CITY OF AURAY, 16 MILES EAST OF LORIENT. IT WAS AT AURAY THAT BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LANDED AS AMBASSADOR OF THE NEW-BORN UNITED STATES TO WIN FRANCE'S AID IN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

THERE WERE NO LATE REPORTS FROM BREST, WHICH AMERICAN FORCES ENTERED TWO DAYS AGO WITH ONE LAST, MIGHTY 75-MILE LUNGE.

STREET FIGHTING WAS REPORTED IN THE SHIPBUILDING CENTER AND U-BOAT NEST OF ST.NAZAIRE, AND THE AMERICANS LAST WERE REPORTED WITHIN 15 MILES OF NANTES, ST.NAZAIRE'S TWIN RIVER PORT ON THE LOIRE.

AMERICANS CLEANING UP THE NORTHERN PART OF THE PENINSULA CAPTURED ST.BRIEUC, 65 MILES WEST OF THEIR ENTRY POINT TO BRITTANY, AND HUELGOAT, 32 MILES EAST OF BREST.

THE PENINSULA WAS FIRMLY BLOCKED OFF AT TWO POINTS, BETWEEN ST. NAZAIRE AND NANTES ON THE LOIRE, AND AT VANNES, CENTER OF FRENCH PATRIOT RESISTANCE IN ALL BRITTANY. VANNES LIES BETWEEN ST. NAZAIRE AND LORIENT.

WITH THE HOUR OF LIBERATION AT HAND, THE MAQUIS RESISTANCE FORCES WENT INTO ACTION THROUGHOUT THE PENINSULA AND IT WAS THE FEAR OF WHAT THESE PATRIOTS MIGHT DO TO THEM THAT PRODDED THE LORIENT GARRISON INTO OFFERING TO SURRENDER.

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IN THE DRIVE ON PARIS, ALLIED SUCCESSES PRESENTED A FRONT RUNNING NORTH AND SOUTH FROM CAEN ALMOST 100 MILES SOUTH TO WITHIN 25 MILES OF THE LOIRE RIVER.

IT RUNS FROM NEAR TROARN ON SOUTH OF CAEN, ACROSS THE ORNE, RECROSSES THIS STREAM JUST ABOVE THURY-HARCOURT, BENDS BACK SHARPLY WEST AROUND THE COUNTERATTACKING GERMANS IN THE VIRE-MORTAIN AREA, CUTS BACK EAST TO DOMFRONT AND ON SOUTH TO NEAR THE LOIRE.

READING FROM NORTH TO SOUTH ALONG THE AMERICAN SECTOR OF THE FRONT, THE DOUGHBOYS HAVE FORCED THE MAYENNE RIVER BARRIER AT FIVE POINTS--AMBRIERES, MAYENNE, LAVAL, HOUSSAY AND CHATEAU-GONTIER.

30.24—17823

WITH THE CAPTURE OF CHATEAU-GONTIER, THE AMERICANS PRESSED ON TOWARD LE MANS, 42 MILES EAST.

THE AMERICANS WERE REPORTED ENGAGED IN SHARP FIGHTING EAST OF LAVAL, WHICH IS 45 MILES WEST OF LE MANS.

THE AMERICANS ON THIS FRONT ARE CLOSER TO PARIS THAN THEY WERE TO BREST A WEEK AGO, BUT THE NATURE OF THE RESISTANCE TO THE DRIVE TOWARD THE CAPITAL IS NOT YET CLEAR.

IN THEIR CONCERTED CROSSING OF THE ORNE, THE BRITISH BEAT OFF TWO COUNTERATTACKS AND WERE LAST REPORTED IN THE EDGES OF THE FOREST OF DE CINGLAIS.

THEY ALSO IMPROVED THE POSITIONS ON THEIR RIGHT FLANK BY FIGHTING UP THE 1,200 FOOT HEIGHTS OF MONT PINCON.

THE BRITISH RADIO AND DISPATCHES FROM SWITZERLAND SAID THE GERMANS WERE MOVING THEIR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS FROM PARIS TO NANCY, NEARER THE GERMAN BORDER.

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A GERMAN CORPORAL WHO DESERTED TO THE BRITISH SAID HE SERVED SEVEN YEARS IN THE GERMAN ARMY AND DECLARED:

"WE ARE NOT FIGHTING A WAR ANY MORE. I AM AN ARMY MAN AND THIS NEW HITLER SALUTE WE'VE HAD TO GIVE SINCE THE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT IS NOT FOR ME."

OTHER PRISONERS REFUSED TO HELP A WOUNDED NAZI SS TROOPER WHEN HE WAS BROUGHT INTO A PRISONER'S CAGE.

LATE REPORTS SAY THE AMERICANS HAVE TAKEN 85,543 GERMAN PRISONERS SINCE D-DAY, AND HAVE BURIED 14,171 OTHERS.

DISPATCHES FROM BRITTANY REPORTED THAT WHEN THE AMERICANS REACHED VANNES THEY FOUND THE TOWN AND DOZENS OF SURROUNDING VILLAGES ALREADY HAD BEEN CAPTURED FOR THEM BY THE MAQUIS, WHO HAD SEIZED THE GERMAN GARRISONS.

IN AN ALGIERS BROADCAST, GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE TOLD THE FRENCH THAT "SOON, VERY SOON, A POWERFUL FRENCH ARMY, COMPLETE WITH THE MOST MODERN EQUIPMENT, WILL BE DEPLOYED ON THE ALLIES' FRONT IN FRANCE

SN6PEW

(ADD SHAEF - (HILL) XX SHIPS

THE BRETON PENINSULA NOW HAS BEEN CUT AT TWO PLACES--(1) AT THE MOUTH OF THE LOIRE RIVER BETWEEN THE GREAT RIVER PORT OF NANTES AND FRANCE'S BIG SHIPBUILDING CENTER OF ST.NAZAIRE, AND (2) AT VANNES, MIDWAY BETWEEN ST.NAZAIRE AND THE NAZI U-BOAT PORT OF LORIENT.

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AS THE LIGHTNING CAMPAIGN IN BRITTANY ENTERED ITS SIXTH DAY, THERE WAS PROMISE THAT AMERICAN TROOPS SOON WOULD POSSESS ITS FIVE GREAT PORTS, VALUABLE FOR BUILDING UP THE INVASION FORCES.

NAVAL OFFICERS PREDICTED THAT WHEN THIS CLIMAX IS REACHED THE GERMANS NEVER AGAIN WOULD BE ABLE TO STRIKE IN GREAT STRENGTH WITH THEIR SUBMARINES.

BRADLEY'S TROOPS HAD MADE THIS PROGRESS TOWARD THEIR GOALS YESTERDAY:

BREST--AMERICAN TROOPS WERE FIGHTING THEIR WAY IN THE OUTLYING STREETS OF THIS GREAT PORT AND NAVAL BASE AT THE TIP OF THE BRETON PENINSULA.

ST. MALO--AMERICAN TROOPS WERE ON THE APPROACHES OF THIS NORTH

BRETON COAST PORT. THE GERMAN FORCE DEFENDING IT WAS ESTIMATED AT 2,000 TO 3,000.

LORIENT--HERE THE AMERICANS HAD DUG INTO THE LAST CRUSTS OF GERMAN RESISTANCE AT THE SUBURBS.

ST. NAZIRE--BRADLEY'S ARMOR WAS GUNNING INTO THE OUTLYING STREETS. AS AT LORIENT, RESISTANCE HERE APPEARED MODERATE. THE GERMANS' FIRST ATTEMPT AT A MINIATURE "DUNKERQUE" FLIGHT BY SEA WAS SMASHED WHEN BRITISH AND CANADIAN WARSHIPS SANK ALL SEVEN SHIPS OF ONE GERMAN CONVOY ATTEMPTING TO FLEE FROM ST. NAZAIRE, AND SHELLED A SECOND CONVOY BACK INTO THE ISOLATED PORT.

NANTES: THRUST WAS BEING MADE BY U.S. FORCES DOWN THE LAST 15 MILES [illegible]ARD THIS PORT.

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VANNES, CENTER OF FRENCH MAQUIS RESISTANCE IN BRITTANY, VITRE AND PONTIVY FELL IN THE MOP-UP OF THE PENINSULA.

WHEN THE CURRENT OFFENSIVE BEGAN, THE BRITISH-AMERICAN LINE IN NORMANDY RAN GENERALLY IN AN EAST-WEST DIRECTION. AFTER BRADLEY'S BREAKTHROUGH INTO BRITTANY, A GIGANTIC WHEELING MOVEMENT WAS COMPLETED. NOW THE ALLIES ARE ON A LINE RUNNING FROM THE NORTHERN COAST OF NORMANDY ABOVE TROARN SOUTH TO CHATEAU-GONTIER.

FROM THE VIRE SECTOR NORTHEASTWARD, BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS HAVE CAPTURED ST. JEAN LE BLANC AND CROSSED THE ORNE ABOVE THURY-HARCOURT. THEY HAVE BROADENED THEIR HOLD SOUTHWARD ABOUT TWO MILES FROM VASSY, 10 MILES EAST OF VIRE.

GERMAN TROOPS IN THE SALIENT BETWEEN MORTAIN, EAST OF AVRANCHES, AND VIRE WERE PUTTING UP A STRONG FIGHT. IN THIS AREA U.S. TROOPS REDUCED THE NAZI STRONGHOLD OF ST. POIS, AND DROVE INTO CHERENCE-LE BOUSSEL JUST TO THE SOUTH.

AMERICAN ARMOR PENETRATED INTO VIRE.

THE MOST SPECTACULAR GAINS WERE MADE FARTHER SOUTH. HERE AMERICAN ARMOR AND INFANTRY CAPTURED THE ROAD HUB TOWNS OF MAYENNE, LAVAL AND CHATEAU-GONTIER, VAULTED THE MAYENNE RIVER LINE AND WERE STRIKING TOWARD LE MANS. LAST NIGHT THEY WERE REPUTED 140 MILES FROM PARIS AND 180 MILES INLAND FROM BREST.

SO SWIFT WAS THIS ADVANCE THAT IT HAS BROUGHT THE INVASION VIRTUALLY UP TO ITS TIMETABLE AFTER SEVEN WEEKS OF HARD SLOGGING DURING VILE WEATHER IN NORMANDY, A SPOKESMAN SAID.

ONE OF GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S SENIOR STAFF OFFICERS SAID 13 GERMAN DIVISIONS ALREADY HAD BEEN "THOROUGHLY ELIMINATED" IN FRANCE, AND THAT THE "NEXT TWO OR THREE WEEKS MAY BE THE MOST CRITICAL OF ANY TIME OF THE WAR FOR GERMANY." HE ESTIMATED ABOUT 22 NAZI DIVISIONS NOW FACE THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE.

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IN ADDITION TO THE PUSH EASTWARD, THE AMERICANS ALSO WERE IN POSITION FOR A CONTINUED DRIVE SOUTHWARD FROM A SALIENT STRETCHING NEARLY 75 MILES ALONG THE NORTH SIDE OF THE LOIRE RIVER.

WHAT STRENGTH GEN. JOHANNES BLASKOWITZ CAN MASS ALONG THIS RIVER BARRIER, WHICH SEPARATES HIS COMMAND IN SOUTHERN FRANCE FROM THAT OF WOUNDED MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL, REMAINS TO BE SEEN.

WITH A DOUBLED AREA TO GUARD, BLASKOWITZ IS BELIEVED TO HAVE NO MORE THAN 10 NAZI DIVISIONS COMPARED WITH ROMMEL'S FORCE OF MORE THAN TWICE THAT SIZE IN THE PRESENT BATTLE AREA TO THE NORTH AND 25 MORE IN THE PAS DE CALAIS.

THE LOIRE IS BLASKOWITZ'S FIGHTING FRONTIER AND HIS ONLY STRONG NATURAL DEFENSE LINE. HE HAS THE DISADVANTAGE OF EXPOSING HIS BACK ALONG THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST IF HE TURNS NORTH IN STRENGTH TO MEET THE AMERICAN ONSLAUGHT.

M548AEW

BY HAL BOYLE

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ST. MALO, AUG. 7-(AP)-AMERICANS AND GERMANS FOUGHT SAVAGELY IN THE STREETS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF BARRICADED ST. MALO TONIGHT AS THE NAZI COMMANDER OF THE TRAPPED ENEMY GARRISON MADE GOOD HIS THREAT TO MAKE A "NEW STALINGRAD" HERE.

AUG 8 1944

THE LADER OF GERMAN TROOPS HIDDEN IN VAST CONCRETE DEFENSES IN THE PORT--STRONGHOLDS WHICH 10,000 MEN WORKED TWO YEARS TO BUILD--WAS QUOTED AS HAVING PLEDGED TO FIGHT "STREET BY STREET, AND TO THE LAST MAN

"HE TOLD ME WHEN HE CAME HERE IN APRIL THAT IF HE WAS EVER ATTACKED HE WOULD FIGHT TO HOLD EVERY STREET," SAID PAUL JOSEPH DELACOUR, FORMER MAYOR OF ST. SERVAN, A SUBURB SOUTH OF ST. MALO, WHO SAID THE NAZIS FORCED HIM TO LEAVE THE CITY THREE WEEKS AGO WHEN HE REFUSED TO SUPPLY THEM WITH FRENCH FARMERS AND CARTS TO HAUL AMMUNITION TO THE NORMANDY FRONT.

SHELLS WHISTLED OVERHEAD AS DELACOUR TOLD AMERICAN OFFICERS THAT THE GERMAN COMMANDER, WHEN HE ARRIVED AT THE CITY, WANTED TO PREPARE IT IMMEDIATELY FOR A SIEGE AND HAD COMMENTED "YOU WILL HAVE A NEW STALINGRAD HERE."

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"THE WHOLE PORT AREA IS FILLED WITH GERMAN GUNS," SAID DELACOUR.

TODAY AS AMERICAN TROOPS COMPLETED MOPPING UP THE REST OF THE BRITTANY PENINSULA, TAKING HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS, THE SURROUNDED NAZI GARRISON AT ST. MALO FOUGHT BACK FIERCELY WITH ARTILLERY, MORTARS, HEAVY NAVAL GUNS, MINESWEEPERS, MACHINE GUNS AND RIFLES.

BECAUSE OF THE STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY DEFENSES IN THE BARRICADED STREETS IT WAS NECESSARY TO BLAST THE GERMANS YARD BY YARD, AND THE AMERICAN COMMANDER SENT IN HEAVY BOMBING FORCES AS WELL AS THE

30.24— 17825

LARGEST ARTILLERY PIECES USED IN FRANCE.

THE GERMAN DEFENSE LINE EXTENDED AROUND THE TOWNS OF PARAME, ST. MALO, ST. SERVAN AND ACROSS THE FRANCE ESTUARY TO INCLUDE DINARD, WHICH IN PEACETIMES WAS ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR RESORTS IN FRANCE.

THE NAZI COMMANDER HAD ORDERED OUT ALL CIVILIANS AND IN THE LAST TWO DAYS RESIDENTS STREAMED FROM THE FOUR TOWNS THROUGH AMERICAN LINES.

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AMERICAN TANKS INCHES THROUGH THE OUTSKIRTS OF ST.MALO WITH ALMOST CONTINUOUS CLASHES WITH THE ENEMY. THE NAZI GARRISON HAD NO CHOICE BUT TO FIGHT TO DEATH OR SURRENDER AS THE SQUEEZING RING OF STEEL ENCIRCLED THEM.

"IN THE ROCKY FORT IN WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE HEADQUARTERS," DELACOUR SAID." THEY HAVE A DOZEN CONNECTING TUNNELS 15 FEET DEEP--SO DEEP NO SHELL CAN BLOW THEM OUT."

THE AMERICANS BEGAN THEIR MAIN ATTACK ON THE CITY AT 3:30 THIS AFTERNOON AFTER A 20-MINUTE ARTILLERY BARRAGE. ALREADY SOME OF THE NAZIS HAD ABANDONED THEIR DEFIANT COMMANDER AND SURRENDERED TO THE DOUGHBOYS.

"WE CAPTURED AN EITRE COMPANY OF CZECHS WITH THEIR OFFICERS," SAID CAPT. JOHN NEFF, 1058 HOMEWOOD DRIVE, LAKEWOOD, OHIO." THEY GAVE UP AND THEN THE ENEMY BEGAN SHELLING THE ROAD BACK SO THEY HAD TO SWEAT IT OUT IN OUR FRONTLINES.

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"THEY'RE PUTTING UP A REAL SCRAP IN THAT PORT. THEY HAVE SOME HIGH GROUND AND THEY ARE USING IT. THEY ARE USING FRENCH 37-S AND 47-S AND HAVE BEEN TOSSING HEAVY STUFF FROM NAVAL GUNS. THEY HAVE BEEN CAUSING US A LOT OF TROUBLE, TOO, WITH A LOT OF MINES AND OBSTACLES AT THE EDGE OF THE CITY. THEY REALLY BARRICADED THE STREETS--THEY ARE CLUTTERED WITH CARTS."

A COLONEL COMMANDING ONE AMERICAN UNIT SAID: "THEY ARE FIGHTING BACK LIKE HELL, THROWING EVERYTHING ON US. IT'S THE HOTTEST SPOT I'VE SEEN."

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E 1149PEW

BY ROGER D. GREENE

ON THE ORNE FRONT, FRANCE, AUG. 7-(AP)-BRITISH INFANTRY SWEEPING ACROSS THE ORNE RIVER ON A TWO-MILE FRONT DROVE TODAY INTO THE WESTERN FRINGES OF THE FOREST DE CINGLAIS IN A SUDDEN MOVE THREATENING TO OUTFLANK GERMAN DEFENSES ON THE VITAL HUNGE.

THE THRUST CUT DEEP BEHIND THE ENEMY'S GUN-BRISTLING DEFENSE FACING CAEN ON A LINE FROM MAY-SUR-ORNE EASTWARD THROUGH ROQUANCOURT, TILLY LA CAMPAGNE, LA HOGUE AND VIMONT.

POURING ACROSS THE ORNE JUST NORTH OF GERMAN HELD THURY-HARCOURT, THE BRITISH STIFLED ENEMY OPPOSITION SWIFTLY ON THE EASTERN BANKS, CAPTURED LA BOGOTIERE AND LA MOISSONNIERE, AND RACED ON TO CUT THE THURY-HARCOURT ROAD.

THE LIGHTNING CROSS-RIVER DRIVE CONFRONTED THE ENEMY WITH THE DANGER OF BEING OUTFLANKED ON THE ONE LINE HE HAD BEEN FIGHTING TO HOLD AT ALL COSTS---THE LINE THAT FOR A LONG TIME HELD THE BRITISH FROM EXPLOITING THEIR SURGE EAST OF THE ORNE BELOW CAEN.

AGAIN AND AGAIN THE BRITISH TRIED TO FIND A SOFT SPOT IN NAZI ARMOR, STRETCHED ACROSS THE PLAIN FROM THE ORNE TO VIMONT, ONLY TO MEET DEADLY FIRE FROM MASSED GERMAN ANTI-TANK GUNS, DUG IN TANKS, ROCKET GUNS AND ARTILLERY.

THE GERMANS MUST ACT FAST TO EXTRICATE THEMSELVES FROM A CRITICAL SNARL, FOR WITHOUT THE CAEN HINGE THE ENEMY CAN HAVE LITTLE HOPE OF CHECKING THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN "SWINGING DOOR" OFFENSIVE.

"THE ENEMY'S POSITION IS RAPIDLY DETERIORATING," SAID A STAFF OFFICER. "THERE IS NO TWO WAYS ABOUT IT. THE BOCHE IS IN A FRIGHTFULLY STICKY POSITION."

AUG 8 1944

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

WITH THE FIRST CANADIAN ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG. 7-(AP)-THE RAF STRUCK WITH CRUSHING WEIGHT LATE TONIGHT IN A WIDE AREA BELOW CAEN WITH HUNDREDS OF HEAVY BOMBERS THROWING IN A THUNDEROUS HALF-HOUR ATTACK.

THE SKY WAS FILLED WITH THE NOISE OF ENGINES AND THE COUNTRYSIDE ROLLED WITH THE THUNDER OF FALLING BOMBS.

I WATCHED THE GREAT ATTACK FROM A POINT MORE THAN FOUR MILES FROM ITS CORE, YET THE THREE-FOOT-THICK STONE WALL ON WHICH I SAT SHOOK STEADILY WITH CONCUSSIONS THAT SEEMED TO RISE RIGHT OUT OF THE ROOTS OF THE EARTH.

ALTHOUGH A GROUND MIST LAY HEAVILY OVER THE AREA, THE BOMBERS DROVE IN WITHOUT HESITATION.

GERMAN ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE WAS SPOTTY.

FROM 11 P.M. ONWARD MORE THAN 1,000 LANCASTERS AND HALIFAXES ATTACKED THE HINGE OF THE GERMAN LINE JUST SOUTH OF CAEN. MANY THOUSANDS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED IN THE ATTACK, WHICH WAS THE CLOSEST SUPPORT YET GIVEN TO THE ARMY BY THE HEAVY BOMBERS.

HW752PEW

WITH THE FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG.7-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM B.KEAN, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE FIRST ARMY, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE" IN PLANNING DETAILS OF THE INVASION OF FRANCE, PARTICULARLY THE CHERBOURG OPERATION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

GENERAL KEAN WAS BORN IN BUFFALO, N.Y. HIS WIFE LIVES AT 29 FAIRWAY DRIVE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HW755PEW

AUG 8 1944

BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN BRITTANY, AUG 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN FORCES HAVE DRIVEN 25 MILES WEST OF DINAN TOWARD ST.BRIEUC, ON THE NORTH COAST OF BRITTANY.

ST.BRIEUC IS 31 MILES WEST OF DINAN.

IN THE BATTLE FOR ST.MALO THE AMERICANS ARE ENCOUNTERING STIFF RESISTANCE FOUR MILES FROM THE CITY.

HEAVY RESISTANCE, TOO, HAS BEEN MET EAST OF LAVAL IN THE DRIVE TOWARD PARIS.

THE ATTACK ON ST.MALO HAD ADVANCED ABOUT THREE MILES FROM THE LAST REPORTED POSITION AT CHATEAUNEAUF-D'ILLE-ET-VILAINE ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE RANCE RIVER ESTUARY.

TROOPS IN LORIENT ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF BRITTANY SENT WORD TO U.S. TROOPS ADVANCING FROM VANNES THAT THEY WANTED TO SURRENDER TO KEEP OUT OF THE HANDS OF THE FRENCH.

ANOTHER FORCE OF 1,200 GERMANS ASKED THE AMERICANS TO ACCEPT THEIR SURRENDER, BUT THE RAPIDLY ADVANCING COLUMN SENT WORD BACK THAT THEY WOULD HAVE TO SURRENDER TO SOMEBODY ELSE BECAUSE IT WAS TOO BUSY.

BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG.7-(AP)-THE GERMANS TODAY LAUNCHED THEIR LARGEST COUNTERATTACK SINCE THE LANDINGS IN FRANCE, USING AT LEAST FOUR ARMORED DIVISIONS BETWEEN MORTAIN AND SOURDEVAL IN A DRIVE AIMED AT SPLITTING THE NORMANDY AND BRITTANY FORCES.

THE ATTACK, LAUNCHED THIS MORNING, MADE PENETRATIONS UP TO A DEPTH OF THREE MILES IN THE AREA OF CHERENCS LA ROUSSE, BUT WAS BEING HELD AND POUNDED BY ARTILLERY AND AIR FORCES.

A HIGH AMERICAN OFFICER SAID THE GERMAN ATTACK WAS NOT EXPECTED TO MAKE MUCH PROGRESS AND THAT THE RESULT WOULD BE DESTRUCTION OF ARMOR WHICH THE ENEMY COULD ILL AFFORD.

"THE AIR FORCES ARE HAVING A FIELD DAY," HE COMMENTED.

ANOTHER PENETRATION WAS MADE TOWRD JUVIGNY, AND THE AMERICANS WERE DRIVEN OUT OF MORTAIN, BUT THEY STILL HELD THE HIGH GROUND AROUND THE VILLAGE. TO THE NORTH OF THE SECTOR THE AMERICANS CAPTURED VIRE.

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THE GERMAN THRUST WAS AIMED AT AVRANCHES. IT WAS THE LARGEST COORDINATED ENEMY BLOW AT THE AMERICANS SINCE D-DAY, AND THE DIVISIONS MAKING IT HAD BEEN DRAINED FROM VARIOUS SECTORS OF FRANCE.

SOME CRACK AMERICAN UNITS WERE MEETING THE ATTACK.

RAF ROCKET-SPITTING TYPHOONS TEAMED UP WITH THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE TO STRIKE FULL FORCE AT THE GERMAN ARMOR.

THE ATTACK WAS ON A NARROW EIGHT-MILE FRONT AND WAS CONCENTRATED.

BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH AMERICANS ON THE ROAD TO PARIS, AUG. 7-(AP)-PUNCHING TO WITHIN 120 MILES OF PARIS, AMERICAN FORCES TODAY THREW THE GERMANS BACK STEADILY HERE ALONG THIS PART OF THE FRONT BEYOND LAVAL AND MAYENNE WHICH, TO PARAPHRASE THE GENERALS, IS A HIGHLY FLUID ONE.

THE SPEARHEADS ARE WELL BEYOND MAYENNE AND LAVAL ON THE ROADS TO PARIS BUT THE SPECIFIC MILEAGES WERE UNDISCLOSED.

FOR THE TIME OUR TROOPS ARE BEGINNING TO MEET SOME SEMBLANCE OF ORGANIZED RESISTANCE SINCE THE BREAKTHROUGH SURGED ACROSS BRITTANY TO ENGULF THE NAZIS.

"BUT IT IS NOT OPPOSITION IN STRENGTH ," SAID LT.COL.JAMES O. OBSEWELL, WASHINGTON, D.C. "WE HAVEN'T HIT ANY PREPARED POSITION YET, EITHER."

OUR TROOPS WHO HAVE ADVANCED SOME 115 MILES IN THE PAST WEEK ARE BEGINNING TO TALK OF LEAVE IN PARIS. THE DAILY MIMEOGRAPHED NEWSPAPERS OF ONE FRONT LINE U.S.DIVISION WAS DISTRIBUTED TODAY WITH THE HEADLINE:

"YANKS MOVE ON PARIS."

DURING THE DAY A NUMBER OF SMALL VILLAGES WERE CAPTURED AFTER A NIGHT OF BRISK FIGHTING IN WHICH SEVERAL ENEMY TANKS WERE KNOCKED OUT.

AMONG GUNS CAPTURED IN THIS SECTOR WAS AN 88 WITH 15 RINGS AROUND ITS SNOUT, INDICATING IT CLAIMED A BAG OF THAT MANY ALLIED PLANES. THREE RINGS WERE MARKED "FORTRESS," FIVE "MITCHELL," FIVE "WELLINGTON," FIVE "LANCASTERS," AND TWO WERE MARKED ONLY "FRENCH." THE GUN APPARENTLY HAD BEEN RUSHED HERE FROM SOME POINT WHERE IT HAD BEEN USED FOR ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE.

AMERICAN TROOPS WHO HAVE BEEN SWAMPED WITH OFFERS OF COGNAC AND CALVADOS--WHICH TASTES AND LOOKS LIKE RAW CORN WHISKEY--FROM FRENCH PEOPLE, FOUND SOMETHING NEW. IN FRONT OF A LITTLE VILLAGE SHOP WAS A CHALKED SIGN "MILK BAR--FREE."

(EDS: 2ND GRAF ABOVE READ X X X 88 WITH 20 RINGS--NOT "15")

HW734PEW

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

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NINTH U.S. AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, AUG 7-(AP)-SWARMS OF AMERICAN FIGHTER-BOMBERS ROARED IN RELAYS TODAY OVER THE GERMAN ARMORED COLUMNS WHICH HAD COUNTERATTACKED EAST OF AVRANCHES AND THRUST A WEDGE IN THE MORTAIN AREA IN A BOLD BID TO BISECT AMERICAN FORCES.

RETURNING PILOTS, WHO POUNDED THE GERMAN COLUMNS MERCILESSLY, TOLD OF A FIERCE TANK BATTLE RAGING IN THE VICINITY WHERE THE NAZIS REPORTEDLY HAD THROWN IN PANZER DIVISIONS TO CUT OFF THE AMERICANS IN THE BREST PENINSULA. SOME PILOTS SAID THE ARMIES WERE LOCKED IN BATTLE AT SUCH CLOSE RANGE THEY WERE UNABLE TO RELEASE THEIR BOMBS FOR FEAR OF HITTING THEIR OWN TROOPS.

PROBING FURTHER SOUTH, IN THE MAYENNE AREA, THE FRENCH-BASED THUNDERBOLTS AND MUSTANGS MET 35 GERMAN PLANES AND DESTROYED SEVEN IN THE AIR.

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LT.LLOYD OVERFIELD OF LEAVENWORTH,KANS., SHOT DOWN HIS THIRD NAZI PLANE IN EIGHT DAYS.

CAPT.VERLIN CHAMERS OF EMMETT, IDAHO, AND LT.WILLIAM ANDERS OF 7915 VERNON AVE., CHICAGO, EACH CLAIMED TWIN VICTORIES. ANDERS GOT HIS THIRD PLANE IN SIX DAYS. CAPT.WALLACE EMMER OF ST.LOUIS,MO., SHARED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF ONE ME109 WITH LT.HAYDEN HOLTON OF KEWANEE,ILL.

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DN523PEW

ADD MOSCOW -(LULE) XX RAILWAY

(THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE MADE NO MENTION OF THE BATTLES RAGING EAST OF WARSAW, FALL OF WHICH WOULD PERHAPS BE ONE OF THE MOST DECISIVE BLOWS OF THE WAR. A GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY SAID THE THIRD SOVIET TANK CORPS HAD BEEN TRAPPED IN THAT AREA AND WIPED OUT AFTER SEVERAL DAYS OF FIERCE FIGHTING).

(THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE IN LONDON SAID POLISH UNDERGROUND FORCES WITHIN WARSAW WERE STILL FIGHTING, AND THAT DESPITE LACK OF AMMUNITION HAD SEIZED SEVERAL BUILDINGS IN THE NORTHWESTERN PART OF THE CITY AS WELL AS A GERMAN BARRACKS FOR ELITE SS TROOPS IN THE GHETTO DISTRICT OF WEST-CENTRAL WARSAW.)

RUSSIAN TROOPS HAVE CLEARED THE ENEMY FROM A 14-MILE STRETCH OF THE VISTULA'S EAST BANK BETWEEN THE SAN'S MOUTH AND TARNOBRZEG, THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID. THEY SEIZED OTHER LOCALITIES ON THE EAST BANK WEST OF MIELEC, RAIL JUNCTION 26 MILES NORTHEAST OF TARNOW, AND CROSSED THE NEARBY WISLOKA RIVER. MIELEC ALSO FELL.

A BODY OF GERMAN TROOPS APPEARED TRAPPED BETWEEN TARNOBRZEG AND WOJKOW IN A 66-SQUARE-MILE AREA EXTENDING INTO THE TRIANGLE FROM BARANOW. NAZIS FLEEING WEST ACROSS THE VISTULA MAY MEET UP WITH OTHER SOVIET FORCES STRIKING DOWNRIVER TOWARD KRAKOW, AND WHICH AT LAST REPORTS WERE WITHIN 30 MILES OF KRAKOW AND ONLY 75 MILES FROM GERMAN SILESIA.

M303AEW

BY DANIEL DELUCE

AUG 8 1944

MOSCOW, TUESDAY, AUG 8-(AP)-NEGOTIATORS FOR THE RIVAL POLISH POLITICAL REGIMES LEFT THEIR THIRD MEETING AT MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT WITHOUT AGREEING WHEN THEY WOULD CONFER AGAIN, BUT A SOURCE CLOSE TO PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK OF THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT SAID "THE CRISIS, IF ANY, HAS NOT YET BEEN REACHED."

IN TWO DAYS MIKOLAJCZYK'S DELEGATION OF EXILES AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, FRESH FROM POLAND, HAVE TALKED AND ARGUED FOR MORE THAN 10 HOURS IN A FLAG-HUNG CHAMBER OF THE FORMER POLISH EMBASSY.

VISIBLY WEARY, THE PREMIER, FOREIGN MINISTER TADEUSZ ROMER, AND THE 73-YEAR-OLD LADISLAS GRABSKI, THIRD MEMBER OF THE LONDON POLISH DELEGATION, RETURNED TO THE SOVIET GUEST HOUSE EARLY TODAY WITH SOBER VISAGES.

BEFORE THE THIRD SESSION OPENED, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE PREMIER SAID EACH SIDE HAD STATED ITS CASE AND "THE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS HAS BEEN CONCLUDED."

3a-24— 17827

JOZEF ZARANSKI, MIKOLAJCZYK'S DIPLOMATIC AID, SAID THE POLISH NEGOTIATIONS HAD BEEN "CORRECT, COURTEOUS AND VERY FRANK," BUT ADDED THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY WHAT PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE TO THIS POINT.

TODAY'S MEETING, WHICH CAME AFTER THE PREMIER HAD CONSULTED JOINTLY WITH THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN AMBASSADORS, WAS PRESIDED OVER BY BOLESLAW BERUT, CHAIRMAN OF THE POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL, WHICH, ACCORDING TO THE CHELM MANIFESTO, IS THE SOURCE OF POWER FOR THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

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ZARANSKI INDICATED THE NEGOTIATIONS HERE WOULD END IN A FEW DAYS.

MIKOLAJCZYK, WHO CAME TO MOSCOW ON A TWO-FOLD MISSION TO MERGE RIVAL POLITICAL FACTIONS AND SOLVE DIPLOMATIC AND FRONTIER QUESTIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION, CARRIED THE MAJOR BURDEN OF NEGOTIATIONS, WITH BERUT AND WANDA WASSILEWSKA, ASSISTANT CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COMITTEE, LEADING THE DISCUSSIONS ON BEHALF OF THE COMMITTEE.

IT IS NO SECRET THE COMMITTEE IS CONFIDENT OF ITS AUTHORITY AND POSITION IN LIBERATED POLAND.

AT EVERY STEP MIKOLAJCZYK KEPT THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS ADVISED OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

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IT WAS CONFIRMED THAT MIKOLAJCZYK WAS EMPOWERED TO SIGN, ON BEHALF OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, ANY AGREEMENT HE DEEMS SUITABLE, WITHOUT THE NECESSITY FIRST OF TAKING IT TO LONDON.

DN509PEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, AUG 7-(AP)-THE RED ARMY STRUCK OUT AFRESH FROM ITS VISTULA RIVER BRIDGEHEAD TODAY TOWARD GERMAN SILESIA, 75 TO 90 MILES DISTANT, AS ENEMY DEFENSES SAGGED AND BROKE NEAR THE LITHUANIAN COAST AND IN THE CARPATHIAN FOOTHILLS.

MOSCOW'S GUNS AND ROCKETS CELEBRATED THE DOUBLE VICTORIES OF

SAMBOR AND BORYSLAW IN THE GALICIAN UPLANDS, CLEARING THE WAY FOR A NEW SURGE AGAINST THE MOUNTAINS GIRDLING THE DANUBIAN BASIN.

THESE TRIUMPHS, HOWEVER, WERE OVERSHADOWED IN STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE BY THE RED ARMY'S FIERCE CHALLENGE TO END THE TEMPORARY STALEMATE IN THE HEART OF POLAND.

THE VISTULA BRIDGEHEAD, WHICH HAS BEEN A NIGHTMARE TO HITLER'S SUPREME COMMAND, ERUPTED WITH ATTACKS WHICH CAPTURED OVER 60 SETTLEMENTS, SWEPT MORE THAN 20 MILES WEST OF THE RIVER AND THREATENED TO STRANGLE THE ENEMY'S LATERAL COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE KRAKOW AND WARSAW SECTORS.

KIELCE, ASTRIDE VITAL HIGHWAYS AND RAILROAD ARTERIES, IS DIRECTLY MENACED BY THE RED ARMY THRUST FROM NEWLY OCCUPIED SZYDLOW, 24 MILES SOUTH-EASTWARD.

THE DIRECTION OF THE NEW PUSH RAISED THE POSSIBILITY OF OUT-FLANKING KRAKOW FROM THE NORTH AND FORCING ANOTHER LARGE-SCALE ENEMY WITHDRAWAL IN CENTRAL POLAND.

SN811PEW

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ADD STOCKHOLM - (STYRDEKVANDA 1917

PAASIKIVI, FORMER MINISTER TO MOSCOW, NEGOTIATED THE FINNISH-RUSSIAN PEACE OF MARCH, 1940, AND MADE ANOTHER MISSION TO MOSCOW LAST SPRING IN AN UNSUCCESSFUL PEACE MANEUVER.

MEANWHILE, IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY PRESIDENT CARL GUSTAV MANNERHEIM TOLD FINNISH SOLDIERS THAT "THE BATTLE FOR THE EXISTENCE AND FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY GOES ON. IN MY CAPACITY AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES, I APPEAL TO YOU TO BE STEADFAST AND TENACIOUS. THE UNSHAKABLE MUTUAL CONFIDENCE AND UNITY OF OUR NATION ARE THE COUNTRY'S BEST PROTECTION." #

MADRID,AUG.7-(AP)-A COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED IN GERMAN PAPERS REACHING HERE TODAY INFORMED GERMAN WORKERS THAT HENCEFORTH THEY WILL BE PAID ON A TRI-MONTHLY BASIS, A SYSTEM IT SAID WAS NOT INSTITUTED BEFORE BECAUSE OF THE "DANGER THE PEOPLE WOULD SPEND THEIR ENTIRE SALARY DURING THE FIRST MONTH."

THE DANGER CEASED TO EXIST, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, BECAUSE PURCHASING POWER WAS RESTRICTED BY "THE SCARCITY OF GOODS, MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO SPEND TOO MUCH MONEY."

HW737PEW

ADD ROME - (MORGAN) - AIRPLANE

BESIDES VARNELL, AERIAL VICTORIES WERE CREDITED TO LT. NATHANIEL A. PAPE, 1009 BAYLOR ST., AUSTIN, TEXAS, AND LT. ROBERT S. MCCAMPBELL, 1754 PROSPECT AVE., SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

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JR751AEW

BY GEORGE BRIA (1SO)

ROME, AUG 7-(AP)-COUNT CARLO SFORZA, ITALIAN MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, TODAY SUBMITTED TO ETTORE CA

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I, PRESIDENT OF THE HIGH COURT FOR PUNISHMENT OF FASCIST CRIMES, THE NAMES OF 399 ITALIAN SENATORS WHO HE BELIEVES SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE SENATE FOR FASCIST ACTIVITIES.

THE LIST COMPRISED ALL BUT 111 MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND INCLUDED THOSE WHO SFORZA ACCUSES OF CONTRIBUTING BY THEIR VOTES AND ACTS TO THE MAINTENANCE OF THE FASCIST REGIME THAT MADE WAR POSSIBLE.

THE FASCIST-APPOINTED CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES ALREADY HAS BEEN DISSOLVED. SIMILAR ACTION WAS NOT TAKEN WITH THE SENATE, SINCE THE SENATORS ARE ROYAL APPOINTEES AND DISSOLVING IT WOULD BE REGARDED BY THE GOVERNMENT AS INVOLVING A QUESTION WHICH IT PLEDGED NOT TO CONSIDER UNTIL THE END OF THE WAR.

SFORZA, RECOGNIZING THE POSSIBILITY THAT SOME SENATORS ON THE LIST NOW ARE FIGHTING THE GERMANS IN NORTHERN ITALY, SAID HE WAS READY TO REMOVE THEIR NAMES IF PROOF LATER WAS ESTABLISHED THAT THEY CONTRIBUTED TO THE WAR EFFORT.

HE NOTED IN HIS LETTER TO CASATI THAT WHILE REMOVAL FROM THE SENATE SHOULD BE THE PUNISHMENT, SUCH REMOVAL DOES NOT PRECLUDE THE POSSIBILITY THAT THEY ALSO BE TRIED LATER AS FASCIST CRIMINALS UNDER OTHER SECTIONS OF ITALIAN LAW.

SK-EV1152PEW

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ALGIERS, AUG 7-(AP)-GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE IN A RADIO SPEECH BEAMED TO FRANCE TODAY SAID IT WAS THE IMMEDIATE DUTY OF ALL FRENCHMEN TO TAKE PART IN COMBAT AND ANNOUNCED THAT "VERY SOON" A FRENCH ARMY OF SEASONED TROOPS WILL BE DEPLOYED ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

HE PRAISED THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR AS AN INTEGRAL PART IN THE GENERAL BATTLE, STATING THEY HAD KILLED 10,000 GERMANS IN THE LAST TWO MONTHS AND WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR HOLDING TWO NAZI DIVISIONS IN BRITTANY SINCE JUNE 6. HE ADDED THAT THE FFI, HELPED BY FRENCH PARACHUTISTS, HAD ASSISTED AMERICAN FORCES IN MOPPING UP OPERATIONS.

SK1040PEW

ADD CHUNGKING xx ENGINEERMENT

MEANWHILE JAPANESE FORCES IN A NEW DRIVE IN SOUTHWESTERN KWANGTUNG PROVINCE HAVE BURST OUT OF HOIHENG (LUICHOW) PENINSULA AND ARE THREATENING THEIR APPARENT IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES, LIMKONG AND FAHSIEN, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND SAID.

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THE ATTACK WAS LAUNCHED IN TWO DIRECTIONS, TO THE NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST, AGAINST CHINESE POSITIONS JUST ACROSS THE STRAIT FROM THE JAPANESE-HELD ISLAND OF HAINAN.

BLOODY FIGHTING RAGED ALONG THE ENTIRE HENGYANG FRONT, AND A HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE INDICATED THE JAPANESE WERE MAKING DETERMINED BUT THUSFAR UNAVAILING ATTEMPTS TO STORM THE RAIL CITY, WHILE CHINESE FORCES WITH EQUAL DETERMINATION WERE TRYING

TO SMASH THE ENEMY'S ENCIRCLING RING.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID ONE ENEMY COLUMN PENETRATED INTO A SOUTHWESTERN SUBURB OF HENGYANG BUT MOST OF THE ATTACKERS WERE KILLED AND THE REMAINDER DRIVEN OUT. AUG 8 1944

M514AEW

ADD FLEET H-Q. P-H - XX ISLANDS

AT PEARL HARBOR LT.GEN.ROBERT RICHARDSON, JR., ARMY COMMANDER FOR THE CEPOYAL PACIFIC, WAS MADE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, A NEW POST.

HIS JURISDICTION WAS EXPANDED TO REACH "WESTWARD TO THE JAPANESE MAINLAND AND BEYOND, AND SOUTH TO INCLUDE NEW ZEALAND." THE NEW COMMAND TAKES IN NEW CALEDONIA AND THE SOLOMON ISLANDS. IT LINKS CLOSELY WITH MACARTHUR'S SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, WHICH INCLUDES AUSTRALIA, NEW GUINEA AND ISLANDS TO THE WEST.

PM1228APW

GHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--SECOND ADD NEW GUINEA (WHICH WILL STAND) XXX ATTACK SUNDAY.

IN THE AMERICAN ADVANCE IN THE AITAPE AREA, IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT TROOPS AFTER MOVING EASTWARD ALONG THE COAST CUT SOUTH TO SEVER THE JAPANESE SUPPLY LINE FROM WEWAK, AND THEN MOVED WESTWARD TOWARD AFUA VILLAGE.

THE JAPANESE THUS CUT OFF ARE NOT COMPLETELY ISOLATED, HOWEVER. THEY CAN RETREAT INTO THE MOUNTAINS TO RETURN TO THEIR REAR AREAS ARO WEWAK, A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN POINTED OUT.

IN THE SARMI-MAFFIN BAY AREA OF DUTCH NEW GUINEA, 350 MILES WEST OF AITAPE, RECENT ALLIED PATROLS HAVE KILLED 160 JAPANESE AND CAPTURED 22, BRINGING THE ENEMY'S KNOWN DEAD IN THE AREA--INCLUDING THE WAKDE ISLAND OPERATION OFF MAFFIN BAY--THROUGH SUNDAY TO 3,297. PRISONERS OF WAR TAKEN IN THE AREA TOTAL 64.

VB721PCW NM AUG 8 1944

ADD AJD FLAGSHIP -(AGNOT) XXBATTALION

THE WEATHER HAS BEEN SO UNPREDICTABLY WET AND DRY THAT EVEN HARD-BITTEN MAJ.GEN.ROY S.GEIGER, COMMANDER OF THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS, COMPLAINED OF "NASTY FIGHTING CONDITIONS" ON HIS RETURN FROM INSPECTING THE FRONTLINES.

ONLY A FEW HUNDRED NATIVES ARE BELIEVED TO REMAIN IN THE TRAP WITH THE BESIEGED JAPANESE. NOTES DROPPED FROM AMERICAN PLANES HAVE

30.24 — 17829

DIRECTED THE CHAMORROS TO ENTER OUR LINES ALONG DESIGNATED SAFETY ROUTES. FOR SEVERAL DAYS ADVANCING TROOPS HAVE BEEN PASSING SCORES OF NATIVE FAMILIES ON THEIR WAY SOUTHWARD TO CIVILIAN CAMPS.

THE MOST RECENT LOOT TAKEN FROM THE JAPANESE INCLUDED A SHINY BLACK 1941 MODEL DODGE SEDAN. IT WAS ONE OF THE FEW VEHICLES TO ESCAPE DAMAGE IN THE TERRIFIC PRE-INVASION BOMBARDMENT. AUG 8 1944

GG1241PCW NM

A CHAMORRO REFUGEE CAMP, GUAM--SECOND ADD LANDSBERG'S GUAM UNDER JAP RULE X X WITHOUT TRIAL.

GUERRERO SAID THE JAPANESE FORCED GUAM'S CITIZENS TO SURRENDER ALL MATCHES, KNIVES AND GUNS. EACH PERSON WAS GIVEN AN IDENTIFICATION CLOTH TO WEAR OVER THE LEFT BREAST, TO SHOW THAT HE HAD BEEN EXAMINED.

AMERICAN FOODSTUFFS WERE CONFISCATED, AND ON JAN. 21, 1942, AN EXCHANGE RATIO OF ONE U.S. DOLLAR FOR TWO YEN WAS ESTABLISHED. (THE PRE-WAR VALUE OF A YEN WAS 23 CENTS, U.S.)

A FOOD RATION OF ONE LITRE OF RICE (ABOUT TWO POUNDS) PER PERSON EACH 10 DAYS WAS ENFORCED. MEN WERE REQUIRED TO WORK IN RICEFIELDS FROM 6 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

FRANCISCO GUERRERO, 48, FORMER FISH WARDEN, SAID EACH CIVILIAN WAS GIVE A JAPANESE FLAG AND WAS REQUIRED TO MARCH IN PARADES SHOUTING "BANZAI, SINGAPORE, MANIRA AND AUSTRARIA"--"WE SOON LEARNED THE JAPS COULDN'T PRONOUNCE THE LETTER L."

"AFTER THE FIRST TWO MONTHS THE AMERICAN GOODS GAVE OUT, AND THEN ONLY DOGS LIVED WORSE THAN WE DID. THEY LEVIED A POLL TAX OF TWO YEN A YEAR ON ALL ABLE-BODIES MEN BETWEEN 16 AND 60, AND TAXED US THREE YEN A YEAR FOR EACH COCONUT TREE."

JAVIEI QUENGA, 15, A SCHOOLBOY, SAID "THEY ORDERED US NOT TO SPEAK ENGLISH AT SCHOOL, AND FORCED US TO SALUTE THE JAPANESE FLAG."

THE CHAMORRA NATIVES SAID THEIR WOMEN WERE MOLESTED BY THE JAPANESE FOR THE FIRST FEW WEEKS UNTIL THE MILITARY POLICE CONTROLLED THE SITUATION, AFTER WHICH THERE WAS LITTLE TROUBLE OF THAT KIND. SOME NATIVE GIRLS LIVED WITH THE JAPANESE IN ORDER TO GET FOOD, BUT THE JAPANESE BROUGHT THEIR OWN WOMEN TO GUAM SHORTLY AFTER ITS CAPTURE.

MM/EA915PPW AUG 8 1944

BY WILLIAM L.WORDEN

AGAT,GUAM,AUG.1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE GUAM BOY SCOUTS, UNDAUNTED BY WARFARE, HAVE REPORTED TO THE AMERICANS, READY FOR DUTY.

IN THE MIDST OF THE HEAVIEST BOMBARDMENT BEFORE AMERICAN INVESTMENT OF THE ISLAND'S SOUTHERN END, A FRAIL CANOE WAS SPOTTED FAR OFFSHORE BY A DESTROYER. TWO TINY SIGNAL FLAGS WERE WAVING FROM THE CENTER OF THE CRAFT. SOMEBODY FRANTICALLY WAS SENDING CODE.

THE DESTROYER PICKED UP THREE SMALLISH CHAMORROS. THEY WERE USHERED TO THE OFFICE OF LT.CMDR.SAMUEL SUTPHIN OF INDIANAPOLIS (1321 NORTH MERDIAN ST.)

PEDRO Q.SANCHEZ, 21, GAVE AN ORDER. HIS FOLLOWERS, JUAN M.AGUON, 18, AND ZIEZO RIO, 19, SNAPPED TO ATTENTION AND GAVE THE THREE-FINGERED BOY SCOUT SALUTE.

"SIR," SAID SANCHEZ, "THE GUAM BOY SCOUTS ARE REPORTING FOR DUTY."

THEY WERE MEMBERS OF A TROOP ORGANIZED BY SCHOOLMASTER MANUEL CHARFAUROS BEFORE THE WAR.

WHEN THE JAPANESE CAME, THEY PROHIBITED FURTHER TROOP MEETINGS AND INDICATED THEY CONSIDERED THE SCOUTS AMERICAN SPIES. THE TROOP CONTINUED MEETING IN SECRET, HOWEVER. WHEN THE AMERICAN ATTACK ON THE ISLAND BEGAN, ALL WERE PLACED IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP. DURING SUBSEQUENT DISTURBANCES CHARFAUROS WAS WOUNDED.

THE CHAMORROS FINALLY BROKE OUT OF THE CAMP, KILLING WHEIR GUARD, AND FLED IN THE HILLS. THEY CHOSE THE THREE YOUTHS TO GET WORD OF THEIR HIDING PLACE TO THE AMERICANS.

THE BOY SCOUTS MADE THEIR PERILOUS TRIP OVERLAND AND BY CANOE IN TIME TO PREVENT AN AMERICAN BOMBING STRAFING ATTACK AGAINST THE CHAMORROS WHO OTHERWISE MIGHT HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR JAPANESE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

EA922PPW NM

AUG 8. 1944

BY MORRIS LANDSBERG

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON GUAM, JULY 31.-(AP)-(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-AN ARMY PATROL BY A LANKY 22-YEAR-OLD TEXAN WON A TWO-DAY FIGHT AGAINST NATURAL OBSTACLES AND DETECTION BY THE JAPANESE TO COMPLETE THE FIRST RECONNAISANCE TRIP TO THE EASTERN SHORES OF GUAM.

LT. JACK MILLER OF COLLEGE STATION, TEX., AND THREE SOLDIERS WENT SOUTHEAST ACROSS THE ISLAND TO THE HIGH LAND BETWEEN TALOFFO AND TOJCHA BAYS, TOPPING OFF THEIR PIONEER MISSION BY GOING TO THE VICINITY OF YLIG BAY. AS PATROLS TRAVEL, THE DISTANCE WAS ABOUT EIGHT OR TEN MILES.

STAFF.SGT. CLIFFORD AUSTIN, 24, OF CASTLE SHANNON, PA., SGT. RICHARD DE PONTO, 25, OF YONKERS. N.Y., AND T/4JOSEPH BOGDZIO, 26, OF SAYREVILLE, N.J., WHO ACCOMPANIED MILLER, SAID THEY TOOK NO CHANCES, AWAKE OR ASLEEP.

MILLER SAID THE GROUP STAYED OFF THE TRAIL TO AVOID DETECTION. BEATING THROUGH JUNGLES SO DENSE THAT OFTEN THEY HAD TO CRAWL FOR LONG STRETCHES.

DE PONTO SAID THE PATROL SIGHTED ONLY FIVE JAPANESE ON THE TRIP, BUT THEY GAVE THE AMERICANS NO TROUBLE. "THEY RAN AWAY WHEN THEY SAW US", THE HUSKY NEW JERSEY YOUTH SAID.

THE AMERICANS SPENT THE NIGHT IN A CAVE. THE FATIGUED MEN SNORED SO LOUDLY THAT, AUSTIN SAID, THEY AGREED TO WAKE EACH OTHER UP IF THE NOISE BECAME TOO GREAT.

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BOGBZIO LISTED SWORD GRASS, BRUSH, VINES, ROOTS, MOSQUITOS AND HEAT AS LEADING OBSTACLES TO TRAVELING ACROSS THIS COUNTRY.

"THERE'S SOME KIND OF DRY TREE UP THERE. I WAS SO TIRED AND THEY LOOKED LIKE HEALTHY TREES. SO I WOULD LEAN AGAINST ONE TO REST. KNOW WHAT? THEY'RE HOLLOW INSIDE. THE TREE WOULD FALL OVER AND ME WITH IT."

WHEN THE WATER SUPPLY RAN OUT THE MEN DRANK COCONUT MILK AND ATE THE HEART OF PALMETTO BRANCHES. BOGDZIO SAID PALMETTO WAS A DELICACY, "SOFTER THAN CELERY", AND THAT THEY KNEW NOW WHY IT WAS KNOWN TO GOURMETS AS "MILLIONAIRES SALAD"--IT TASTED LIKE A MILLION DOLLARS.

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IT TOOK THE MEN A DAY AND A HALF TO CROSS THE ISLAND BUT ONLY HALF A DAY TO RETURN.

FJ657ACW

BY ELMONT WAITE

ABOARD U.S. CARRIER FLAGSHIPOFF PALAU, JULY 27-(DELAYED) (AP)-THE DISHEARTENED JAPANESE DEFENDERS OF THE PALAU ISLANDS THIS AFTERNOON WATCHED SOLID PILLARS OF BLACK SMOKE BELCHING A MILE AND A HALF HIGH FROM THE SHATTERED RUINS OF THEIR FUEL, FOOD AND AMMUNITION STORES ON THIS STRATEGIC SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE.

PALAU HAS JUST BEEN VISITED, FOR THE SECOND TIME IN FOUR MONTHS, BY THE MIGHTIEST OF THE U.S. NAVY'S CARRIERS.

NO JAPANESE FLEET BARRED THE OCEAN LANE LEADING TO THE ISLANDS, 600 MILES DUE EAST OF DAVAO IN THE PHILIPPINES. ONLY A HALF DOZEN NIPPON PLANES WERE SIGHTED IN THE AIR DURING THE THREE DAY BLASTING OF THE PALAUS.

PART OF THE CARRIER FORCE ALSO HAMMERED YAP, ULITHI AND FAIS ISLANDS, TO THE NORTHEAST OF THE PALAUS. YAP WAS UNDER ATTACK FOR THREE DAYS.

IT WAS A DARING ADVENTURE WHEN AN AMERICAN CARRIER TASK FORCE--NOT NEARLY SO POWERFUL AS THIS ONE--STEAMED BOLDLY TO THE PALAUS, DEEP IN ENEMY CONTROLLED SEAS, LAST MARCH. THAT FORCE WAS THREATENED DAY AND NIGHT BY JAPANESE PLANES.

THIS TIME IT WAS A ROUTINE CRUISE. WE SIGHTED ONLY TWO ENEMY PLANES BEFORE OUR OWN BEGAN SMASHING PALAU AND YAP ON JULY 25.

EXCEPT FOR INACCURATE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE THE JAPANESE GARRISON WAS DEFENSELESS. ONLY FIVE JAPANESE PLANES WERE IN THE AIR. FOUR WERE SHOT DOWN AT PALAU AND ONE AT YAP. TWENTY-ONE GROUNDED PLANES WERE DEFINITELY DESTROYED AND OTHERS POSSIBLY DESTROYED. THERE WAS NO INDICATION THE JAPANESE MADE ANY REAL EFFORT TO GET THEM INTO COMBAT. OUR COMBAT LOSSES WERE FIVE PLANES.

IN THE FIRST STRIKE AGAINST THE PALAUS LAST MARCH, POWERFUL TASK FORCE 58 TOOK TOLL OF NEARLY 200 JAPANESE PLANES AND DESTROYED

CLOSE TO 150,000 TONS OF NIPPONESE SHIPPING. THIS TIME WE BAGGED ONLY COUPLE OF SMALL COMBAT SHIPS, A LIGHT OILER, THREE SMALL FREIGHTERS AND MISCELLANEOUS HARBOR CRAFT.

AUG 8 1944

CMDR.THEODORE HUGH WINTERS, WHOSE WIFE AND TWO DAUGHTERS RESIDE AT SOCIETY HILL, S.C., FIGHTER SKIPPER ON THIS CARRIER WHO LED THE FINAL STRIKE ON THE PALAUS, SAID "THAT HOT BLACK SMOKE WAS SO HIGH IT WAS LITTERALLY CREATING A THUNDERHEAD. I COULD SEE CLOUDS FORMING A REGULAR LITTLE STORM FRONT ABOVE THE SMOKE."

LESS SPECTACULAR BUT EQUALLY DESTRUCTIVE FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS LAID WASTE TO OTHER JAPANESE SUPPLY CENTERS ALL THROUGH THE PALAU GROUP AND AT YAP, THE RETURNING FLIERS REPORTED. NO POSSIBLE TARGETS WERE OVERLOOKED.

LEIUT.DONALD W.MCMILLAN, A TORPEDO PILOT OF WAMEGO, KAS., SAID HE WAS SIGHTING THROUGH HIS BOMBSIGHT WHEN HE NOTED A PUFF OF WHITE SMOKE STARTING FROM THE AREA AT WHICH HE WAS AIMING.

HE LEARNED THAT DIVE BOMBER PILOT ENSIGN ALBERT ALDMAN (CORRECT) OF (1128 S 10TH) GADSDEN, ALA., HAD BEATEN HIM TO IT AND DROPPED A HEAVY BOMB SQUARELY ON WHAT HE THROUGH WAS A PILE OF LUMBER. IT

WAS AN UNDERGROUND AMMUNITION DUMP.
WINTERS, THE FLIGHT LEADER, SAID THE BLAST SHOOK ALL OF MALAKAL ISLAND. HE ADDED "IT MUDDIED THE WATER FAR OUT INTO THE SEA ALL AROUND THAT END OF THE ISLAND. I COULD SEE DEBRIS RAINING DOWN FOR A COUPLE OF MINUTES."

OTHER AMERICAN AIRMEN ABOARD THIS CARRIER FLAGSHIP WHO HAD A FIELD DAY BLASTING SHIPS, POWER PLANTS AND OTHER ENEMY INSTALLATIONS ON DIFFERENT ISLANDS OF THE GROUP INCLUDED:

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CMDR.RICHARD MCGOWAN, ALEXANDRIA, VA., THE DIVE BOMBER SKIPPER; LT.JOHN H.MORRISON, LAUREL HILL, N.C.; LT.HENRY V. BONZAGNIL, (45 LEONARD RD) MELROSE, MASS.; ENSIGN ARTHUR LEE PRICE, (1573 RODGE AVE) EVANSTON, ILL.; LT.JOHN L.BUTTS, JR., (6100 NW 2ND COURT) MIAMI, FLA.; ENSIGN PAGE WODELL, SHORT HILLS, N.J.; LT.WILLIAM A.WRIGHT, DETROIT, MICH.; LT.CMDR.DAVID E.DRESSENDORDER, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., LTFREDERICK DOLL, JR., (1192 PARK AVE) NEW YORK CITY; LT.JOSEPH C.HERBERT, (2505 EDGEWOOD DR) BATON ROUGE, LA.; LT.FRANK PERRY, LINCOLNVILLE BEACH, ME.; LT.WILLIAM H. CRAVENS, RIVES, TENN.; ENSIGN ALVIN F.EMIG, (2114 PRICE RD) COLUMBUS, OHIO; LT.E.B.STELLA, (116 CARY RD) HURLEY, WIS.; AND LT. WILLIAM E.MCBRIDE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., WHOSE WIFE RESIDES AT PONTIAC,, ILL.

VB744PCW NM

BY SPENCER DAVIS

AUG 8 1944

ABOARD A P-T BOAT OFF SORONG, DUTCH NEW GUINEA,AUG.3-(DELAYED) (AP)-YANKEE "DEVIL BOATS" -- A NAME THE JAPANESE HAVE CONFERRED ON BARGE-BAITING P-T'S -- MADE THEIR FIRST CALL ON THE ENEMY NAVAL BASE AT SORONG THIS MOONLIT EVENING.

FOR MORE THAN THREE HOURS THEY PROWLED OVER REPUTEDLY MINED WATERS. MAKING A SHARP INSPECTION OF DOOM ISLAND, THE HEART OF SORONG'S DEFENSES, AND TAKING A BRAZEN RUN ON JEFMAN ISLAND, WHERE THE NIPPONESE HAVE CONSTRUCTED A MAJOR AIR BASE.

THE ENEMY TREATED THE P-TS WITH SILENCE FOR THE MOST PART. BUT ONE IMPATIENT NIPPONESE GUNNER OPENED UP AS THE BOATS WERE WITHDRAWING.

BEFORE THE SHELLS EXPLODED HARMLESSLY BEYOND US, LT.COMDR.N. BURT DAVIS OF CORONADO,CALIF., WHO LED THE EXPEDITION, YELLED:

"LET 'EM HAVE IT."

THE DEVIL BOATS ROARED THEIR REPLY. A HAIL OF MACHINE GUN BULLETS AND SHELLS POURED DOWN UPON THE ENEMY GUN POSITION. IT FIRED NO MORE THAT NIGHT.

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LT.(J.G.) EDWARD LYONS, ROCHESTER,MINN., SKIPPER OF THIS LEADING BOAT, HELD HIS FIRE AND THROTTLED DOWN HIS THREE 1,700-HORSEPOWER ENGINES TO PROWLING SPEED OF NINE KNOTS AS WE ROUNDED THE CAPE.

ONLY 400 YARDS SEPARATES DOOM ISLAND FROM THE MAINLAND, AND THROUGH THIS NARROW CHANNEL ENEMY SHIPPING PASSES INTO AN INNER ANCHORAGE.

LYONS SKIPPED THE CHANNEL, SAW NO TARGETS AND RETIRED TO THE COMPARATIVE SAFETY OF DAMPIER STRAIT. NOT A SHOT WAS FIRED FROM SHIP OR SHORE.

"NOW FOR JEFMAN," ORDERED DAVIS. THE TRAILING BOAT COMMANDED BY LT.(J.G.) JOHN HEGGEN, DES MOINES,IOWA, PULLED INTO ECHELON POSITION AND THE RUN WAS ON.

"THE NIPS ARE THICK IN THERE," HE SAID.

AUG 8 1944

"IT'S A TYPICAL STUNT OF THEIRS TO HOLD FIRE AND LURE US IN."

ALL SORONG KNEW ITS DOOM WAS SEALED. THE DEVIL BOATS HAD PAID

THEIR FIRST, BUT NOT THEIR LAST, CALL.

FJ518ACW

WELLINGTON, N.Z., AUG. 7-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER PETER FRASER TOLD THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY HE STRONGLY ADVICATED THAT NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES PARTICIPATE IN JOINT OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF TRANS-PACIFIC AIR SERVICE.

"WHILE WE DO NOT WANT TO ENTER NTO ANTAGONISMS WITH OUR FRIENDS," HE SAID, "I REPRESENTED IT (THE PROPOSAL) TO AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON.

AUG 8 1944

AFROE NEW ZEALNDTHE RIGHT TO ESTABLISH A BRITISH AIR ROUTE

"WE ARE ASKING THE RIGHT TO ESTABLISH A BRITISH AIR ROUTE FROM NEW ZEALAND TO CANADA, WITH LANDING RIGHTS IN HONOLULU, IN RETURN FOR LANDING RIGHTS FOR AN AMERICAN SERVICE TO OPERATE TO NEW ZEALAND."

THE PRIME MINISTER, REPORTING ON HIS RECENT MISSION OVERSEAS TO ATTEND THE BRITISH EMPIRE CONFERENCE, ADDED:

"I BELIEVE THAT RECIPROCAL RIGHTS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH A UNITED STATES AIR LINE ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO PANAMA IS ONE PLAN WHICH CAN BENCONSIDERED, BUT IT IS NOT OF SUCH IMMEDIATE IM-PORTANCE OR URGENCY AS A ROUTE VIA CANADA AND THENCE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM."

MH729PPW NM

HEADQUARTERS U.S. 7TH AAF SERVICE COMMAND,AUG.8-(AP)-THE HAWAIIAN AIR DEPOT, WIDELY KNOWN PACIFIC MILITARY INSTALLATION, WAS OFFICIALLY PLACED UNDER THE 7TH AAF SERVICE COMMAND TODAY AND IT'S NAME CHANGED TO AAF SERVICE COMMAND DEPOT.

BRIG.GEN.WALTER J.REED, COMMANDER OF THE 7TH, EXPLAINED THE CHANGE WILL COORDINATE ACTIVITIES OF THE AIR DEPOT WITH THE EXPANSION PROGRAM OF THE SERVICE COMMAND DEVELOPED BY THE GENERAL TO MAINTAIN PACE WITH REQUIREMENTS OF TACTICAL AIR FORCE UNITS THAT ARE HITTING JAPANESE BASES EVER CLOSER TO TOKYO.

THE DEPOT, CONVERTER, MODIFIER, MANUFACTURER AND DESIGNER OF COMBAT AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT WILL, IN THE WORDS OF THE GENERAL, "BECOME MORE IMPORTANT TO WINNING THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC" UNDER ITS NEW COMMAND.

ADD BUENOS AIRES 8A LATER

ACCORDING TO ONE VERSION HERE, HOCHSCHILD AND BLUM WALKED TO THE SIDE OF THE CONSULATE WHERE THEY WERE SEIZED BY SEVEN MEN WHO HUSTLED THEM OFF IN A WAITING AUTOMOBILE.

PRESIDENT VILLARROEL TOLD THE BOLIVIAN CONGRESS THAT THE "KIDNAPP-ING" OF HOCHSCHILD WAS PART OF A PLAN TO CREATE DIFFICULTIES FOR THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

A REPORT FROM LA PAZ LAST WEEK SAID HOCHSCHILD WAS IN THE UNITED STATES DISCUSSING TRANSFER OF HIS TIN PROPERTIES. FRIENDS AND BUSI-NESS ASSOCIATES DENIED THE REPORT, HOWEVER, AND SAID THEY HAD NOT HEARD FROM THE MISSING MINE MAGNATE.

AUG 8 1944

MJ1139AEW

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, AUG 7-(AP)-WARREN H.ATHERTON, NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, ARRIVED TODAY TO BEGIN A GOOD WILL TOUR OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

SN553PEW

OTTAWA,AUG.7-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING, INDICATING HIS BELIEF THAT THE WAR IN EUROPE MAY END BEFORE NEXT JUNE, SAID TONIGHT AT A BANQUET MARKING HIS 25TH ANNIVERSARY AS LEADER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY THAT HE INTENDS TO KEEP HIS UNDERTAKINGS THAT THERE WILL BE NO ELECTION WHILE THE WAR LASTS AND THAT HE WILL NOT EXTEND THE LIFE OF PARLIAMENT.

IF PARLIAMENT RAN ITS FULL COURSE, INTO APRIL, AN ELECTION NORMALLY WOULD BE HELD 60 DAYS LATER, OR SOMETIME IN JUNE.

THE PRIME MINISTER RECEIVED GREETINGS FROM PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL AND MANY OTHERS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, EXTENDING "AFFECTIONATE GREETINGS," SAID HE COUNTED IT A PRIVILEGE "TO BE ONE OF YOUR MANY FRIENDS IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE AT HOME AND ABROAD WHO ARE JOINING TO DO YOU HONOR TODAY."

EV136AEW

ottawa,aug.7 (ap)--two americans serving with the royal canadian air force--

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one of whom has been killed--have been awarded distinguished flying crosses

the air ministry announced tonight.

flt.lt. p.g.johnson of 11 beech st.,bethel,conn.,who is reported

tilled in action over the french battlefront,was credited with destroying

ive enemy aircraft,three of them in one day, over the battlefront.

flt.lt. l.a.moore of 1328 hale st.,philadelphia,knocked down

two enemy planes early in july when he particpated in a battle against

eight german planes his citation said.

AUG 8 1944

OATTAWA, AUG. 7-(AP)-REVENUE MINISTER C.W.L. GIBSON SAID TODAY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT HIS DEPARTMENT WAS PREPARED TO EXPLORE ANY MEANS OF GIVING RELIEF TO RESIDENTS OF WINDSOR, ONT., WHO WORK IN DETROIT AND WHO HAVE TO PAY INCOME TAX IN CANADA ON THEIR GROSS INCOME

30-24— 17833

PLUS 10 PER CENT REPRESENTING THE PREMIUM ON UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

HE WAS REPLYING TO PAUL MARTIN, PARLIAMENTARY ASSISTANT TO LABOR MINISTER MITCHELL, AND GORDON GRAYDON, PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE HOUSE LEADER.

AUG 8 1944

MARTIN SAID 2,500 TO 3,000 RESIDENTS OF WINDSOR EARNED THEIR LIVING IN DETROIT. MOST OF THEIR SALARIES RANGE BETWEEN $2,000 AND $3,000 ANNUALLY.

A MAN EARNING $3,000 IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY HAS TO PAY HIS CANADIAN INCOME TAX ON THE BASIS OF $3,300, HE SAID.

NO DEDUCTIONS ARE ALLOWED FOR LIVING EXPENSES, AND NO CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN THE FACT THAT MUCH OF THE MONEY IS SPENT IN THE UNITED STATES WHERE THE WORKER CANNOT COLLECT ANY PREMIUM ON AMERICAN CURRENCY.

THE WORKERS ASK THAT THEY BE GIVEN A TAX-FREE ALLOWANCE FOR EXPENSES AND THAT THEY PAY INCOME TAX ON NET INCOME PLUS 10 PER CENT AND NOT ON GROSS EARNINGS PLUS 10 PER CENT. AUG 8 1944

COL. GIBSON SAID THE WAR INCOME TAX ACT WOULD HAVE TO BE AMENDED TO ALLOW THE WINDSOR RESIDENTS TO DEDUCT EXPENSES FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES. SUCH AN AMENDMENT WOULD SET A PRECEDENT, AS NO SALARIED WORKER WAS ALLOWED TO DEDUCT LIVING EXPENSES. THE RESIDENTS OF WINDSOR ARE NO MORE ENTITLED TO SUCH A DEDUCTION THAN WORKERS IN OTHER PARTS OF CANADA, HE SAID.

EDMONTON, AUG 7-(AP)-VOTERS THROUGHOUT ALBERTA'S 250,000 SQUARE
LES WILL DECIDE TOMORROW BY THEIR BALLOTS WHETHER THE 9-YEAR-OLD
)CIAL CREDIT GOVERNMENT SHALL REMAIN IN OFFICE FOR A THIRD TERM
: GIVE WAY TO ANOTHER.
TONIGHT 184 CANDIDATES SEEKING ELECTION TO THE 57 LEGISLATURE
EATS COMPLETED THEIR CAMPAIGNS.
MAJOR OPPONENTS ARE THE SOCIAL CREDIT AND THE COOPERATIVE COMMON-
EALTH FEDERATION PARTIES, EACH WITH 57 CANDIDATES IN THE CONTEST.
HE INDEPENDENT PARTY, WHICH HAD THE SECOND LARGEST GROUP OF MEMBERS
N THE LAST LEGISLATURE, HAS 36 CANDIDATES AND THE LABOR-PROGRESSIVES
).

AT DISSOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATURE JULY 7 PARTY STRENGTH WAS:
OCIAL CREDIT 35; INDEPENDENT 15; LIBERAL THREE; LABOR ONE;
.C.F. ONE; INDEPENDENT-SOCIAL CREDIT ONE; AND VACANT ONE.
THE VACANCY WAS IN THE CALGARY SEAT FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
'REMIER WILLIAM ABERHART, FIRST SOCIAL CREDIT LEADER IN ALBERTA
HO LED HIS PARTY TO VICTORY AT THE POLLS IN 1935, OUSTING UNITED
'ARMERS OF ALBERTA GOVERNMENT, AND IN 1940.
ABERHART DIED LAST YEAR AND WAS SUCCEEDED AS PREMIER BY E.C.
MANNING, HIS LIEUTENANT IN THE EARLY '30'S.
SK1118PEW

AUG 8 1944

NEW YORK, AUG 7-(AP)-RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS, IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, SAID TODAY THAT A FRENCH PARACHUTIST REGIMENT HAD LANDED IN BRITTANY DURING JUNE WHILE THE ALLIES WERE FIGHTING IN NORMANDY, AND HAD RALLIED MORE THAN 10,000 FRENCHMEN BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES IN WHAT LATER WAS SHOWN TO BE A "PRIMARY FACTOR IN THE LIBERATION OF BRITTANY."
SN829PEW

NEW YORK, AUG 7-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME A PRINTED REFERENCE HAD BEEN MADE IN GERMANY TO THE "NATIONA COMMITTEE OF FREE GERMANY" HEADED BY GEN.WALTER VON SEYDLITZ IN MOSCOW.
IT SAID THE REFERENCE WAS IN THE GERMAN SOLDIERS' NEWSPAPER "FRONT UND HEIMAT," WHICH "IS CLOSE TO DOCTOR (JOSEPH) GOEBBELS."
THE BERLIN BROADCAST QUOTED THE PAPER AS SAYING THE SOVIETS HAD MADE USE "OF SOME TRAITORS TO MIX THEM IN ONE POT WITH COMMUNISTS WHO HAVE EMIGRATED FROM GERMANY TO FORM A SO-CALLED NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
THE RADIO SAID THE PAPER RELATED THAT THE NAMES OF MOST GERMAN SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS USED BY THE COMMITTEE WERE FORGED.
SK1042PEW

NEW YORK, AUG.7-(AP)-HUNDREDS OF RAF HEAVY BOMBERS BLASTED GERMAN POSITIONS SOUTH OF CAEN FOR 43 MINUTES TONIGHT, DAVID ANDERSON, NBC REPORTER, SAID IN A BROADCAST FROM NORMANDY.
"FROM A HIGH VANTAGE POINT I WATCHED THE FIRST HEAVIES TAKE OFF AT FOUR MINUTES TO 11," ANDERSON BROADCAST. "AT ONE MINUTE PAST 11 THE FIRST EXPLOSION OCCURRED. IT MUST HAVE BEEN AN AMMUNITION DUMP, FOR THE ENTIRE SKY WAS LIT UP. THE BOMBERS, HUNDREDS STRONG, PASSED OVER IN SUCCESSIVE WAVES AND FIRES FLASHED UP AS EACH PLANE MADE THE TARGET RUN."
HW641PEW

AUG 8 1944

NEW YORK,AUG.7-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT PREMIER GENERAL KUNIAKI KOISO DECLARED IN A DOMESTIC RADIO ADDRESS THAT THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN "HAVE BUT ONE COURSE TO FOLLOW--THAT OF MARCHING FORWARD TO VICTORY BY OVERCOMING ALL DIFFICULTIES."
IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGE[illegible] PREMIER HAD USED "ROBUST MILITARY LANGUAGE" TO INFORM THE JAPANESE PEOPLE THAT ALL MEASURES DRAWN UP BY HIS GOVERNMENT "HAVE BEEN BASED ON THIS ONE VITAL POINT."
KOISO'S SPEECH MARKED THE EIGHTH OBSERVANCE OF IMPERIAL RESCRIPT DAY, THE MONTHLY ANNIVERSARY OF JAPAN'S SNEAK ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR AND THE EDICT FROM THE THRONE DECLARING WAR ON THE UNITED STATES.
EV1259AEW

1944

BY RAY CRONIN
MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN STAFF FORMERLY ASSIGNED TO THE PHILIPPINES.

SAN FRANCISCO, AUG.7-(AP)INDICATIONS THAT THE JAPANESE ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES IS CARRYING OUT A YEAR OLD PLAN TO CONCENTRATE MOST AMERICAN AND OTHER CIVILIAN PRISONERS IN TWO INTERNMENT CAMPS REACHED THE UNITED STATES RECENTLY FROM MANILA.

A JAPANESE-APPROVED CABLEGRAM, RECEIVED BY A RELATIVE FROM AN AMERICAN BOY FORMERLY INTERNED AT DAVAO, SOUTHERN MINDANAO ISLAND, SAID HE IS IN THE LOS BANOS CAMP, 35 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MANILA

ANOTHER MESSAGE INDICATED THE PRESENCE IN THE MANILA SANTO TOMAS CAMP OF A FORMER DAVAO INTERNEE.

ABOUT A YEAR AGO, PRIOR TO MY REPATRIATION FROM THE PHILI- AUG 8 1944 PPINES WHERE I SPENT 21 MONTHS IN THE SANTO TOMAS CAMP, THE JAPANESE WERE DISCUSSING A PLAN TO CONCENTRATE CIVILIAN PRISONERS IN THE MANILA AND LOS BANOS CAMPS. EARLIER THE OCCUPANTS OF CAMPS AT CEBU, ILOILO, BACOLOD CITY AND NAGA HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO SANTO TOMAS FROM THE SOUTHERN ISLANDS IN THE HOLDS OF FILTHY SHIPS.

A.KODAKI, JAPANESE CAREER DIPLOMAT AND CHIEF OF ALL CIVILIAN CAMPS IN THE PHILIPPINES, NEVER GAVE A SATISFACTORY REPLY TO MY QUESTION AS TO WHY THE INTERNEES WERE TO BE CONCENTRATED IN ONE OR TWO CAMPS. OBVIOUSLY THE MILITARY POLICE HAD ORDERED THE CONCENTRATION. ONE REASON PROBABLY WAS TO RELEASE SOLDIER GUARDS FOR OTHER DUTIES.

FOUR CIVILIAN CAMPS WERE FUNCTIONING IN THE PHILIPPINES LAST FALL--SANTO TOMAS WITH A POPULATION OF 4,000; LOS BANOS, 800; HOLMES, IN THE BONTOC MOUNTAINS NEAR BAGUIO, ABOUT 500; AND DAVAO, ABOUT 300.

THE SANTO THOMAS FIGURE WAS BOOSTED RECENTLY BY APPROXIMATELY 500 WHEN THE JAPANESE RADIO REPORTED INTERNMENT OF ALL UNITED NATIONS MISSIONARIES AND RELIGIOUS WORKERS.

NOTHING HAS REACHED AMERICA, SO FAR AS I KNOW, TO INDICATE TRANSFER OF THE HOLMES CAMP INTERNEES.

IF THE 500 RELIGIOUS WORKERS AND THE 300 DAVAO PRISONERS HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE SANTO TOMAS AND LOS BANOS POPULATIONS THOSE CAMPS MUST BE CROWDED FAR BEYOND CAPACITY.

SANTO TOMAS WAS JAMMED WHEN THE INTERNEE POPULATION REACHED 4,000. LIVING SPACE IN THE SEPARATE DORMITORIES FOR MEN AND WOMEN AND CHILDREN WAS LIMITED TO SIX FEET FOUR INCHES BY 32 INCHES PER PERSON--SUFFICIENT ROOM FOR A COT. SOME MEN WERE LIVING IN PALM LEAF SHACKS THEY CONSTRUCTED THEMSELVES. LOS BANOS COULD ACCOMMODATE FEW NEWCOMERS.

OTHER MESSAGES FROM MANILA IN RECENT WEEKS SAID PERSONAL PACKAGES SENT TO SOME INTERNEES BY RELATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES, WERE DELIVERED TO CIVILIAN PRISONERS. DURING THE FIRST 21 MONTHS OF INTERNMENT NOT A SINGLE PACKAGE REACHED SANTO TOMAS FROM AMERICA.

QD128APW AUG 8 1944

WASHINGTON,AUG 7-(AP)-NOW THAT AMERICAN FORCES ARE MAKING LONG STRIDES IN THE PACIFIC THEATER OF WAR, SENATOR CHAVEZ (D-NM) TODAY EXPRESSED HOPE THAT DIRECT AID MAY SOON REACH NEW MEXICO BOYS

HELD BY THE JAPS WOULD BE TO SEND MORE TROOPS
STRAIGHT INTO THE PHILIPPINES AND RECAPTURE THE

THE STATE DEPARTMENT, NEGOTIATING WITH RUSSI
AN EFFORT TO SEND SUPPLIES TO AMERICANS HELD BY
NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF ANY RECENT PROGRESS, CHAVEZ

AUG 8 1944

WASHINGTON,AUG.7-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT
SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS' STATEMENT ON BR

(ABOUT 250)

"THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS NOT RAISED WI
LEND-LEASE. FOR THE TIME BEING, BOTH GOVERNME
OCCUPIED WITH THE WAR CAMPAIGNS IN EUROPE AND

"THE PRESS KNOWS FROM WHAT SECRETARY HULL HA
QUESTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN UP FOR ACTIVE
THE MO. VITAL OF THESE ARE THE SECURITY TALKS
MONETARY TALKS HAVE PASSED THEIR FIRST STAGE.
QUESTION. ARE PROGRESSING WELL.

"SO FAR AS LEND-LEASE IS CONCERNED, THAT IS DA
AN ADMINISTRATIVE TASK WHICH IS NECESSARILY CO
PHASES.

AUG

"NO ONE CAN POSSIBLY FORESEE WHAT CHANGES IN THE
THE FORTUNES OF WAR IN EUROPE MAY BRING ABOUT, OR HOW SO
CHANGES MAY REFLECT THEMSELVES IN LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS.

"SINCE STEPS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN THE FLOW OF SUPPLIES
PROSECUTION OF THE WAR REQUIRE PLANS WHICH ARE PROJECTED INTO

30. 24 - 17835

VARIOUS PHASES OF THE WAR.

AUG 8 1944

"OUR POLICY HAS BEEN AND CONTINUES TO BE CONDUCT LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS TO BRING ABOUT THE GREATEST MOBILIZATION OF OUR JOINT RESOURCES.

"THE LEND-LEASE ACT AS AMENDED PROVIDES THAT THE POWERS GRANTED TO TRANSFER MATERIALS SHALL END JUNE 30, 1945, OR PRIOR TO THAT TIME IF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS PASS A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION SUBJECT TO CONTRACTS WHICH MAY BE MADE TO EFFECT AN ORDERLY LIQUIDATION."

VH222PEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--RUSSIAN FRONT: 322 MILES (MEASURED FROM EASTERN WARSAW).
2--ITALIAN FRONT: 603 MILES (MEASURED FROM FLORENCE).
3--FRENCH FRONT: 630 MILES (MEASURED FROM TROARN).

M312AEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

AUG 8 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
AUG.7, 1940--LONE BRITISH PLANE BOMBS LE BOURGET FIELD IN PAR' SUBURB; BRITISH GOVERNMENT SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE UNDER WHICH HIS VOLUNTEER FRENCH FORCES PLEDGE THEMSELVES FIGHT TO END AGAINST GERMANY; ITALIAN PLANES AGAIN RAID HAIFA, PALESTINE.

M313AEW

BLANK

Canadians Open Drive in France, Smash Through German Defenses; Yanks in Outskirts of Le Mans

30-24—17837

ALLIES SHATTER ENEMY LINES IN DRIVE FOR PARIS

Canadian Tanks, Infantry Pour Through Break in Enemy Defenses.

GATHEMO OVERRUN

AUG 9 1944

Americans Break into Port of St. Milo on Coast of Brittany.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Wednesday, Aug. 9—(AP) The Canadians in their first great offensive in France smashed five miles yesterday into some of the strongest enemy lines before Paris, whose defenses 110 miles to the southwest were imperiled by onrushing Americans pounding at the gateway of Le Mans.

More than 1,000 U. S. heavy bombers — defying flak as intense as bristling strong points below Caen on the shortest route to Paris. Canadian tanks and infantry poured through the breaches and fought down the road to about 110 miles from the capital.

Allies Attack Cintheaux

One by one enemy strongholds which had blocked the Paris highway since D-day were rolled up, and last night the Canadians were reported engaging the enemy at Cintheaux, 8 1-2 miles south of Caen.

The advance was not without its cost, for flak shot down one of the lead bombers, and its formation loosed some of its cargo on Allied positions, causing casualties reminiscent of those on the American front in the breakout bombing west of St. Lo.

Canadian tanks and infantry raced through the dust pall across the rolling wheat lands and pastures, seized the hamlet of Gaumesnil, and faced east to engage 20 Tiger tanks forming for a counterthrust.

Ten miles beyond the point of farthest advance reported yesterday, Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's doughboys were closing in on Le Mans by German broadcasts in 5944 and one dispatch said vanguards had reached the big railroad and highway center.

These developments fell on the 26th anniversary of Germany's blackest hour in the First World War, when the Kaiser's high command decided that further resistance was hopeless.

But today, despite the crumbling defenses of Normandy and Brittany, the enemy fought fiercely—below Vire, before the British across the Orne southwest of Caen, and in the doomed north Brittany port of St. Malo.

In the Vire pocket, the lines swayed around Cherence-Le Roussel, where four enemy tank divisions which tried to break through the Avranches corridor were being ground to pieces between American armor striking from north, south and west.

Overrun Gathemo

In an advance of ten miles southwest of Vire, the Americans overran Gathemo threatening to pinch off the enemy forces still fighting back with ever-feebler counterattacks around Cherence-Le Roussel.

On the north Brittany coast, American force broke into the besieged port of St. Malo at three points, a front dispatch said, and fierce fighting raged in the ruined streets.

(A dispatch by the German News agency, Transocean, said Allied glider-borne troops had been landed along the Loire estuary in what appeared to be a show-down fight for the Nazi U-Boat base of St. Na-

After the American heavy bombers had finished the work begun by 1,000 British bombers last night, the Canadian forces broke through St. Aignan-de Cramesnil, seven miles south of Caen and southwest of the Vimont road block of anti-tank artillery.

'The hinge is loosening," said a senior Canadian staff officer.

A breakthrough there would leave Field Marshal Gen. Guenther Von Kluge without a real defense line short of the Seine, and would brighten the prospect of an early liberation of Paris.

(The German radio continued talk of an immin[illegible] landing on the Mediterranean coast of France, asserting some American Fifth army troops had been relieved in Italy and there was a great conentration of transport and landing craft on Italy's west coast.)

As the American bag of prisoners reached 86,556, 1,000 more since Monday, the Allied command again fell silent on Doughboy movements toward Le Mans and along the north bank of the Loire.

The Germans admitted the Americans were in the department of Sarthe, of which Le Mans is the capital, at two places—showing the main forces had covered at least half the distance from the Mayenne river to the city.

Race Toward Loire River

Other American forces at the bottom of the 130-mile front were reported racing on south toward the Loire river to meet ten enemy divisions of southern France, which Spanish dispatches said were rushing north by bicycle and horse-drawn vehicle, abandoning the Mediterranean flank except for weak garrisons.

Four enemy divisions were under assault around Mortain, where yesterday they made an abortive attempt to severe the Normandy-Brittany corridor. The hulks of 163 enemy tanks littered a battlefield narrowed by American capture of Gathemo, seven miles north of Mortain.

The Second British army strengthened its new bridgehead across the Orne below the Canadian fighting zone after beating off four counter-attacks in 24 hours.

Sensitive to this threat, German tanks and infantry attacked throughout the morning along the northern fringe of Grimbosq woods above Thury-Harcourt, 14 miles southwest of Caen.

In the Breton peninsula American armor was reducing the defenses of all five main ports. A concentrated attack was opened on the submarine base of Lorient, whose garrison was reported ready to surrender.

St. Malo Cut Off

St. Malo was completedly cut off, with the die-hard holding force still resisting. (The Germans said the Americans had broken into St. Malo at one point.)

Late reports still were lacking from Brest and St. Nazaire, where Americans were reported fighting in the outskirts, and from the Loire river port of Nantes. Guingamp, some 60 miles east of Brest, was captured.

Lt. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar sent his first Canadian army into action with an eye on history. Aug. 8, 1918, when the German high command decided the war was lost; Crerar was before Amiens as a senior artillery officer.

He celebrated with two innovations in his first attack south of Caen last night—the use of 1,000 heavy British bombers in a night bombardment, and a big-scale tank attack under cover of darkness. Practically everything about the operation was as new and untried as the army itself.

Tracer shells guided the attackers to their targets and one by one these strongholds fell: May, St. Martin-De Fontenay, Roquancourt, La Hogue, Tilly-La Campagne, Garcelles and St. Aignan.

One thousand American four-engine bombers came over by daylight, added to the 6,700 tons of explosives dropped by their British big brothers and kept the Germans rocked back on their heels.

The first major Canadian attack in France was aimed toward Falaise, 20 miles souht of Caen, and it appeared to have carried one-third of the distance or more.

Canadians were charging across bald, undulating country where the dug-in Germans had defied frontal assault because of the broad sweep of their artillery and machineguns.

Bradley's troops seemed to be pushing through the Mayenne hills without encountering the buffer resistance which would indicate a German stand along the Sarthe river, which runs north and south through Alecon and Le Mans.

There was little except speculation concerning the situation along the Loire, where the whole German defense of southern France hangs in the balance.

Americans were within 15 to 30 miles of the river for 50 miles from Nantes to Angers, and had been there for at least two days under a complete hush on their movements.

Nazis Counterattack

In an attempt to hold their salient aimed at Avranches, the Germans threw in local counterattacks east of Vire, to relieve the pressure from the north, but these gained only a mile at most. Mortain changed hand four times, and it was still held by the Germans today.

The enemy tanks which were lost here could have been used south of Caen, and the Canadian attack showed the close correlation of the Allied fronts—attack wherever the enemy weakens one sector to bolster another.

Associated Press front dispatches pictured the Germans as hanging on the ropes, scraping divisions together to meet mounting dangers, and probably incapable of summoning strength to ward off another big blow in Fran[illegible]

Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton of the Ninth air force declared the Germans were being slowly strangled because they are unable to bring up enough supplies over their bomb-ravaged communication lines.

ALLIES ADVANCE TOWARD PARIS ON WIDE FRONT

U. S. Patrols Enter Le Mans —Troops About 100 Miles From Capital.

YANKS TIGHTEN ON KEY PORTS

Nazi Counter-blow at Mortain Is Smashed, but Battle Still Rages There.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—A Canadian Army power drive ripped five miles through the formidable German hinge line below Caen today, and the Americans, wheeling eastward at the other end of a gigantic pincers, fought toward or even into Le Mans, 110 miles southwest of Paris.

Toward the center of the front, one American column battered its way forward from Mortain—lost and then retaken during a powerful German tank counter-attack —and entered Barenton, six miles further on to the southeast.

The Allies were reported within little more than 100 miles of Paris, but the exact sector was not disclosed.

Advance elements of the Americans heading toward the French capital were reported already in Le Mans.

Canadians Rip Ahead.

Paced by 1,600 bombers, the Canadian offensive started at midnight and late today they had deepened their gains to five miles, with tanks slugging ahead of infantrymen digging in to hold new gains. A senior Canadian staff officer declared the hinge of the whole German line in eastern Normandy was "loosening, although it has not by any means been yanked from the door as yet."

Striking from the north, the first Canadian Army is driving deep into German hedgehog positions east of the Orne River, while the Second British Army is strengthening its new bridgehead across the Orne in the Thury Harcourt sector, and the Americans are pressing forward in their spectacular sweep from the west.

On this British front four German counterattacks have been beaten off in twenty-four hours in the vicinity of the Grimbosq Woods. Extremely sensitive to the British outflanking threat, the Germans threw tanks and infantry into an all-morning attack on the north fringe of the woods. Savage close-quarters fighting was in progress there this afternoon. Despite the ferocity of the German resistance, however, one British officer said that the German High Command was "worried as hell."

Rush Against U. S. Wing.

The Germans were reported rushing in forces from Southern France against the American southern wing.

On the Breton Peninsula, U. S. troops battled against stubborn resistance for the northern port of St. Malo, fought on the outskirts of Brest, and threw a concentrated attack against Lorient.

[Berlin radio acknowledged Americans had broken into St. Malo at one point.]

The Germans rushed in reinforcements against the rising Allied threat to Paris. It was the 26th anniversary of their "Blackest Day" of World War I when the German High Command decided the war was lost. This time the big counterattack in the center of the Allied line has been halted and thrown back, with Allied planes alone knocking out 163 enemy tanks. Gathemo, between Mortain and Vire, is among towns taken by the Allies.

Battles still swirled in this middle sector where four German armored divisions — mounting the fiercest counter-assault since D day—sought to crash through Allied corridor joining Nor

mandy and Brittany. The town of Mortain, swept up in the assault, was recaptured by doughboys.

Patrols Enter Le Mans.

A front line dispatch said advanced units of the United States offensive to the south—hitting eastward from Mayenne and Laval—had entered Le Mans, communications network forming a key to Paris.

The Canadian First Army on the Allied left flang burst forward at midnight after a bomb-

barrage by 1,000 R. A. F. heavy bombers, and broke the first main enemy defense line south of Caen, advancing up to four miles.

Novel tactics marked the assault. The bombers flew in close ground support for the first time in darkness, and Canadian artillery tracer shells spotted the targets for them just ahead of the Allied line. The Allied planes hurled down 6,700 tons of explosives and then Canadian armor rolled forward in the fire-licked blackness—the first major night attack by tanks in France. Infantrymen followed, digging out the Germans.

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Canadians Aim at Falaise.

The Canadian push was pointed in the direction of the road hub city of Falaise, twenty miles southeast of Caen.

The American sector comprising the southern end of the Allied line is approaching the Loire River, and from Spain came reports that German troops in southern France were pouring northward, some on bicycle and some in horse-drawn vehicles, weakening the Mediterranean flank in the face of the American threat.

Advices from the Spanish frontier said the Germans were virtually abandoning their fortifications on more than a 100-mile stretch from the Spanish frontier north to Bordeaux, since these positions had been outflanked by the United States push eastward from Brittany.

The Canadian Army offensive, meanwhile, captured the town of Tilly-la-Campagne, five miles south of Caen. It had been bypassed by armored spearheads striking to the south.

Casualties Light so Far.

A Canadian staff officer said Allied casualties so far had not been large.

"This is a full-scale operation by the First Canadian Army and things are going well so far, but we do not want to be over-optimistic," he said. "If we do managed to break this hinge here the whole German position will be precarious."

The Canadian First Army, which also includes some British units, swept through the blasted strong-points of May-sur-Orne and St. Martin-de-Fontenay east of the Orne River which the Germans have defended fanatically for weeks.

Peninsula Cleanup Continues.

The American cleanup of the Breton Peninsula continued. Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's tank-infantry teams were within 5 miles of the big southern naval and submarine base of Lorient. There was no further information about a reported offer of the German garrison there to surrender.

Other American forces were fighting within 4 miles of the second French port of Brest and its mile of deep-water quays. At the week end, American troops had been inside the city of 70,000.

The northern St. Malo Cape was cut. Remnants of the German garrison were making a final fight behind medieval fortifications and modern minefields.

Smoke from large fires rose from St. Malo and Lorient, indicating the Germans were destroying supplies and preparing to pull out. Guingamp and St. Brieuc, between St. Malo and Brest, were added to the long list of liberated Brittany towns.

Anniversary of "Blackest Day."

The menacing giant pincer thrusts toward Paris, the keystone of the Nazis' shaky western conquests, was being carried out on the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Germans' "blackest day" of the World War.

In further grim underscoring of this anniversary came mounting reports of dissension in the German ranks and new threats from the uprising French.

The German counterattack in the Mortain area, made by four tank divisions, was smashed. The strategic picture there had shifted until now the results of counterblow were considered less of a menace to the Allies than to the Germans who finally had decided to throw their armor into a decisive encounter.

The objective of the German blow was to split the Allied armies by cutting the Normandy-Brittany coastal corridor.

(The German high command's broadcast communique said the German counterblow was making good progress. It reported violent fighting against the renewed Allied attack south and southeast of Caen.

(A German midday broadcast declared the Germans still held Angers and Nantes, on the Loire River, but possibly significantly omitted mention of Le Mans. The Nazi high command said "the enemy increased pressure in the area east of Laval.")

40 Miles Farther Ahead.

The American advance elements at Le Mans were 40 miles farther into interior France than the area where the Germans launched their counterattack.

Associated Press Correspondent Wes Gallagher reported that the Germans were a "shattered, disillusioned, defeated" force, and one incident after another illustrated this underscoring of the schism between the purged old-line army and Hitler's special-police SS troops.

A captured German army captain is reported to have walked up and spat in the face of a high-ranking SS officer. Captured army soldiers, usually solicitous about their own wounded, pointedly were ignoring SS injured. There were reports of increasing numbers of Germans wounding themselves to escape the fighting.

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Churchill at Front Again; Gets Data From Generals

By The Associated Press.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 8—Prime Minister Churchill visited the Normandy battlefront again today, Supreme Headquarters disclosed today.

During his visit the Prime Minister received first-hand information on the recent Allied advances from Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley.

Before leaving for Normandy, Mr. Churchill conferred with King George.

set out on its heels, following it two or three miles in the darkness to where the Germans were hiding in the woods until daylight.

They then hurried to the American lines with the result that at dawn yesterday the Germans found themselves suddenly deluged in a barrage of shells and bombs before they could launch their own "surprise."

In the battle that followed the Doughboys' names were lost and a hunt is going on for them so they can be named in citations.

German armor, badly smashed by bombs and artillery yesterday, suffered again today as the armored division sought the cover of wooded areas in the Sourdeval pocket.

In Brittany, the siege of the key ports of Brest, St. Malo and Lorient continued with unabated fury while infantry fanning out took a firmer grip on vast territory in the peninsula which armor passed over.

In the central sector, although the Germans still are in Mortain, the Americans on the hills around the town were strong enough to strike out six miles and enter Barenton.

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Happy Warriors Succumb To Cider

By WES GALLAGHER

With the United States Army in France, Aug. 8 (AP)—Among battle sidelights:

Normandy cider rather than Allied weapons caused the downfall of one group of Nazis.

Four German soldiers found in a cider house with cups contained and rifles stacked outside were captured by a squad led by Sergt. Thomas Mashburn, of Abilene, Texas.

Ten other reeling Germans who already had quaffed the brew were picked up in the same vicinity.

S. C., put a steel plate from a German armored car over his foxsole his friends laughed at him for going to this extra trouble.

Right after Private Gwin fell asleep in his snug shelter an 88-millimeter shell landed squarely on the plate with a bang like a gigantic cowbell. The shell cracked the plate in three places, ruined three rifles and a pack lying by the foxhole, and showered the surrounding area with steel splinters.

Private Gwin crawled out dazed but unhurt. He is looking for another steel plate and so are his friends. There is a demand for them.

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Reporter Wounded in France

WITH THE AMERICAN 1ST ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 8 (AP).—Holbrook Bradley, "Baltimore Sun" war correspondent, was slightly wounded today by a mortar shell at Vire. A fragment pierced the fleshy part of his leg and he will be hospitalized for two or three days.

Red Sees Road to Paris Open

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (AP).—Colonel Victor Derman said in a "Red Star" article today that Allied invasion forces in France not only are numerically superior to the Germans but now have space enough for the development of "big operations and further advances." "There are no serious obstacles at all" on the road to Paris, he wrote, and landings in Brittany are possibly in the offing.

western France, leaving only a few Gestapo agents and gendarmes to

over the French-Spanish frontier.

German police at the Hendaye bridge maintained that the evacuation was a "purely temporary withdrawal" necessitated by the reassignment of border region forces following the shift of certain SS (Elite Guards) units of the frontier garrison to join the Loire River.

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French living on the Spanish side of the frontier said, however, they are convinced the Nazi high command is abandoning Southwestern France, and many believe they will awake some morning soon and find the last German gone.

Regular German Army forces moved out of the region south of Bayonne over a week ago, leaving SS units behind. The SS forces in turn began leaving Sunday night.

Only French customs guards and two or three German gendarmes

bridge across the Bidassoa River here yesterday.

The German railroad troops left behind to guard the coast were reported loading the last of the Nazis' movable artillery aboard flat cars at Hendaye, Bayonne and Biarritz. To reach the German forces to the north these guns and other supplies will have to run the gantlet of sabotaged rail lines.

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Although most of the German forces called out of Southwestern France were rushed north to Bordeaux and La Rochelle, it was reported some units marched by road across Southern France toward Montpellier and the Rhone River

to frontier reports the Tricolor already is flying over the town halls of scores of little hamlets inland from the coast.

Germans Become Pessimistic.

At the French Frontier, Aug. 7 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The plot that failed against Adolf Hitler, coupled with Allied advances on all fronts, apparently is rapidly altering the outlook of fighting Germans.

According to advices from inside France, many Germans, especially the older men, are pessimistic because they believe failure of the plot also dissolved the only chance of quickly bringing the war to an end. But S. S. (Elite Corps) men, more and more taking a leading part in the battle for France, seemingly are convinced that their only chance is to fight harder than ever before.

This is the picture compiled from reports received here from France through trusted channels, usually well informed.

Field Marshal Gen. Karl Gerd von Rundstedt's removal alone was a sharp blow to officers in France. The arrest of other high officials following the reported attack upon Hitler created a considerable feeling of depression. Some officers in a northern city have packed suitcases in the belief they will be leaving shortly, either as part of an evacuation or because the end of the war.

Reds Reported Organizing.

Tension between the SS and other army units has increased noticeably but so far any open clash has been avoided.

There are rumors that small communist groups are being organized. This is unconfirmed, but persons who have known Germany for years long have felt that a communist movement easily might coincide with end of the war.

Indicative of a still existing underground movement among the Germans is this leaflet circulated secretly after the Hitler plot:

"Do not despair, your leaders are still at work. The war will soon be ended by the overthrow of the regime. You will be called upon to act when the time comes, and as a reward for the patriotic attitude you will be asked to show, you will be able to return to a free and happy Germany."

German officers, many of whom have acquired stocks and money in France now are reported withdrawing these investments and converting them into valuable objects or into real estate in Austria and Hungary.

The revolt might have suceed-

2 Heroic GI's Played Major Role In Frustrating Nazi Tank Attack

By WES GALLAGHER

OUTSIDE ST. POIS, France, Aug. 8 — (AP) Two heroic GI's played a major part in frustrating the attack by four German divisions attempting to cut through American lines toward the sea at Avranches.

NIGHT

They were on night patrol in an area south of here between Sourdeval and Mortain when they discovered a whole column of German tanks and vehicles literally all around them.

The Germans were moving into a salient of the American lines for a morning jump-off. Lines in this area are not closely held and infiltration, particularly at night, is easy.

The two Doughboys lay quiet and let the armored column pass, then

'Lid' That Private Put On Foxhole Saves Him

88 Shell Makes Direct Hit on Plate From Nazi Armor

WITH THE A. E. F. IN FRANCE, July 25 (Delayed) (AP).—Phen Private Sam C. Gwin, of Great Falls,

Germans Reported Abandoning Atlantic Wall in Bordeaux Area

100-Mile Section North From Spain Outflanked by Swift Allied Gains

By the Associated Press.

FOLD

IRUN, Spain, Aug. 8.—Adolf Hitler's once-vaunted Atlantic wall, for more than 100 miles from the Spanish frontier north through Bordeaux, has been virtually abandoned and is manned by only a handful of over-aged German railroad troops, advices from France said today.

DAY

These Nazi fortifications have been outflanked to the north by the swift progress of American troops through Brittany and eastward toward Paris in much the same way as the Maginot Line was outflanked when the Germans broke through Belgium in 1940.

With their communications seriously menaced the Germans were said to have begun a full-scale evacuation of their forces in South-

Valley.

The Germans remaining on the southwestern front apparently fear being left behind because French resistance forces already have severed Atlantic to Mediterranean communications by dynamiting railroads and highways.

As Nazi units were being evacuated northward the Maquis dynamited a railway bridge north of Bayonne Sunday night, thus cutting a direct line to Bordeaux.

Reports circulated along the frontier of possible Allied landings in the Bordeaux area and on the Mediterranean coast.

French patriots were reported now operating around Bordeaux and St. Jean de Luz. The Maquis were kept out of the latter town, which is a few miles above the frontier, by German railroad troops still manning pillboxes there. According

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ed in France if the announ
that Hitler was still alive h
so quickly become known. The story comes from Paris that just before the bomb attack divisional commanders throughout France received a message that Hitler was dead and the general staff was taking over.

Soldiers of the Paris garrisons are said to have surrounded Gestapo headquarters there and to have kept it under guard for some hours. Within a short time, however, a special representative of Hitler, a general, arrived at headquarters in France to see for himself that order was maintained. Hitler spoke over the radio and officers who might otherwise have acted accepted the attempted revolt as a failure.

GERMAN ATTACKS STALL RED DRIVE ON WHOLE FRONT

HERALD

All Available Reserves Used in Desperate Counter-Attacks.

ENEMY BLOWS REPULSED

Soviet Bulletin Claims Nazis Being "Bled White" in Stubborn Stand.

AP

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 9—(AP) The Germans are launching desperate counterattacks along virtually all of the 1,000-mile Eastern front but are being "bled white," Moscow reported today as it appeared that the Nazis had managed to stem the Red army advance by drawing heavily on their dwindling central reserves.

An early-morning supplement of the Soviet war bulletin underscored the German counter-blows in nearly every sector but asserted flatly that all were repulsed and added, "our troops are stubbornly advancing."

Counterattacks Smashed

One such Nazi counterattack has been smashed after several days of bitter fighting on the Latvian-Lithuanian border and the Russians have resumed their push toward Riga, the regular Soviet midnight communique said.

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All the while the Russians continued to mass men and material for a new steamroller Eastern front drive that may carry all the way to Berlin.

Both Soviet and German communiques confirmed essentially that the great Russian Summer offensive, now in its 48th day, had lost the sweeping mobility that marked its progress during the first 40 days, but the German lines were strained and artillery and failure at any point might spell disaster for the Reich.

To bolster the lines and implement the desperation-born counter-attacks, the Germans are throwing into battle everything they have, "even road-building, airdrome and other rear detachments," Moscow said.

The Soviet pressure continued inexorably, Eddy Gilmore, Associated Press correspondent in Moscow, said, reporting that Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's men gained six miles against bitter resistance in the northward expansion toward Warsaw of their positions on the west side of the Vistula river and also edged slightly southwestward toward Krakow.

Similarly, in the south, Marshal Ivan Konev and Gen. I. E. Prytov edged forward within 33 miles of the old Czechoslovak frontier.

16 New Divisions Used

In the past three weeks, Soviet reports stated, the Germans have sent 16 new divisions to the Eastern front, some from the vital reserves of central Germany, others from western Poland, Italy Yugoslavia, Hungary and Norway.

The Germans themselves announced that many new officers "have taken over on the Eastern front at this critical juncture of the war." These apparently were from Heinrich Himmler's fanatical Nazi SS. Elite guard.

It was evident that the Germans were preparing as best they could to make a stand all along the present battlefront.

The Soviet midnight communique said the Germans threw in a heavy counterattack of several days' duration in the Birzai section in North Lithuania but that the Red army had smashed it, killing 6,000 of the enemy, capturing 1,350, and renewed its own defensive, taking more than 800 towns, including Radviliskis, on the border 43 miles south of Riga.

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In this battle, part of the massive operation to annihilate the two German armies trapped in the Baltic states, the Russians said they destroyed 89 German tanks and 150 cannon and captured 16 tanks and 75 guns.

Hard-fighting penetrations also were made by two other spearheads reaching into Latvia up both sides of the Daugava river towards Riga. One took the important railway junction of Krustpils on the east bank and got within 64 miles of Riga, while the other, near the west bank, moved north to threaten Jekabpils.

Warsaw Not Mentioned

The Russians made no mention of the continuing siege of Warsaw or other sections of the front except to record a slight widening of their bridgehead across the Vistula towards Kielce and improvement of positions farther southeast along the Carpathian foothills.

The Germans, however, for all their desperate struggle to stabilize the lines, are fighting Soviet armies vastly superior in manpower, equipment and spirit, and acknowledged their peril in a broadcast stating that big Soviet reserves now were moving toward the Vistula bridgeheads to drive north to Warsaw along the west bank.

The Germans, too, were busy bringing up every reserve they could find. One broadcast quoted Field Marshal Walther von Model, returning from a Warsaw inspection trip, as saying, "after weeks of receding, now the time has come to stick to our positions. New forces from the Reich are arriving."

In the long run, the Nazis' stiffening defense was given small chance for success, and when it fails, Germany may be overrun swiftly from the East.

The line along which the Germans are making their desperate stand runs roughly in front of the northern and eastern frontiers of East Prussia, southward through Lomza to Warsaw, southward along the Vistula, then billows ominously southwestward under pressure of the Russian positions on the west side of the Vistula, and then back southeastward along the Carpathian foothills.

Nazis Fight Stubbornly

While the Germans hang on stubbornly, using men, women and children to help them dig in, the Russians are establishing new and stronger lines of communication and moving forward their airfields and supply dumps to catch up with the tremendous ground gains made since June 23. Nearly three months remain for another westward push on the grand scale before the heavy autumnal rains set in over the Polish plains.

Any day the new Russian blow may come. It may be across the eastern borders of East Prussia, where Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky's powerful Third White Russian army has been massing for eight days without moving forward more than a few miles. It may be through Warsaw, now in the ninth day of siege, or it may be from the threatening positions Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky has built up on the west side of the Vistula southwest of Sandomierz.

From besieged Warsaw the latest news came via the Polish Telegraph Agency in London, which distributed an urgent appeal from the Polish underground forces for more arms and ammunition.

Patriots Face Flame Throwers

"We are faced with fighting for at least several more days," said this appeal, "and we must be supplied all this time. The battle (of the underground) for Warsaw is in its sixth day. The Germans are using technical means that we do not possess: armor, air forces, artillery and flame throwers. . . . The enemy is bombing our city for the third day in succession and using flame throwers in whole districts."

The Germans claimed that their mopping-up operations inside Warsaw had been concluded.

REDS SMASH NAZI ATTACK IN LITHUANIA

Other Russian Advances Strike Toward Krakow And Czech Border

GILMORE

Mannerheim announces new Finnish Cabinet.....*Page 4*

Moscow, Aug. 8 (AP)—Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky swerved north toward Warsaw tonight from his expanding salient west of the Vistula river and gained six miles against bitter resistance in what may be a drive on the Polish capital from the south.

Throwing heavy tank attacks, supported by Stormovik planes in great strength, against the Germans, Rokossovsky's forces took 50 towns and villages west and northwest of Sandomierz, liberating the village of Wlostow, just four miles south of Opatow on the Radom-Warsaw railway.

Also Move Against Kielce

His troops in this area also moved westward toward Kielce, and edged forward slightly to the southwest in the Krakow direction.

Southeast of the Vistula river Marshal Ivan Konev and Gen. I. E. Petrov pushed toward the Czechoslovakian border, capturing Chyrow, 33 miles from the frontier.

Five miles northwest of Chyrow the Russians seized Dobromil in an 18-mile jump from Sambor, capture of which Moscow saluted last night. Here the Soviet troops havec rossed the swift Stirwiaz river and have threatened to join forces with troops which have been driving toward Krakow from the triangle formed by the Vistula and the San rivers.

NIGHT

Smash Counterattacks

On the Baltic front the Red army, as the result of smashing strong German counterattacks southeast of Riga, captured 80 towns an dvillages in the Birzhai sector in the last few days. The sector is in the upper knob of Lithuania on the Latvian border.

The Nazis threw in strong counterattacks in a desperate attempt to hold off the Russian drive to Riga and the Baltic where 20-odd divisions faced possible entrapment.

Fighting is in progress some 48 miles southeast of Riga at the village of Radzivilis. The Russians now have a strong arc from the gulf of Riga to the southern shores of Lake Peipus, in which the Germans are all but encircled in numerous sectors.

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By capturing 50 places northwest of Rezeknye in Latvia and 70 northwest of Daugavpils along with the offensive in the Birzhai sector, the Red army has liberated 200 more places and there is reason to believe one of the biggest encirclements of the summer offensive is under way.

Reds Increasing Threat to Nazis On Polish Front

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Direction of Drive Indicates Possibility Of Flanking Krakow

By the Associated Press. LUCE

MOSCOW, Aug. 8.—A new eruption of Red Army attacks which captured more than 60 communities beyond the enemy's broken Vistula River defenses threatened today to strangle German communications between Krakow and Warsaw in the heart of Poland.

Striking out afresh yesterday from the Vistula bridgehead, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukraine Army reached points 30 miles west of the river, Soviet field dispatches said.

Thrusting beyond newly-occupied Szydlow, the Russians directly menaced Kielce, astride highway and rail arteries 25 miles to the northwest. The direction of the drive raised the possibility that the Russians might outflank Krakow on the north.

Last reports placed Soviet spearheads within 37 miles of Krakow, last big Nazi bastion before German Silesia, now 75 to 90 miles away.

Oil Center Captured.

Moscow's guns sounded last night for twin victories—the fall of the oil center of Boryslaw in the Carpathians, and the capture of Sambor, communications hub whose fall gave the Russians a grip on five routes leading into nearby Czechoslovakia.

DAILY

(Information available in London indicated that through capture of Boryslaw the Russians had regained some 2,000 Galician oil wells which had been feeding the Nazi war machine. The Germans thus were left only the Ploesti fields in Romania, which have been repeatedly bombed by Allied Airmen.)

Far to the north three powerful Soviet armies began a pincers movement on East Prussia along a 200-mile front. One of these—Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's 1st Baltic Army—bent back sagging German defenses in Lithuania in twin drives toward Memal and Tilsit, key East Prussian cities. His troops captured 50 towns and villages, including Saukenai, 77 miles east of the Baltic port of Memel.

Gen. Bagramian's troops, who last week plunged to the Baltic front below Riga, advanced as much as 20 miles yesterday in this new surge toward the sea.

40 Communities Taken.

To the south the capture of 40 communities, including Andrusaicial, put other Red Army troops 53 miles east-northeast of Tilsit.

The latest Soviet communique made no mention of the sector just opposite the East Prussian border where Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky's 3d White Russian Army has been meeting strong resistance, but it told of a new advance toward the southern border by Gen. G. F. Zakharov's 2d White Russian Army which captured Knyszyn, 15 miles northwest of Bialystok, and Lapy, to the southwest.

(A Vichy broadcast heard today by the Associated Press said all factories in East Prussia had closed and that "the whole population was digging trenches against the approaching Russian Army.")

Advances in Baltic.

Two Russian armies in Eastern Latvia and Southern Estonia were driving westward against the Germans isolated by Gen. Bagramian's plunge to the Baltic last week. The Moscow communique announced this advance had cut the railway and highway between Madona and Gulbene, 90 miles east of Riga. Capture of [illegible] in the same area was announced.

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The Free Germany National Committee, broadcasting from Moscow last night, urged the German troops in the northern Baltic area to surrender because "a break-out toward East Prussia is impossible."

Attack German Towns.

With the Red Army virtually on the east Prussian border, hundreds of Stormoviks, Bostons and Soviet medium bombers went into attacks against east Prussian towns, railroads and highways today.

"I saw hundreds of fire centers and high columns of black smoke," Capt. Max Imov told an Izvestia correspondent after flying over German soil, "as soon as we returned from our targets, a new group took off. The air is full of our aviation."

Izvestia commented that "the hour of revenge has come."

A Pravda article decrying the Germans' slaughter in Russia said "we will remember all this in Berlin."

"We want to stamp out the viper's nest," said the article, by Ilya Ehrenburg, broadcast from Moscow recorded in London. "We want to sweep through Germany with our sword in order to eradicate the Germans' love for the sword."

Ehrenburg suggested that the bomb plot against Hitler was an attempt to destroy evidence against those who will plead: "We weren't killing—it was Hitler." He said it was fear not conscience, stirring among Germans as defeat loomed.

One powerful arm of Gen. Cherniakhovsky's Army group moving against east Prussia before stiffening opposition, was striking north of the east Prussian border toward the Baltic on a thirty to 35-mile front in Lithuania. Another arm northwest of Bialystok, in old Poland, approached the Biebizna River, This group is well within the Suwalki triangle which east Prus-

sia annexed in 1939 and within about five miles of the city of Suwalki.

More Arms Wanted For Poles In Warsaw

Washington, Aug. 8 (AP)—Polish Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski said tonight that the Polish underground army fighting inside Warsaw is insufficiently armed and asserted "some means should be found to supply them without delay."

Ciechanowski did not suggest what means might be available, but it is evident that only the Red army is in position to deliver any effective quantity of supplies.

Whether the Soviet troops fighting in the suburbs of Warsaw are in actual contact with the "Polish home forces," which Ciechanowski said hold more than 40 per cent. of the city, is a question, but Polish officials here say that means undoubtedly can be found to deliver ammunition.

Moscow, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the Eighth United States Air Force attacked a German synthetic oil refinery yesterday at Tresbinia, about twenty miles west of the ancient Polish capital of Krakow, and returning flyers reported excellent visibility with fires and explosions in the target area, and smoke that leaped three miles high.

Escorting Mustang fighters destroyed three German interceptors and the bombers destroyed a fourth.

The American force arrived at Russian bases on Sunday from their normal bases in England.

Russia Joins Polish Parley

London, Wednesday, Aug. 9 (AP). Tripartite talks on the Polish question have started in Moscow, with Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Premier of the Polish Government in exile, and representatives of the Soviet Government and the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation taking part, a Reuters dispatch from Moscow said today.

Rival Polish Groups Confer With Molotov

Moscow, Aug. 8 (AP)—Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov conferred at the Kremlin tonight for more than two hours with Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Polish Government-in-exile and representatives of the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation.

It was the first time in the Soviet Union that the two rival Polish regimes were represented at the same conference table.

In an atmosphere summed up by a member of the London Polish group as "friendly," Molotov presided at the session in his study.

Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer of the Polish London Government and 73-year-old Professor Grabski, Polish boundary expert, were among those present.

POLISH PREMIER REPORTS ON TALKS

Moscow, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk today relayed to London, to his Polish Government in Exile, the details of his lengthy discussions with the Moscow-sponsored Polish Committee of Liberation and National Council. Persons close to the exiled Polish leaders in London said that the Premier now has enough information on which to base vital decisions. They hesitated to speculate on the terms, however.

Foreigners in Moscow said that this was a crucial moment in Polish history because "it is now up to the London Government," to which concrete conditions have been given.

The Soviet Union recognizes the Polish Committee of Liberation, composed largely of Polish Patriots and underground figures who have spent much of the five years of German occupation inside Poland. Russia severed relations with the Polish Government in Exile last year, after that regime had requested the International Red Cross to investigate German charges that the Russians had killed 10,000 Polish officers in Katyn Forest near Smolensk. Premier Stalin agreed, however, to the present conversations with Mikolajczyk.

Stalin is understood to have assured Mikolajczk once a Polish rapprochement is arrived at. Russo-Polish issues will be concidered. These deal primarily with Poland's eastern frontier.

Coalition Cabinet Held Likely

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP).—Poles in London speculated tonight that Premier Mikolajczyk would ask President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz of the exiled government for authority to form a new coalition cabinet. American and British backing is believed possible for a plan calling for formation of a new cabinet including some members of the exiled government, some of the Soviet-sponsored committee and a few Poles affiliated with neither group.

Luxembourg Envoy in Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (AP)—Rene Blum, Minister from the Luxembourg Government in Exile, arrived in Moscow today and was welcomed by G. I. Fomin of the Russian Foreign Office.

3,500 PLANES SUPPORT DRIVE

Some Bombs, However, Are Dropped On Allied Troops

London, Wednesday, Aug. 9 (AP). More than 3,500 planes smashed at German front positions in strong support of ground troops driving toward Paris, but the tremendous effect of the aerial barrage was marred by a report that some of the bombs were unloaded on Allied troops.

Waves of United States heavy bombers, in a violent, heavy smash, tore the Germans loose from their defenses below Caen, opening the space for Canadian tanks to lead the drive, after 1,000 RAF heavies had softened the same positions 14 hours before.

Through Heavy Flak

The American heavies stabbed through heavy flak, intense as any encountered over Europe. Some bombers, including the lead plane which controlled the bombing of one formation, dropped their explosives among Allied troops, causing casualties.

The incident recalled another unfortunate occurrence July 25, when the Americans opened their offensive in the path of 1,500 American heavy bombers. Their targets distorted by rolling smoke and dust clouds, the bombers dropped five per cent. of their explosives on Allied positions.

26 Allied Planes Lost

Thirteen Fortresses and Liberators were missing from today's attack and 13 of the fighter escort were lost. Ten of the bombers fell in the Caen sector, where the bombers hovered in a sky blackened 10 to 15 minutes by flak. Four enemy planes were shot down and one destroyed on the ground.

Marauders and Havocs of the Ninth Air Force concentrated on seven bridges in the Paris-Reims-Amiens area while late in the afternoon RAF Halifaxes bombed flying rocket installations in northern France.

Attack 14-Ship Convoy

RAF torpedo-carrying Beaufighters attacked a German convoy of 14 ships steaming north off the southwest coast of Norway and three merchant ships and six escort vessels were reported damaged. Three of the RAF planes were lost.

American Mustangs escorted the Beaufighters and shot up Norwegian airdromes.

The five-span Joigny bridge over the Yonne river, 70 miles southeast of Paris, was destroyed by the Marauders. Other bridges hit by the Ninth Air Force in a move to hinder enemy transport included two bridges over the Marne at Nanteuil, 25 miles northeast of Paris; a bridge 20 miles north of Amiens in the vicinity of Reims and another southeast of Paris. One Marauder and two Havocs were lost to flak.

Blast Anti-Tank Defenses

More than 600 American heavy bombers blasted German anti-tank defenses below Caen in close-up support of the Canadian First Army's drive against the northern anchor of the enemy's line in Normandy.

The American assault originally was scheduled at 1,000 heavy bomber strength as a followup to the attack by more than 1,000 RAF heavies 14 hours before which blazed the path for British and Canadians in ripping open the enemy's defenses below Caen.

Range Over Northern France

The army command decided at the last minute, however, that 600 bombers could do the job and sent 400 Fortresses and Liberators ranging over northern France in smashes at enemy airfields and robot bomb installations.

It was estimated that 8,500 tons of bombs were dropped in the two concentrated attacks on strong points that had barred an Allied advance below Caen. The Fortresses and Liberators dropped about 1,800 tons. The heavy bombers in each instance were covered by up to 750 Lightnings which shot up targets.

First Support Of Kind

The attack by RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes made aerial history. It was the first time that heavy bombers operated in support of ground troops after dark. The night assault was hailed officially as the closest support ever given ground forces by British heavies. The ground artillery fired red starshells and tracers to mark out targets.

American heavies hit air bases at Romilly, on the Siene river 55 miles northwest of Paris, and at Leperthe, northeast of Romilly.

While advancing troops had the usual air canopy, medium and light American bombers concentrated on highways, railroads, bridges, freight yards and other enemy objectives northeast, east and south of Paris.

Shuttle Raid Hits Airfields

Fortresses shuttling back from bases in Russia plastered Romanian airdromes at Buzau and Ziliestea, 40 miles northeast of the Ploesti oil sources. The Mustang escort shot down one of the few enemy fighters which challenged the flight. The shuttle bombers landed on Italian bases preparatory to returning to Britain.

The German synthetic oil refinery at Tresbinia, Poland, was a target of United States Eighth Air Force heavy bombers from Russian bases Monday, a dispatch from Moscow announced. The crews reported fires and explosions resulted.

Moscow over the French battle area last night shot down seven enemy bombers and one fighter for a loss of three. They had been sent out to intercept any planes which the Germans might send against the heavy bombers in the Caen sector. They also strafed 24 trains east and southeast of Paris.

Lancasters Open Way For Canadian Attack In Area Below Caen

6,700 Tons of Bombs Dropped in First Night Support of Troops

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Flying in close support of ground forces during darkness for the first time, 1,000 British four-engined Lancaster bombers blasted German positions below Caen last night, blazing a trial for the Canadian 1st Army's smashing new attack.

In the hour before midnight, the big bombers dumped an estimated 6,700 tons of explosives on enemy fortified points in the area of May-Sur-Orne and Tilly La Campagne on both sides of the Caen-Falaise road.

Allied air fleets made new attacks on the enemy today.

The midnight bombardment formed one of three separate phases in aerial support given Gen. Eisenhower's advancing armies.

163 Tanks Knocked Out.

The other two phases, in which Allied airmen dealt hard blows to German armor, transport and supply, were:

1. British rocket-firing Typhoons and fighter-bombers teamed with American fighter-bombers and knocked out at least 163 tanks in repeated blows against a counter-attack on the American Avranches corridor.

2. American heavy bombers, fighters and fighter-bombers ranged over France from end to end, smashing German transport routes, supply centers.

In the Avranches sector the British 2d Tactical Air Force destroyed 81 tanks and damaged 54. The United States 9th Air Force destroyed 26 and damaged a large number.

All operations over France yesterday and last night totaled more than 4,000 offensive sorties.

Transportation Blasted.

Great destruction was created close behind the German lines as bombers and fighters attacked 10 major transportation targets and 11 major fuel dumps. Fighter-bombers destroyed or damaged 131 locomotives, 582 railroad cars, and 195 motor vehicles.

British Mosquitos hit railroad and ammunition dumps 100 miles beyond Paris. They bombed and shot up 24 trains, mostly on lines east and southeast of Paris to Dijon, Chalons and Nevers.

At least 20 enemy planes were downed in combat yesterday and last night while Allied losses were 21 planes. One reported missing by the daily supreme headquarters communique turned up later.

RAF bombers based in Italy struck the Szombathely airfield south of Vienna, burning a number of parked German planes.

Only a few hours before Italian-based American heavy bombers penetrated Germany and attacked two synthetic oil plants at Blechhamer, leaving large fires burning. The Mediterranean Air Forces destroyed 29 German planes in combat and lost 22.

The Russian communique listed 117 German planes destroyed yesterday, raising the Allied toll to at least 166, exclusive of those shot up aground.

Clear Skies Aid British In Downing Robots

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Bright moonlight and clear skies aided British coastal defenses last night as the Germans resumed their flying bomb attacks on London and Southern England after a brief lull.

The attacks were on a comparatively small scale and a number of the robots were shot down before they reached their targets.

Air Vice-Marshal Boyd Killed

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Air Vice-Marshal Owen Tudor Boyd, fifty-five, has been killed on active service, it was announced today.

Captured by Axis troops after a forced landing in 1940, Boyd escaped after the Italian surrender last year with two other high ranking British officers, Lieutenant General Philip Neame and Lieutenant General Sir Richard O'Connor.

8 Nazi Officers Hanged; Himmler Reported Slain

Field Marshal Among Group Executed for Plotting to Kill Hitler.

LONDON, Aug. 8—(AP) Berlin broadcasts announced that eight expelled army officers were hanged today upon conviction of treason in the Hitler assassination attempt and that five others remained to be tried.

The official German broadcasts said those hanged were Field Marshal Erwin von Witzleben and seven co-conspirators who confessed to participating in the bomb plot to kill Hitler July 20 and surrender Germany to the Allies.

The executions brought to 16 the total of officially announced deaths in connection with the plot.

Five of the defendants requested death before firing squads but this "privilege" was refused, and all were hanged within two hours after a red-robed "people's court" convicted them at conclusion of a two-day trial that developed a tale of a vast intrigue against Hitler stemming from the dissatisfaction of high officers with his military procedure.

The two-day trial developed a story of vast intrigue against Hitler and dissatisfaction of high officers over his military ineptitude.

Himmler's Death Hinted

The rumor that Gestapo Chief Himmler was dead came from the British front in Normandy. This report, received with the utmost reserve in London, said a newly-captured German intelligence officer related that Himmler had been killed and Goering, Hitler's second in command, wounded.

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Other prisoners offered to corroborate the officer's story, but all the captives' information was based on what they had been told and not what they themselves had observed.

(One German officer captured in Normandy related that he had made a "pep talk" to his troops and for want of something else had made up a story that Himmler was dead, in order to encourage them, the British radio said. There was no indication, however, that this officer was the same one referred to in the Normandy dispatch).

Berlin's official account of the hangings named those killed as van Witzleben, the chief defendant, Maj. Gen. Erich Hoppner, Maj. Gen. Helmut Stieff, Lt. Gen. Paul von Hase, Lt. Col. Robert Bernardis, Capt. Freidrich Karl Klausing, Lt. Albrecht von Hegen and Lt. Peter Count York von Wartenburg. All the property of the executed men was confiscated by the Reich.

Purge Toll Rises To 16

This brought to 16 the deaths which Berlin has announced in connection with the bomb explosion which bruised and burned Hitler.

A Berlin broadcast by the Transocean News Agency said five other officers cashiered in connection with the conspiracy would be tried by the people's court, presumably immediately. They were listed as General Fellgiebel (signals intelligence), Major General Von Treschow, Colonel Hanson (general staff), Major Hayessen (general staff) and Lieutenant Count von der Schulenburg, a relative of the former German Ambassador to Moscow.

Five of the defendants asked today to be shot rather than be hanged, said the rambling report of the trial broadcast by DNB.

"You wanted to blow the Fuehrer to pieces and now you ask for an honest bullet," rasped the president of the court, Dr. Roland Feisler. "This is really the limit."

Many Fantastic Touches

The picture of the conspiracy, as unfolded in the DNB version of the testimony, bore fantastic touches in the best tradition of modern "purge" trials.

For example, generals and colonels of one of the world's most efficient armies were described in testimony as considering solemnly, then shelving, a plot to kill Hitler with time-bombs placed in the knapsacks of three unsuspecting soldiers—set to explode while the Fuehrer was inspecting their new equipment.

Generals and colonels accustomed to flinging tons of explosives against the enemy in a casual day's battle, accustomed to controlling vast amounts of death-dealing munitions, were pictured as elaborately planning how to get hold of a few packages of high explosive for the assassination of Hitler.

The red-robed presiding judge of the highest Nazi tribunal—the senate of the people's court—was quoted as interrupting testimony and browbeating a general into calling himself an ass and then contradicting him with the juristic observation, "you always will be a schweinhund (pig dog)."

An infantry general, a Berlin businessman, a people's councillor and a municipal councilor made up the people's court, with a Berlin baker and a civil engineer serving as substitute judges. Eight defense councillors appointed by the state represented the accused.

Captured German Intelligence Officer Says Goering Was Wounded in Same Attack on Sunday.

GREENE

On the British Front in France, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—A newly captured German intelligence officer asserted today that Heinrich Himmler, the German Gestapo and S. S. chief, has been assassinated and Reichsmarshal Herman Goering wounded in a new outbreak against the Nazi hierarchy.

DAY

Nine other captives, all Austrians, corroborated the intelligence officer.

"We heard that (Marshal Erwin) Rommel was wounded in the head by bomb fragments on the Normandy front, but was recovering," one of the Austrians said. "The best news came on Sunday when we heard that Himmler had been killed and that Goering was wounded in the attack on Himmler."

The British first heard this story from the Austrians. An Associated Press correspondent then asked the German intelligence officer, who had been kept apart from the Austrians: "I suppose Himmler is stronger than Hitler these days?"

"No, Himmler is dead," the Intelligence officer replied. "He was assassinated. I heard it at my headquarters on Sunday. All our officers are talking about it."

May Be All a Joke.

There was no confirmation of the forgoing report. The officer's statement, based on second-hand information, is therefore subject to reservation.

In this connection, the British radio said today, that a German lieutenant taken prisoner in France, declared that he had given a "pep talk" to his troops and "for want of other good news" had told them that Himmler was dead.

Soon after the July 20 attempt to kill Adolf Hitler, Himmler was named Chief of German Army Ordnance and Commander in Chief of Home Training Forces, twin jobs calculated to give him virtually complete control over internal Germany. After his appointment he proclaimed his confidence that the home front would remain "a model of loyalty and obedience."

Now 43 years old, Himmler won the reputation of being the most sinister man in Hitler's Nazi movement when he enforced his brutal discipline in Norway, Czecho-Slovakia, France and Holland. Germany herself early felt his lash when, as head of the Gestapo, he directed the pogrom against Jews and opposition groups. He was also custodian of the Nazi network of concentration camps.

Himmler's fear of an attempt on his life drove him long since, it is said, to wear a bullet-proof vest and travel in a special armored car equipped with six powerful rifles on each side. His career in the Nazi movement was marked professionally when he failed to prevent the attempt on Hitler's life in the Munich beer hall blast in 1939 and again last month.

Field Marshal von Witzleben and Other Officers Reported Confessing Year-old Scheme to Assassinate Fuehrer.

London, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Erwin von Witzleben and seven other German Army officers were hanged today, Berlin announced, after a trial at which they confessed plotting to kill Adolf Hitler and surrender to the Allies.

This brought to sixteen the announced number of conspirators executed or dead by their own hands in connection with the alleged plot that culminated in the bomb explosion at Hitler's headquarters on July 20 last.

Today's executions took place two hours after the conclusion of the trial of Von Witzleben and the seven others, all of whom had previously been expelled from the Army.

Lieut. Count Yorck von Wartenburg, a cousin of Count Claus von Stauffenberg—identified by Berlin as the July 20 assassin—was announced as one of the defendants who took the witness stand. He testified, Berlin said, that the conspirators planned to establish relations with the Allies on both the east and west, therefore they had no doubt that the enemy would insist on unconditional surrender and the annihilation of the German Reich and the German people."

Von Wartenburg was hanged, Berlin said, along with Von Witzleben, Major-Gen. Erich Hoeppner, Major-Gen. Helmut Stieff, Lieut.-Gen. Paul von Hase, Lieut. Albrecht von Hegen, Lieut.-Col. Robert Bernardis and Capt. Friedrich Karl Klausing.

DAY

Account of Trial.

An official account of their trial, as broadcast by DNB, the German official news agency, disclosed that the alleged plot against Hitler had been hatching since last summer. Von Stauffenberg was declared to have brought explosives into Hitler's presence twice prior to July 20, but he refrained from letting them go, it was added, because Heinrich Himmler, the Gestapo chief, was not with Hitler on either of those occasions and "he was to be finished at the same time."

Von Witbleben was quoted as testifying that he and Col.-Gen. Ludwig Beck were to have headed the military under a new government. Beck, who was once the Chief of the German General Staff, committed suicide, Berlin said, when the conspiracy failed.

Stieff told the Himmler-ruled People's Court, Berlin said, that he knew the details of still another abandoned plot to kill Hitler. This called for the placing of time bombs in the packs of three private soldiers — without their knowledge — and setting the bombs to explode when they appeared before Der Fuehrer for a demonstration of new equipment.

The broadcast, by DNB, German news agency, did not disclose immediately what the sentences were. Four other officers, however, were executed July 20 on a charge of taking part in the plot and another four accused officers committed suicide, the Germans have announced.

DNB said the eight former officers, all out of uniform, went to trial yesterday before the People's Court of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler. Berlin previously had announced that a special "court of honor" expelled all eight from the army.

The broadcast said police officials led the defendants into the Berlin supreme court for the trial. The deliberations were concluded today.

Account of Trial.

Berlin gave this account:

The officers were accused of participation in the assassination attempt "in order to stir up revolt in Germany, to assume command of the Wehrmacht, to seize state authority and to conclude a dishonorable peace."

The court consisted of an infantry general, a Berlin businessman, a people's councilor and a municipal councilor. A Berlin baker and a civil engineer served as substitute judges. The jury wore long red robes.

The officers were represented by eight defense councilors appointed by the state.

When the chief of the defendants, former Marshal Erwin von Witzleben, gave the German salute the president of the court declared, "The German salute may be given only by Germans who are men of honor."

On trial with Marshal Witzleben were former Maj. Gen. Erich Hoeppner, former Maj. Gen. Stieff, former Lt. Gen. von Hase, former Lt. Col. Bernardis, former Capt. Friedrich Karl Klausing, former Lt. von Hegen and former Lt. Count Yorck von Wartenburg.

Stieff Questioned First.

The proceedings were carried out in the senate of the People's Court, highest German court. Dr. Roland Freisler was president and Chief Prosecutor Lautz headed the staff presenting the Reich's case.

Gen. Stieff, first to be questioned, answered a simple "yes" when asked if he had been involved in assassination plans as early as the summer of 1943.

His answers also told of an alternate plan. Three veteran soldiers from the front were to be sent to demonstrate new field equipment for Hitler. Explosives hidden in the baggage of one of the soldiers were to be timed to kill every one in the group.

Gen. Stieff's answers implicated his immediate senior, former Artillery Gen. Wagner (reported by Berlin to have committed suicide after the plot's failure). When Gen. Stieff termed Gen. Wagner an "old comrade," the court president snapped that it would be better to call him an "old criminal."

Marshal Witzleben frankly admitted in court he had been "involved in this matter."

Admitted Visiting Beck.

He admitted visiting former Col. Gen. Ludwig Beck, another reported suicide, in February, 1943, at which they agreed that men heading the military stragedy under Hitler were "no good" while "good ones" were eliminated.

The President asked who would have been more fitted to head the military.

Marshal Witzleben answered quietly: "We two—Beck and I."

Marshal Witzleben told of discussions last "October or November" at which a plan was hatched to seize Hitler and force their decisions on him, adding:

"I know nothing of politics in general and questions of internal politics. In the first place, of course, we want to seize the Fuehrer. At the time of the action we proposed to await a trip of the Fuehrer with the smallest possible entourage. We believed a living Fuehrer would be more useful than a dead Fuehrer."

He testified that the men to carry out this earlier plot were "still to be picked."

3 Hungarian Ministers Reported Dismissed

Significance of Horthy's Action Not Apparent

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Berlin radio quoted a dispatch from Budapest today as saying Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Hungarian regent, had dismissed Bela Imredi, minister without portfolio, and two other cabinet members "at their own request."

The others dismissed were identified as Antal Kunder, Minister of Commerce and Transsportation, and Andor Jaross, Home Secretary.

The significance of the development was not immediately apparent. All three, however, were strongly identified with pro-Nazi elements in Hungary and took office last March 23, when a new government was organized under Premier Dotmez Sztojay to intensify the war effort.

Formation of the Sztojay cabinet coincided with a sudden influx of German troops which amounted to virtual military occupation of Hungary.

The German radio said Dr. Lajos Szasz, Minister of Industries, had been asked to assume the commerce portfolio and that Nikolaus Bonczos had been appointed Home Secretary.

Imredi's post remained vacant.

British Official Hurt In Palestine

London, Aug. 8 (AP)—Sir Harold MacMichael, outgoing British High Commissioner for Palestine, was wounded in Jerusalem today in an ambush attack on his car, the Colonial Office announced.

Sir Harold is being succeeded by Lord Gort, whose transfer to the Palestine and Trans-Jordan Commissionership from the Governorship of Malta was announced July 19.

The Colonial Office announcement said:

"Information has been received from Jerusalem that this afternoon the High Commissioner and Lady MacMichael were motoring to a farewell function when their car under police escort, was ambushed.

"Fire was opened from the side of the road. The High Commissioner was only slightly wounded and Lady MacMichael was unhurt, but two members of the High Commissioner's staff were seriously injured.

"Police are taking all appropriate measures."

Army Camps Ban British Journals

London, Aug. 8 (AP)—The sale of British newspapers and magazines was banned in United States Army camps in Britain today until after the American Presidential election.

The army said the action was taken under the soldiers' voting law requirement which says "no member of the United States armed forces shall have his vote influenced in any way."

An official explained the troops may still buy any newspapers or magazines they desire outside camps. Army authorities told British publishers they meant "no reflections" and that post exchange sale of American publications also was restricted.

FAVOR LEND-LEASE IN POST-WAR PERIOD

London, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—The British unofficially took the position today that the war-born lend-lease program and reverse lend-lease should continue after the victory over Germany, but privately acknowledged that it was a touchy problem.

The subject was raised by a declaration of the National Association of Manufacturers that administrative discussions were under way on the question of using lend-lease to help support the British domestic economy.

Informed persons here were cautious in the discussion, but were generally agreed on these points: The "mutual aid" program should be continued until Japan is defeated; greater emphasis should be given in the United States to the British part in this program; the section of the program dealing with final settlements should be clarified.

The British caution in the matter is born of a belief that the administration of lend-lease may develop into an issue during the presidential campaign. British officials have been advised to maintain a hands-off attitude in the election.

The Financial Times said that a conference was planned soon, "perhaps this week," to determine the volume of goods to be shipped to the United Kingdim after Germany falls. The publication said that there were some indications that at least one phase of the talks may be initiated in London, while another aspect would be discussed in Washington. One of the main factors in the post-war settlement of lend-lease is expected to center around the disposition of American merchant vessels built during the time Britain was concentrating on warship construction.

Londoners Paying $16 Each For Pineapples

London, Aug. 8 (AP)—Londoners had pineapples today for the August bank holiday—at a cost of from $16 to $21 each.

Watermelons were $20 apiece, grapes about $5 a pound and peaches 80 cents to $1.50 each.

Army Boxer Victim Of Enemy Artillery

London, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—Vince Kozak, heavyweight boxing champion of the United States Army in the English theater, was killed in action in Normandy shortly after D day, it was announced today. The 190-pound private from Hazelton, Pa., died when an artillery shell burst near the bridge he was guarding as a member of the First Army MP unit to land in France.

NEW FINN CABINET LIST IS ANNOUNCED

Former Minister To Russia Selected As Premier

Stockholm, Aug. 8 (AP)—A new Finnish Cabinet, obviously picked to clear the way for peace feelers to Russia, was announced in Helsinki tonight.

The new President, Marshal Carl Gustav Mannerheim, picked as his Premier Hantti Hackzell, former Minister to Russia and twice Foreign Minister in the 1930's.

Anti-Russians Excluded

The Cabinet was made up of men regarded as experts on Russia and excluded such anti-Russian figures as outgoing Premier Edwin Linkomies and Finance Minister Vaino Tanner.

Carl J. A. Enckell became Foreign Minister, a post he held in 1918-19 and 1922-24.

Enckell's connections with Russia date back to 1917, when he was Finnish Secretary of State in Russia, signed the Finnish independence agreement with Nikolai Lenin, and subsequently was diplomatic representative to Russia from the new Finnish republic. He was in Moscow last March in connection with the futile armistice mission. As Foregn Minster he replaces Sir Henrik Ramsay.

Other Members

Other members of the new Cabinet include:

MAJ. GEN. RUDOLPH WALLDEN, Defense Minister and Deputy Premier, a holdover.

KAAKO HILLILAE, Interior Minister, former Governor of Lapland.

ERNST VAN BORN, Minister of Justice.

—— HILTONEN, Finance Minister.

ALEKSI AALTONEN, Social Minister.

Holdover members include:

DR. UUNO K. TAAKY, Trade Minister.

KARL ELLILAE, Minister of Supply.

JALO AURA, Assistant Minister of Supply.

VILJAMI KALLIOKOSKI, Minister of Agriculture.

PROF. KALLE KAUPPI, Minister of Education.

Those replaced were the main anti-Russian diehards of the Linkomies-Tanner clique.

CABINET FORMED BY FINNISH HEAD

LONDON, Aug. 8—(AP) Berlin said tonight a new Finnish cabinet had been formed by President Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, replacing Edwin Linkomies with conservative Hantti Hackzell, former minister to Russia, as premier, but retaining Maj. Ge. Rudolf Wallden as minister of defense.

Linkomies and many of his ministers had been objectionable to Russia, and some quarters expected the new cabinet would approach Moscow with a new peace bid.

DNB, German News agency, said in the broadcast that Carl Inckell, who went to Moscow in March in connection with the futile armistice mission, was made foreign minister in the new government, and listed the following other appointees:

Interior minister, Kaako Hillilae, former governor of Lapland and member of the farmer's party; justice minister, Ernst Von Born, leader of the Swedish people's party.

The broadcast said Finance Minister Vaino A. Tanner was among the former cabinet members who had left office.

A broadcast by transocean, Nazi propaganda agency, said Gen. Wallden also would serve as vice-premier in the new government.

New Finn Cabinet Reported Formed

London, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—The German radio reported tonight that a new Finnish Cabinet had been formed by President Mannerheim, with the Conservative, Hantti Hackzell, former Minister to Russia, as Premier.

Keep Reichswehr. Is Aim Of Junkers

Madrid, Aug. 8 (AP)—Germans here are passing around a clandestine newspaper, *New Germany*, which obviously is Prussian Junker inspired, and, while calling for the overthrow of the Nazis, insists the *Reichswehr* must be maintained and strengthened.

Copies of the two-page tabloid published just prior to the plot aginst Hitler reached Madrid today by a roundabout route.

Camouflaged with considerable double-talk, the main editorial said essentially that the Germans must kick out the Nazis and immediately sign "an honorable peace which is not forced upon us by the destruction of our armies, and then set about the reconstruction and recreation of a Germany strong enough to take and safeguard her place in the family of nations."

NAZIS HIT BACK IN ARNO BEND

Drive Indian Troops From Monte Orillo Above Arezzo

Rome, Aug. 8 (AP)—Lieut. Alfonso Casati, of the Italian army, only son of War Minister Alessandro Casati, has been killed in action at the front, it was announced today.

Rome, Aug. 8 (AP)—British troops, splashing through the rain, were wiping out the last islands of enemy resistance south of the Arno river around Florence today, while the bulk of the Allied armies in Italy rested for the grand assault on the Gothic Line just ahead.

There was hard fighting on high ground in the big bend of the Arno east of Florence.

Patrols Feel Out Enemy

But even this was on a small scale when compared with the slugging that has carried the Allies most of the way up the mountainous peninsula to positions before the heavily fortified Gothic Line above Florence and Pisa.

Eighth Army patrols were feeling out the enemy dispositions.

Germans in the big bend of the Arno above Arezzo threw Indian troops out of Monte Grillo, but the reversal had little effect on the general strategic situation.

Allied headquarters said both sides suffered heavy casualties when the Germans loosed a counterattack in this section Sunday.

Artillery Only On 5th's Front

On the Fifth Army front, to the west, there were artillery exchanges.

German shells still fell in the southern section of Florence. An official source declared that air photographs disproved a German claim that the Allies also had shelled the city.

[CBS quoting the Vatican newspaper, *Osservatore Romano*, as saying: "Against the German words there are the blown-up bridges and roads blocked with wreckage. Florence is indeed an open city—open to war."]

GERMANS CLING TO ARNO HILLS

Storms Halt Action Near Florence and Pisa.

Rome, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—The Germans clung tightly to a foothold in the hills south of the Arno River in the great bend east of Florence today after counter-attacking sharply against Indian troops advancing through the mountains north of Arezzo.

In the two great cities bisected by the Arno—Florence and Pisa—the positions of the contending forces remained virtually unchanged, the Allies holding the regions south of the stream and the Germans still in control of the north banks.

Stormy weather, much with rain, curtailed action along most of the front. On both sides of Florence Gen. Sir Harold Alexander sent Eighth Army patrols across the Arno, but there was no sign of an attempt to gain a foothold over the stream.

The Allied Command announced that both sides suffered heavy casualties Sunday when the Germans counter-attacked in force and recaptured Mote Grillo, nine miles north of Arezzo and a little west of Highway 71, from an Indian division.

The only considerable action on the Fifth Army front came in the area of San Winiato, where the enemy fired approximately 325 rounds of shellfire into the Allied line, then attempted to infiltrate.

An official source declared that air photographs taken at low level disprove German contention that Allied guns have shelled Florence. Meanwhile German shells continued to fall in the southern sections of the city but civilians were going calmly about their pursuits.

BRITAIN-TO-ITALY PLANES HIT PLOESTI

Rome, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—Shuttle bombers of the English-based Eighth United States Air Force attacked two Romanian airfields northeast of Ploesti today and then landed on Italian bases. The objectives were at Buzau and Zilistea, forty miles above the great enemy oil fields.

Few interceptors were encountered by the Flying Fortresses and escorting Mustang fighters. One enemy plane was destroyed.

MAJ. GEN. JOHNSON GIVEN COMBAT ASSIGNMENT

ROME, Aug. 8—(AP) Maj. Gen. Harry H. Johnson has been relieved of his post as military governor of Rome to accept a combat assignment, it was announced tonight.

General Johnson, whose home is Laredo, Texas, was awarded American Legion of Merit and the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy before departing for the United States for what was described only as "an important assignment with troops."

The Italian decoration, one of the nation's highest, was bestowed on behalf of Prince Umberto, lieutenant general of the realm.

King Honors General Devers

Rome, Aug. 8 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, deputy commander in chief in the Mediterranean theater, was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath by King George VI during the Monarch's visit to Italy, it was disclosed today.

Army Shop Roof Falls, 19 Die

ROME, Aug. 8 (AP).—The roof of a British Army workshop near Rome caved in during a heavy rain yesterday and killed nineteen persons. Four were British troops. Others possibly were trapped and twenty-six were injured.

Franz Von Papen Reported Held

Istanbul, Aug. 8 (AP)—Franz von Papen, former Ambassador to Turkey, was arrested as soon as he entered Germany today on his return to the Reich from Turkey, it was reported here tonight.

The information came from an official of an international bank here who was a personal friend of von Papen. The bank official received no details of the arrest.

[The German-controlled Paris radio said earlier today that von Papen, who left Turkey when that country broke relations with Germany, had arrived in Berlin.]

Arrival of Von Papen In Berlin Reported

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Nazi-controlled Paris radio said today that Franz von Papen, German Ambassador, who left Turkey when that country broke relations with Germany, had arrived in Berlin.

Earlier in the day he had been reported in Bucharest.

Turks Free Two Jailed For Von Papen Attack

Ankara, Aug. 8 (AP)—Turkish authorities today released from prison two Russian citizens, employed by the Soviet consulate at Istanbul, who were sentenced to 16 years and eight months imprisonment in 1942 after a bomb attempt on the life of Franz von Papen, German Ambassador.

The employes, George Pavlov and Leonid Kornilov, were met at the prison gates by Soviet Embassy officials and their wives, carrying flowers, and were escorted to the Russian Embassy. They had served two years and five months of their sentences.

Their release followed passage by the Turkish assembly last week of an amnesty bill fo political crimes committed on Turkish territory in the past few years by nationals of the United Nations.

Turkey Takes Steps For Possible War

Istanbul, Aug. 8 (AP)—Steps to prepare Turkey for possible wartime conditions were taken today with the passage of three bills by the Turkish Assembly, which recently approved the nation's diplomatic break with Germany.

One bill provided for evacuation of major cities and towns. A second defined the responsibilities of the Transportation Minister in the event of partial or total mobilization. The third established a civilian defense law under which men between 16 and 60 and women between 20 and 45 will receive 72 hours of training with firearms.

Against Bulgar-Turk Break

Istanbul, Aug. 8 (AP)—The newspaper *Tasviri Efkar* reported today that the Bulgarian consul at Edirne on the Bulgarian-Turkish frontier had called upon city officials Monday to express his Government's wishes for continued friendship between the two countries.

INDIA INVASION COSTLY TO JAPS

GRUMICH

Manipur And North Burma Toll Estimated At 42,000

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, Aug. 8 (AP)—Less than 5,000 effective Japanese fighting men were reported left in India today and an Allied spokesman declared that the Japanese who invaded Manipur state "have taken the biggest hiding they've had on any front."

The northeast India campaign and Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's push in the north Burmese mountains resulted in the death of 42,000 Japanese and liquidation of four of Japan's nine Burma divisions, the spokesman said.

NIGHT

To "Keep Them Moving"

He said the Allies planned to drive the Japanese across the Chindwin river and "keep them moving if we can." He suggested the enemy might retreat as far as Mandalay, but warned of his familiar trick of "hitting back when he appears to be in a bad way."

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters reported that Allied patrols, probing the northwestern Burma frontier regions, crossed the Yu river without opposition from the Japanese fleeing toward the Chindwin.

Other Allied forces were reported to be making good progress in clearing the highway from Imphal to Tiddim, which is the retreat route of the 33d Japanese division.

This division, the spokesman said, is the only one retaining military unity. The 31st and 15th have been written off "and there is no chance of a Japanese comeback before a long period of refitting and rehabilitation," he said.

Actual count showed 15,693 Japanese dead in India and 3,650 in Stilwell's fight for Myitkyina. For all north Burma since December there have been 22,341 Japanese killed and 200 captured.

KILLED 42,000 JAPS IN INDIA

Allied Troops Liquidated Four Enemy Divisions.

GRUMICH

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—An Allied spokesman declared today that 42,000 Japanese had been killed and four of the enemy's nine Burma divisions had been liquidated in their drive into northeast India and in Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's successful campaign in the jungle-girt Burmese mountains.

"They have had the hell knocked out of them," the spokesman said in closing the books on the Japanese incursion into India.

He speculated that the Japanese might retreat as far as Mandalay.

Allied patrols fanned out beyond the Burmese frontier base of Tamu and crossed the Yu River, chasing the disorganized Japanese toward the Chindwin River, headquarters announced today. Other forces moving south toward Tiddim on a highway from Imphal were reported making satisfactory progress.

Called Bad Jap Defeat

"I would say without hesitation that the Japanese (in the Indian State of Manipur) have taken the biggest hiding they've had on any front," the spokesman said.

Of three Japanese divisions which made the attack into India, he said only the 33d constituted anything like a military force. This division is now retreating down the Tiddim road. The 31st and 15th divisions have been written off, the spokesman said, and "there is no chance of a Japanese comeback before a long period of refitting and rehabilitation."

British and Indian troops killed 15,693 Japanese by actual count. Gen. Stilwell's men killed 3,650 in winning the north Burma base of Myitkyina, and for all north Burma since December, Gen. Stilwell has announced 22,341 Japanese killed and 200 captured.

Four Divisions Out.

"To all intents and purposes, we have liquidated four Japanese divisions in Burma," the spokesman said, adding that the dead alone amounted to 42,000 out of the nine divisions totaling 180,000 men. The Japanese used three of their Burma divisions to invade India.

The spokesman said that fewer than 5,000 effective Japanese fighting men remained in India.

"It looks like a very promising ending of this (Manipur State) campaign," he said, "But I must warn of the Japanese trick of hitting back when he appears to be in a bad way."

Allies Fail to Find Japs Beyond Tamu

By the Associated Press.

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 8.—Allied patrols, fanning out beyond captured Tamu into the frontier region of Northwestern Burma, have encountered the Yu River without meeting any resistance from Japanese forces retreating toward the Chindwin, Allied headquarters announced today.

At the same time, on the Indian side of the border, the Allied forces moving southward along the highway from Imphal to Tiddim were reported making satisfactory progress in clearing that artery of the enemy.

Gandhi Seeks Meeting With Viceroy Wavell

New Delhi, Aug. 8 (AP)—Reports were current in political circles today that Mohandas K. Gandhi has written Viceroy Archibald P. Wavell suggesting they meet to discuss possibilities of forming an Indian National Government on the basis of an "eight point formula" that Gandhi proposed recently in a statement to newspapers.

It was considered possible Wavell would agree to such a meeting. The main points of Gandhi's formula were that the British Viceroy should remain even after establishment of an Indian Government, that Gandhi would show his desire to help the war effort, and that he would pledge to refrain personally from reviving civil disobedience.

JAPS WIPE OUT CHINESE FORCES IN HENGYANG

MOOSA

CHUNGKING, Wednesday, Aug. 9.—(AP) A grim, dramatic message from within walled Hengyang left little doubt today that the city after a heroic stand of more than six weeks, was completely in the hands of Japanese forces and the way open for the Japanese to drive down the remainder of the Canton-Hankow railway to secure their control of a 1,000-mile band across China.

The commander within the city notified Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek [illegible] p. m. Monday that the Chinese defenders had been killed almost to the last man, and concluded:

"I am afraid this may be my last message to you."

Tokyo Claims Occupation

(The Tokyo radio yesterday claimed complete occupation of the embattled city, and said Gen. Fang Hsien Chiao, commander of the 10th Chungking army, had surrendered. The broadcast asserted that four Chungking divisions and supporting American forces were wiped out and the city was occupied at 8 a. m. yesterday. Sixty American officers and men took part in the final battle, Tokyo said, but there was no confirmation from Allied sources.)

Last word from the high command on the grave situation at Hengyang dealt with Monday's developments, when it was admitted that the Japanese had broken into the city and grim street fighting ensued.

Although the length of the siege has reduced somewhat the present strategic value of Hengyang, the loss still is regarded as the most serious blow to the Chinese since the capture of Hankow and Canton in 1938 as scarcely any barrier remains between Hengyang and the Japanese forces about 170 miles to the south, driving up from the Canton area in Kwangtung province.

Closing of this gap would give the Japanese an overland rail route all the way from Peiping in the north to Canton, making the enemy in a measure independent of tenuous sea lanes and dangerous river supply as soon as they could rebuild the wrecked railway.

Japs Suffer Losses

Conquest of Hengyang apparently has cost the Japanese dearly. On July 25, after a month's fighting, the Chinese high command claimed 14,000 of the invader storming the city had been killed.

In addition, heavy tolls have been taken by planes of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's 14th U. S. air force both in the number of river and land supply craft and troop carriers, and in the numbers of troops killed by the planes in widespread strafing and bombing attacks throughout Hunan province.

Hengyang is 375 miles southeast of Chungking, China's wartime capital, and stands at the confluence of the Siang and Lui rivers. It is the junction of the Canton-Hankow and Kwangsi-Hunan railways, the latter running southwest 170 miles to Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi province.

DEFENDERS DEAD; JAPS IN HENGYANG

Chungking, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—The Japanese have broken into Hengyang and a message from the Chinese commander there said that his soldiers had been killed virtually to the last man, the High Command announced today.

The commander's message, received at 7 P. M. Monday, by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, said, "I am afraid this may be my last message to you."

Tokyo Raido Claims Seizure of Hengyang

Stilwell, However, Tells Of Air Aid to Defenders

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Tokyo radio asserted today that Japanese troops had completely occupied Hengyang, strategic Hunan Province city on the Canton-Honkow railway which has been under siege for weeks.

The claim was not immediately confirmed by Chinese authorities. On the contrary, a communique from Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said American and Chinese airmen yesterday dropped large quantities of ammunition to the Chinese garrison in Hengyang and bombed attacking Japanese forces.

The Tokyo broadcast quoted an imperial headquarters communique as saying:

"Japanese troops operating in the Hengyang area launched a general attack against enemy positions on August 4. The important town of Hengyang has been entirely occupied by our troops this morning at 8 a.m. Three Chungking divisions, as well as supporting American forces, have been wiped out."

There has been no mention of any American ground forces in the Hengyang area heretofore, and the allusion to "supporting American forces" may possibly have meant the air units which have been backing up the Chinese garrison.

MacArthur's Air Force Raids Halmahera Again

General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, *Wednesday*, Aug. 9 (AP)—Thirteen parked airplanes were destroyed in a raid upon Halmahera Island, steppingstone between New Guinea and the Philippines, headquarters announced today.

BERGHAUS

Halmahera is an island octopus, one tentacle of which is about 200 miles west of the foremost Allied base at Sansapor, Dutch New Guinea, and another of which is 300 miles south of Mindanao.

Also Damage Merchant Ship

Liberators from New Guinea bases smashed Galela and Lolobata airdromes on Halmahera with 48 tons of bombs Monday. They also damaged a 3,000-ton merchantman.

The Halmahera raid was made in the face of adverse weather. In addition to destroying 13 planes, the bombs damaged many other grounded aircraft and started large explosions and fires.

Seven Japanese Zeros were air borne, but apparently only to escape destruction. None of them intercepted the raiders.

The 3,000-ton cargo vessel, upon which the bombers scored a direct hit, was part of an enemy convoy encountered in Halmahera's Wasile Bay. One of the naval escort vessels also was strafed.

Speed Troops From Wewak

Headquarters also reported that the Japanese were rushing troops from Wewak, in British New Guinea, to the Driniumor front about 20 miles east of Aitape, to reinforce units under attack by American forces there.

An American drive eastward across the Driniumor river has split the Japanese front-line forces into three groups, and has cut supply lines from Wewak for some if not all of these groups.

Allied bombers supported ground operations in the Aitape-Wewak area, dropping 81 tons of explosives upon the trapped enemy units.

Today's communique reported that the enemy "has brought forward from his shipping base force at Wewak one of his infantry regiments, the 66th," which is from Japan's 51st division. "His position is becoming difficult," the communique added.

13 Enemy Planes Destroyed

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Aug. 9 (Wednesday) (AP). — Thirteen parked airplanes were destroyed in a raid upon Halmahera Island, stepping stone between New Guinea and the Philippines, headquarters announced today.

BERG

30.24— 17843

east shore and have pushed a center wedge threatening to cut the last, doomed Japanese in two.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced the successes today in a communique which listed the counted enemy dead since the invasion opened July 20 at more than 10,000—not taking into account the Japanese buried en masse in a cemetery since overrun by the Yanks.

The west coast advance carried the Marines and soldiers to Pt. Ritidian.

The east coast force pushed ahead more than three miles close to Anao point, an equal distance from the northeast tip.

The central wedge is within less than a mile of the north end of the island, making the line resemble the letter W.

Japanese pinched into the northeast corner of Guam are in an area of little more than 15 square miles.

Nimitz announced that daylight days of aerial attacks, Aug. 5, 6 and 7 on Nauru, southwest of the Marshalls, with Japan's phosphate industry and airfields the targets.

Other planes on Aug. 4 went back to the intermittently attacked Kuriles guarding Japan's approach from the north. In daylight, the Navy search planes raided airfields and also went after small shipping near Paramushiro.

Cornered in a tiny area of northern Guam, pounded day and night from the air, sea and land, their water supply restricted, the Japanese showed signs of panic.

They fled almost without a struggle Sunday from the village of Yigo, key approach to Mt. Santa Rosa, the 870-foot peak which might be the scene of their last stand.

Yigo's staunch defenses, 2,500 yards inland from the eastern coast, were engulfed by American infantry and Marines in a quick stab into the enemy lines that plunged the Nipponese into headlong flight. The Americans pursued them into the foothills.

A dispatch from Guam said the sudden rout of the enemy at Yigo was a pleasant surprise and was accomplished with light losses. It quoted Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, commanding American troops on Guam, as saying "a real hard fight" had been expected.

On the western side of Guam, on

Yanks Capture Mt. Santa Rosa Dominating Coast of Guam Isle

ERICKSON

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 8 — (AP) Fast-driving American forces cleaning up the Guam campaign have surged north the last six and one half miles up Guam's west coast, captured 870-foot Mt. Santa Rosa dominating the north-

the American left flank, Marines pushed northward from Haputo point. Pockets of resistance were isolated and erased. Some patrols were reported to have probed the northernmost tip of the island.

Reconquest of Guam Near; Japs Pressed Into Tenth of Island

By the Associated Press.

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 8.—American Marines and soldiers on Guam have compressed several thousand Japanese into the northern one-tenth of the island, bringing complete reconquest of the former United States naval base very near.

Other bad tiding for the enemy:

Apparent neutralization of Yap Island, once-mighty Japanese air base in the Carolines, 600 miles southwest of Gaum.

Slicing of the Japanese supply line between Aitape and Wewak in British New Guinea.

Reports — Tokyo originated — of American airplanes over the Philippines on Monday (United States time).

The Tokyo radio yesterday said a large plane dropped "three small bombs harmlessly into the sea" near Davio, Mindanao, at 1 a.m. An hour later another plane fled before reaching Davao.

Bonin Raid Acknowledged.

There were no substantiating reports from Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney's Far Eastern Air Force, which patrols from the Australia-New Guinea area toward the Philippines. There has been no Allied air attack on the Philippines since mid-April, 1942, before the fall of Corregidor.

The Japanese belatedly acknowledged a two-day raid by an American carrier task force on the Bonin and Kazan Islands, 1,000 miles north of Guam and only about 600 miles from Tokyo, but said 41 United States planes were shot down and an American cruiser damaged.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz previously announced that 11 Japanese vessels were sunk and 30 other surface craft damaged, and 13 enemy planes were destroyed, for the loss of 16 American planes, last Thursday and Friday.

No Interception Over Yap.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported a 30-ton midday bombing raid Sunday on Yap, 800 miles east of Mindanao, and added:

"There was no attempt at interception. The enemy's air base appears to have been neutralized by our continuous attacks."

Gen. MacArthur also announced that an American counter-envelopment force east of Aitape had inflicted heavy casualties on trapped Japanese units, severed the enemy supply line from Wewak and was advancing westward on Afua Village.

Guam's trapped enemy remnants are under the merciless pressure of American ground forces, carrier planes and artillery. Last Sunday the Americans plunged forward 3 miles to occupy the midisland village of Yigo and a large cemetery where Japanese had given their dead mass burials. The advance brought one-third of the remaining Japanese area within American lines and gave the Yanks nine-tenths of the island.

Dutch-manned Mitchells sank a 1,500-ton enemy freighter transport south of Ceram in the Netherlands Indies Sunday.

JAPS FLEEING YANKS ON GUAM

Enemy Rushes From Yigo as Americans Attack.

By JOHN R. HENRY,
Representing the Combined Allied Press.

Aboard Amphibious Attack Flagship, Guam, Aug. 8 (A. P.) (via Navy Radio).—Struck by a determined thrust of the Seventy-seventh Army Division, Japanese defending the town of Yigo fled in pandemonium and swift capture of the village came as a pleasant surprise to soldiers and Marines pressing relentlessly onward today to the northern shores of Guam.

"I thought we'd have a real hard fight there," said Major-Gen. Roy S. Geiger, commanding the Third Amphibious Corps forces, who already have broken the back of enemy resistance on this island. He pointed out that the Japanese had prepared stanch defenses in Yigo, which lies 2,500 yards inland from the east coast and guards the approaches to Mount Santa Rosa.

The battle for the unimpressive little cross-roads settlement barely got beyond the skirmish stage, however, when the Japanese broke into headlong flight, leaving assorted equipment and supplies behind.

Capture of Yigo marked the first phase of a move to seize Mount Santa Rosa, which was regarded as probably the focal point of the enemy's intended last-gasp defensive effort.

Troops Forge Ahead.

The Army troops swept on into the foothills of the 800-foot mountain. Marines, meanwhile, were pushing along the western side of Guam, wiping out isolated pockets and in some cases sending patrols along the northernmost tip of the island.

Gen. Geiger said that his trans-island line of leathernecks and doughboys, massed through the dark jungleland and across fields from Lumuna Point on the east coast to Naputo Point on the west, now is at full strength and poised for the final push. He revealed that elements of the Marine First Brigade, which has seen action in every phase of the Guam campaign, now stand side by side with the Third Marine Division and 77h Army Division.

Ground Heavily Bombed.

Three hours before the ground action started at Yigo, United States planes from Saipan tumbled bombs upon Santa Rosa and Yigo, and Navy carrier bombers and fighters followed with equally explosive attacks. The whole area in addition was subjected to bombardment from warcraft lying off both sides of the island.

Roadblocks held up the Americans for a while but American tanks finally smashed ahead and tore into the town, guns blazing. Japanese troops, apparently more anxious to live a while longer than to join their ancestors, leaped out of pillboxes and hideaways and fled. It was a rout never before seen in this campaign. American losses were light.

It was evident the days of the enemy troops were numbered, unless they decide to make Japanese history by mass capitulation. A suicidal "banzai" charge was considered more probable.

Capture of Japanese cemeteries, where mass burials were recently conducted, led officers to believe that enemy casualties were far greater than the 8,000 known dead.

The Japanese have only one water reservoir left and it is under fire.

SPILLED BEANS OVER MARINES

Saipan, Marianas Islands (Delayed) (A. P.).—Corporal John Enright Jr. of Highland Park, N. J., who was in the first assault wave which attacked Saipan, told a fellow Jerseyman, Marine Corps Combat Correspondent Sergt. Bob Cooke of Metuchen, that Marines in his amphibian tractor were showered by a new kind of shrapnel when it was hit by an artillery shell while still a mile off shore.

The shell hit a case of beans, the contents of which were sprinkled all over the men, Enright said.

Jap Bullets Help Baltimore Soldier To Escape Yank Fire

An Advanced 7th Army Air Force Base in the Marianas Islands (AP—Delayed)—Fighting the war on both sides on the same day, with Japanese assistance in escaping the American fire, was the hazardous experience of three Seventh Army Air Force field clerks on Saipan Island.

They were Technical Sergeant Albert F. Parsons, of 4002 Ridgewood avenue, Baltimore; Technical Sergeant Ellis E. Shelhamer, of Grand Junction, Col., and Corporal Clifford E. Gilham, of Gary, Indiana.

In search of salvageable materials near the summit of Mount Topatchau, highest peak on Saipan, the three noticed a man about 30 yards ahead. They hailed him. As he whirled they realized he was a Japanese soldier.

Fired On By Patrol

The three fired, knocking the soldier to his knees. He fell at the side of the trail near a cliff and the field clerks surrounded the spot.

A Yank sniper patrol on the ridge above, knowing enemy remnants were around, mistook the clerks for Nipponese and opened fire. Parsons, Shelhamer and Gilham hit the dirt as rifles, carbines and machine guns spat lead. It was a tight spot.

Then an enemy machine-gun crew near by opened fire on the Yanks on the ridge. Protected by the enemy fire, the trio of clerks withdrew hastily.

"We didn't even stop to say thanks," said Parsons.

Was At Pearl Harbor

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Parsons, Sergeant Parsons was at Pearl Harbor at the time of the Japanese attack. He enlisted in the army in 1940 and crossed in Hawaii on Christmas Eve of that year.

Last January, when he was interviewed by Howard M. Norton, *Sunpapers* war correspondent, at an air base in the Hawaiians, Sergeant Parsons was administrative inspector of personnel records at the base.

At that time he said he liked it so well in Hawaii he might stay there when the war is over if he could get a good job.

A graduate of Forest Park High School, Sergeant Parsons will be 23 on August 25. He was a member of the Hilltop Theater group in Ellicott City before enlisting.

Australia Mission to London

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 8 (AP).—An Australian delegation will leave soon for London to discuss with British Ministry of Food officials the nutrition value of different foods under war conditions and civilian consumption levels.

Bar Congress in Tumult

Proposal on Puerto Rican Independence Plebiscite Stirs Row

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 8 (AP).—After recommending an international treaty seeking elimination of racial discrimination in every American country and rejecting a resolution calling on the United States to return to Mexico disputed territory in El Paso, Tex., last night's session of the third Inter-American Bar Congress broke up in tumult.

A group of delegates remained for a noisy pro-independence session—led by Yamil Galib, of Puerto Rico—after the meeting was ordered adjourned without taking up a proposal recommending a Puerto Rican independence plebiscite.

Also tabled over loud protests was a motion censuring the Argentine government as "anti-hemispheric and pro-Axis.

RIOTING MARKS QUEBEC ELECTION

MONTREAL, Aug. 8—(AP) The liberal government of Premier Godbout was locked in a tight battle with Union Nationale candidates tonight, and indications were that if the government was returned it would be with a greatly cut margin.

Balloting was quiet everywhere except in Montreal where a number of persons suffered gunshot wounds in election day riots in one district.

Liberals were pulling ahead slowly in members elected, but the Union Nationale party showed continued strength in undecided districts and was leading in more districts than its opponents.

Liberals were elected in 18 seats, and the Union Nationale in 17 others — seven of them representing gains from liberals and one representing a gain from nationalist Rene Chaloult who lost out in Quebec (county).

Elsewhere in the province, the Union Nationale was leading in 22 districts as against liberals leading in 18. The young BLC populaire had elected two members and was leading in a third.

Rioting broke out in Montreal today as the predominantly French province of Quebec, comprising almost one third of Canada's population, turned out in record numbers to vote in a hotly-contested provincial legislative election in which Canada's war effort was a basic but underlying issue.

Scores were injured, including five persons taken to hospitals, when rival political gangs numbering hundreds clashed in a French section of Montreal, fired shots, flashed knives, overturned automobiles and wrecked buildings in rioting described by police as the city's worst in 25 years.

Godbout's Headquarters Stormed

The shooting began when a mob tried to storm a local headquarters of the Liberal party of provincial Premier Adelard Godbout, whose government was struggling to remain in power in a three-way campaign against the Union Nationale of former Premier Maurice Duplessis and the National Bloc Populaire, led by 32-year-old Andre Laurendeau. A few minutes after police brought this under control a second riot broke out when mobsters marched toward a near-by Nnion Nationale headquarters.

Voting for the members of legislature in the rest of Quebec was reported orderly but heavy, with the women of the province voting for the first time in a general election and interest running high over the war cooperation record of Godbout's Liberal regime.

Godbout's Regime In Danger

Indications tonight were that if Godbout's government is returned it would be with a greatly cut margin.

At 10 P. M. the Liberals and Union Nationale had each won 32 seats, and the Bloc Populaire 4. For the remaining 23 seats of the legislature, Duplessis' Union Nationale was leading in 15, and Godbout's Liberals in only 5. Forty-six seats would give a bare majority.

Godbout, Duplessis and Laurendeau all were elected in their home constituencies.

The Socialist Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, which has risen rapidly to prominence in western Canada and in Ontario, entered 24 candidates in its first venture into Quebec, but failed to win any of the first 68 seats decided and was leading in only one of the remaining 23.

In the outgoing legislature, which had only 86 seats, the Liberals held 59 seats, the Union Nationale, 17; Nationals, 1, and Independents 1. Eight were vacant. A redistribution raised the total number of seats to 91.

VIOLENCE MARKS QUEBEC ELECTION

Quebec, Que., Aug. 8 (A. P.).—Three persons were hospitalized with gunshot wounds and numbers of others suffered cuts and bruises today in Election Day clashes in Montreal's East End.

Windows were smashed and several automobiles were overturned during the fracas in front of the Liberal party headquarters for the St. James Riding (electoral district) of Montreal. Liberal organizers said it began when men from a caravan of fourteen automobiles tried to storm the headquarters.

Earlier today, one man was stabbed during a smaller outbreak in the East End.

Quebec's Provincial balloting was regarded as an indirect test of Canada's war policy as carried out by the Liberal Government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

Social Credit Wins In Alberta

Edmonton, Alberta, Aug. 8 (AP)—Reelection of the nine-year-old

30-24— 17845

Social Credit Government of Alberta was conceded tonight by rival factions of Premier Manning a little more than an hour after the vote tabulation started.

Candidates were seeking election to the province's 57 legislative seats.

A special staff recorded thousands of ballots cast yesterday by Alberta men and women in the armed service who are stationed in the province, which were added to today's returns.

NIGHT

Son of Gen. M. A. Pope Escapes Nazis in Italy

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Aug. 8.—Lt. W. H. Pope of the Royal 22d Regiment, son of Maj. Gen. M. A. Pope of the Canadian Army staff at Washington, has escaped from the Germans in Italy and rejoined his regiment after 71 days behind the enemy lines, it was learned last night.

Lt. Pope was captured when assisting some of his wounded men to safety.

New York, Aug. 8 (AP)—An ABSIE (American broadcasting station in Europe) broadcast said tonight that Adolf Hitler had summoned Benito Mussolini to Berchtesgaden for an emergency meeting.

Rommel Recuperating

New York, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Berlin radio said tonight that German Field Marshal Gen. Edwin Rommel, second in command on the western front who was injured during an Allied air raid July 17, "is being cured" in a hospital.

Report Polish Change

New York, Aug. 8 (AP)—A broadcast from Berne said today that Tomasz Arciszewski, leader of the Polish Socialist party, has succeeded Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski as successor designate to the President of the republic.

New York, Aug. 8 (AP)—A plot to overthrow Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain was reported today by DNB, the German news agency, which asserted agents charged with engineering the coup had been arrested in Morocco.

S HOLD BREADLINE

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—(AP) The Office of War Information today quoted the Swiss newspaper Tribune de Geneve as saying in a dispatch datelined from Paris that the Parisians "have almost nothing to eat" because warfare has cut off the food supply from Normandy.

"In the Rue Mouffetard I saw 500 people waiting in front of a bakeshop on the door of which was written 'no more bread,'" the newspaper's correspondent wrote.

He reported drinking water also was very scarce.

Shanghai Raided by Lone U. S. Plane, Japs Say

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—A single American B-24 bomber raided Shanghai today, the Japanese Domei news agency reported in an English-language wireless transmission.

The transmission, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said that "only very slight damage had been caused."

Jap Premier Warns American Advances Threaten Homeland

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By the Associated Press.

Premier Gen. Kuniaki Koiso was quoted by the Tokyo radio today as warning the Japanese people that American advances in the Marianas and the New Guinea area, plus an apparent intention "to strike at our homeland," had confronted the empire with "national difficulties of unprecedented seriousness."

The broadcast, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said Koiso had told the nation in a special radio address that it had but one course to pursue—"to consolidate the resolution of our total strength to overcome all difficulties and thus win the war."

He added the time had now come when Japanese military operations "on a grand and bold scale are expectantly awaited."

The new premier pledged his government to concentrate its efforts, "with the recently established Supreme Council for the direction of the war as a basis," on leading the Japanese to victory.

He declared the government was determined to "bring about not only the rapid expansion of our fighting strength, but also the stabilization and further brightening of the people's livelihood, for which no efforts will be spared."

Koiso's address coincided with the August observance of imperial rescript day—the monthly anniversary marking the attack on Pearl Harbor and the edict from the throne declaring war on the United States.

The Japanese news agency Domei said the premier had used "robust military language" in addressing the Nation and quoted his reference to recent Allied successes as follows:

"In the two years and nine months since the outbreak of the war the enemy, deeply distressed by profound difficulties of their own and by pressing internal and external developments, have encroached upon the Marianas in an attempt to obtain a quick decision in the war, and by present appearances as if to strike at our homeland in a single blow.

"In the New Guinea area, too, they have made gradual advances and have revealed their plan to threaten our lines of communication with the southern region. The time has now come when military operations by our imperial forces on a grand and bold scale are expectantly awaited, and at the same time when our 100,000,000 people must arm themselves and in obedience strike against the enemy and destroy their evil design."

Brittany Peninsula. It may have been July 20, which Hitler announced an attempt on his life. It may have been earlier, or it may be yet to come.

26 Years Ago Today Germany Decided World War Was Lost

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By the Associated Press.

Today is the 26th anniversary of the "black day of the German Army" in the World War—the day the German high command decided the war was lost.

On August 8, 1918, Marshal Foch launched his great offensive into the Albert-Montdidier salient in the Somme sector. Spearheaded by 450 tanks, British and French infantry swarmed through the enemy's lines—penetrating up to 7½ miles on a front of 20 miles and taking so many prisoners that war dispatches at the time said counting them was a "difficult task."

The gains that first day of the Allied onslaught were the greatest on the western front since trench warfare began.

It was the beginning of the end.

Marshal Erich von Ludendorff said in later years: "August 8 was the black day of the German Army in the history of the war. * * * It put the decline of our fighting power beyond all doubt."

Acting on this realization, Ludendorff immediately informed the Kaiser that he no longer could guarantee a military victory and that peace overtures should be begun quickly before the situation became worse.

They did become worse. The German home front, the central alliance and the German throne crumbled even more rapidly than did the army.

Yet it was three months and three days after Germany's "black day" before peace came.

Whether a comparable "black day" already has appeared for Germany in this war is a matter of opinion. It may have been July 27, the day the Russians captured Lwow, Bialystok, Stanislawow, Daugavpils, Rezekne and Siauliai. It may have been August 3, when the Americans sliced off most of the

U. S., Britain Sign Oil Pact Designed to Foster Peace

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—(AP) The United States and Great Britain today signed pact on oil policy designed to promote peace-time disputes between the two Allies and serve as a prime weapon to enforce peace.

The agreement, negotiated by acting Secretary of State Stettinius for this country and Lord Beaverbrook for Britain, is the first pact dealing directly with post-war trade and security.

Both countries agreed that it shall go into effect when each has notified the other "of its readiness."

For the United States, this leaves open the question of Senate ratification, which a State department spokesman said had not yet been decided. It is not expected that the agreement in its present form will be sent to the Senate however, since it can be enforced as an executive agreement and both Britain and this country consider it a temporary arrangement until a multilateral agreement including all nations interested in oil can be concluded.

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The agreement looks toward an eventual international oil conference and the establishment of an international commission which would make recommendations to governments on how companies should produce and sell petroleum.

It sets up an Anglo-American commission for this purpose in the meanwhile, and both nations undertake to keep informed and inform the commission on what their nationals intend to do.

The two governments pledge to "endeavor, in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures, to give effect to such approved recommendations" made by the commission.

The agreement emphasizes the view that world security must remain uppermost in all international considerations, and makes the distribution of oil "to all peaceable countries" subject to a future world organization to check aggression and maintain peace.

Thus, it provides the first ready means for sanctions against aggressors on oil—basic to modern warfare.

In addition to establishment of the Anglo-American commission, main points of the agreement are:

1. Assurance that "adequate supplies of petroleum shall be available in international trade to the nationals of all peaceable countries at fair prices and on a nondiscriminatory basis," subject to provisions for the maintenance of peace.

2. "Development of petroleum resources with a view to the sound economic advancement of producing countries."

3. "Recognition of the principle of equal opportunity in the acquisition of concessions."

4. "Respect for valid concession contracts."

5. Ban on unnecessary restrictions, such as governments might impose for their individual interests, in production and international distribution of petroleum.

The agreement lays down the broad principle of free competition within the framework of international controls for peace and sound economic development. Sponsors hope it may be a model for future pacts on such subjects as rubber, wheat, aviation and international trade in general.

Other governments may simply adhere to the pact, or an international conference may be held at which a new agrement may be written.

Enforcement of the agreement is left up to each government, which promises to do what it can to bring its nation into line.

U. S., British Oil Agreement

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP).—Following are the texts of a State Department memorandum and the Anglo-American agreement on petroleum:

An agreement on petroleum between the government of the United States and the government of the United Kingdom was signed in the State Department at Washington on Aug. 8, 1944, by the Honorable Edward R. Stettinius jr., Acting Secretary of State, on behalf of the United States government, and by Lord Beaverbrook, who led the United Kingdom delegation, on behalf of the government of the United Kingdom. The conversations which led up to the negotiation of this areement were conducted for the United States government by a delegation consisting of:

The Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, chairman.

The Honorable Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, vice-chairman.

The Honorable James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy.

The Honorable Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War.

The Honorable Leo Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator.

Mr. Charles E. Wilson, vice-chairman, War Production Board.

Mr. Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator for War.

Mr. Charles B. Rayner, petroleum adviser, Department of State.

Mr. Harry C. Hawkins, director, office of economic affairs, Department of State, adviser.

Mr. James C. Sappington, assistant chief, petroleum division, Department of State, executive secretary.

Mr. John A. Loftus, petroleum division, Department of State, recording secretary.

For the United Kingdom they were conducted by a delegation consisting of:

The Right Honorable Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Privy Seal, head of delegation.

The Right Honorable Richard Law, M. P., Minister of State.

The Right Honorable Ben Smith, M. P., Minister resident in Washington.

The Right Honorable Ralph Assheton, M. P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

The Right Honorable Geoffrey Lloyd, M. P., chairman, Oil Control Board.

Sir William Brown, chief adviser.

Mr. Victor Butler, secretary.

The agreement will become effective upon notification by both governments of their readiness to bring the agreement into force.

The agreement lays down certain broad principles governing international trade in petroleum. These principles have to do with assuring the availability of adequate petroleum supplies to all peacable countries at fair prices and on a non discriminatory basis, subject to such collective-security arrangements as may at any time be in force; the development of petroleum resources with a view to the sound economic advancement of producing countries; recognition of the principle of equal opportunity in the acquisition of concessions; respect for valid concession contracts, and freeing the production and distribution of petroleum from unnecessary restrictions.

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The agreement provides for the establishment of an international petroleum commission composed of representatives from the two governments. The commission is charged with the responsibility of estimating world demand for petroleum and recommending to the two governments the manner in which this demand may best be satisfied in accordance with the general principles of the agreement as referred to above. The recommendations of this commission, if approved by the two governments, will be issued with a view to their adoption by the American and British companies operating in the international petroleum trade. The commission is further charged with the duty of investigating Anglo-American problems relating to efficient and orderly operation of the international petroleum industry and of making appropriate recommendations to the two governments.

This agreement, which is terminable on three months' notice by either government, is of an interim character and is preliminary to the negotiation of a multilateral agreement on

troleum to which the governments of all producing and consuming countries interested in the international petroleum trade will, it is hoped, become signatories. The agreement provides that the requisite steps, preparatory to the convocation of a world petroleum conference for the negotiation of a multilateral agreement, will be taken as soon as practicable.

The two signatory countries agree to seek the collaboration of other interested countries in the implementation of the agreed principles and to consult as appropriate with the governments of such countries in connection with activities undertaken on the basis of recommendations of the petroleum commission.

Text of the agreement is attached.

AGREEMENT ON PETROLEUM
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
INTRODUCTORY ARTICLE

The government of the United States of America and the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose nationals hold, to a substantial extent jointly, rights to explore and develop petroleum resources in other countries, recognize:

1. That ample supplies of petroleum, available in international trade to meet increasing market demands, are essential for both the security and economic well-being of nations;

2. That for the foreseeable future the petroleum resources of the world are adequate to assure the availability of such supplies;

3. That such supplies should be derived from the various producing areas of the world with due consideration of such factors as available reserves, sound engineering practices, relevant economic factors and the interests of producing and consuming countries and with a view to the full satisfaction of expanding demand;

4. That such supplies should be available in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter and in order to serve the needs of collective security;

5. That the general adoption of these principles can best be promoted by international agreement among all countries interested in the petroleum trade, whether as producers or consumers.

Article I

The two governments agree that the development of petroleum resources for international trade should be expanded in an orderly manner on a world-wide basis with due consideration of the factors set forth in Paragraph 3 of the introductory article and within the framework of applicable laws or concession contracts. To this end, and as a preliminary measure to the calling of the international conference referred to in Article II below, the two governments will so direct their efforts as to respect to petroleum resources in which rights are held or may be acquired by the nationals of either country:

1. That, subject always to considerations of military security and to the provisions of such arrangements for the preservation of peace and prevention of aggression as may be in force, adequate supplies of petroleum shall be available in international trade to the nationals of all peaceable countries at fair prices and on a nondiscriminatory basis;

2. That the development of petroleum resources and the benefits received therefrom by the producing countries shall be such as to encourage the sound economic advancement of those countries;

3. That the development of these resources shall be conducted with a view to the availability of adequate supplies of petroleum to both countries as well as to all other peaceable countries, subject to the provisions of such collective-security arrangements as may be established;

4. That, with respect to the acquisition of exploration and development rights in areas not now under concession, the principle of equal opportunity shall be respected by both governments;

5. That the government of each country and the nationals thereof shall respect all valid concession contracts and lawfully acquired rights and shall make no effort unilaterally to interfere directly or indirectly with such contracts or rights;

6. That, subject always to the considerations mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this article, the exploration for and development of petroleum resources, the construction and operation of refineries and other facilities and the distribution of petroleum shall not be hampered by restrictions imposed by either government or its nationals, inconsistent with the purposes of this agreement.

Article II

The two governments recognize that the principles declared in Article 1 hereof are of general applicability and merit adherence on the part of all countries interested in the international petroleum trade of the world.

Therefore, with a view to the wider adoption and effectuation of the principles embodied in this agreement, they agree that as soon as practicable they will propose to the governments of other interested producing and consuming countries an international petroleum agreement which, inter alia, would establish a permanent international petroleum council composed of representatives of all signatory countries.

To this end the two governments hereby pledge themselves to formulate plans for an international conference to consider the negotiation of such a multilateral petroleum agreement. They also pledge themselves to consult with other interested governments with a view to taking whatever action is necessary to prepare for the proposed conference.

Article III

There are, however, numerous problems of joint immediate interest to the two governments with respect to petroleum resources in which rights are held or may be acquired by their nationals, which must be discussed and resolved on a co-operative interim basis if the general petroleum supply situation is not to deteriorate.

With this end in view the two governments hereby agree to establish an international petroleum commission to be composed of eight members, four members to be appointed immediately by each government. This commission, in furtherance of and in accordance with the principles stated in Article I hereof, shall consider problems of mutual interest to both governments and their nationals, and, with a view to the equitable disposition of such problems, shall be charged with the following duties and responsibilities:

1. To prepare long-term estimates of world demand for petroleum, having due regard for the interests of consuming countries and expanding consumption requirements;

2. To suggest the manner in which, over the long term, this estimated demand may best be satisfied by production equitably distributed among the various producing countries in accordance with the criteria enumerated in Paragraph 3 of the introductory article;

3. To recommend to both governments broad policies for adoption by operating companies with a view to effectuating programs suggested under the provisions of Paragraph 2 of this article;

4. To analyze such short-term problems of joint interest as may arise in connection with production, processing, transportation and distribution of petroleum on a world-wide basis, wherever the nationals of either country have a significant interest, and to recommend to both governments such action as may appear appropriate;

5. To make regular reports to the two governments concerning its activities;

6. To make, from time to time, such additional reports and recommendations to the two governments as may be appropriate to carry out the purposes of this agreement.

The commission shall establish such organization as is necessary to carry out its functions under this agreement. The expenses of the commission shall be shared equally by the two governments.

Article IV

To effectuate this agreement the two governments hereby grant reciprocal assurances:

1. That they will adhere to the principles set forth in Article I, Paragraphs 1 to 6 inclusive;

2. That they will endeavor to obtain the collaboration of the governments of other producing and consuming countries in the implementation of the principles set forth in Article I, and will consult, as appropriate, with such governments in connection with activities undertaken under Article III;

3. That upon approval of the recommendations of the commission they will endeavor, in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures, to give effect to such approved recommendations;

4. That each government will undertake to keep itself adequately informed of the current and prospective activities of its nationals with respect to the development, processing, transportation and distribution of petroleum;

5. That each government will make available to the commission such information regarding the activities of its nationals as is necessary to the realization of the purposes of this agreement.

Article V

The two governments agree that in this agreement:

1. The words "country" or "territories"

(A) In relation to the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, include, in addition to the United Kingdom, all British colonies, overseas territories, protectorates, protected states and all mandated territories administered by that government; and

(B) In relation to the government of the United States of America, include, in addition to the United States, all territory under the jurisdiction of the United States;

2. The word "nationals" means

(A) In relation to the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, all British subjects and British protected persons belonging to the territories referred to in 1 (A) above and all companies incorporated under the laws of any of the abovementioned territories, and also companies incorporated elsewhere in which the controlling interest is held by any of such nationals;

(B) In relation to the government of the United States of America, all nationals of the United States, including companies incorporated under the laws of the territories referred to in 1 (B) above, and also companies incorporated elsewhere in which the controlling interest is held by any of such nationals;

3. The word "petroleum" means crude petroleum and its derivatives.

Article VI

This agreement shall enter into force upon a date to be agreed upon after each government shall have notified the other of its readiness to bring the agreement into force and shall continue in force until three months after notice of termination has been given by either government or until it is superseded by the international petroleum agreement in Article II.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized thereto, have signed this agreement.

Done in Washington, in duplicate, this eighth day of August, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-four.

For the government of the and United States of America.
EDWARD R. STETTINIUS JR.,
Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America.

For the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
BEAVERBROOK,
Lord Privy Seal.

Allied Shipping Pool Agreement Extended

Washington, Aug. 8 (AP) — The United States, Britain and other Allied shipping powers signed in London today an extension of their present shipping pool agreement insuring that when Germany has been defeated there will be an adequate pooling of tonnage to carry on the war against Japan.

The action was announced jointly in London and Washington, but no details were available there.

Gen. Deane Back From Russia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP).—Major General John R. Deane, chief of the United States military mission in Moscow, has returned to this country temporarily, presumably for reports and conferences.

Flyers In Burma Try Spike Bombs

Washington, Aug. 8 (AP)—It's not a game but airmen over Burma play darts with 100-pound bombs—called spike-bombs.

Instead of dart boards, they use Japanese railways and bridges. Scores have been impressive.

Spike-bombs, the army reported today, were improvised in the India-Burma theater where delayed-action fuses are necessary to let low-flying planes clear the target before the explosion. Ordinary bombs showed a tendency to ricochet and explode harmlessly a few feet away from the target.

To meet the need, airmen took the nose fuse out of each bomb, replacing it with a long spike made from an old axle. The plan worked, so spike-bombs were made by hand in the theater until supplies ordered in the United States began to arrive in quantity.

STILWELL MADE 4-STAR GENERAL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 — (AP) Joseph Warren Stilwell, 61-year-old commander of American troops in the China, Burma, India theater, was elevated today to the temporary rank of full general.

His confirmation by the Senate raised to six the number of four-star officers on active army duty. The others are George C. Marshall, chief of staff; Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander in Europe; Douglas MacArthur, Southwest Pacific Commander; H. H. Arnold, Army Air Forces commander, and Main Craig, chairman of the officer procurement board.

Stilwell's promotion was described by a Senate Military Affairs committee spokesman as a reward for the successful termination of the Burma campaign. "The general is a remarkable man to have endured what he has in Burma," he added.

Other promotions confirmed today were:

To Major General: Robert Tryon Frederick, San Francisco; Jens Anderson Doe, Chicago.

To Brigadier General: Gerald Joseph Higgins, Buhl, Idaho; Maurice Wiley Daniel, New Albany, Ind.; James Alward Van Fleet, Coytesville, N. J.; George Arthur Taylor, Portland, Ore.; Charles Draper William Canham, Kolo, Miss.; Hugh French Thomason Hoffman, Fort Smith, Ark.; John Huston Church, Frederick, Md.; William O'Dwyer, New York city.

Combat Fatigue Causes Adm. Moon to Kill Himself

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 — (AP) Combat fatigue, Navy Secretary Forrestal said today, apparently caused one of the Navy's youngest rear admirals to take his own life after participating in the invasion of Europe.

He was Don Pardee Moon, 50, whose task force moved through one of the most heavily mined areas off the French shores to attack the Cherbourg peninsula.

Successful Operation

At that time the operation was reported to have been carried out with surprising speed and low casualties.

Where Moon was assigned at the

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time of his death last Saturday was not disclosed by the Navy, which reported only:

"The Secretary of the Navy announced with regret that Rear Admiral Don Pardee Moon, U. S. Navy, who commanded a task force that took part in the landings in France, died on August 5, 1944. Apparently Rear Admiral Moon had taken ill as a result of combat fatigue."

Moon was promoted to the rank of rear admiral last January and immediately was assigned to command a task force which subsequently joined in opening the assault on Europe.

Earlier, he had commanded a destroyer squadron which participated in landings in French Morocco in November, 1942. He was awarded a letter of commendation for excellent anti-submarine and anti-aircraft operations by his destroyers there.

Stickler for Detail

Known as a stickler for detail, Moon served in the planning division of the office of Admiral Ernest J. King, navy commander-in-chief, from shortly after the North African landings until his assignment to sea in January.

During that time he may have participated in planning the European invasion.

Praise came to his task force in a communique from Supreme headquarters, Allied Expeditionary force, on June 10.

It reported: "During the night destroyers under the command of Rear Admiral Don Pardee Moon, USN, intercepted a force of heavily armed enemy craft between the mainland and the isles St. Marcouf and drove them off."

A native of Kokomo, Ind., Moon was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1916. He is survived by his widow, who lives in Arlington, Va., and four children.

Moon's death raises to 12 the number of officers of flag or general rank in the Navy and Marines who have died in combat areas since the war started.

9 Generals Get DSM; Bradley Heads List

Washington, Aug. 8 (AP)—The army awarded the Distinguished Service Medal today to nine generals for outstanding leadership in Italy and Normandy.

Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, of Moberly, Mo., senior commander of American ground forces in the invasion, headed the list, receiving an Oak Leaf Cluster in place of a second DSM. Oak Leaf Clusters, representing second awards of the DSM, also were given to Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, Washington, commanding the First Division; Maj. Gen. Lawton Collins, a native of New Orleans, commanding general of the Seventh Corps in Normandy, and Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, Washington, invasion commander of the Fifth Corps.

The DSM was awarded to Maj. Gen. Raymond O. Barton, Jacksonville, Fla., commanding general of the Fourth Division in the invasion; Maj. Gen. John B. Coulter, El Paso, Texas, who commanded the 85th Division in the march on Rome; Maj. Gen. William W. Eagles, San Antonio, Texas, who led the 45th Division in southern Italy, on the Anzio beachhead and the advance on Rome; Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel, Atlanta, Ga., commander of the Third Division at Anzio, and Maj. Gen. John E. Sloan, San Antonio, Texas, commander of the 88th Division in Italy.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 1,954 Army casualties in the Asiatic, European, Mediterranean and Southwest Pacific areas. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

WOUNDED

NEW YORK.

European Area.

BONITA, Peter J., pvt.; Mrs. Carmaker Bonita, 815 40th st., Brooklyn.
BONURA, Joseph P., pvt.; Mrs. Mary Bonura, 130-34 Lefferts Blvd., Ozone Park.
BRADY, Eugene F., pvt.; Mrs. Catherine R. Brady, 824 Hancock st., Brooklyn.
CALL, Joseph E., pvt.; Mrs. Nellie Siemasko, Pomona.
CHARPENTIER, Pierre, pfc.; Mrs. Feldmene Charpentier, 134 Broadway, Lynbrook.
D'ANDREA, Victor, pfc.; Michael D'Andrea, 142-23 95th ave., Queens.
DEAN, Joseph F., sgt.; Mrs. Mary Dean, 218 W. 22d st.
D'ELIA, Patsy P., tech. 5g.; Frank D'Elia, 219 E. 29th st.
DELANEY, Kenneth T., pvt.; Mrs. Margaret Delaney, 14-52 28th ave., Long Island City.
DELUCIA, John J., pvt.; Mrs. Lucy Delucia, 936 E. 172d st.
EICHEN, Sidney, 1st lt.; Esrael Eichen, 3029 Brighton 12th st., Brooklyn.
EISEN, Albert, tech. 5g.; Mrs. Rebecca Eisen, 2144 Bronx Park, E., Bronx.
FASULO, Diego, pfc.; Salvatore Fasulo, 174 Johnson ave., Brooklyn.
FISHOFF, Hyman J., pvt.; Mrs. Lillian Fishoff, 42 E. 98th st., Brooklyn.
FLAUTO, Ralph E., pvt.; Gilbert T. Flauto, 104-56 125th st., Richmond Hill.
FORMAN, Joseph, 2d lt.; Phillip Forman, 569 Empire blvd., Brooklyn.
FORREST, Edwin, pvt.; Mrs. Elinor M. Forrest, [illegible] Mount Vernon.
FULBROOK, [illegible] G., pvt.; William Fulbrook, [illegible] 105th st.
FUNK, Lloyd N., pvt.; Mrs. Julia Funk, 45 Front st., Poughkeepsie.
GENUA, John A., 2d lt.; Michael Genua Sr., Route 1, Hicksville.
GOLD, Teddy, pfc.; Mrs. Maria Gold, 573 Christopher ave., Brooklyn.
GOLUP, Charles J., pvt.; Mrs. Anna Voesach, 120-27 142d st., South Ozone Park.
GOODS, Thomas F., Jr., pfc.; Mrs. Delia Lyons, 218 67th st.
GRADY, John D., pvt.; Mrs. Edith Grady, 302 St. Anns ave.
HICKEY, John M., pfc.; Michael Hickey, 449 West 19th st.
HUNTER, David H., pfc.; Louis J. Horowitz, 60 E. 42d st.
IANNACONE, John F., pfc.; Louis Iannacone, 1050 58th st., Brooklyn.
JAEGER, Harry, pvt.; Mrs. Josephine Jaeger, 826 Greene ave., Brooklyn.
JOLLEY, George S., pfc.; Mrs. Betty R. Jolley, 553 Academy st.
JONES, Bryant W., sgt.; Mrs. Muriel E. Jones, 6 Crown Top Rd., Manhasset.
KATZ, Paul, pvt.; Mrs. Jean Katz, 1170 E. New York ave., Brooklyn.
KAUFMAN, Melvyn, pvt.; Mrs. Esther Kaufman, 6 Preston Rd., Great Neck.
KEATING, Harold F., Jr., pvt.; Harold F. Keating, Sr., 2443 Tiebout ave.
KELLMAN, Murrays, pvt.; Max Kellman, 12 Pinehurst ave.
LAMARCA, Pat A., pfc.; Tom Lamarca, 251 Conklin ave., Brooklyn.
LANOCE, Vincent L., pvt.; Vincent J. Lanoce, 164-45 81st ave., Jamaica.
LEBECK, William J., pvt.; Mrs. Rosina Lebeck, 151 W. 62d st., care Tedesco.
LEE, Ling Y., pfc.; Ling Yen Lee, 163 W. 49th st.
LILLIAN, Philip, pvt.; Mrs. Beckie Lillian, 85 S. 10th st., Brooklyn.
LINDSAY, Eugene J., sgt.; William Lindsay, 96-06 Jamaica ave., Richmond Hill.
LOIODICE, Michael, pvt.; Pasquale Loiodice, 94-53 43d ave., Corona.
LONGLEY, Richard V., pvt.; Mrs. Dorothea L. Longley, 56 Lander st., Newburgh.
LOSCALZO, Leonard J., sgt.; Mrs. Anna M. Loscalzo, 571 E. 224th st., Bronx.
MADSEN, Edward J., pfc.; Mrs. Hedvig Madsen, 101-33 93d st., Ozone Park.
MALERBA, Jerry J., pvt.; Mrs. Mary A. Malerba, 70 Lorimer st., Brooklyn.
MARINO, Mathew S., pfc.; Joseph Marino, 132 Elery st., Brooklyn.
MARINO, Salvatore J., pfc.; Mrs. Marie Marino, 101 Bay 37th st., Brooklyn.
MEADE, Roderic J., flt off.; Mrs. Sylvia Meade, 25-33 14th st., Astoria.
MORIARTY, James H., pfc.; James Moriarty, 38 Traverse ave., Port Chester.
MORTON, Walter H., tech. 3g.; Elwood S Morton, 891 E. 21st st., Brooklyn.
NETHERCOTT, John R., pfc.; Mrs. Clementina Nethercott, 478 Franklin st, Port Chester.
ONUFRAK, George., tech. 4g.; Mrs. Julia Onufrak, 113a Nassau ave., Brooklyn.
ORLOFF, Herbert, pfc.; Mrs. Miriam Orloff, 1990 Ellis ave., Bronx.
OTTO, George J., pvt.; Herman F. Otto 1676 Linden st., Ridgewood.
PAPE, Ralph D., tech. 4g.; Anthony Pape, 937 59th st., Brooklyn.
PETERSON, George C., pvt.; Mrs. Ina L. Peterson, 310 Taylor st., Staten Island.
PIEPOL, Stanley, cpl; Mrs. Mary Kowaloff, 417 E. 6th st.
PIPOLO, Sandy E., 1st sgt.; Mrs. Phyllis Pipolo, 101-39 101st st., Ozone Park.
PLOTKIN, Leopold L., pfc.; Mrs. Rebecca Plotkin, 355-359 S. 4th st., Brooklyn.
RATTI, Raymond V., pfc.; Edward J. Ratti, 2862 Harrington ave.
REMOLLINO, Joseph D., cpl.; Mrs. Margaret G. Remollino, 793 Grant st., Brooklyn.
RODRIGUEZ, Joseph, sgt.; Mrs. Ella R. Kramer, 3710 90th st., Flushing.
RUGGIERO, Domenick R., staff sgt.; Mrs. Rachael Salasano, 1173 Colgate ave.
RULLAN, Louis F., pfc.; Mrs. D. Rullan, 3054 Godwin Ter.
RUSSOMANNO, Louis M., 1st sgt.; Mrs. Antoinette Russomanno, 353 W. 26th st.
RYAN, Edward A., pfc.; James Ryan 85-48 108th st., Richmond Hill.
RYAN, Vincent A., pfc.; Mrs. Anna Wohl 670 Jamaica ave., Brooklyn.
SADLIER, Clement J., pfc.; Mrs. Pearl S Larson, 111-14 145th st., Jamaica.
SALICA, Salvatore A. Jr., pfc.; Mrs. Lula M. Salica, 153 Huntington st., Brooklyn.
SAVINO, Felice J., tech. 5g.; Giuseppe Savino, 985 Madison ave., Brooklyn.
SCHMIDT, Xavier T., pfc.; Mrs. Elizabeth Schmidt, 12 Railroad ave., Montgomery
SCHNEIDER, Oscar, pvt.; Michae Schneider, 564 E. 91st st., Brooklyn.
SCHULMAN, Marvin B., staff sgt.; Mrs Pearl Schulman, 1604 University ave.
SETTANNI, Michael O., 1st lt.; Mrs Mary Settanni, 2352 61st st., Brooklyn.
SHURE, Jerome B., pvt.; Herman Shure 199 Kingston ave., Brooklyn.
SIRIANNI, Salvatore A., pfc.; Anthony D Sirianni, 360 10th ave.
SORICK, Sam, pvt.; Mario Uhoda, 19 30th st., Brooklyn.
STENGEL, John C., pvt.; Mrs. Margare Stengel, 127 Troutman st., Brooklyn.
STYPULKOWSKI, Stanley, pfc.; William Stypulkowski, 366 Ashburton ave., Yonkers.
UFFNER, Raphael L., capt.; Mrs. Raphael L. Uffner, 71-15 37th ave., Jackson Heights.
ULLRAM, Oskar W., pfc.; Mrs. W. Ullram, 31 Grand ave., Poughkeepsie.
UZZILLO, Benny D., pvt.; Mrs. Mary S. Uzzillo, 72 Highland ave., New Rochelle.
YEARWOOD, [illegible], pvt.; Clarence Yearwood, 1486 E. 56th st., Brooklyn.
YONKE, George, pvt.; Mrs. Anne Yonke, 434 Grant ave., Brooklyn.
YOUNG, Garland R., 1st sgt.; Mrs. Helen R. Young, 1417 Greene ave., Brooklyn.
ZAPKA, William, sgt.; Mrs. Anna Zapka, 529 E. 147th st.
ZITO, Domenick F., staff sgt.; Matthew Zito, 24 Garden st., Brooklyn.

Mediterranean Area

BARRETT, William J. Jr., pvt.; Mrs. Eleanor Barrett, 309 E. 91st st.
BEISIEGEL, Frederick, pfc.; Mrs. Florence Beisiegel, Erie st., Blauvelt.
BOYLE, Thomas F., pfc.; Mrs. Agnes McGarry, 4 Topping st., Staten Island.
CAINE, Martin J., tech sgt.; Mrs. R. Shirley Laufer, 158-18 Riverside Drive.
COHEN, William, pfc.; Louis Cohen, 1479 Jesup ave., Bronx.
CURRAN, R. F., pvt.; Miss A. Curran, Demarest ave., West Haverstraw.
DAMBROSIA, Francis H., pfc.; Mrs. Antonetto D. Polito, 315 Chauncey st., Bklyn.
DAMIANI, Mario R., tech sgt.; George Platoni, 322 E. 56th st.
DAVIDSON, Harold S., pfc.; Mrs. Phyllis E. Davidson, 905 Summit ave., Bronx.
DODDS, Robert T., pfc.; Mrs. Elizabeth Dodds, 93 Java st., Brooklyn.
DONOHUE, Bernard J., pvt.; Mrs. Mary Donohue, 1411 Madison ave.
ELLIOTT, John C., capt.; Mrs. John C. Elliott, 453 Hudson st.
GALM, Lawrence W., 2d lt.; George P. Galm, 1885 1st ave.
GALOPPO, Edward, staff sgt.; Mrs. Phyllis Galoppo, 338 W. 47th st.
GRASSO, Neil F., pfc.; Mrs. Mary Grasso, 108-19 157th st., Jamaica.
HUNT, Edward V., tech. sgt.; Thomas Hunt, 284 Pacific st., Brooklyn.
KENNEDY, Francis J., pvt.; Mrs. Nora Kennedy, 1372 Ogden ave, Bronx.
KEENEY, Vincent D., 2d lt.; Mrs. M. F. Keeney, 52 Leonard ave., Freeport.
KLEINBERG, Charles, 2d lt.; Mrs. Jennie Kleinberg, 913 Park ave., Brooklyn.
KNOPF, John J., sgt.; Nikolaus Knopf, 10 Harding ave., Yonkers.
KOPEC, Frank S., pvt.; Mrs. Vera D. Kopec, 94 Havemeyer st., Brooklyn.
LABARBERA, Adam, pvt.; Charles Labarbera, 207 Eldridge st.
LONDON, Bernard, staff sgt.; Mrs. Betty London, 1837 Clinton ave., Bronx.
LUTWIN, Harry, pfc.; Mrs. Rebecca Lutwin, 1122 Metcalf ave., Bronx.
MARINO, Frank J., pfc.; Mrs. Anna Marino, 640 Fourth ave., Brooklyn.
MOOCHNEK, J., pfc.; Mrs. B. Moochnek, 514 Hopkinson ave., Brooklyn.
NOTO, Alfonso J., pfc.; Mrs. Anna Noto, 16 Ellery st., Brooklyn.
POPLAWSKI, Joseph S., tech. 4g.; Mrs. Mary Fabiszewska, 1061 Teller ave.
RAIMONDI, Patsy J., pvt.; Alfred Raimondi, 93 Granite st., Brooklyn.
RENTON, Benjamin E., 2d lt.; Hollings C. Renton, 5 Henry st., Tuckahoe.
ROSENZWEIG, Irving I., pfc.; Mrs. Estelle Go[illegible] 22d st., Brooklyn.
SENTENAC, [illegible] 1st sgt.; Mrs. Hannah Sentenac, [illegible] 88th st., Jamaica.
STEVENS, Harold W., pvt.; Mrs. Mary Stevens, 40 Jackson ave., Mineola.
STOGEL, Sam., pvt.; Julius Stogel, 904 48th st., Brooklyn.
VITALE, James V., pfc.; Mrs. Catherine Vitale, 122 St. Marks Pl.
ZETTERBERG, R. T., staff sgt.; Mrs. H. M. Zetterberg, 250 Waldorf ave., Elmont.

Southwest Pacific Area

ANDERSON, George, pvt.; Murray Anderson, 301 E. 93d st.
CINTRON, Armando, pfc.; Mrs. Silvia Cintron, 889 Huntspoint ave., Bronx.
CLIFFORD, Edward J., pfc.; E. L. Clifford, 62 Hemlock st.
CRISCI, Anthony, pvt.; Ernest Crisci, 635 Grand st., Brooklyn.
HACKETT, Edward C., pvt.; Mrs. Nora B. Hackett, 7112 Fifth ave., Brooklyn.
KUHN, Louis W., pfc.; Mrs. Roberta L. Kuhn, 115-35 209th st., St. Albans.
MEEHAN, Edward T., cpl.; Mrs. Mary A. Meehan, 4554 Park ave., Bronx.
MONROE, James C., pvt.; Mrs. Mildred Monroe, 62 W. 98th st.

NEW JERSEY.

European Area.

BARTEAU, Edward L., staff sgt.; Mrs. H. Donahue, 585 Newark ave., Elizabeth.
BEENICK, Frank S., pfc.; Mrs. Anna Beenick, 350 Eighth st., Jersey City.
BELVISO, Pietro, pvt.; Mrs. J. Belviso, 1409 Leslie st., Hillside.
BROUGH, David S., sgt.; Peter Brough, Box 308, Bernardsville.
BUCHHOLZ, Edward H., pfc.; Mrs. Agnes Buchholz, 302 Summit ave., Jersey City.
BULLARO, John, Jr., pvt.; Mrs. Alice Bullaro, 220 Lagg ave., Trenton.
CHEESMAN, Russell, pfc.; Mrs. Hazel Dilks, Sicklerville.
COLE, Elmore F., pfc.; Mrs. Marion C. Cole, 148 Stuyvesant ave., Arlington.
DESENA, Vincent P., staff sgt.; Mrs. L. Campana, 383 Delano Pl., Fairview.
DOBOL, Theodore L., tech. sgt.; Mrs. Rose Milosz, 101 Peshine ave., Newark.
FOGERTY, John T., sgt.; Mrs. Jennie J. Fogerty, 625 Scotch Plains ave., Westfield.
FORTUNATO, Peter P., pfc.; Mrs. Theresa Fortunato, 421 Willow ave., Roselle Park.
GAGLIANO, Domenick A., pvt.; Mrs. Mary Gagliano, 69 Bloomfield ave., Bloomfield.
GORACY, Wladyslaw J., cpl.; Mrs. Blanche Goracy, 316 7th st., Jersey City.
HAUCK, Arthur E., tech. 5g.; Mrs. Katherine Hauck, 198 Highland ave., Kearny.
HOCKENBURY, Henry R., pfc.; Mrs. Hazel E. Hockenbury, 902 S. 17th st., Newark.
HORSCH, Charles M., sgt.; Mrs. Ruth A. Horsch, 1279 Springfield ave., Irvington.
JARMOLA, Stephen, pfc.; Mrs. Anna Jarmola, 241 Henderson st., Jersey City.
KARKUT, Edmund S., pvt.; Miss Irene Karkut, 24 Pamrapo st., Jersey City.
KEENAN, Walter F., 1st lt.; Mrs. Mary J. Keennan, 437 Henry st., South Amboy.
KELLY, John J., pfc; Mrs. Viola Kelly, 343 4th st., Jersey City.
LAWRENCE, Edward W., 2d lt.; Mrs. Dorothy E. Lawrence, 108 Howard st., Dumont.
McCULLOCH, Maxwell A., 1st lt.; Mrs. Martha McCulloch, 161 Argyle Pl., Arlington.
MONACO, Angelo T., pvt.; Mrs. Mary Monaco, 145 Rector st., Elizabeth.
MYRON, George., 2d lt.; Mrs. Elsie C. Myron, 537 Northfield ave., West Orange.
OPITZ, Lawrence M., pfc.; John Opitz, 5406 Bergenline ave., West New York.
PALUSH, Michael S., pfc; George Palush, 202 Grant st, Perth Amboy.
PERAGINE, Michael G., pvt.; Francis Peragine, 901 Summit ave., Union City.
PLUTA, Walter C., cpl.; Mrs. Madeline Pluta, 1614 Mildred ave., Linden.
RENNIE, James W., capt.; Mrs. Jeanie W. Aitken, 32 Craig Pl., North Plainfield.
RIPKEY, Robert H., tech. 4g.; Mrs. Emma F. Ripkey, 140 Stegman st., Jersey City.
ROTHBAUM, Max M., tech. 5g.; Mrs. Florence Rothbaum, 619 Hunterdon st., Newark.
SCAGLIONE, Philip, sgt.; Mrs. Theresa Scaglione, High st., Northvale.
SCHECKMAN, Seymour, pvt.; Mrs. Rose V. Scheckman, 181 Shepherd ave., Newark.
SCHREIBER, George, sgt.; Miss Edna C. Schreiber, 18 Dehart Pl., Elizabeth.
SIMON, Edgar, 1st lt.; Mrs. June A. Simon, 257 Warwick ave., South Orange.
SIOSTRZEWSKI, Joseph M., pfc.; Mrs. Magdelene Siostrzewski, 7 Agnes st., Bayonne.
SIRCEY, Charles W., pvt.; Mrs. Sarah J. Sircey, 238 Tioga st., Trenton.
SKORUPSKI, Edmund J., pvt.; Mrs. Helen H. Skorupski, 545 E. 38th st., Paterson.
SLATNICK, Louis J., staff sgt.; Mrs. Rebecca Slatnick, 292 Runyon st., Newark.
SUAREZ, Candido, pvt.; Mrs. Josephine Suarez, 94 W. 21st st., Bayonne.
TERNOSKY, Edward J., pvt.; George Ternosky, 121 Maple ave., Rockaway.
VICIDOMINI, Patsy S., pvt.; Mrs. Anna Vicidomini, 251 Elm st., Newark.
WEISSMAN, Peter, pfc.; Mrs. Maude Weissman, 1100 Grand st., Roselle.
WILLIAMS, Bernard G., pvt.; Mrs. Eva Williams, 115 Mechanic st., Boonton.
YOUNG, Gregory W., pvt.; Mrs. Gregory W. Young, 396 Union ave., Newark.

Mediterranean Area

ADAMS, Eugene G., pfc.; Mrs. Mary H. Adams, 28 Mawhinney ave., Hawthorne.
ALBERT, Frank E., pvt.; Mrs. Genevieve Albert, Route 3, New Brunswick.
CUMMINGS, James R., cpl.; Mrs. C. W. Cummings, 31 Courthouse Pl., Jersey City.
FLAMMER, William, pvt.; Mrs. Rose Flammer, 128 N. Day st., Orange.
GRAUBARD, Irving C., staff sgt.; Mrs. P. C. Cassell, 268 Goldsmith ave., Newark.
HOINSKY, Steven J., pfc.; Mrs. Louise P. Hoinsky, 185 Passaic st., Passaic.
RUPA, Peter C., pvt.; Mrs. Florence M. Rupa, 601 Ridge Rd., Lyndhurst.
KWIECIEN, Emil J., pvt.; Miss Helen Kwiecien, 10 Franklin ave., Harrison.
NICHOLLS, Robert G., pvt.; Thomas E. Nicholls, 31 Kirk st., West Orange.
ROLLIN, William H., pfc.; Mrs. V. L. Rollin, 16 Llewellyn ave., West Orange.
SHEEHAN, John J., pfc.; John J. Sheehan, 611 West Side ave., Jersey City.

Southwest Pacific Area

ADAM, John J., pfc.; John Adam, 130 Turpin st., Trenton.

CONNECTICUT.

European Area.

AMARAL, Julio, pfc.; Mrs. Victoria Amaral, 45 Liberty st., Danbury.
BELORIT, Edward, pfc.; Mrs. Susan Belorit, 26 Mountainville ave., Danbury.
GALLA, Michael S., pvt.; Mrs. Anna Galla, 186 Beach st., Bridgeport.
LOMBARDI, Vincent M., pvt.; Joseph Lombardi, 124 Rouse ave., Bridgeport.
MASTROIANNI, Anthony, pvt.; Frank Mastroianni, 81 Bouton ave., Norwalk.
QUINN, Harry P. Jr., 1st lt.; Mrs. Margaret K. Quinn, 1782 E. Main st., Bridgeport.
SULLIVAN, John M., pvt.; Mrs. Sadie E. Sullivan, 390 Warren st., Bridgeport.

Mediterranean Area

WEIDNER, Clifford E., staff sgt.; Mrs. Lois E. Weidner, 16 S. Main st., S. Norwalk.

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Battle Breaks Out in Senate Over Post-War Economic Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 — (AP) A sharp conflict over post-war unemployment compensation payments to discharged war workers broke out on the floor today immediately after the Senate got down to work on overall legislation to cushion the economic impact of any sudden German collapse.

Republican arguments that the Murray - Kilgore bill to set up a super reconversion agency with authority to require payments up to $35 a week would shackle labor under government domination were countered by Senator Wagner (D-NY) who urged:

"Let us not be blinded by the lobby of state bureaucrats who come down here and tell us to do nothing whatsoever that may affect them."

Senator George (D-Ga), author of a Republican - supported measure to leave the fixing of unemployment rates to the states, but to bring 3,500,000 workers under their coverage and guarantee the solvency of state unemployment funds, took a shot at the rival bill by declaring "it would be most unwise to approve any system which would induce idleness."

Following up the attack in a statement, Senator Willis (R-Ind) denounced the Murray - Kilgore bill as a measure to "Hillman-ize and Soviet-ize labor, by shackling re-employment under complete domination of government."

But Senator Kilgore (D - W Va), ...uing that "economic chaos is in... ely more costly than measures to prevent it," said average jobless payments of $1,250 a year under his bill would not exceed $7,500,000,000 over a period of two and a half years.

Over the same period he figured the combined cost of unemployment compensation under present state procedure, and relief, at $18,000,000,000. He said his measure would cut costly job payments by guaranteeing "full production and employment."

In the absence of a program putting reconversion, unemployment and production under a single operating agency — his proposed Office of War Mobilization and Adjustment — Kilgore predicted unemployment would reach 18,000,000 during the second year of peace.

Sen. Willis' statement said Kilgore's proposal would "raise our post-war obligations to such stratospheric heights that opportunities for continued and new jobs for our returning service men and federal workers would be reduced to the vanishing point." This view was said by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) to represent the sentiment generally expressed at a Republican conference earlier in the day.

Meanwhile, George put the finishing touches on a complete demobilization bill which the coalition probably will support when the voting starts later in the week. Its suggested office of demobilization would operate without the industry and advisory boards proposed in the Murray-Kilgore bill. It leaves out a Murray-Kilgore provision increasing mustering out payment and unemployment benefits for returning war veterans.

It would authorize the federal government to pay transportation expenses up to $200 for "Stranded" war workers back to their homes, but not to new job locations as the rival bill proposes. It also eliminates a Murray-Kilgore provision for federal planned vocational training.

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Senator George predicted a vote by Thursday, as he brought the day's debate to an end with Social Security board estimates that the Murray-Kilgore bill would cost the Treasury $10,405,000,000 over and above present state unemployment benefits and estimated costs under the GI Bill of Rights.

George said the figures were

based on assumptions the European war would end about the end of 1944, the Japanese war at the end of 1945 and that peak unemployment would reach 8,000,000 by the end of 1946.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent to each member of the senate a statement urging immediate passage of the Kilgore-Murray bill.

Maj. Clay Says WPB, Army Agree on Supply Estimates

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—(AP) There is complete agreement between top officials of the army and the War Production board on estimates of military supplies, Maj. Gen. Lucius D. Clay said today in reference to a statistical report whose withdrawal led two members of the WPB staff to submit resignations.

Clay, director of materiel for the army service forces, said in an interview that the summary in question was a general inventory which the army felt might tend to obscure critical needs for specific weapons. The suppressed report listed good supplies of nearly all army ground weapons, including certain items in which Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Clay's chief, had reported shortages.

Behind Schedule

"The army has never said that the over-all procurement program is lagging seriously," Gen Clay asserted. "However, we are behind schedules and our required production in the next six months must increase substantially."

He stressed increaed requirements for radar, heavy trucks and artillery, heavy artillery ammunition, tires, cotton duck and tentage, aircraft bombs.

Clay was reluctant to discuss the suppressed WPB report, but said Stacey May, director of WPB's Bureau of Planning and Statistics, felt that its withdrawal was justified by the army's apprehension of possible misinterpretation.

Two of May's assistants, Victor L. Bassie, director of the progress division, and Irving Kaplan, chief of the production program analysis section, who prepared the report, were said to have submitted their resignations when May did not use it in a monthly report to key war agency officials.

Clay said requirements from combat theaters have been so sharply increased that production goals for the second half of the year have become critical problems.

Manpower Key to Problems

Manpower has been the key to these problems, the general said, even in radar, where he admitted that design changes accounted for a small portion of the lag. Five major plants producing radar equipment now employ 16,000 persons, but they need 2,000 more now and an additional 4,000 by Christmas.

Production of aircraft bombs in the first half of the year met requirements set January 1, said Clay, but requirements for the last half of the year are 177 per cent of the first six months total.

He gave these additional examples:

Heavy artilery ammunition production in the first six months of the year was 94 per cent of plan, but requirements for the second six months are 210 per cent of the first half-year's actual total. In specific calibers he gave these percentages: 155 MM Howitzer shells, first six months actual production, 92 per cent of plan, second half requirements, 180 per cent; 155 MM. gun shells, 98 per cent and 200 per cent; eight inch Howitzer shells, 85 per cent and 396 per cent; 240 MM. Howitzer shells, 79 per cent and 141 per cent.

The only shell program which fell more than one-half below plan was for eight inch gun ammunition, in which production was only 30 per cent of the goal. However, Clay said that in this case an unrealistic "incentive schedule" had been set up.

Meet Heavy Gun Program

In heavy artillery weapons, 94.5 per cent of plan was achieved, but the second six months requirement is 123 per cent. The only heavy gun program met in full was the 4.5 inch weapon, and the others carried to a low of 61.7 per cent for the 155 MM. gun.

The overall light-heavy and heavy-heavy truck program was only 5 per cent off in the first six months, but has 140 per cent to go in the second half, Clay said, and in the heavy-heavies the lag is 16 per cent and second half requirement 223 per cent.

Tanks were off 4 per cent and tank destroyers off 5 per cent, said Clay. The second half goals for tanks are 150 per cent of the first six months output. The tank destroyer lag is more serious—the two models most neded fell eight per cent and 21 per cent, respectively, behind plan, and the second-half requirement for one of these is 400 per cent of the first half-year's actual production.

Wallace and Pepper Map A Drive for 'Liberalism'

Both Plan to Take Stump for Roosevelt in Fall

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP).—Vice-President Henry Wallace and Senator Claude Pepper, of Florida, mapped plans to continue a fight for what Senator Pepper termed liberalism in government.

Senator Pepper, and those who fought unsuccessfully at the Chicago convention to renominate Mr. Wallace, disclosed that at a conference with the Vice-President this afternoon the two discussed "matters of interest to us and the liberal cause."

He told a reported that despite earlier opposition to Senator Harry S. Truman, Democrat, Missouri, as the party's Vice-Presidential nominee "we will both make several talks this fall" for the Roosevelt-Truman ticket.

Senator Pepper said plans for Mr. Wallace's future role in government were not discussed, but added: "I am certain his chief concern at present to do all in his power to insure the continuation of a liberal outlook in government by re-electing our President." Mr. Wallace was not available for comment on his conference.

F. D. R. SPEECH HELD 'CRAZY'

Sedition Evidence Adds President "Seemed Possessed"

Washington, Aug. 8 (AP)—O. John Rogge, chief prosecutor, read to the mass sedition conspiracy trial jury today a 1941 letter which asserted that President Roosevelt "seems like one possessed of devils."

The letter was signed "Larry," and dated October 28, 1941. Rogge said it was written by Lawrence Brown, editor for the former Silver Shirts leader, William Dudley Pelley, to George E. Deatherage, ex-commander of the Knights of the White Camelia. Pelley and Deatherage are defendants.

Spoke Of "Crazy Address"

The writer spoke of "F. D. R.'s" crazy address of last evening," and added:

"I never heard him talk like that but once before, and this was even more belligerent, to the point of exhibiting a man well unbalanced, as charged by Berlin spokesmen. . . . His pictures show a man beside himself. Maybe you have heard something not published about what got into this man, for he seems like one possessed of devils."

Defense counsel continued frequent objections to Rogge's use of some 200 documents seized from Pelley's files, which Chief Justice Edward C. Eicher admitted in evidence late yesterday. The court denied all motions to strike these exhibits from the record.

WPB TO PROPOSE CHANGES IN TIRE UNION PRACTICES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 — (AP) The War Production board, seeking a 20 per cent increase in heavy tire production, will carry to Akron, Ohio, this week a proposal for a 90-day "moratorium" on certain union agreements and working practices. WPB Vice Chairman L. R. Boulware said these practices have impeded peak production.

Boulware announced that he and two other vice chairmen, Joseph D. Keenan and Clinton S. Golden, planned a conference later this week with representatives of Akron tire companies and the CIO United Rubber Workers, in an effort to reach agreement.

Drive for More Workers

The program will supplement a drive for 1,000 new workers estimated to be needed in Akron tire plants and the army's plans to furlough former rubber workers back to the tire companies.

The emergency measures, Boulware said, should boost production sufficiently to remedy the "alarming" shortage of big tires reported both by the armed forces and commercial bus and truck operators. The WPB executives will take these two main proposals to Akron:

First, that seniority rules be changed to permit the transfer of strong male workers from light passenger car tires to truck tires. At present a worker would lose his seniority if so shifted, officials said.

WPB seeks an understanding by which the men transferred would return to their regular work after the 90-day production and recover their full seniority status.

Second, that the present informal production "quotas" — under which each workman normally produces only so much work in a day, regardless of his ability—be dropped temporarily to permit greater output, with pay to be increased proportionately.

Union Demands Assurances

Union spokesmen have demanded assurances, according to WPB sources, that such a demonstration of higher productivity would not result in a reduction of wage rates in the future. WPB will seek such assurances.

Boulware said that one company already had arrived at such an agreement and that both the union and management groups have so far indicated confidence that the desired arrangements can be made throughout the Akron industry.

The Dunlop company of Buffalo also has sent word, Boulware said, that its workers have agreed to put in sufficient overtime to enable Dunlop to achieve the 30 per cent increase.

The conference in Akron will be "in no sense an investigation," Boulware said, but "rather a meeting to determine how a very desirable end for all concerned can be accomplished with each one's individual interest preserved and protected."

COMMITTEE SEEKS AID FOR JEWISH REFUGEES

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—(AP) The emergency committee to save the Jewish people of Europe today urged Great Britain to issue Palestine visas to Jewish refugees now in Turkish rescue centers, thereby permitting others to cross the Turkish borders.

At its Second National conference the committee, through its executive vice chairman, Johan J. Smertenke, said that the 500 refugees now residing in the rescue centers were the maximum for whom Turkey could provide.

"The United States and Great Britain must siphon off these people," Smertenke said. "We must immediately importune the British government to issue visas so that they may enter Palestine."

By making Turkey a transit country, he said, 600,000 Jews in Hungary eventually could reach safety by that route.

The committee resolved to request its membership for a substitute word for "refugee," which, it said, is "too mild a term when applied to European Jews."

GI'S TO SEE MUSICALS

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—(AP) The clamor for glamor by G.I. Joes overseas is about to be rewarded with real, live chorus girls, as distinguished from the pin-up version, playing the fox-hole circuit for the first time.

USO-camp shows announced today that chorus lines will move in on the front lines early in the fall when the organization sends the first of several streamlined Broadway musical comedies to the war zones.

'One Man Army At Anzio' In Hurry To See 'Mom'

Philadelphia, Aug. 8 (AP)—The "one-man army of Anzio"—all 120 pounds of him—passed through here tonight, in a hurry to get home to "mom" and present her with the Congressional Medal of Honor he won for holding off two German companies and killing at least 60 Nazis.

Pfc. Alton W. Knappenberger, 20, was due for a brass-band welcome in Norristown, but he hoped there wouldn't be too much delay in his reaching home at Spring Mount, Pa., some 15 miles farther on, for a reunion with his mother, Mrs. Harvey Seibert.

Between trains here, he told of the events preceding presentation of the nation's highest military award to him by Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark in Rome.

Tells Of His Exploit

"My company withdrew," he said. "I stayed to hold the German counterattack. I ran out of ammunition and crawled 15 yards under fire to get some from a dead comrade.

"I crawled back to my position and started firing again. I was about 35 yards from the enemy. They were throwing hand grenades at me. Finally I crawled back to join my company, 300 yards to the rear, and learned that the action was over. I was credited with killing 60 Germans."

"Knapp," who has not received as much as a scratch since he went overseas last October, is on a 21-day furlough.

TRANSIT PROBE TO BEGIN TODAY

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8 — (AP) The federal grand jury's investigation of Philadelphia's broken transportation strike, starting tomorrow, will go beyond provisions of the Smith-Connally anti-strike act, Assistant U. S. Attorney Edward A. Kelly said today.

"We might find a conspiracy to sabotage the war effort," Kelly said, "in which case we would not be confined to the Smith-Connally act, but would then proceed under the more drastic provisions of the Second War Powers act, which carries much more drastic penalties."

Kelly made his statement after a conference with Special Assistant U. S. Attorney General Henry A. Schweinhaut, U. S. Attorney Gerald A. Gleeson, and Golden Dagger, a representative of the criminal division of the Department of Justice, who arrived here today.

Witnesses to be called before the grand jury include officials of the Philadelphia Transportation company, the Transport Workers Union (CIO), Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, P.R.T. Employes Union (independent), and government war agencies.

Full service continued today on troop-guarded trolleys, buses and subways, while the army attempted to round up reports on the 181 employes who failed to show up for work yesterday.

An army spokesman said the figure included "many who may be able to present medical certificates or who may have been absent due to vacations."

He pointed out that the total of absentees was far below a daily average of 650 for all causes, except vacations, during the three months preceding the strike.

Duke of Windsor Gets A Democratic Welcome

Is Asked in Baltimore: 'Howya, Duke, How's the Duchess?'

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8 (AP).—The Duke of Windsor, visiting his Duchess' native city today, was greeted democratically by a woman bystander with: "Howya, Duke? How's the Duchess?"

The former King of England told his questioner, who had grabbed his arm, that the Duchess was well and probably would visit the city later.

Then, met by General Henry M. Warfield, the Duchess' uncle, he went to the Maryland Club for tea. Arriving there following an inspection of Bahamian labor camps in Maryland and Delaware in his capacity as Governor General of the Bahamas, the Duke said he had found the immigrant workers "Very well taken care of and in very good condition." . . .

"I found that many of them have increased in weight because of the

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fine food. In the camps they are fed; at home they feed themselves, which makes some difference."

He had dinner with General and Mrs. Warfield and Zachary Lewis, the General's son-in-law. Later the Duke and his party departed for New York.

MARINES FORM LAST MAN CLUB

Atlanta, Aug. 8 (A. P.)—Veterans of the First Marine Division, which opened American offensive operations by going into Guadalcanal on August 7, 1942, have organized "the Last of the First" A Last Man's club of veterans of World War II.

Lieut.-Gen. Alexander Archer Vandegrift, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, was elected honorary president of the club. As a brigadier-general he led the Marines when they landed on Guadalcanal. Later he was promoted to major-general and before returning to the States, was named a lieutenant-general and awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Membership in the Last of the First is limited to Marines of the First Division who have made assault landings against the enemy anywhere during this war. And at their annual meeting on August 7 of each year there will be no rank—no officers, no enlisted men. Just plain Marines.

At the organization meeting last night, charter members drank a toast to "those who won't come back."

Warrant Officer Luther A. McLendon, of Atlanta, was elected president.

Admiral C. A. Pownall Named To Training Post

Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 8 (AP)—Rear Admiral Charles Alan Pownall will succeed Rear Admiral George D. Murray as chief of naval air training with headquarters at the Pensacola Naval Air Station, Public Relations announced today.

Admiral Pownall now is chief of air force, Pacific command. He is expected to report here in about three weeks. Admiral Murray has received orders detaching him for duty in the Pacific area.

Newspaper Editor Is Killed On Saipan

Battle Creek, Mich., Aug. 8 (AP)—Lieut. George B. Dolliver, Jr., 38, editor of the Big Rapids (Mich.) *Pioneer* and son of the publisher of the Battle Creek *Enquirer* and *News*, was killed in action on Saipan July 12, the War Department notified his wife, Virginia, today. A brother, J. Clark Dolliver, is a publisher in Moorhead, Minn.

REP. FULBRIGHT WINS ARKANSAS PRIMARY

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 8—(AP) Gov. Homer M. Adkins formally conceded defeat tonight in the face of returns from more than two-thirds of the state's precincts showing him trailing youthful Rep. J. W. Fulbright by almost 18,000 votes in their race for the Arkansas democratic senatorial nomination to succeed Sen. Hattie W. Ca[illegible]

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The 53-year-old Adkins, completing his second term as governor, took the action after returns from 1,470 of the state's 2,087 precincts gave Fulbright 69,801 and Adkins 52,080.

Negro voters turned out in greatly increased numbers for the runoff.

U. S. GOVERNMENT NEAR END OF CASE IN DENVER TRIAL

DENVER, Aug. 8 — (AP) Nearing the close of its case, the government today sought to prove that two of the three Japanese-American women being tried on treason charges left their fingerprints on maps allegedly taken from German prisoners of war they are accused of helping to escape.

From Washington came John R. Robyak, FBI fingerprint specialist, to testify that prints found on the maps were those of Mrs. Billie Shitara Tanigoshi, 32, and Mrs. Tsuruko "Toots" Wallace, 35. The third of the trio of sisters is Mrs. Florence "Flo" Shivze Otani, 33, who was not named in the fingerprint testimony.

Maps Not Identified

But U. S. District Judge J. Foster Symes ruled that the maps offered in evidence had not been specifically identified by prosecution witnesses as those found on the prisoners, Heinrich Haider and Herman Augustt Loescher, when they were recaptured.

Symes rejected a mistrial motion by Defense Attorney Kenneth Robinson, submitted on the contention that the maps should have been excluded from the evidence entirely.

Joe Gartside, Trinidad, Colo., filling station operator, told the jury that Mrs. Wallace obtained road maps from him, explaining she planned to visit her husband's "folks."

The government alleges that the sisters furnished clothing, maps and other equipment to the Germans last October, then drove them in a car from the prisoner of war camp at Trinidad, Colo., to New Mexico.

Will End Case Soon

Assistant U. S. District Attorney Ivor O. Wingren said the government expects to wind up its case soon after the third day's session starts tomorrow. Only about half-dozen prosecution witnesses remain to be called.

Robinson said he has not decided whether to call the sisters to the stand. He plans, he said, to submit a motion for a directed verdict of acquittal.

The Shitara sisters lived at the Granada relocation center, Amache, Colo., and worked on the same farm with the Trinidad internees.

Late today the jury heard of a 165-foot tunnel by which at least five Germans were said to have obtained their freedom from the camp. Lt. Col. William S. Hannan of Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., former commanding officer at Trinidad, said the tunnel started at a building occupied by German officers and ended outside the fence.

It had electric wiring, he said, and was not discovered until after the escape of Haider and Loescher. On Oct. 16, the night of their break, at least five and possibly six prisoners altogether escaped from the camp, Hannan testified.

ARMY'S SNOW JEEP PROVES ITS VALUE

Buckley Field, Col., Aug. 8 (A. P.).—Up where some of the world's worst storms are born, on top of 14,000-foot high Mount Evans, the Army has unveiled the M-29 light cargo carrier.

The background of high altitude lightning, of torrential rain, snow and howling gale is the testing ground and the school ground. Here men train for the search and rescue of Allied flyers forced down in the desolate snow lands of the arctic.

The M-29 is a track-tractor type of vehicle that will carry 1,200 pounds and tow a trailer or a half hundred men on skis.

It waddles on snow, as does a man on snowshoes. It clanks across and up granite mountainsides in the fashion of a bulldozer. It swims in the style of a duck. Its trailer carries sufficient medical equipment to rescue ten men in a wrecked airplane.

It has proved its worth in Colorado. In mid-winter it fought its way up 11,000-foot high Berthoud Pass, west of Denver, to rescue almost thirty persons trapped by a blizzard that blocked highways. It also has rescued crews of planes that have crashed high in remote corners of the Rocky Mountains.

Swift Russian advances of last winter undoubtedly partially were powered by the M-29; the mountain fighters of Gen. Clark's Fifth Army in Italy probably are well acquainted with M-29.

G. I. Joes call it "that thing," the "snow buggy," the "weasel" or the "snow jeep."

In a recent demonstration drivers tied a couple of ropes, fifty feet long, to the controls of the snow buggy, as if it were a horse, with reins. The buggy moved slowly ahead, as the drivers jerked first one rein and then the other. The buggy responded, as an intelligent horse would. The purpose of such control is to permit the vehicle to break its own trail, unoccupied. If the man is behind, steering with reins, he, the other cargo carriers, and their crews, all escape disaster if the vehicle falls into a crevice.

Jap Girl in Bloomers Tries to Stop Marines

Seattle, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—Second Lieut. George C. Hill of Salisbury, Md., brought a story from Saipan today of a giggling young Japanese girl who bombarded his Marine unit with grenades from her bloomers, while Japanese soldiers coached her from behind a revetment.

The former University of Maryland student, who is hospitalized here, told a Post-Intelligencer interviewer that the girl appeared to be about 9 years old. It happened before he got his leg wound from a sniper the first evening of the attack on the island.

"We were about 200 yards off the beach," he related. "There were about nine Japs behind the revetment right in front of our lines. This little girl came out from behind it to within about twenty or thirty yards of us. The Japs had filled her bloomers with grenades.

"She'd take out the pin of a grenade, hold it behind a rock and then throw it at us. We didn't want to shoot her so we grabbed each grenade and threw it back away from her.

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"She was standing there laughing and giggling and the Japs were telling her what to do. They apparently told her to take more time so we wouldn't have a chance to throw the grenades away, and she slowed down a little. Luckily, he had time to throw them back even then."

Soon some bazookas were brought up to the Marine line. By that time the girl had gone back to the Japanese soldiers behind the revetment.

"We fired at them," Lieut. Hill continued, "and when we went back to look we'd killed them all—the girl, too."

Partner for B-29

Consolidated Building B-32, Similar in Size to Superfortress

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 8 (AP).—The Office of Censorship today authorized disclosure that a giant stablemate to the B-29 Superfortress was in production at the Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corporation.

Details of production status, performance and size of the new bomber, named the B-32, have not been disclosed. Recent trade publications stated the bomber would be produced at the San Diego and Fort Worth plants.

CURRAN IS CHOSEN TO RUN FOR SENATE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Thomas J. Curran, Manhattan party leader and long-time associate of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, was assigned by New York Republicans yesterday to the dual task of opposing the veteran Democratic Senator Robert F. Wagner and bolstering G.O.P. efforts to cut into the normally heavy downstate Democratic vote.

The state committee action had been generally forecast since Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, met with state party leaders Monday night. Before that, the race had been rated as wide open. The big question at the conferences was the effect the selection may have on the 47 New York electoral votes which Dewey may need in November.

A few hours before the Republican selection was announced, the State Democratic committee took its expected action of renominating the 67-year-old Wagner, author of the National Labor Relations and Social Security acts, and strong administration supporter.

Curran, 45-year-old New York Secretary of State, has been close to Dewey since both were assistants in the office of the U. S. attorney for the southern district of New York 14 years ago.

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LONDON—FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD GERMAN TRIAL XXX ACCUSED.

THE DNB BROADCAST OF TRIAL TESTIMONY SAID WHEN OFFICERS AND MEN

OF THE BERLIN GARRISON RAIDED A ROOM WHERE VON BECK AND OTHER

CONSPIRATORS WERE TATMERED HOEPPNER LET HIMSELF BE ARRESTED BUT VON

BECK TRIED TO KILL HIMSELF WITH THREE PISTOL SHOTS.

COL. GEN. FROMM THEN SHOT AND KILLED VON BECK, THE BROADCAST SAID,

BUT IT WAS NOT EXPLAINED WHETHER THIS WAS A COUP DE GRACE TO END

A COLLEGUE'S SUFFERING OR WHETHER FROMM FIRED OUT OF SUDDEN RAGE AND DISILLUSIONMENT.

THE FIRST TO BE QUESTIONED, STIEFF, ACKNOWLEDGED HE HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN PLANS TO ASSASSINATE HITLER AS EARLY AS 1943. WITZLEBEN ADMITTING HE HAD BEEN "INVOLVED IN THIS MATTER," SAID HE VISITED COL.GEN.LUDWIG VON BECK IN FEBRUARY, 1943, AND THEY AGREED THE MILITARY STRATEGISTS UNDER HITLER WERE "NO GOOD."

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IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ATTEMPT ON HITLER'S LIFE VON BECK WAS REPORTED BY BERLIN AS "NOT AMONG THE LIVING."

AP951 LONDON -(HERCHER) KK CONCLUDED

IN THE LAST CASE, THE RUSSIANS ARE IN POSITIONS TO OUTFLANK WARSAW FROM THE SOUTH OR TO DESCEND UPON KRAKOW.

ON BOTH SIDES OF THAT CENTRAL POLISH SECTOR THE RUSSIAN PROGRESS WAS CONTINUING, IN FOUR DAYS HAVING TAKEN THE CITIES OF SAMBOR, DROHOBYCZ, BORYSLAW AND STRYJ, GAINING FIRM CONTROL OF THE GATEWAYS TO THE UZOK PASS THROUGH THE CARPATHIANS.

IN THE NORTH, MOST OF TWO GERMAN ARMIES CONTINUED CUT OFF IN ESTONIA AND NORTHEAST LATVIA. FEW DEVELOPMENTS WERE REPORTED FROM THAT FRONT OVER THE PAST TEN DAYS BUT THE IMPRESSION GREW THAT THE NAZIS WERE BEING SLOWLY SQUEEZED AND CUT UP WITH LITTLE CHANCE OF ANY BIG-SCALE SEAWARD EVACUATION.

HUNDREDS OF FIRES BLAZED ACROSS THE FRONTIERS INSIDE EAST PRUSSIA, LIT BY SOVIET WARPLANES THAT ROARED AHEAD OF THE TANKS AND INFANTRY. ON THE GROUND A SWAYING BATTLE CONTINUED TO RAGE IN OPPRESSIVE MIDSUMMER HEAT.

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THE GERMAN RADIO ALSO SAID THE GI TEST SOVIET PRESSURE NOW WAS BEING EXERTED FROM THE VISTULA RIVE BRIDGEHEADS, STATING, "BOTH RUSSIANS AND GERMANS HAVE THROWN IN STRONG RESERVES IN THE BATTLE AREA AROUND MIELEC," 30 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SANDOMIERZ.

ANOTHER GERMAN BROADCAST ADMITTED THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD PUSHED "A FEW KILOMETERS NORTHWARD" IN THE REGION SOUTH OF SANDOMIERZ AND THAT THE RUSSIANS "BROKE INTO OUR POSITIONS" NORTHWEST OF BARANOW IN HEAVY FIGHTING.

IT WAS CLAIMED, HOWEVER, THAT THE GERMANS MADE A "MAJOR SCALE" LINE STRAIGHTENING NORTH OF THE DVINA RIVER WITHOUT RUSSIAN PURSUIT.

A RUSSIAN BREAKTHROUGH IN LITHUANIA NORTHWEST OF KAUNAS WAS SEALED OFF, A GERMAN REPORTER CLAIMED.

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FIRST LEAD AERIAL

LONDON, AUG. 8-(AP)-A THOUSAND AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS STRUCK A SECOND TREMENDOUS BLOW AT THE HINGE IN GERMAN LINES BELOW CAEN AND RANGED WIDELY OVER FRANCE ATTACKING AIR FIELDS AND FLYING BOMB INSTALLATIONS.

AN ESTIMATED 1,800 TONS OF BOMBS WERE CAST ON GERMAN LINES BEFORE THE ADVANCING CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN THE SAME AREA PULVERIZED LAST NIBHT BY 1,000 BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS WHICH DROPPED AROUND 6,700 TONS. ABOUT 600 FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS PARTICIPATED IN THIS ACTION.

SOME 400 OTHERS BEAT UP AIRFIELDS AT ROMILLY SUR SEINE, 55 MILES NORTHWEST OF PARIS, AND AT LE PERTHE, NORTHWEST OF ROMMILLY. THEY ALSO BOMBED THE PLATFORMS FROM WHICH ROBOT BOMBS ARE HURLED AT ENGLAND.

UP TO 750 MUSTANG, LIGHTNING AND THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS ESCORTED THE AMERICAN BOMBERS.

THE ATTACK LAST NIGHT BY THE RAF'S LANCASTERS CONSTITUTED THEIR FIRST OPERATION IN DARKNESS IN CLOSE SUPPORT OF GROUND FORCES.

THE ENTIRE FORCE OF 1,000 AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS ORIGINALLY WAS ALLOCATED TO SUPPORT THE CANADIAN AND BRITISH TROOPS BELOW CAEN, BUT THE ARMY COMMAND ADVISED THE AIR FORCES AT THE LAST MINUTE THAT 600 WOULD BE ENOUGH TO DO THE TRICK. THUS 400 WERE DIVERTED QUICKLY TO OTHER OBJECTIVES.

MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBERS ATTACKED TARGETS NORTH AND SOUTH OF PARIS, CHIEFLY RAILROADS AND OTHER TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

WITH AIR POWER TO SPARE, U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS FROM BRITAIN PARTICIPATED IN SHUTTLE OPERATIONS OVER POLAND AND ROMANIA, USING RUSSIAN AND ITALIAN BASES.

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A GROUP WHICH FLEW TO RUSSIA SUNDAY, BOMBING AN AIRCRAFT FACTORY NORTHWEST OF THE POLISH CORRIDOR PORT OF GYDNIA, RETURNED TO THE AIR YESTERDAY AND BOMBED A SYNTHETIC OIL REFINERY 20 MILES WEST OF KRAKOW

IN POLAND AT TRESBINIA.

ANOTHER GROUP OF ESCORTED FORTRESSES FROM BRITAIN BOMBED TWO ROMANIAN AIRFIELDS 40 MILES NORTHEAST OF PLOESTI AND THEN LANDED O ITALIAN BASES. THE FIELDS WERE AT BUZAU AND ZILISTREA.

IN THE HOUR XXX ETC AS BEFORE.

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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9-(AP)-RAF LANCASTERS AND HALI ATTACKED TARGETS IN NORTHERN FRANCE DURING THE NIGHT WHILE SWIFT MOSQUITOS POUNDED COLOGNE WITH 4,000-POUND BLOCKBUSTERS, THE BRITI ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

THE OVERNIGHT ASSAULTS APPARENTLY WERE CARRIED OUT IN GREAT FOR THE OBJECTIVES OF THE BOMBER FORMATIONS WHICH STRUCK FRANCE WERE N IMMEDIATELY SPECIFIED. IT WAS PRESUMED THAT SOME WERE IN THE BATT AREA WHERE PLANES HAVE BEEN BLASTING A PATH FOR ADVANCING ALLIED T FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS.

LONDON--FIRST ADD FINNISH CABINET X X X AS PREMIER.

THE NEW FOREIGN MINISTER WAS NAMED AS CARL INCKELL, WHO WENT TO MOSCOW IN MARCH IN CONNECTION WITH THE ARMISTICE MISSION THAT FAILED.

THE CABINET, WHICH SOME QUARTERS EXPECT WILL APPROACH MOSCOW WITH A NEW PEACE BID, REPLACES THAT OF EDWIN LINKOMIES, WHO, WITH MANY OF HIS MINISTERS, WAS OBJECTIONABLE TO THE RUSSIANS.

THE GERMAN BROADCAST LISTED ONE HOLDOVER, HOWEVER, MAJ.GEN.RUDOLF WALLDEN AS MINISTER OF DEFENSE.

MQ438PEW

LONDON, AUG 8-(AP)-DNB, IN A GERMAN NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST FROM BERLIN TONIGHT SAID ALLIED GLIDER TROOPS WERE LANDING IN THE LOIRE RIVER ESTUARY NEAR ST.NAZAIRE IN SUPPORT OF LT.GEN.OMAR BRADLEY'S AMERICAN FORCES MOVING SOUTH ALONG THE BASE OF THE BRITTANY PENINSULA. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT.

MQ506PEW

London, Aug. 8-(AP)-An electrically heated "casualty bag" has been designed as another protective devise for allied fliers.

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Brig. Gen. Malcolm C. Grow, inventor of the flak suit of light armor and flak curtains, announced today that his medical section of the air service command had developed the casualty bag.

The devise is a sort of sleeping bag heated by wiring. It had handle for lifting and is covered with water-proof, bouyant material to keep even the heaviest airmen afloat for more than two hours. Its heating qualities prote wounded and unconscious airmen from excessive cold and prevent shock. The handles make the bag a flexible stretcher. The bouyancy enables casualties aboard a plane forced to land on water to be floated to life rafts.

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WITH THE U.S. ARMY IN FRANCE 1ST ADD GALLAGHER'S BATTLE SIDE-LIGHTS (TOP AYE) XXX SAME VICINITY.

-BASH-

PVT. PEDRO RUBIO, 25, OF (606 EAST SEVENTH ST) AUGSTIN, TEX., PERFORMED AN OPERATION WITH A POCKET KNIFE UNDER GERMAN MACHINE GUN FIRE.

RUBIO, A MEDICAL CORPSMEN, FOUND A DOUGHBOY WITH A BULLET WOUND NEAR THE SURFACE OF ONE THIGH. THE TEXAN, REALIZING THE DANGER OF INFECTION, REMOVED THE BULLET WITH THE KNIFE WHILE MACHINE GUNS CHATTERED.

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THEN IT TOOK RUBIO AND PVT. LLOYD COCKRELL, 21, OF LAMPASAS, TEX., THREE HOURS TO GET THE WOUNDED MAN OUT OF RANGE OF THE GUNS.

(EDS: IN ABOVE MAKE IT AUSTIN, TEX.)

A U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE BASE IN FRANCE, AUG. 8-(AP)-- LT.

JAMES L. MCWHORTER, SANFORD, FLA., A THUNDERBOLT PILOT WHO WAS SHOT

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DOWN BEHIND GERMAN LINES JULY 27, EVADED THE GERMANS BY HIDING OVERNIGHT

"THEY HAD [illegible] PATROLS OUT

IN ONE OF THEIR OWN DUGOUTS.

LOOKING FOR ME ALL NIGHT," HE SAID, "AND THROWING GREN

INTO JUST ABOUT EVERY ABANDONED FOXHOLE EXCEPT THE ONE I WAS IN."

[illegible] THE NEXT MORNING [illegible] AMERICAN TANKS [illegible]

ENTERED THE AREA AND HE EMERGED. HE

THE AIRMAN WHO WAS BACK AT HIS OWN BASE THAT AFTERNOON. #

BY HAL BOYLE

IN AN ARTILLERY CUB PLANE OVER ST.MALO, FRANCE, AUG 8-(AP)-FROM THIS SKY PERCH BESIEGED ST.MALO CAN BE SEEN BILLOWING BLACK AND WHITE SMOKE, STABBED WITH FLASHES OF FLAME, AS AMERICAN TANKS AND INFANTRY ADVANCE BEHIND A ROLLING ARTILLERY BARRAGE AND SMASH IN STREET BATTLES TOWARD THE PORT'S FORTRESS CITADEL, WHERE THE NAZIS HAVE BARRICADED THEMSELVES IN A STALINGRAD-LIKE STAND.

OUR TROOPS HAVE THRUST FROM THREE DIRECTIONS INTO THE STREETS OF THIS LUXURIOUS "EMERALD COAST" BEACH RESORT, WHICH THE GERMANS CONVERTED INTO A SEA SUPPLY BASE, AND THE SURROUNDED ENEMY GARRISON IS TRAPPED ON THE FOURTH SIDE BY THE SEA ITSELF.

I WAS TAKEN FOR A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THIS FLAMING BATTLE BY LT.JOHN S.BAKER, 26, OF SHORT HILLS, N.J., WHO HAS FLOWN HIS "FLYING JEEP" PLANE ON 50 MISSIONS IN FRANCE TO SEARCH OUT ENEMY TARGETS FOR THE ARTILLERY.

WE TOOK OFF FROM AN OAT FIELD ONLY A FEW THOUSAND YARDS FROM THE OUTSKIRTS OF ST.MALO, WHERE THE FANATICAL COMMANDER STILL IS HOLDING OUT, ALTHOUGH HUNDREDS ARE SURRENDERING AS SOON AS THE DOUGHBOYS SURROUND THEIR POSITIONS IN STREETS BLOCKED WITH RUBBLE AND BURNED-OUT TRAM CARS.

AT FIRST GLANCE FROM THE AIR THE WHOLE AREA APPEARED DECEPTIVELY QUIET.

"OVER THERE," SUDDENLY SHOUTED BAKER.

I FOLLOWED HIS HAND AND SAW GREAT TOWERS OF DEBRIS AND WHITE PHOSPHORUS SPURT FROM THE FORTRESS IN THE BAY, AT THE MOUTH OF THE RANCE RIVER, AS ITS STONE ENTRENCHMENTS AND DEEP TUNNELS WERE BROUGHT UNDER BATTERING FIRE BY SCORES OF AMERICAN MEDIUM AND HEAVY ARTILLERY PIECES.

IT WAS ONE OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR BATTLE SIGHTS I HAD SEEN IN ALMOST TWO YEARS OF WAR COVERAGE.

I COUNTED 27 FIRES BURNING THROUGHOUT THE CITY BEFORE BAKER SWUNG HIS PLANE AROUND SHARPLY TO SWERVE US AWAY FROM NAZI ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

HE SWUNG AROUND OVER THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY.

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"CAN WE GO DOWN A LITTLE CLOSER?" I ASKED BAKER.

"WE'RE FLYING AT 1,500 NOW, AND IF WE GO ANY LOWER WE MIGHT CATCH AN ARTILLERY SHELL," HE SAID. "WE'VE LOST THREE CUBS IN FRANCE THAT WAY."

SO WE SPIRALLED BACK AND SLIPPED IN TO A LANDING. AS HE STEPPED OUT, BAKER, A TALL, BLACK-HAIRED AND AMIABLE FLIER, SAID CHEERFULLY:

"COME BACK AGAIN AND I'LL TAKE YOU FOR A TRIP OVER PARIS. THE WAY OUR ARMY IS MOVING NOW IT WON'T BE LONG."

SN114OPEW

BY ROGER D.GREENE

ON THE BRITISH FRONT SOUTH OF CAEN, 5:40 P.M., AUG 8-(AP)-THREE GREAT ARMIES, AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CANADIAN, ARE SMASHING THROUGH AND AROUND THE VITAL CAEN "HINGE" OF THE GERMAN DEFENSES IN FRANCE TONIGHT IN ONE OF THE MOST DECISIVE BATTLES ON THE WESTERN FRONT SINCE THE INVASION BEGAN.

STRIKING FROM THE NORTH, THE FIRST CANADIAN ARMY IS DRIVING DEEP INTO GERMAN HEDGEHOG POSITIONS EAST OF THE ORNE RIVER WHILE THE SECOND BRITISH ARMY IS STRENGTHENING ITS NEW BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE ORNE IN THE THURY HARCOURT SECTOR AND THE AMERICANS PRESS FORWARD IN THEIR SPECTACULAR SWEEP FROM THE WEST.

ON THIS BRITISH FRONT FOUR GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS HAVE BEEN BEATEN OFF IN 24 HOURS IN THE VICINITY OF THE GRIMBOSQ WOODS. EXTREMELY SENSITIVE TO THE BRITISH OUTFLANKING THREAT, THE GERMANS THREW TANKS AND INFANTRY INTO AN ALL-MORNING ATTACK ON THE NORTH FRINGE OF THE WOODS. SAVAGE CLOSE-QUARTERS FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS THERE THIS AFTERNOON.

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DESPITE THE FEROCITY OF THE GERMAN RESISTANCE, ONE BRITISH OFFICER SAID THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WAS "WORRIED AS HELL" ABOUT THE NUMBER OF DESERTIONS.

"FIRST THEY TRIED PEP TALKS," HE SAID, "TELLING THEIR TROOPS IT WAS DISHONORABLE TO DESERT AND THAT THEY NEVER WOULD BE ALLOWED TO RETURN TO THEIR FAMILIES IN GERMANY. THAT DIDN'T WORK, SO NOW THEY ARE TRYING TO TERRORIZE THEIR MEN BY TELLING THEM, 'IF YOU DESERT OR ARE CAPTURED, YOU WILL BE COMMITTED TO A LIFE OF SLAVERY. THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS WILL SEND YOU TO DIE IN SIBERIA.'"

NEVERTHELESS, HE ADDED, "GERMAN DESERTERS HAD BETTER PUNCH A TIME CLOCK AND BRING ALONG A STAMPED SLIP TO SHOW WHEN THEY CHECKED OUT IF THEY EXPECT TO BEAT THE RECORD SENT BY A NEW BUNCH WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED."

THESE NEW ARRIVALS WITHIN THE BRITISH LINES WERE MEMBERS OF A GERMAN REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS DEFENSE PLATOON WHO HAD BEEN THROWN INTO THE FRONT LINE TO PLUG A GAP LEFT BY PREVIOUS DESERTERS. THEY REACHED THE LINE AT 11 P.M. YESTERDAY AND DESERTED AT 2 A.M. TODAY.

MO4OZPEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG 8-(AP)-FIELD REPORTS AT DAWN TODAY INDICATED THAT THE GERMAN COUNTERATTACK BETWEEN MORTAIN AND SOURDEVAL ON AN EIGHT-MILE FRONT HAS BEEN CRUSHED BY CRACK AMERICAN DIVISIONS AND ALLIED PLANES.

ON THE FRONT FROM NEWLY CAPTURED VIRE TO MAYENNE, WHICH INCLUDES THE AREA OF THE GERMAN PUSH, LT.GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY'S SOLIDLY PACKED POWER ATTACK IS SQUEEZING THE LIFE OUT OF THE BIGGEST NAZI COUNTERATTACK TO DATE AND BENDING THE GERMAN LINE BACK EAST AND NORTH IN THE QUESTION OF PARIS.

FROM MAYENNE ACROSS BRITTANY THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS A LINE. FIGHTING THERE IS AS FLUID AS THAT OF CIVIL WAR DAYS WHEN CAVALRY RANGED OVER WIDE AREAS, STRIKING WHEREVER IT FOUND THE ENEMY.

EXACTLY THE SAME THING IS BEING DONE NOW. ONLY THE CAVALRY STRIKING EAST AND SOUTH ARE FORCES OF AMERICAN LIGHT TANKS AND ARMORED CARS SPEEDING ACROSS HUNDREDS OF MILES OF PAVED HIGHWAYS AT A TOP SPEED OF 50 MILES AN HOUR, SHOOTING UP GERMAN FORCES WHEREVER THEY ARE FOUND AND THEN SPEEDING ON AGAIN.

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DEEPER IN THE PENINSULA, HEAVIER ARMORED AND INFANTRY [illegible] ARE REDUCING NAZI DEFENSES AROUND THE FIVE MAJOR PORTS OF NANTES, ST.NAZAIRE, LORIENT, BREST AND ST.MALO. ONCE THESE ARE CLEARED THEY CAN REGROUP AND TURN EAST AND NORTH AND THEN THE NAZI FAT MAY REALLY BE IN THE FIRE.

A DRIVE OF MORE THAN 300-MILES ACROSS BRITTANY AND NORMANDY CAN ONLY CONVINCE THE OBSERVERS THAT ADOLF HITLER'S FORCES IN FRANCE--SHATTERED AND DISILLUSIONED--ARE HANGING ON THE SAGGING ROPES

OF DISCIPLINE AND THAT ONE MORE MAJOR ALLIED PUNCH MAY KNOCK THE FIGHT OUT OF THEM FOR GOOD.

THE GERMAN ARMY HAS BEEN SCRAPING DIVISIONS FROM EVERY PART OF FRANCE AND EUROPE TRYING TO HOLD THE LINE. SEEMINGLY THE BEST THEY CAN HOPE TO DO IS TO HOLD A FEW STRONG POINTS. IT IS DOUBTFUL IF THEY HAVE ENOUGH DIVISIONS TO TRY A SOLID LINE SUCH AS BRADLEY'S ATTACK BROKE IN NORMANDY ON JULY 25.

WORSE STILL FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE GERMAN ARMY IS THAT THE GERMAN SOLDIER, EXCEPT IN ISOLATED INSTANCES SUCH AS AT ST.MALO, SEEMS TO BE LOSING HIS WILL TO PUT UP A STIFF FIGHT.

ONLY ON THE BRITISH SECTOR WHICH IS HEAVILY LACED WITH SS TROOPS HAE THE GERMANS BEEN ABLE TO PUT UP WHAT CAN BE DESCRIBED AS ORGANIZED RESISTANCE.

AUG 9 1944

RZ653AEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG 8-(AP)-PRESSING A GREAT THRUST THAT ALREADY HAS CARRIED TO A DEPTH OF FOUR MILES ON A THREE-MILE WIDE FRONT, THE FIRST CANADIAN ARMY BROKE INTO THE FIRST MAIN GERMAN DEFENSE LINE BELOW CAEN TODAY IN A MAJOR NEW OFFENSIVE AIMED AT SMASHING THE NORTHEASTERN HINGE OF THE GERMANS' ENTIRE BRIDGEHEAD POSITION IN FRANCE.

RZ648AEW

AT LAST REPORT THE CANADIANS STILL WERE ROLLING ONWARD. THE ENEMY APPEARED DAZED BY THE WEIGHT OF A TREMENDOUS AIR BOMBARDMENT THAT LED OFF THE THRUST.

IT WAS A MAJOR ATTACK AND WAS RISING HOURLY IN VIOLENCE ON THIS 26TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERMANS' "BLACKEST DAY" OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

IT WAS A NIGHT ASSAULT BY ARMOR, THE FIRST TIME SUCH A THRUST HAD BEEN ATTEMPTED IN FRANCE IN THE HOUSE OF DARKNESS. INFANTRY FOLLOWED IN HEAVILY ARMORED VEHICLES.

A CRUSHING AIR BOMBARDMENT FROM 1,000 HEAVY BOMBERS AGAINST SELECTED ENEMY TARGETS PRECEDED THE ARMOR ATTACK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT ROGER D. GREENE, REPORTING FROM ANOTHER SECTOR OF THE CANADIAN FRONT, SAID THE OFFENSIVE WAS SIX MILES BROAD.

("AS THE MORNING DAWNED WITH A THICK GROUND MIST SLOWLY MELTING UNDER THE HOT SUN, CANADIAN INFANTRYMEN WERE SWEEPING ON AFTER CAPTURING MAY-SUR-ORNE, ST.MARTIN DE FONTENAY, ROQUANCOURT, FONTENAY LE MARMION AND LA HOGUE," HE WROTE.)

N859AEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE (150)

WITH THE FIRST CANADIAN ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG. 8-(AP)-POWERFUL FIRST CANADIAN ARMY TANK FORCES SPRANG AHEAD OF THE INFANTRY TODAY AND CHALKED UP AN AGGREGATE CANADIAN ADVANCE OF NEARLY FIVE MILES FOR THE DAY IN AN OFFENSIVE HEADED TOWARD FALAISE.

A SENIOR CANADIAN STAFF OFFICER, CALMLY SUMMING UP THE DAY'S STEADY PROGRESS, SAID:

"THE HINGE OF THE WHOLE GERMAN NORMANDY LINE IS LOOSENING ALTHOUGH IT HAS NOT BY ANY MEANS BEEN YANKED FROM THE DOOR AS YET."

THE TANKS, DIRECTED BY LT.GEN.H.D.G.CRERAR, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST CANADIAN ARMY, WORKED THEIR WAY PAST CANADIAN INFANTRY FORCES DIGGING INTO GERMAN POSITIONS TO SCORE THEIR ADVANCE.

TOWNS ALREADY FALLEN TO INFANTRY MOP-UP FORCES IN THIS BATTLE INCLUDE MAY-SUR-ORNE, TILLY, LA CAMPAGNE, CAILLOUET AND GAUMESNIL.

THESE FORCES WERE FIGHTING LATE TODAY IN THE TOWN OF FONTENAY LE MARMON, WHERE 82 GERMAN PRISONERS THUS FAR HAVE BEEN TAKEN.

AUG 9 1944

RW1226PEW

30 24 — 1785

BY EDWARD B.BALL (370)

WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE ROAD TO PARIS, AUG. 8-(AP)-AS [illegible] OF THE AMAZING FLUIDITY OF THIS AMERICAN ADVANCE IS THE [illegible] GOO GERMANS.

I WAS SITTING IN A WOODS WITH A COLONEL, EATING [illegible] AND BEANS AND DRINKING SOLUBLE COFFEE WHEN A RUNNER [illegible] THE COLONEL, "SIR, GOO GERMANS ARE COMING DOWN [illegible] HALF AWAY."

"OKAY, WE'D BETTER GIT," REPLIED THE COLONEL.

OUR PARTY STRUCK CAMP AND MOVED OUT, NOT TO THE TOWARDS THE "FRONT." ON THE WAY, WE MET A PARTY OF DOUGHBOYS TOWARDS THE REAR TO DEAL WITH THE GERMANS. WE WENT ON TO [illegible] I NEVER DID FIND OUT WHETHER THOSE GOO GERMANS WERE LOOKING FOR A CHANCE TO SURRENDER. EITHER WAY THE DOUGHBOYS WERE READY [illegible]

YESTERDAY WITH PVT. ERNEST F.ALSTON OF STUEBENVILLE, OHIO, DRIVING A JEEP, I MADE A 60-MILE ROUNDTRIP OVER A ROAD ALONG WHICH AMERICAN ARMOR HAD PASSED A FEW HOURS BEFORE.

IT WAS CROWDED WITH AMERICAN TANKS AND TRUCKS LADEN WITH SOLDIERS GOING FORWARD. TODAY I TRAVELLED THE SAME ROAD AND NOT A VEHICLE WAS IN SIGHT. AT THE COLONEL'S TEMPORARY COMMAND POST I LEARNED STRETCHES OF THAT ROAD WERE AGAIN IN NO-MAN'S-LAND. THIS WAS IN THE SECTOR WEST OF LAVAL.

IT IS THE KIND OF WAR WHERE THE ARMOR TEARS AHEAD FOR MILES, SHOOTING UP EVERYTHING THAT ROLLS AND LEAVING THE INFANTRY TO DEAL WITH EVERYTHING THAT WALKS.

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SOMETIMES IT IS DAYS BETWEEN THE TIME THE ARMOR PASSES THROUGH

AND THE INFANTRY FINISHES MOPPING UP. SOMETIMES BROKEN ENEMY REMNANTS FIGHT AND SOMETIMES THEY DON'T. WHEN YOU SEE THIS KIND OF WAR YOU UNDERSTAND WHY HITLER OVERRAN FRANCE SO FAST AFTER HIS INITIAL BREAKTHROUGH AND WHY HE HAS BEEN BACKTRACKING SO FAST NOW BEFORE THE AMERICANS.

AUG 9 1944

ALONG THIS SORT OF FLUID FRONT THERE ARE TWO WAYS OF TELLING WHETHER YOU ARE IN "HOT" TERRITORY--THE PRESENCE OF CUB SPOTTER PLANES AND THE ATTITUDE OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

THE CUBS STAY RIGHT UP BEHIND THE FRONT AND WHEN YOU DON'T SEEM THEM IN THE AIR YOU'D BETTER START ASKING QUESTIONS.

IF THE FRENCH GREET YOU WITH HEARTY WAVES AND CHEERY GREETINGS ALL THE GERMANS HAVE DECAMPED. IF THEY GIVE YOU A KNOWING LOOK AND MERE FLICK OF THE WRIST, THERE ARE STILL SOME GERMANS IN THE WOODS AND IT'S TIME TO TURN AROUND AND BEAT IT.

"IT'S A HELL OF A WAR," LAUGHED CAPT. JAMES C.MCNAMARA, 2119 SECOND AVE., LOS ANGELES, WHO IS THE PRESS OFFICER OF THIS OUTFIT.

GH1048PEW

AUG 9 1944

U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, AUG. 8-(AP)-THE GERMAN ARMY IN NORMANDY IS IN A CRITICAL STATE AND "IS SLOWLY STRANGLING FOR WANT OF SUPPLIES," LT.GEN.LEWIS H.BRERETON, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE DECLARED TODAY.

THIS, HE SAID "IS ATTRIBUTED TO A VERY LARGE DEGREE TO WORK OF PERSONNEL OF THE UNITED STATES NINTH AIR FORCE BOMBER COMMAND."

IN A MESSAGE TO BRIG GEN.SAMUEL E.ANDERSON, COMMANDER OF THE BOMBERS, BRERETON COMMENDED ALL MARAUDER AND HAVOC GROUPS IN THE NINTH FOR THEIR RECENT DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE NUMBER OF BRIDGES "IN THE FACE OF BAD WEATHER AND ENEMY FIGHTERS AND FLAK."

HE DESCRIBED AS AN "OUTSTANDING MISSION" THE DESTRUCTION OF TWO RAIL BRIDGES SOUTH OF LE MANS BY A MARAUDER GROUP COMMANDED BY COL. JOE W.KELLY, COLUMBUS, IND. BOTH LINKED RAIL TRAFFIC THROUGH THE PARIS-ORLEANS GAP.

RQ1013AEW

AUG 9 1944

ADD MOSCOW —(LUCE) XXSUVALKI

OFFICIAL SOURCES WERE SILENT ABOUT THE SIEGE OF WARSAW, IN ITS NINTH DAY, BUT IT IS KNOWN THAT MARSHAL KONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKY IS BUILDING UP RESERVES. WHEN HE REACHED THE GATES OF THE POLISH CAPITAL, THE GERMANS HURLED A VIOLENT ATTACK FROM THE NORTHWEST AT HIS FLANK. THE MARSHAL, WHILE CONTENDING WITH THIS COUNTER-ATTACK, WHICH IS NOW BELIEVED SHATTERED, HAS BEEN STORMING THE WARSAW SUBURBS.

AUG 9 1944

AFTER TOPPLING THE OIL CENTERS OF BORYSLAW AND SAMBOR IN THE CARPATHIAN SLOPES, THE RUSSIANS IN THE EXTREME WESTERN UKRAINE (OLD POLAND) ENCOUNTERED VIOLENT GERMAN RESISTANCE IN SWAMPS AND ALONG MOUNTAIN STREAMS. IZVESTIA SAID THE ENEMY HAD CONSIDERABLE ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY IN THIS REGION ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND THAT PROGRESS WAS DIFFICULT.

MOSCOW FIRST ALD AERIAL XXX ~~GYDNIA~~ ENGLAND.

MAJ. WILLIAM S.LINDLEY, STANKVILLE, MISS., SAID OF THE SUNDA. ATTACK ON THE AIRCRAFT PLANT AT RAMMEL, NORTHWEST OF GYDNIA: "WE HIT IT SQUARELY ON THE NOSE."

LT. F.E.SHERWOOD, BOMBARDIER, WILLIS, MICH., SAID: "IT WAS BURNING WHEN WE LEFT."

LT. WILLIAM GREENE, AUBURN, N.Y., CALLED THE BOMBING A "GOOD PATTERN."

LT. RUSSELL HALL, 170 E. FT. JEFFERSON AVE., DETROIT, MICH., ADDED THAT "WE PLASTERED IT." HE MET AN OLD FRIEND IN RUSSIA, MAJ. S.M.MARSHALL, WHO USED TO LIVE AT 450 WEST END AVE., NEW YORK.

STAFF SGT. ATHOL STRICKLAND, LOGAN, W.VA., A TAIL GUNNER, SAID HE SAW THREE FIRES AND "ALL OF THEM WERE RIGHT IN THE FACTORY."

STAFF SGT. LAWRENCE HEREFORD, SALEM, ORE., SAW THE BOMBS HIT AND A LOT OF SMOKE RISE.

AUG 9 1944

GH110SAEW

ADD ROME xx REALM

THE CITATION SAID GEN. JOHNSON, "BY VIRTUE OF HIS PERSONAL ABILITY TO SECURE COOPERATION FROM ALL ALLIED AUTHORITIES, WAS ABLE TO REESTABLISH THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF THE CITY OF ROME IN A MINIMUM OF TIME."

THE TEXAN, 49, GAINED A REPUTATION AS A BAYONET FIGHTER WITH THE 36TH DIVISION IN THE LAST WAR. HE REMAINED IN GERMANY WITH THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION UNTIL 1919. HE REENTERED THE SERVICE IN 1940 AS A LIEUTENANT COLONEL, BECAME A BRIGADIER GENERAL IN 1941 AND COMMANDED A CAVALRY BRIGADE AT LAREDO IN 1942. AUG 9 1944

GN209PEW

ROME, AUG 8-(AP)-A NUMBER OF GROUNDED GERMAN PLANES WERE LEFT IN FLAMES DURING THE NIGHT WHEN RAF BOMBERS ATTACKED SZOMBATHELY AIRDROME SOUTH OF VIENNA A FEW HOURS AFTER AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS RAIDED TWO SYNTHETIC OIL PLANTS AT BLECHHAMER IN GERMAN SILESIA.

TWENTY-NINE ENEMY NAZI PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY ESCORTING FIGHTERS AND BOMBER GUNNERS IN THE BLECHHAMER ATTACK. THE ALLIES LOST 22 PLANES FROM A TOTAL OF 2,000 OPERATING YESTERDAY.

GREAT COLUMNS OF SMOKE RISING 15,000 FEET TESTIFIED TO THE DAMAGE DONE TO THE OIL PLANTS AT BLECHHAMER.

PENETRATING DEEPLY INTO THE RHONE VALLEY AMERICAN MITCHELLS BOMBED RAIL BRIDGES IN THAT SOUTHEASTERN FRANCE SECTOR FOR THE FIFTH TIME IN SIX DAYS. MARAUDERS ALSO HAMMERED COMMUNICATIONS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE AND ALONG THE RIVIERA.

LT.NORMAN C.SKOGSTAD, OF BARRON, WIS., A MUSTANG PILOT FLYING ON HIS FIRST COMBAT MISSION, KNOCKED DOWN TWO ME-109'S DURING A RUNNING BATTLE FROM BLECHHAMER INTO HUNGARY.

ANOTHER MUSTANG PILOT, LT.WAYNE L.LOWRY, OF MASON CITY, NEB., SCORED HIS ELEVENTH VICTORY AND TIED WITH LT.JOHN B.LAWLER, 712 NORTH WOODINGTON ROAD, BALTIMORE, MD., FOR FIFTH PLACE AMONG AMERICAN ACES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER.

MK655AEW AUG 9 1944

CHUNGKING, AUG. 8-(AP)-CHINESE TROOPS SURROUNDING TENGCHUNG ARE MASSING FOR A FINAL ASSAULT EXPECTED TO RESULT IN THE FALL OF THAT JAPANESE STRONGHOLD IN WESTERN YUNNAN PROVINCE, THE WALLS OF WHICH ALREADY HAVE BEEN PENETRATED BY THE BESIEGING FORCES. A CHINESE COMMUNIQUE TODAY SAID THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO DISLODGE CHINESE FORCES PREVIOUSLY REPORTED TO HAVE STORMED THROUGH BREACHES BLASTED IN THE CITY'S ANCIENT WALLS ON THE SOUTHEAST BY THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE.

DESPERATE ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS WERE HURLED BACK WITH FLAME-THROWERS, THE CHINESE SAID.

OTHER CHINESE UNITS, WERE SAID TO HAVE REACHED THE NORTHEAST WALL, WHERE THEY WERE CONSOLIDATING POSITIONS FROM WHICH TO BREAK INTO THE CITY.

JAPANESE AIRMEN ATTEMPTED TO DROP SUPPLIES TO THE ISOLATED ENEMY GARRISON AT SUNGSHAN, MOUNTAIN STRONGHOLD ON THE BURMA ROAD.

"CHINESE ARTILLERY FIRE PREVENTED RECOVERY OF THE SUPPLIES WHICH WERE DROPPED," THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

RQ1016AEW AUG 9 1944

30.24 — 17855

UNDATED HENGYANG PRECEDE LONDON (200)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO ASSERTED THAT JAPANESE FORCES TODAY COMPLETELY OCCUPIED HENGYANG, EMBATTLED HUNAN PROVINCE CITY ON THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE REPORT LACKED CHINESE CONFIRMATION. (EDS: CHINESE COMMUNIQUE DUE ABOUT 11AEW).

THE CITY HAS BEEN BESIEGED FOR MORE THAN A MONTH IN AN EFFORT TO GAIN CONTROL OF THE HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY AND SPLIT CHINA.

THE TOKYO BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, REPORTED THAT GEN.FANG HSIENCHIAO, COMMANDER OF THE CHINESE 10TH ARMY, AND OTHER COMMANDERS SURRENDERED TO THE OCCUPATION FORCES.

TOKYO SAID FOUR (CORRECT) CHUNGKING DIVISIONS AND SUPPORTING AMERICAN FORCES WERE WIPED OUT BY JAPANESE FORCES WHICH OCCUPIED HENGYANG AT 8 A.M. TODAY. TOKYO ASSERTED LAST WEEK THAT 60 AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MEN TOOK PART IN THE HENGYANG BATTLE, BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

A COMMUNIQUE FROM LT.GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL'S HEADQUARTERS SAID AMERICAN AND CHINESE AIRMEN YESTERDAY DROPPED LARGE QUANTITIES OF AMMUNITION TO THE CHINESE GARRISON AT HENGYANG AND BOMBED ATTACKING JAPANESE FORCES.

N1001AEW AUG 9 1944

ADD V-5-P-E-N-P-N- (ERICKSON) xx 15-4-AND

THERE HAS BEEN SOME EXPECTATION THAT THE JAPANESE MIGHT SELECT THAT AREA FOR THE FINALE. IT IS DOMINATED BY 610-FOOT HIGH MT.MACHANAO.

ACROSS THE ISLAND AMERICAN FORCES WERE MASSED, AWAITING THE SIGNAL FOR THE FINAL PUSH TO BLOT OUT ALL ORGANIZED RESISTANCE. THE SITUATION WAS HOPELESS FOR THE JAPANESE. THE SEA WAS AT THEIR BACKS, FROM WHICH THEY COULD EXPECT NO SUCCOR FROM THEIR HARBOR-BOUND FLEET.

THE JAPANESEHOMELAND, TOO, REALIZED THE SITUATION WAS DES-PERATE, THAT THE EMPIRE WAS CONFRONTED WITH "DIFFICULTIES F UNPRECEDENTED SERIOUSNESS." IT WAS SO WARNED BY PREMIER GEN.

KUNIAKI KOISO,THE TOKYO RADIO SAID. HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THE PRECARIOUS POSITION STEMMED FROM AMERICAN ADVANCES IN THE MARIANAS AND THE NEW GUINEA AREA, PLUS AN APPARENT YANKEE INTENTION "TO STRIKE AT OUR HOMELAND."

AUG 9 1944

JW140PCW NM

(EDS: THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT HERB SHULTZ OF 616 MERCER STREET, ALBANY, NEW YORK, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE ALBANY BUREAU, ASSOCIATED PRESS. IT IS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SAIPAN, MARIANAS ISLANDS--(DELAYED)--MANY SOUVENIR HUNTERS ON THIS ISLAND HAVE BEEN GETTING MORE JAPS THAN SOUVENIRS.

TAKE THE CASE OF THREE LIGHTLY ARMED MARINES WHO ADVANCED BEYOND THEI FRONT LINES WITHOUT KNOWING IT AND KNOCKED OUT AN ENEMY MACHINE GUN NEST WHICH HAD BEEN HOLDING UP ANOTHER MARINE UNIT FOR 24 HOURS.

ALTHOUGH THEY KILLED AT LEAST FIVE JAPS, THEY SAID SADLY: "WE DIDN'T HAVE TIME TO GET A SINGLE SABER OR JAP FLAG OUT OF THE DEAL."

THEIR OUTFIT WAS IN RESERVE THAT DAY AND THE TRIO RECEIVED PERMISSION TO TAKE OFF THROUGH THE WOODS IN SEARCH OF SOURVENIRS. THEY WERE PRIVATES FIRST CLASS NEIL A. COLE, OF 219 MEACHEM STREET, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.; JOSEPH W. MICIAK, OF 235 EAST 25TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, AND JULIUS L. BENNETT, OF ROUTE 1, HARRISVILLE, MISS.

THEY ADVANCED THROUGH TWO CANYONS AND, BEFORE THEY KNEW IT, WERE BEHIND THE JAP LINES. BREAKING THROUGH HEAVY UNDERGROWTH, THEY SUDDENLY CAME UPON THE ENEMY STRONG POINT FROM THE REAR. THERE WERE THREE MACHINE GUNS, TWO HEAVIES AND A LIGHT, NONE OF WHICH WERE FIRING AT THE TIME, AND THERE WERE AT LEAST 15 JAPS.

COLE AND BENNETT EACH CARRIED RIFLES, LOADED WITH EIGHT ROUNDS APIECE. MICIAK HAD A REVOLVER WHICH HELD SIX ROUNDS. NONE HAD EXTRA AMMUNITION.

WHEN ONE OF THE JAP SOLDIERS STARTED UP FROM HIS HOLE, BENNETT AND MICIAK OPENED FIRE, KILLING AT LEAST THREE MEN BETWEEN THEM. COLE, ABOUT 15 YARDS AWAY, EMPTIED HIS CLIP OF AMMUNITION AND GOT TWO MORE. THEN THEY TURNED QUICKLY AND DUCKED BACK INTO THE BUSHES.

EARLIER, BENNETT HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN A SIMILAR INCIDENT. HE RECEIVED A FULL DAY'S LIBERTY FROM HIS UNIT AND WENT SOUVENIR HUNTING WITH MARINE PRIVATE FIRST CLASS PLUMMER J.BRYANT, OF ROUTE 1, ALDERSON, WEST VIRGINIA.

AS THEY MOVED DOWN THE SIDE OF A SMALL VALLEY, THEY SPIED SIX JAPS LYING IN HOLES ABOUT 25 YARDS AWAY. ASSUMING THEM TO BE DEAD, THEY KEPT ADVANCING.

ONE OF THE JAPS JUMPED UP AND BOTH MARINES OPENED FIRE. A MOMENT LATER TWO MORE JAPS BEGAN SHOOTING FROM THE TOP OF A NEARBY HILL. AFTER EMPTYING THEIR WEAPONS, BENNETT AND BRYANT DUCKED BEHIND A ROCK AND RELOADED. THEY SHOT AT LEAST SIX JAPS, INCLUDING THE TWO ON THE HILL.

"WE DIDN'T MAKE OUT WITH THE SOUVENIRS," BRYANT GRINNED. "BUT WE GOT SIX OR EIGHT JAPS."

AUG 9 1944

FR&SU913AEW

BY AL DOPKING (540)

AN ADVANCED CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE-(DALAYED)-(AP)-BOREDOM SPAWNED A NEW ERA IN AMERICAN BOMBING TACTICS IN THE PACIFIC.

A NAVY BOMB SQUADRON FOUND ITS LONG RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS, WHICH SOME TIMES LASTED 15 HOURS, TIRESOME AND DULL.

SINCE THE SQUADRON HAS PERHAPS THE MOST EXPERIENCED FLIERS IN THE NAVY, IT OFTEN FOUND RELAXATION BY TALKING AVIATION TECHNIQUE.

THAT IS HOW LOW LEVEL BOMBING WAS BORN. ONE OF THE STRONGEST ADVOCATES OF SUCH TACTICS WAS LT.JOHN STICKELL OF GALENA,ILL., A FORMER R.A.F. PILOT WITH 45 MISSIONS OVER EUROPE BEFORE COMING TO THE PACIFIC.

AUG 9 1944

STICKELL WAS CONFIDENT BOMBERS COULD SLIP IN ON THE LOW LYING ATOLLS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC AT TREE-TOP LEVEL WITH DETECTION.

LT.FRANK ACKERMAN, 26, OF MIAMI,FLA., A FORMER TRANSPORT PILOT WITH SOME 2,500 HOURS OF FLYING TIME, TRIED IT FIRST OVER MILI IN THE MARSHALLS LAST DECEMBER.

RIDING LOW OVER THE WATER WITH HIS FOUR-ENGINE LIBERATOR, ACKERMAN WASOVER THE MILI AIRDROME BEFORE THE JAPANESE COULD UNCOVER THEIR GUNS. HE SPRAYED INSTALLATIONS, SANK A SUPPLY SHIP AND THEN FLEW BACK OVER THE RUNWAY BARELY 15 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND, AGAIN STRAFING GUN POSITIONS, RADIO INSTALLATIONS AND PLANES.

ACKERMAN'S PLANE WAS UNDER ATTACK BY SIX ENEMY FIGHTERS DURING HIS TREE-TOP RUN. HE SHOT TWO DOWN IN FLAMES BEFORE TEARING OUT FOR HIS HOME BASE.

FELLOW PILOTS WERE ELATED OVER ACKERMAN'S SUCCESS BUT THERE WAS A MESSAGE TO REPORT TO VICE ADM.JOHN H.HOOVER, COMMANDER OF THE FORWARD CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA.

AUG 9 1944

ACKERMAN HAD NOT BEEN AUTHORIZED TO MAKE THE LOW LEVEL RAID. THE ADMIRAL ADMONISHED HIM BUT THERE WAS SOMETHING IN HOOVER'S VOICE

THAT COULD NOT CONCEAL HIS PRIDE IN THE SQUADRON'S INITIATIVE.

OTHER LOW LEVEL RAIDS IN THE GILBERTS AND MARSHALLS FOLLOWED AND ONLY TWO CASUALTIES WERE SUFFERED BY THE SQUADRON AS THEY WROUGHT HAVOC ON INSTALLATIONS OVER A THOUSAND MILE RANGE. IRONICALLY ONE OF THESE CASUALTIES WAS LT.STICKELL.

AUG 9 1944

HE AND LT.RICHARD BERTON DALEY, OF LOS ANGELES, WERE MAKING A TREE-TOP RUN OVER JALUIT IN THE MARSHALLS AND THE ACK-ACK WAS TERRIFIC. A PROJECTILE STRUCK STICKELL IN THE FOOT. COMPLICATIONS WHICH SET IN LATER COSTING HIM HIS LIFE.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, AUG 8-(AP)-COL.PAUL HANLEY, CHIEF OF THE U.S. AIR MISSION TO CHILE, RECEIVED THE UNITED STATES LEGION OF MERIT AWARD TODAY FOR ESTABLISHING "ALMOST WHOLLY BY HIS OWN INITIATIVE" THE AVIATION MECHANICS SCHOOLS AT AMARILLO, TEX.

MT924AEW

MEXICO CITY,AUG.8-(AP)-VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, PRESIDENT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN LABOR FEDERATION, SPEAKING AT A MEETING IN HONOR OF POLAND LAST NIGHT, SAID THAT "PACIFISTS IN THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN," ALONG WITH "MONOPOLISTS," FAVOR A NEGOTIATED PEACE WITH GERMANY.

"THE VATICAN HAS NEVER BEEN CONTRARY TO THESE MANEUVERS," LOMBARDO ADDED.

"CONSEQUENTLY IT FOMENTS THE ACTION OF THE MONOPOLISTS AND ENCOURAGES THE POLISH REACTIONARIES AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA IN THE PROBLEM OF BOUNDARIES BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, WHICH REALLY IS A MATTER EXCLUSIVELY THEIRS.

AUG 9 1944

"THE REACTIONARIES DREAM OF A NEW VERSAILLES THAT WI

L PERMIT.

LIKE THE OTHER, THE BIRTH OF ARTIFICIAL NATIONS TO AVOID 'THE TERRIBLE SOVIET INFLUENCE'."

JW1114ACW

AUG 9 1944

THIRD NIGHT LEAD ELECTION (1/40)

BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

MONTREAL, QUE., (WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9-(AP)-THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER ADELARD GODBOUT, PROPONENT OF FULL COOPERATION IN CANADA'S FEDERAL WAR EFFORT, WAS DEFEATED IN A BITTERLY-CONTESTED QUEBEC PROVINCIAL ELECTION YESTERDAY BY THE UNION NATIONALE PARTY UNDER FORMER PREMIER MAURICE DUPLESSIS, WHO CAMPAIGNED AGAINST WHAT HE TERMED "FEDERAL INTERFERENCE" IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE PREDOMINANTLY FRENCH-SPEAKING PROVINCE.

THE LIBERAL'S MAJORITY OF 59 SEATS IN THE OUTGOING LEGISLATURE WAS CUT TO A MINORITY OF LESS THAN 40, WHILE THE FOLLOWERS OF DUPLESSIS INCREASED THEIR STRENGTH OF 17 TO MORE THAN 40, ALTHOUGH THEY HAD NOT WON A CLEAR MAJORITY BY LAST MIDNIGHT.

AT THAT HOUR THE UNION NATIONALE HAD WON 43 SEATS AND THE LIBERALS 37, WITH THE UNION LEADING IN THREE OTHERS AND THE LIBERALS IN ONE. FORTY SIX WERE REQUIRED FOR A MAJORITY.

IF THE UNION NATIONALE SHOULD FAIL TO WIN A MAJORITY OR FIND A WORKING ARRANGEMENT WITH SOME OF THE MINOR PARTY MEMBERS, A NEW ELECTION WOULD HAVE TO BE CALLED.

THE VOTE WAS HEAVY IN MONTREAL DESPITE A STRIKE OF STREET CAR AND BUS OPERATORS WHICH FORCED THE CITY'S ONE MILLION POPULATION TO RELY ON MAKESHIFT METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION.

GODBOUT CLOSED HIS CAMPAIGN WITH A DEFENSE OF HIS PROVINCIAL PROGRAM AND OF HIS COOPERATION WITH THE WAR POLICIES OF DOMINION PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING'S LIBERAL GOVERNMENT IN OTTAWA. HE CHARGED THAT HIS OPPOSITION HAD BEEN "TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE WAR'S ANXIETIES TO GAIN THE ELECTORATE'S CONFIDENCE."

DECLARING THAT HIS OPPONENTS HAD BEEN APPEALING "NOT TO REASON, BUT TO PASSION," GODBOUT SAID THEY HAD BEEN ATTACKING HIM ON MATTERS WHICH HAD NO BEARING ON PROVINCIAL ISSUES. ONE OF THESE, HE SAID, WAS CONSCRIPTION, IN WHICH THE OTTAWA GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM IS UNPOPULAR IN TRADITIONALLY ISOLATIONIST FRENCH CANADA.

DUPLESSIS MADE HIS FINAL APPEAL BEFORE A LARGE CROWD IN HIS HOME CONSTITUTENCY OF THREE RIVERS, REPEATING EARLIER CHARGES THAT GODBOUT HAD MADE QUEBEC A SLAVE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND HAD SUBJECTED THE PROVINCE UNNECESSARILY TO WAR RESTRICTIONS AND INCONVENIENCES. HE PREDICTED HIS PARTY WOULD SCORE AN OVERWHELMING VICTORY.

THE THIRD MAJOR PARTY, THE RELATIVELY NEW BLOC POPULAIRE, IS HEADED BY 32-YEAR-OLD ANDRE LAURENDEAU, WHO TOLD A MONTREAL AUDIENCE THAT THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT COULD ONLY "PROVIDE THE PEOPLE WITH MEAGRE DIRECT RELIEF" DURING THE DEPRESSION BUT AT THE SAME TIME HAS "BEEN ABLE TO SPEND MILLIONS AND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO FIGHT A FOREIGN WAR." HE SAID THAT FRENCH CANADIANS WERE DYING ABROAD IN THE DEFENSE OF "MONIED INTERESTS WHO CONTROL THE LIBERAL AND UNION NATIONAL PARTIES."

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IN THE OUTGOING LEGISLATURE, WHICH HAD ONLY 86 SEATS, THE LIBERALS HELD 59 SEATS, THE UNION NATIONAL 17, NATIMNALS 1 AND INDEPENDENTS 1. EIGHT WERE VACANT. A REDISTRIBUTION RAISED THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS TO 91.

SN732PEW

QUEBEC, QUE., AUG 8-(AP)-A SECOND ELECTION DAY RIOT IN WHICH AT LEAST TWO PERSONS WERE SHOT BROKE OUT IN MONTREAL'S EAST END LATE TODAY, TWO BLOCKS FROM THE SCENE OF AN EARLIER DISORDER IN WHICH THREE PERSONS WERE HOSPITALIZED WITH GUNSHOT WOUNDS AND A NUMBER OF OTHERS SUFFERED CUTS AND BRUISES.

AUG 9 1944

ONE OF THESE WOUNDED IN THE SECOND CLASH WAS A 12-YEAR-OLD BOY WHO WAS CAUGHT BETWEEN THE OPPOSING FACTIONS IN TODAY'S PROVINCIAL ELECTION.

POLICE SAID THAT IN ADDITION TO THOSE TREATED AT HOSPITALS OTHERS INJURED HAD BEEN CARRIED AWAY BY FRIENDS.

QUEBEC PREMIER ADELARD GODBOUT, WHOSE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT IS FIGHTING FOR ITS LIFE IN A THREE-WAY BATTLE, URGED THE ELECTORATE DURING THE CAMPAIGN TO CONSIDER ONLY PROVINCIAL ISSUES, BUT TWO OPPOSITIONS PARTIES HAVE ATTACKED FEDERAL WAR REGULATIONS AS AN INFRINGEMENT ON PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

GODBOUT'S MAJOR OPPONENTS ARE THE UNION NATIONALE, A PARTY FORMED IN 1936 AND WHEN IT WON CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR A THREE-YEAR TERM, AND THE NEWLY-FORMED BLOC POPULAIRE.

THE UNION NATIONALE, LED BY MAURICE DUPLESSIS, IS ROUGHLY COMPARABLE TO THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY IN THE DOMINION FIELD. THE BLOC POPULAIRE, HEADED BY 32-YEAR-OLD ANDRE LAURENDEAU, CONSISTS OF EXTREME NATIONALISTS WHO ARE OUTSPOKEN IN CRITICIZING CANADA'S PART IN THE WAR.

IN ANOTHER PRONVICIAL ELECTION TODAY--IN ALBERTA--VOTERS WILL DECIED WHETHER THE NINE-YEAR-OLD SOCIAL CREDIT GOVERNMENT SHALL REMAIN IN OFFICE FOR A THIRD TERM. FIFTY SEVEN LEGISLATURE SEATS ARE AT STAKE. THE SOCIAL CREDIT AND COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION PARTIES ARE THE MAJOR OPPONENTS.

RQ1011AEW

MONTREAL, AUG 8-(AP)-A.C.BRICAULT, MONTREAL MANAGER OF NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE, SAID TONIGHT HIS OFFICE WOULD ESTABLISH A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT TOMORROW TO ISSUE TEMPORARY WORK PERMITS TO STRIKERS, AS THE DEADLOCK CONTINUED THROUGH THE SIXTH DAY OF THE CITY'S TRAMWAYS STRIKE.

BRICAULT SAID IN VIEW OF THE MANPOWER SHORTAGE ON FARMS AND ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES IN THIS AREA, EVERY FACILITY WOULD BE GIVEN THE STRIKING WORKERS TO GET PERMITS PERMITTING THEM TO DO SOME USEFUL WORK FOR THE DURATION OF THE STRIKE, BASIC DEMAND OF WHICH IS UNION SHOP.

SN9PEW

AUG 9 1944

OTTAWA, AUG. 8-(AP)-MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D.HOWE SAID TODAY ARRANGEMENTS WERE BEING MADE TO HAVE THE WAR ASSETS CORPORATION ACT FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN THE DISPOSAL OF MOVABLE ASSETS AT THE HUDSON BAY CHAIN OF WAR-TIME AIR BASES WHICH WERE BUILT BY THE U.S. AND ARE BEING ACQUIRED BY CANADA.

HOWE MADE THE STATEMENT DURING CONSIDERATION OF CIVIL AVIATION ESTIMATES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CORPORATION NOW IS IN THE AREA COOPERATING WITH MAJ-GEN. W.W. FOSTER, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT'S CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER.

AUG 9 1944

GEN. FOSTER HAS REPORTED THE AMOUNT OF SUPPLIES DESTROYED BY THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES ON THE ALASKA HIGHWAY WAS "TRIVIAL."

HOWE REFERRED TO REPORTS THAT CANADIAN AUTHORITIES PREVENTED THE SALE OF THE SURPLUS SUPPLIES LOCALLY BECAUSE DUTIES HAD NOT BEEN PAID.

"IT WAS MORE LIKELY ARMY REGULATIONS WHICH WERE RESPONSIBLE," HE SAID.

HOWE SAID THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES HAD TO BE HANDLED CAREFULLY AND COULD NOT BE LEFT TO OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THE SUPPLIES.

AK700PEW

AUG 9 1944

ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS,U.S.ARMY, ALASKA DEPARTMENT,AUG.8-(AP)-LT.EDMUND J.AVERMAN,JR., (401 STANFORD AVE.) PITTSBURGH, PA., WAS LEADER OF THE FIRST FLIGHT OF FIVE A-20 TRANSPORT PLANES FLOWN TO FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, FOR DELIVERY TO THE RUSSIANS, THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT REVEALED TODAY.

SINCE THAT INITIAL FLIGHT ON SEPT.3, 1942, LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS HAVE SENT NEARLY 5,000 FIGHTER, BOMBER AND TRANSPORT PLANES TO THE SOVIET FRONTS VIA ALASKA.

NEW YORK, AUG. 8-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER HAS RECOVERED FROM HIS JULY 20 BURNS, THE SWISS NEWSPAPER DER BUND SAID IN AN ARTICLE REPORTED BY THE OWI TODAY, BUT "THE CONDITION OF THE CHANCELLOR'S MORALE MAKE A CERTAIN PERIOD OF QUIET NECESSARY."

HE HAS BEEN RESTING AT BERCHTESGADEN, THE NEWSPAPER ADDED, AND HAS INVITED COLLABORATORS FROM SATELLITE COUNTRIES TO VISIT HIM.

RQ11AEW

30.24— 17859

NEW YORK, AUG. 8-(AP)-MINISTRIES OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT ARE "FEVERISHLY PREPARING TO LEAVE" THAT CAPITAL, THE SWISS NEWSPAPER JOURNAL DE GENEVE SAID IN AN ARTICLE REPORTED TODAY BY OWI.
REPORTS THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD MOVE NEAR NANCY WERE DENIED BY THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY.

AUG 9 1944

RQ1259PEW

A152

NEW YORK, AUG. 8-(AP)-A SWISS NEWSPAPER DISPATCH REPORTED TO THE OWI TONIGHT SAID THAT NAZIS HAD SHOT 43 PERSONS, RAZED 80 HOUSES AND LEFT IN RUINS THE FRENCH VILLAGE OF BAUGES IN HAUTE-SAVOIE.
DESTRUCTION OF THE VILLAGE FOLLOWED A CLASH BETWEEN GERMAN TROOPS AND THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR, THE LAUSANNE NEWSPAPER SAID.
RW1230AEW

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON, AUG.8-(AP)-WITH THE RUSSIANS DRIVING AHEAD IN POLAND, THE NAZI WAR MACHINE IS THREATENED WITH THE LOSS OF VITAL NATURAL RESOURCES AND IMPORTANT WAR INDUSTRIES, THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION SAID TODAY.
IT REPORTED THAT WHILE POLISH TERRITORIES SO FAR CONQUERED BY THE RUSSIANS ARE CHIEFLY AGRICULTURAL, AREAS IN THE PATH OF THE SOVIET OFFENSIVE ARE ESSENTIAL TO GERMANY FOR SUPPLIES OF COAL, IRON, OIL, TIMBER AND ZINC, AS WELL AS FOR OIL REFINERIES AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.
LIBERATION OF THE REST OF POLAND ALSO WOULD DEPRIVE THE NAZIS OF "A LARGE SOURCE OF LABOR SUPPLY NOW BEING EXPLOITED FOR THE WAR EFFORT," FEA SAID.
POINTING OUT THAT POLISH AREAS STILL UNDER GERMANY CONTROL INCLUDE MOST OF THE DISTRICT OF GALICIA, CENTRAL POLAND, POLISH SILESIA, AND THE NORTHWESTERN PROVINCES OF POZNAN AND POMORZE, THE AGENCY ADDED THAT LOSS OF THAT TERRITORY WOULD TAKE FROM THE NAZIS "AN AREA HITHERTO COMPARATIVELY IMMUNE FROM ALLIED BOMBING."
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, AUG.9)
AB154PEW

DAYTONA BEACH,FLA.,AUG 8-(AP)-COL.H.A.FLINT OF DAYTONA BEACH, AN AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER PRESENT WHEN THE GERMAN ARMY AND NAVY COMMANDERS AT CHERBOURG SURRENDERED, DIED JULY 25 OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN COMBAT, HIS WIFE WAS INFORMED TONIGHT BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT. THE COLONEL WAS WOUNDED JULY 24.
A CITATION RECENTLY PRESENTED TO THE OFFICER ALONG WITH THE SILVER STAR GAVE HIS REGIMENT A LARGE SHARE OF CREDIT FOR THE CAPTURE OF CHERBOURG. IT PRAISED THE COLONEL FOR THE INSPIRATION HE FURNISHED HIS MEN UNDER FIRE, AND FOR EXCELLENT LEADERSHIP IN THE BATTLE FOR THE FRENCH SEAPORT CITY.
COL.FLINT WAS A NATIVE OF ST.JOHNSBURY,VT. HE WAS GRADUATED FROM THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT IN 1912.
COLONEL AND MRS.FLINT MOVED TO DAYTONA BEACH IN 1940.
SF1101PCW NM

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG 9 1944

1. RUSSIAN FRONT: 322 MILES (MEASURED FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW).
2. ITALIAN FRONT: 603 MILES (MEASURED FROM FLORENCE).
3. FRENCH FRONT: 629 MILES (MEASURED FROM CINTHEUX).
SN1006PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
AUG.8, 1940--GERMANS REPORT 12-HOUR ATTACK ON BRITISH CONVOY IN ENGLISH CHANNEL, SAY THEY SANK 12 VESSELS AND SHOT DOWN 34 PLANES; BRITISH SAY THEY SHOT DOWN 70 PLANES AND LOST 16 AIRCRAFT AND THREE SHIPS. BRITAIN REITERATES PLEDGE THAT "FREE AND EQUAL PARTNERSHIP IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH" IS HER AIM FOR INDIA.
M335AEW

UDATED LE MANS

AUG 9 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LE MANS, CATHEDRAL CITY 110 MILES SOUTH WEST OF PARIS, ESCAPED THE SURGE OF GERMAN ARMIES INTO FRANCE IN WORLD WAR I, BUT FIGURED AS A BATTLE THEATER IN THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR IN 1871.

AMERICAN SPEARHEADS WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE ENTERED THE CITY (POP. 84,525.) ITS CAPTURE WOULD GIVE THE ALLIES AN IMPORTANT HIGHWAY AND RAIL CENTER BETWEEN THE SEINE AND LOIRE VALLEYS AND FACILITATE A DIRECT OR ENCIRCLING OPERATION FOR THE LIBERATION OF PARIS.

THE GERMANS CAPTURED LE MANS IN 1871 AFTER DRIVING THE FRENCH BACK FROM PARIS. ONCE A ROMAN-WALLED CITY, IT FIGURED IN MEDIEVAL BATTLES. ITS CATHEDRAL, DEDICATED TO ST. JULIAN, HAS A NAVE DATIN FROM THE 11TH AND 12TH CENTURIES AND AMONG THE TOMBS IS THAT OF BERENGARIA, QUEEN OF RICHARD THE LION HEARTED.

LE MANS, OLD CENTER OF THE MAINE PROVINCE, IS NOW THE CAPITAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SARTHE. ITS INDUSTRIES INCLUDE THE STATE MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO, METAL WORKS, SPINNING AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

AUG 9 1944

GN1210PEW

Americans Take Le Mans, Push On for Paris, Capture St. Malo; Canadians Close on Falaise

AUG 10 1944

Le Mans Is Passed By Yanks

Rush on Unchecked Toward Paris—Nantes and Angers Occupied.

NAZIS ADMIT U. S. 87 M OF PARIS

Germans Continue in Grave Situation — Battering Assault Upon Brest Begins.

By James M. Long

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 9 (AP)—Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's whirlwind wedges rushed without check on the last 100 miles toward Paris tonight after sweeping through Le Mans and forcing the die-hard defenders of Brittany's sea fortress of St. Malo to knuckle under in surrender.

The capture of St. Malo, whose defenders had been ordered to fight to the last man, was reported in field dispatches. Never before had it been taken, though it had been the scene of many sieges in the Middle Ages. The historic fishing village and resort on the north coast was perched on an island connected with the mainland by a defended causeway.

Reach Nantes And Angers

Unconfirmed reports said American troops had pushed into Nantes on the Loire and into Angers, just north of the Loire and 50 miles upstream from Nantes, indicating the Americans were still sweeping forward without any stiffening Nazi resistance that would presage a real fight for Southern France.

On the northern end of the far-flung Allied battleline British and Canadian forces continued their advance.

The Canadians broadened their wedge into the German lines to six miles at the base and pushed a three-mile-wide spear to within about five miles of Falaise.

British troops defending their bridgehead across the Orne River beat off German counterattacks and advanced amid indications the Germans were getting ready to withdraw from their positions between the British and Canadian forces.

With Allied forces sweeping forward in France Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower moved his headquarters from Britain to Normandy to be closer to the battle front.

Americans 87 Miles From Paris

The official announcement of the complete occupation of Le Mans—automobile manufacturing city 85 miles east of Rennes—made it clear that American tanks were well beyond the city and the German news agencies reported the fast spearheads were only 87 miles from Paris.

The German report that Bradley's forces had scored this further advance of 23 miles from Le Mans was without Allied confirmation, but there was a possibility it might be correct as the Americans had not yet met any solid resistance.

On the Caen front, wave after wave of Allied planes slashed savagely at a great concentration of German tanks which had been drawn up presumably for a large-scale counterattack. The Canadians on this front rolled up their total catch of prisoners to more than 2,000, most of them from the German 89th Division, badly mauled in the initial Canadian attack a few days after they were brought to the front from Norway.

Altogether at least 26 more towns and villages were liberated today by the Americans, British and Canadians, bringing the Aug. 2-8 weekly total of announced liberated communities to 49.

The Canadians themselves added, among other places, the fairly large communities of Conteville, Poussy, St. Sylvain, Cauvecourt, Soignolles and Estrees-la-Campagne, pushing out their bulge on an arc from eight to 12 miles southeast of Caen.

There still was no indication where, short of Paris, the Germans might be able to check the storm of American steel which in a little more than two weeks had swept over an arc of 200 miles from St. Lo, through Avranches, Rennes, Laval and Le Mans.

Behind the streams of machines plunging eastward, the American battering ram opened an assault on Brest at the western tip of Brittany, beginning a rear door attack on the outer defenses when the garrison of the French naval base rejected an offer by the American commander to accept its surrender.

British Break Through German Lines

Seventy miles north of Le Mans the Canadian First Army in a great dual thrust steadily pried open a second doorway barely 100 miles from Paris, breaking cleanly through the Germans' first and second lines of defense and advancing to a point 16 miles below Caen.

The Canadians, springing open the German bars in a total advance of 11 miles in two days, were within four miles, or easy gun range, of Falaise, a communications center essential to the whole German position at the northern end of the Normandy battle line.

Le Mans—where Wilbur Wright made his first airplane flight in Europe in 1908 and where Henry II, the first Plantagenet king, was born—was firmly occupied by infantry, battle dispatches said, which came up in the wake of armor and surprised the Germans in the act of hastily fortifying the Sarthe river crossing.

May Be Threatening Tours

German reports that the Americans were driving east and southeast past Le Mans—thrusts which might be menacing Tours, a Loire river city 47 miles to the Southeast; and Orleans, also on the Loire 78 miles east of Le Mans—were not verified here.

Bit it was clear the American spearheads deepened toward Paris were spaced along a broad front of nearly 80 miles, threatening Alencon, a crossroads center 30 miles north of Le Mans, and drawing near the outskirts of Angers, another Loire River city 50 miles southwest of Le Mans.

There was no indication that St. Nazeire or Lorient, German U-boat bases on the south coast of Brittany, had been brought under the final phase of an attack similar to that at Brest, although the Americans were pressed about both ports at close range.

Avenue of Escape

But the Germans had no avenue of escape, and Bradley apparently was waiting to give them a taste of full force bombing and artillery to underscore the advisability of surrendering.

Brest, where the Americans captured Lt. Gen. Karl Spang, 58, commander of the 266th Infantry Division, was first reached Saturday by fast-moving advanced motorized units which covered 150 miles from Avranches in five days. But these units were not in strength to engage the port's garrison and drew back until an assault force could be brought up.

There was no immediate indication of the strength of the inland defenses, but it was emphasized here that it can be expected several days will be required to root the Nazis out by shellfire and bayonet.

Canadian Attack Toward Falaise

The Canadians in their attack toward Falaise from Caen, fanned out east of the Caen-Falaise road today, as the Germans rushed considerable armor into the defense.

But the troops of Lt. Gen. H. D. Crerar were within 1,500 yards of Pontigny, five miles up the road from Falaise, and had overran Bretteville-Sur-Laize, one of the most important objectives, Grainville, Cauville-La-Campagne, Bretteville-Le-Rabet, Hautmesnil, Cintheaux, Robertmesnil, Secqueville-La-Campagne, Labruyere, Fonte-May-Le-Marmion and Lorguichon. They had taken 800 to 1,000 prisoners.

The Canadian and American drives were closing a pincers on a 70-mile pocket, apparently forcing the Germans to give up their badly blunted attempt to split the Avranches corridor. The Germans were slowly withdrawing their mauled armor around Mortain.

There still was fighting around Cherence-Le-Roussel, northwest of Mortain, and enemy-held Mortain itself but just to the north along the Mortain-Vire road the Americans were closing in steadily, capturing several villages. Among them was St. Germain-De-Tallevende, three miles south of Vire.

Foe Strikes Hard At British

The Germans made their most violent counterattacks farther to the northeast, in the British sector near Grimbosq Wood southwest of Caen where Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's Second Army holds a bridgehead across the Orne. But the Germans pulled back after eight assaults in nine hours, leaving greyclad corpses scattered like jackstraws in the lush meadows and apple orchards bordering the forest.

"For a time we were [illegible] by our eyelids," a British [illegible] was quoted in dispatches as saying.

A new "ghost weapon" was found on the Orne front where British Tommies searching shelltorn houses from which the sound of firing apparently was coming, discovered the enemy had strung powder charges in firecracker fashion in strands of burning rope to simulate snipers.

BERLIN REPORTS DRIVE 87 MILES FROM CAPITAL

Canadians Breach Second Fortified Line in Push South of Caen.

LE MANS FALLS TO U. S.

Bradley's Men Also Advance Southward Toward Loire —Widen Front.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley's American First Army swept straight through Le Mans today and stormed still unchecked into the last hundred miles to Paris.

An official announcement of complete occupation of the big road and rail junction city made it clear that United States armor was firmly beyond the city, 110 miles southwest of Paris, and a German broadcast said fast spearheads were only eighty-seven miles from the French capital.

Canadians on the east flank, meanwhile, had smashed sixteen miles below Caen through the Germans' second defense line, and were advancing on Falaise, only four miles away, a communications center essential to the whole [illegible] of the German line.

The Germans pictured the American avalanche as already twenty-three miles beyond Le Mans, easily possible since the doughboys had not yet run into solid resistance, and there was no indication where, short of Paris, the Germans might be able to check them.

On the Breton Peninsula, doughboys charged into the outer defenses of the great port of Brest after the German garrison refused a surrendered ultimatum.

Both the Americans and Canadians were within little more than 100 miles—and perhaps closer—to Paris in a great pincers drive on the French capital.

The Allies apparently had split German armored forces—heretofore so carefully husbanded—into three great blocs. The enemy threw tanks into vain attempts to halt the surge into Le

Mans. Four armored divisions had been committed to a futile counterattack at the Allied center near Mortain. The enemy was throwing other steel machines against the Canadians advancing below Caen.

A front dispatch said Americans had sealed off the German penetration near Mortain, aimed at splitting the Allied corridor, and had knocked the enemy from Cherence Roussel in that area and captured three more towns. Fighting continued, however, near Juvigny, northwest of Mortain.

United States forces were closing also on the ports of St. Malo, on the north Breton coast, St. Nazaire, and Mantes. Reconnaissance patrols were reported at the Loire's River mouth.

[The Berlin radio said German troops at St. Malo had pulled back within the inner ring of the city's defenses.]

Brazzaville radio revealed today that units of regular French paratroopers have been operating continuously in Brittany since the Allied landings in Normandy, and that two days ago, following weeks of harrassing and sabotage operations, they captured St. Briac, just west of St. Malo.

CBS recorded the broadcast, which quoted Gen. De Gaulle.

In the weeks following Allied landing in Normandy, the report said, formations of French paratroopers had been dropped from Great Britain. Some immediately after Allied landing operations began.

The Canadian drive, ripping through a great German antitank wall, had cut more than ten miles forward, carrying sixteen of the twenty miles from Caen to the road hub of Falaise. From 800 to 1,000 Germans were captured. The key town of Bretteville-sur-Laize, nine miles below Caen, was seized.

On the Canadian left, the Germans counter-attacked today against the British bridgehead across the Orne River, but it was repelled with slight loss of ground, and the bridgehead was termed secure. This British wedge threatens to trap Germans between the Orne and Laize rivers by joining with the Canadian push below Caen.

A Canadian staff officer said, "Our object was to break through two German defenses, and we've succeeded on a limited front in doing this."

These two defense belts have been two of the strongest in all Normandy—on which the enemy had been piling armament for weeks. The breakthrough them has been achieved, partially-by-passed pockets have been cleaned out thoroughly.

Praises U. S. Flyers.

As many as twenty German Panther tanks have been met at a time. Three were destroyed in one action, but the enemy's total losses are not yet tabulated. Canadian tank casualties so far were described as light.

The Canadian staff officer, referring to the heavy smash by United States bombers yesterday, declared "we wouldn't be where we are now if the American bombing hadn't been successful."

Further indications were that the Germans virtually were abandoning southern France to scrape together forces for defense of the Loire River line. From Spain came word that a second trainload of guns and other equipment en route north from the Bayonne defenses, 275 miles south of the Loire, had been wrecked by the French Maquis.

Nazi Submarines Escape.

Supreme headquarters said the bulk of approximately 100 submarines which the Nazis were reported to have in Brittany were believed to have escaped.

Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's columns fought in the outskirts of St. Malo on the north coast. The siege went into its fourth day. Headquarters reported the Americans 4 miles from Brest and 5 miles from Lorient.

The British 2d Army punched into Central German defenses between Vire and Thury-Harcourt, capturing Le Plessis-Grimoult, 19 miles southwest of Caen.

Just north of Thury-Harcourt, tank-supported British infantry beat off strong German counterattacks seeking to wipe out the Grimbosq bridgehead. Fresh reinforcements, the Tommies strengthened their hold along the east bank of the Orne River and the fringes of the Grimbosq forest in the sector 11 miles southwest of Caen.

The forward line of the Canadian 1st Army still was rolling toward Falaise, birthplace of William the Conqueror, and the level land leading toward Paris.

Many Prisoners Captured.

Hundreds of German prisoners were captured, but the Canadians had no time to count them.

Supreme headquarters gave no new information on the drives for St. Nazaire and Nantes. American units are known to be within 12 miles of each.

The German radio reported a fierce battle for Lorient and said the Germans have "withdrawn closer to the fortress itself."

A dispatch yesterday by the German news agency, Transocean, said Allied glider-borne troops had been landed along the Loire estuary in what appeared to be a showdown fight for St. Nazaire.

The Germans continued to talk of an imminent Allied landing on the Mediterranean coast of France, asserting some American 5th Army troops had been relieved in Italy and there was a great concentration of transport and landing craft on Italy's west coast.

Luftwaffe Believed Lacking Leadership

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 9 (AP)—Air Chief Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory said today the German air force lacked leadership and that this explained a deterioration in enemy morale and German fighters' reluctance to mix with the Allies.

The air commander of General Eisenhower's invasion team said the German airmen should have shown fight when the invasion was threatened, but did not.

Prior to D-day, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force, in a long-term program, flew 22,000 sorties and dropped 66,000 bombs, destroying 51 rail centers and severely damaging 25 others, he said. All but three bridges on the Seine below Paris were knocked out, he said.

Since July 6, all bridges across the Loire and all but two over the lower Seine have been knocked out.

He said the success of the invasion was augmented by the crippling of German gun and radar sites and the halting of enemy reconnaissance.

100 U[illegible]TS SAID TO HA[illegible]ESCAPED

Supreme H[illegible]dquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—The bulk of approximately 100 submarines which the Germans were reported to have based in ports in Brittany are believed to have escaped.

The British radio said today that the swift American advance in Brittany will probably cost the Germans more than seventy U-boats stationed in Lorient, Brest and St. Nazaire.

The broadcast, recorded by the Office of War Information, said that if some of the submarines should succeed in breaking through the Allied blockade "they could only escape to Bordeaux, and Swiss sources report the evacuation of Bordeaux."

YANKS CAPTURE NAZI GENERAL

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen Karl Spang, commander of the German 266th Infantry Division, has been captured by the American First Army near Brest.

Eight German generals have been killed in France. Two others and a rear admiral have been captured since D day, June 6.

Within a week, the Germans have announced the deaths in France of Lieut.-Gen Von Drabisch-Waechter, a divisional commander, and Major-Gen. Rudolf Stegman, a Western Front commander.

In the Russian offensive started June 23, the Red Army has announced the capture of twenty-seven German generals and the deaths of several others. Numerous other German general officers have been reported killed in the blood purge following the purported attempt to assassinate Hitler July 20, and in accidents.

Eisenhower's Headquarters Now In France

Moved in Order to Maintain Closest Possible Contact.

By Howard Cowan
Associated Press Correspondent
Representing the Combined American Press

GEN. EISENHOWER'S ADVANCE COMMAND POST IN NORMANDY, Aug. 9—(AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander of Allied forces, has established his headquarters on the continent in order to maintain the closest possible contact with the Allies' fast rolling offensive against the German army.

Was Moved By Air

The supreme command headquarters unit, it was announced tonight, was moved to Normandy by air during the past few days. Officers and enlisted personnel—including WACS—are living in tents in a camouflaged area under constant patrol by heavily armed military police.

The general is situated near an airfield from which he makes speedy trips daily for personal conferences with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley.

Highly Favorable Reports

Yesterday he saw his British and American field commanders, both of whom were able to give highly favorable reports on the progress of the renewed drive from Caen and the tank smash on the western and southern ends of the far-flung Allied front.

Instantaneous telephone communication with Supreme Headquarters in London is available from the general's trailer headquarters which is under 24-hour guard by an MP who squats in a dugout behind a machine-gun.

The general's guardians are taking no chances on his safety.

Eisenhower's aide, Commander Hary C. Butcher, former CBS executive of New York City, sleeps in a tent a few yards away.

He was awakened late the other night by thunder from a nearby ack-ack battery. Scrambling out of his bedroll to make for a foxhole, Butcher tripped over a washstand, grunted and sent pans clattering to the ground.

"Halt!" roared an MP.

"I crawled back into my tent and got back into bed," Butcher grinned.

It wasn't a raid. Just a false alarm.

EISENHOWER SHIFTS BASE TO FRANCE

London, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had moved his headquarters from Britain to France, it was announced tonight.

Bombing Error Wounds High Canadian Officer

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE CANADIAN 1st ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 8 (Delayed).—A senior Canadian staff officer told war correspondents today that in this afternoon's heavy raid by American Flying Fortresses and Liberators in support of the Canadian offensive from 6 to 30 bombs fell (eight words censored) short, resulting in casualties to Canadian personnel (five words censored).

A high Canadian officer was wounded.

Six hundred (three words censored) Fortresses and Liberators participated in the raid, which was directed against German positions in front of the Canadian line.

The staff officer said he did not know to what the accidents were attributed, but strongly emphasized that they had no ill effect on the offensive itself. (Twelve words censored.)

Nazis Believed Trying Scorched-Earth Policy

London, Aug. 9 (AP)—American airmen returning from bombing the railway embankment at Epernon today expressed the belief the retreating Germans were scorching the earth—burning villages, fields and forests to delay the Allied advances in France.

"Fires were burning everywhere as we went in—airdromes, fields and woods—as if the Nazis were deliberately burning them," a flyer said.

VICHY CALLED BESEIGED CITY

Maquis Forces Said To Be Battling To Capture Capital

Madrid, Aug. 9 (AP)—Vichy is a besieged city with the garrison of 5,000 militiamen, mobile guardsmen, gendarmes and state police battling French Patriot forces attempting to seize the collaborationist capital, dispatches received here said today.

Pierre Laval, French collaborationist leader, is no longer able to live in his Chateldon chateau only ten miles south of Vichy because of the danger of ambush by Maquis forces along the road, the morning newspaper *Ya* said in a story from its Vichy correspondent.

Patriots In Vichy Garrison

The correspondent reported that truckloads of militiamen and other forces "armed to the teeth" were dashing from the city constantly to block the Maquis, but that actually numbers of the Patriots already were inside Vichy.

Even the garrison has Maquis in its ranks in the person of young men who joined the militia rather than go to work in German fields or factories, he wrote.

Vichy forces patrol the streets day and night with sawed-off shotguns, halting inhabitants every few yards and forcing them to show identification papers.

Pyrenees Area In Patriot Hands

Elsewhere in France, Partisan battles with Germans and collaborationists were reported increasing in fury.

Maquis forces in southwestern France were said to have captured an important road junction between Bordeaux and Bergerac after heavy fighting.

Barcelona dispatches said the Germans had made large-scale withdrawals in the Spanish-French border area, but that the Nazis, evidently fearing the possibility of Allied landings on the French Mediterranean coast, had removed few troops from fortifications lining that shore.

Only a small covering force of Gestapo agents and gendarmes has been left to cover the Pyrenees frontier, the dispatches said. They added that the entire Pyrenees Mountain region was believed to have passed into Maquis control.

Nazi Efforts to Escape Southwest France Disrupted by Maquis

By the Associated Press.

IRUN, Spain, Aug. 9.—German attempts to evacuate men and equipment from positions in Southwestern France outflanked by Allied troops farther north are being seriously disrupted by French patriots sabotaging communication lines and spreading panic among the Nazis still in that area, border reports said today.

As the German army of occupation moved northward, the Maquis were reported narrowing its way of escape and grimly awaiting the time when those Nazis left behind are too weak to survive the challenge of the Frenchmen of the mountains. The Maquis were declared to be forcing the Germans to destroy much of the material they hoped to rescue from Southern France.

The few Germans still remaining along the French border were comparatively calm. They apparently feel that if the worst comes they can cross into Spain and surrender their arms. It was among the Ger-

man units farther to the north that the dread of the Maquis was said to be growing.

French Talk Openly of War.

Two daughters of the French station master at Hendaye said their fellow countrymen in the border region were making the lives of the Germans still in the area particularly miserable by keeping them informed of the news of Allied victories as given by Allied broadcasting stations.

The French openly talk about the war on the streets and in cafes, the sisters said, adding that boys and girls under working and fighting age help annoy the Germans by singing a French equivalent of the American song, "I'll Be Glad When You're Dead, You Rascal You."

Fewer than 1,000 Germans soldiers remain in Hendaye, St. Jean de-Lux and other points south of Bordeaux. These stay close to their barracks and seem ready to move at a moment's notice, French reports said.

Patriots Cut Rail Lines.

Other advices said French resistance forces had cut the railroads linking the Bay of Biscay with the Mediterranean but the roads remain as possible escape routes for Germans along the coast from Brittany to the Pyrenees. These roads constantly are policed by SS motorized units in the daytime. So much sabotage is carried out at night when the Germans remain in their barracks that each morning the Nazis have to reopen the same routes through unfriendly country.

Previously new recruits to the Maquis were admitted only after thorough questioning. Now, according to frontier reports, the Maquis will accept any Frenchman, Belgian, Dutchman and Italian with a gun as a co-belligerent, although by no means as an ally.

With various Maquis groups on the move toward definite objectives their orders are to accept in good faith any volunteer who wants to fight in the ranks, although giving him none of the credentials nor confidences accorded the oldtimers.

Some petty collaborationists undoubtedly are attaching themselves to the Maquis, but the French patriots are said to be meeting this problem by shooting them when discovered.

Correspondents Race Dispatches By Pigeons

New York, Aug. 9 (AP) — Gault MacGowan, New York *Sun* correspondent, and J. W. Gallagher, Associated Press correspondent, dispatched bulletins by rival pigeons from near Sourdeval, France, today, because, as MacGowan put it, "our swift advance is outstripping our communications and I am racing one of the New York *Sun* pigeons against Wes Gallagher's AP pigeon and shall eat our pigeon if he loses."

The *Sun* pigeon is safe. It arrived at the dispatching station at 6.09 P. M., after flopping the 50 miles in 1 hour 54 minutes. The AP bird clocked in at 6.10. However, the Associated Press dispatch reached New York four minutes before MacGowan's got to the *Sun*.

The dispatches told of American troops driving a German attack from Cherence Roussel and sealing off a German penetration near Mortain.

Foe Takes Desperate Measures

Sends Women 15 to 65 To Dig Trenches to Protect "Holy Soil."

RUSSIANS GAIN 9 TO 12 MILES

Renew Offensive North of Warsaw and Climb Higher in Carpathians.

By W. W. Hercher

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 10 (AP) — Slowed but not stopped by desperate German counterattacks all along the eastern front, powerful Russian armies yesterday ground out nine to 12-mile gains in the battle of Latvia, renewed the offensive northeast of Warsaw, and climbed higher into the Carpathians toward Czechoslovakia.

In telling of the day's furious fighting and hard-won advances, the Soviet midnight communique and an early-morning supplement over and over again used the phrases "stubborn resistance" and "repeated counterattacks," but said that in no case had these Nazi efforts succeeded.

Send Women to Dig Trenches

Thoroughly alarmed, the Germans drafted every able-bodied man and woman from 15 to 65 to dig trenches against the imminent entry of the Red Army onto the "holy" soil of East Prussia.

It was there, too, that they put in the most frequent counter-attacks, east of the border town of Schirwindt and northwest of Marjampole. In a special air forces broadcast today, said all the digging would do the Germans little good, for Soviet plans, with a six-fold superiority in numbers, were attacking the Nazi defenses at will.

It confidently concluded:

"Soviet troops will advance farther and farther to the west until they link up with our allies."

Up and down the 1,000-mile front the counterattacking Germans lost more than 3,800 killed yesterday, said the Soviet war bulletin, while another 120 enemy tanks were destroyed or knocked out. It was the ninth consecutive day that the Russians had recorded loss of more than 100 tanks by the Nazis.

In the north, the Russians reported capture of more than 280 towns in twin drives northwestwards within 64 miles of Riga, Latvia, along both sides of the Daugava river. Best gains recorded there were 15 kilometers (about nine miles).

In the corridor across Latvia to the sea a score of miles west of Riga, which has trapped two German armies of possibly 250,000 men, the Russians reported they took 200 towns in westward advances of about 12 miles. Memel, one of Hitler's early pieces of bloodless loot, lay but 80 miles to the southwest.

East of Warsaw and northwest of Siedlce the Russians reported that they had "renewed their offensive after powerful artillery and air penetration," taking they key road junctions of Wengrow and Sokolow, 20 and 22 miles northwest and north of Siedlce. These were paving the way for eventual all-out assault on Warsaw, already besieged for 10 days.

More than 130 miles southeast of Warsaw, they reported continued widening of their bridgeheads across the Vistula west of Sandomierz.

On the southern sector of the active front, the communique reported capture of the town of Skole, in the narrowing Carpathian valley where the road and railroad wind up to the Beskid Pass and the Czecho-Slovak border 20 miles distant.

The imminent threat to East Prussia, however, was the Germans' greatest source of worry, as indicated by their counter-attacks northwest of Marjampole, their drastic call-up of labor battalions from hitherto privileged white-collar classes and officials, and the continual harping of the German radio on the East Prussian defense theme.

The Germans said the Russians had driven breaches nearer to East Prussia on the northeast and southeast—on both sides of the region of the German counterattacks—but the Russians themselves were silent concerning those fronts.

The Germans admitted that the latest Russian salient had forced them to abandon the town of Raseinial, 50 miles northeast of the frequently bombed East Prussian city of Tilsit and that they had reorganized their line to the westward.

They later claimed to have pushed the Russians back out of Raseinial in hard fighting, but were deliberately vague about the present status of the town.

Another Soviet column was forking northeastward from Bialystok in Old Poland, with fighting in progress west of Knyszyn, which is 31 miles from the East Prussian frontier and 41 from the East Prussian town of Lyck.

The Germans also attached importance to a Soviet spearhead thrusting southwestward from Bialystok beyond Lapy down the railroad towards Warsaw.

The Warsaw siege front remained static, the Germans said, but they admitted that 130 miles farther south, in the Baranow area, the Russians made gains both north and south, extending their salient.

Only on the farthest south of the active fronts did the Germans claim unmitigated success, in their titanic struggle to stop the Russian offensive, asserting that with the aid of Hungarian Alpine troops they had driven a deep wedge into Soviet columns in the Tatar pass to Czecho-Slovakia and had eased the pressure on that historic gate through the Carpathians.

It was on the East Prussian front, however, that the Nazis showed the greatest worry. There, where Gen. Ivan Chernlakhovsky's Third White Russian Army is drawn up within rifle range of the border at many places on a 70-mile front, the mobilization of civilians to build defense works was admittedly rigorous.

Throughout East Prussia, Danzig, the old Polish corridor to the sea, and the West Prussian area beyond, the order for everyone was "dig!" The Germans admitted that they were pressing into this spadework many Poles and other nationalities, everyone, in fact, who had the strength to wield a tool. Even officials of the German "Government-General" of former Polish territory were jerked off trains and put to digging trenches.

"He who leaves his post is a deserter, no matter whether he is an official or a private individual," said the orders. "No excuse however cunning, will help such a person. . . . This region must not be given up."

The all-out nature of the German defense already had shown its effect by slowing the Russian advance, but the Red Armies methodically fought ahead and brought up their supplies for further offensives.

In the north Baltic states the Russians tightened their grip on the possibly 250,000 German troops trapped in Estonia and northeast Latvia. Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's Army group which drove the corridor to the Baltic west of Riga to cuot off those troops wos now only 20 miles from the Latvian capital, while Gen Andrei I. Yeremenko's men thrust up from the southeast, 64 miles distant.

These two forces were forming a pocket in which at least eight German divisions were believed operating. German veterans who were the first to invade Russia in 1941 were among those troops.

In the siege of Warsaw, in its tenth day, the Germans declared they had put down a general revolt of the Polish underground inside the city in "a major operation." The Polish Partisans sent word via their press bureau in London that they were handicapped immensely by lack of munitions and [illegible] against German heavy armor, but that the spirit of troops and civilians is still magnificent.

The Soviet high command announced that enemy forces are being "bled white" and "our troops are stubbornly advancing" against German reserve divisions thrown into desperate counterattacks in nearly every sector of the front to keep the Russian hordes from German soil. A communique supplement said all were repulsed.

(The Red Army was reported in a BBC broadcast heard by NBC today to have broken into German defenses on the East Prussian frontier. There were no immediate details.)

Six-Mile Advance.

The Russian communique also announced a 6-mile northward thrust on the Vistula bridgehead, a drive which may be pointed at Warsaw from the south, and an advance to within 33 miles of the Czechoslovak border.

The Russians said that to support their counterattacks the Germans are hurling "even road-building, airdrome and other rear detachments" into battle. It was reported 16 new German divisions have reached the front in the last three weeks—some from the Central German reserves, [illegible] Yugoslavia, Hungary and Norway.

[illegible] the Russians did not disclose where the German counterattacks have occurred, but it could be assumed that at least part were aimed at keeping the Red Army from leaping forward the few miles needed to reach the soil of East Prussia.

(The Germans announced that many new officers "have taken over on the Eastern front at this critical juncture.")

German Thrust Broken Up.

A German southward thrust aimed at breaking out of the Estonia-Latvia encirclement was broken up by Soviet forces several days ago in the Birzai area in Northern Lithuania near the Latvian border, the Russian communique said.

Since then the rolling Russian legions in that sector have captured more than 80 communities, including Radviliskis, on the border 43 miles from Riga.

Along with the Birzai offensive the Soviet forces shot two other spearheads into Latvia along the Daugava River toward Itiga, sweeping through a total of 120 places, including Krustpils.

Front advices said there was reason to believe one of the biggest encirclements of the summer campaign was gaining new momentum. Thousands of German soldiers strung out in the vast spaces from the Gulf of Riga to the southern shores of Lake Peipus were [illegible] driven back to the Baltic in a

of extermination.

More Towns Liberated.

The Russian advances in the Vistula bridgehead in Poland likewise threatened new German disasters.

The 6-mile northward gain freed 50 towns and villages west northwest of Sandomierz. Steadily widening the salient, the Rusisans also made new strides westward toward Kielce and edged forward slightly to the southwest in the Krakow direction.

Once again the Russian communique made no mention of the situation before Warsaw, where Soviet troops last were reported battling the eastern suburbs while the Polish underground fought the Germans inside the capital itself.

Toward the southern end of the long battle line a thirty-three-mile approach to Czecho-Slovakia was achieved by capture of Chyrow in a jump from the highway-rail junction of Sambor, capture of which Moscow saluted two nights ago.

Nazis Digging In.

London, [illegible] The German radio said today that men and women in the Polish Corridor and Danzig had been mobilized totally to dig in against the threat of Russian invasion.

The broadcast suggested that the Germans were not convinced that the Red Army had spent its force despite the recent slowing of the advance, caused by stouter Nazi resistance stiffening by central reserves rushed to the front, the necessity of consolidating and strengthening supply lines, and of regrouping after advances of up to 450 miles.

The Germans announced the loss of the Lithuanian town of Raseinial, fifty-three miles from the East Prussian rail junction Tilsit. Another retreat [illegible] the Baranow bridgehead the Vistula River 110 [illegible] Warsaw was reported

Reds Closing In On Riga From Three Sides

Nazi Counterattacks Along Entire Front Reported Repulsed

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Aug. 9.—The Red Army tightened a noose today around German Baltic forces once estimated at more than 20 divisions—between 250,000 and 300,000 men—and smashed a deeper wedge through Poland toward German Silesia west of the Vistula.

Three Soviet columns pressed on Riga from the west, south and east for possibly the biggest kill of the summer campaign. Heavily armored enemy units fell back on the Latvian capital, their offensive thrusts shattered by Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's right wing.

Gen. De... Vi...

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Need of Reorganizing Supply.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—(AP)—Major General John R. Deane, one of the few foreign officers who has inspected the Red Army front, today attributed the recent slowing of Russian advances to the necessity of reorganizing supply lines, and scoffed at any idea that the Germans have been making a planned withdrawal.

A Poor Plan

"If this was a planned withdrawal," the chief of the military mission to Moscow told a news conference, "it was a poor plan."

The speed of the Red Army's advance, said Deane, was due to a number of factors, the most important being the 100 per cent war participation of the civilian population, and the speed with which civilians repair supply routes.

Soviet partisans in enemy-held territory have played an important role, acting as advance intelligence forces for the Red Army until it reached them, then joining the army.

Civilians Pitch In

As territory was retaken, the entire civilian population—men, women and children—would "pitch in" to make temporary repairs on bridges under expert supervision so that supplies could move forward immediately.

A large part of Red Army supply has been by rail, Deane said, requiring rebuilding and changing the gauge of every foot of track as it was recaptured—the work again being done by local civilians under a small crew of technical supervisors supplied by the army.

American Trucks Great Help

Fifty per cent of the highway supply is moved in American trucks, said Deane, and the balance in "anything that will roll," down to peasant carts. The way this miscellaneous collection of vehicles is organized in an orderly and efficient supply system is a tribute to the administrative ability of the Russians and the discipline of the entire population, he added.

"There are four points I would like to emphasize," Deane said.

"One—the Russians are in this war 100 per cent — you will see in Russia total war if you are ever going to see it;

"2—They have reached a very high degree of military competency;

"3—They are very appreciative of American assistance and are using it to the hilt;

They Want to Be Friends

"4—They like Americans, they want to be friends, and they co-operate with us in every way."

Deane said the Russians value our trucks most highly, followed in order by planes and food.

Deane avoided political topics, except to say that he believed the friendships being formed between Americans and Russians, particularly at shuttle-bomber bases in Soviet territory, will pay dividends in mutual understanding.

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Stalin Says Russia Wants Poland Strong

According to Premier Mikolajczk — Talks Broken Off.

MOSCOW, Thursday, Aug. 10 (AP)—Shortly after his second meeting with Premier Stalin, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, premier of the Polish Government-In-Exile, radiating optimism, announced today he would return to London with proposals concerning the rival Polish regimes on which "no definite agreement" was reached here.

Assured of Desire

"Premier Stalin has assured us of his desire for a strong, independent, democratic Poland," he told a press conference, adding he had a deep conviction that a durable, close and friendly cooperation between Poland and Soviet Russia must exist now and in peacetime.

As negotiations between the rival regimes, the Government-In-Exile and the Soviet-sponsored National Committee of Liberation, broke up, Mikolajczyk said, "we have agreed not to make statements and counter-statements," and declined to make any prediction about his own prospects.

Left Last Night

(Members of the national committee left the Russian capital last night by plane for an unrevealed destination, the Moscow radio said. The dispatch, recorded in London by the Soviet monitor, said high Soviet officials were present to see them off.)

Reminded he had led correspondents to believe he had authority to negotiate an agreement, Mikolajczyk said factors had arisen which he had not expected, adding that the "Russian-Polish agreement was signed while I was away," and that "changed the situation, obviously."

The premier, who saw Stalin Aug. 3 and last night, conferred with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov July 31 and last Monday night and met the rival Polish group Aug. 6 and 7, said certain proposals had been advanced by both sides which "will be considered in London." Asked if the negotiations would be resumed in Moscow, he replied:

"I think Warsaw, which is fighting now a terrible fight, would be the best place. It would be the easiest place to find an agreement."

He added that the people of the Polish underground seemed to him to be the ones who should lead Poland.

"This is a common front of every Pole," he said grimly.

As the discussions ended, with both sides preparing to return to their own headquarters, each party indicated a desire for renewal of the talks on a plan for fusion, probably after the retreat of the Germans from Warsaw, to make it possible to carry on there.

Consults Ambassadors

Premier Stanislaw Mokolajczyk of the exiled Polish government in London, whose visit to Moscow was encouraged by the United States and Britain, consulted the Ambassadors of those two nations, probably for the last time before leaving for England tomorrow.

He will return with basic terms which the London government was proffered by the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation. Fundamental differences, which will take much individual consideration for solution, were reported to have divided the two groups.

The National Committee, whose president Morawski left today for Lublin in Poland, released a statement to the Moscow press charging that the talks collapsed because Miodolajczyk's delegation would not renounce the constitution of 1935, which is described as dictatorial, in favor of a "democratic provisional government" under the liberal constitution of 1921.

May Resume Later

The statement was issued by Polpress, an agency of the liberation committee, which pointed out that "it is possible negotiations will resume later." The Moscow papers stressed that Premier Stalin desired "all questions of conditions in Poland" to be settled solely by the Poles.

Although the talks made no tangible progress toward Polish unity, Allied embassies held out the hope that a solution would come later in Warsaw.

For the first time a Soviet representative, Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, joined the two Polish groups last night at a conference where the atmosphere was described by a member of the London group as friendly.

Molotov arranged his meeting with the two groups at the request of Mikolajczyk and was understood to have expressed favor of a later renewal of negotiations.

Andrezej Witos, vice president of the liberation committee, urged Polish emigres in Russia to obtain membership in his peasant party, saying "Polish aristocracy will no longer dominate Poland."

A similar appeal came from the Socialist party. Both were published in the Polish newspapers Wolna Polska, which said membership registrations were needed in order for the Poles to "return home as an organized political force."

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POLISH FACTIONS UNABLE TO AGREE

Moscow, Aug. 9 (A. P.)—Rival Polish regimes failed to agree today on a plan of fusion and leaders are returning to their respective headquarters in London and Lublin with renewal of negotiations delayed at least until after the Russians capture Warsaw.

Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk consulted the United States and British Ambassadors late today after the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation said the exiled government in London was clinging to the dictatorial constitution of 1935, blocking formation of a Democratic provisional government. He probably will leave for London tomorrow.

President Morawski of the committee departed for Lublin.

Both sides left the way open for talks in the indefinite future, but indicated they preferred to wait until the Germans are driven from Warsaw, the Polish capital, which could be the scene of their next deliberations.

The committee, recognized by Russia, insisted on restoration of the 1921 constitution as more democratic than the 1935 document. It is known, however, that other fundamental differences exist which could be ironed out, if at all, only by lengthy individual consideration.

The Russian attitude officially is unchanged: The Soviets are favorable to a settlement of the internal Polish problem by the Poles themselves.

No announced progress has been made toward a unified Polish government, more hopeful diplomats said a future conference might succeed. Mikolajczyk now knows the basic terms which he and other Poles in the London regime must meet if they intend to collaborate with the committee.

At the same time, a front-page announcement said Premier Stalin told Mr. Mikolajczyk in their talk August 3 that he desired "all questions of conditions in Poland might be decided by the Poles themselves."

Constitution Not Accepted.

Reports said the discussions between the two Polish groups had "not brought positive results so far because the representatives from London did not accept the 1921 democratic constitution and did not agree to replace the anti-democratic constitution of 1935 with all its consequences."

After this show of silence, the Soviet press renewed its attack on Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, war minister for the London Polish government, as a fascist-hating imperialist. A Red Star article, saying there were reports that Polish officers in Italy were planning a Federation to be confirmed in Poland declared "the Polish people regard these plans * * * with a feeling of repulsion."

A source close to Mr. Mikolajczyk indicated that last night's conference at the Kremlin among his group, the Liberation Committee and Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov had left the door open for continuance of negotiations between the two Polish factions.

Friendly Atmosphere.

A member of Mr. Mikolajczyk's London Polish group described the atmosphere of the meeting as friendly. Mr. Mikolajczyk left the Kremlin in the best mood since he saw Premier Stalin last week and apparently had no thought of terminating his Moscow visit abruptly.

The conference marked the first time that representatives of the two rival Polish regimes and the Soviet Union had sat down at the same conference table. The previous meetings here on the question of Polish unity were attended only by Poles.

Mr. Molotov arranged the meeting last night at the request of Mr. Mikolajczyk and was understood to have assured continuance of the negotiations.

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Waves Of Allied Planes Lash Nazis

Great Concentration of German Tanks Pounded Viciously—Were Presumably Gathered to Head Counterattack.

By Ned Nordness

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Wave upon wave of Allied aircraft slashed viciously in a day-long assault south of Caen today at a great concentration of German tanks, presumably gathered to spearhead a large-scale counterattack, and Canadians in the sector advanced tonight without meeting the armored threat.

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Summary Received

While the enemy armor at the vital "hinge" of the western front was being plastered, other aircraft struck at submarine pens on the west French coast and at the Nazi's patched industry and dwindling oil resources in Germany, Hungary and Yugoslavia, while still others threw a protective canopy over the whole Allied front.

The enemy tanks were gathering in the Laison valley near St. Quentin De La Roche, six miles north of Falaise and just off the C[illegible]

The planes presumably were led by the deadly, rocket-firing Typhoon tank busters, whose effectiveness was displayed recently in the smashing of the German counterattack in the Mortain area.

Significant Developments

Two significant developments were disclosed by long-distance hauls today by Marauders and Havocs of the Ninth Air Force and RAF Halifaxes to destroy fuel dumps and bridges.

Air officers said bluntly that field dumps were so badly smashed near the enemy's front he was being forced to draw from distant supplies—and that Seine river bridges were so damaged that the Allies are hitting farther back at the Oise river northeast of Paris to complete the cutting of the German front from supplies and reinforcements.

Carrying out the strategy, Halifaxes flew 200 miles beyond Caen to the Foret de Mormal, near Valenciennes, to drop explosives on a fuel depot in an attack similar to three last night.

Nazis Repair Bridges

Although there are 500 bridges over the Seine between Paris and the sea, only 29 were considered vital to the Germans. All but three of these were smashed before D-day, but constant repairs by the Nazis have necessitated frequent renewals of the attacks.

The Lancasters' attack was part of a concentrated effort to wipe out German Atlantic bases. The La Pallice base, where submarine fuel tanks were attacked, is south of the battle area in the vicinity of La Rochelle. Already in this concentrated campaign Le Havre has been rendered virtually useless, and the Brest, Lorient and St. Nazaire ports are about to fall into American hands.

Stuttgart Hit

While tactical forces streamed over enemy lines in France in a bridge-busting campaign, jamming Nazi communications, up to 750 British-based U. S. Eighth Air Force Liberators and Fortresses, with equal fighter escort, ploughed through murky weather against Stuttgart, "the Detroit of Germany," and other targets in southern Germany. A rail yard was among these.

The escorting Lightnings, Thunderbolts and Mustangs reported 33 enemy planes shot down in aerial combat. Eighteen bombers and two fighters were missing from the British-based attacks on Germany.

A communique said none of the German interceptors was able to penetrate the fighter screen around the bombers.

Air Opposition Light

Fighter escorts of both heavy bomber fleets said German air opposition was not intense and contradicted German radio reports of fierce battles in the air. The American fighters dipped down from bombing altitudes and strafed enemy airfields, shooting up 30 planes on the ground and destroying 50 locomotives and 137 freight cars in their thrust from the west.

The weather over the French front was favorable for the aerial blows at the Germans' communication system.

More than 500 heavies of the

15th air force struck from Italy at Nazi aircraft and oil resources, including the Almas Fuzito refinery on the Danube 30 miles west of Budepest, a Messerschmitt assembly plant at Gyor and airdromes at Veches and Tokol in Hungary as well as rail yards at Brod in Yugoslavia.

The daily smash at bridges, designed to cut off German reinforcements in France, was led by large formations of U. S. Ninth Air Force Marauders and Havocs. This afternoon they bombed five railway bridges over the Oise northeast of Paris and a sixth at Chartres. Other of the bridge-busters went to Pontoise, Verberie, Chauny, Compiegne and Beaumont-Sur-Oise.

Meanwhile, second tactical air force Bostons and Mitchells blasted an ammunition dump in the forest of Lyons east of Rouen. Their bombs started huge fires and then a terrific explosion of ammunition was felt for a radius of five miles, rocking the planes like cradles.

Countryside Quivers

"You could see the whole countryside quivering and trees were bent over by the blast," said one pilot. "Flames and smoke rose to a great height."

Three planes were lost in these operations.

American heavies returning from Germany passed RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes hitting at flying bomsites in northern France. Other Halifaxes made a heavy attack on a fuel depot in the Forest of Marmal, near Valenciennes, and later Lancasters smashed at targets including an oil tank at La Pallice, on the west coast of France.

Allied bombers last night roared over Europe from Britain and Berlin said Italy-based planes bombed targets in Hungary.

Night-flying RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes smashed three fuel dumps in northern France, each containing hundreds of tons of oil. Mosquitos strafed trains and bombed Cologne with two-ton block-busters.

The Ninth Air Force reported 51 tanks destroyed and many more damaged in more than a thousand sorties at the French front yesterday.

In Rome the RAF announced that bomb-carrying Mustangs of the Desert Air Force had knocked out the canal locks at Cavanella D'Adige, south of Venice, in repeated attacks during the past two days, closing a water route over which the enemy was moving an immense volume of supplies for the Gothic line.

The announcement said it was believed the canal would be useless for a long time and all traffic on the Adige River was dislocated.

2000 U. S. Planes Raid Europe

Bombers and Fighters From Britain and Italy Strike Germany, Hungary and Yugoslavia.

London, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—More than 2,000 American heavy bombers and fighters from Britain and Italy attacked war targets today in Germany, Hungary and Yugoslavia while hundreds of planes slashed at bridges behind the French battle zone and exploded a huge ammunition dump.

About 750 Flying Fortresses and Liberators with an equal number of escorts flew through soupy weather from England and cast explosives on undisclosed objectives around Stuttgart, the Detroit of Germany, and in other sectors of southern Germany.

Generally the bombers encountered unfavorable weather. Strong forces of Lightnings, Thunderbots and Mustangs of the Eighth Fighter Command escorted the heavies and reported thirty-three enemy planes shot down in aerial combat. None of the interceptors was able to penetrate the fighter screen around the bombers. Eighteen are missing, however, along with two of our fighters.

Our fighters also strafed enemy airfields and shot up enemy planes on the ground and destroyed fifty locomotives and 137 freight cars.

American Marauders and Havocs bombed six French bridges at noon. Five were across the Oise north of Paris. A German radar station in the Argentan-Alencon area also was attacked.

Italy-based American heavy bombers struck oil and plane facilities in Hungary and the Brod railway yards in Yugoslavia.

The United States Ninth Air Force announced that its fighter bombers supporting ground forces yesterday destroyed fifty-one tanks and damaged twenty-two, mostly between Mortain and Vire and around newly captured Le Mans. In the thousand sorties the Ninth flew yesterday, the fighter bombers destroyed 138 other vehicles, thirty-four gun emplacements, sixty-three railroad cars and two locomotives.

Planes filled the Channel skies throughout the morning. One bomber fleet took more than an hour to cross the coast.

Twice within three hours last night, R. A. F. Lancasters and Halifaxes attacked three fuel dumps in northern France—all considerable distances from the battle front and each containing hundreds of tons of oil.

All three dumps—at Aire-sur-la Lys in the Pas de Calais area, in the Foret de Lucheux to the south and in the Foret de Chantilly just north of Paris—were left in flames.

Of the stabs into Germany and Hungary today, German broadcasts said heavy United States bombers with strong fighter escort struck into the southern Reich from the west and suffered losses in air battles over Budapest and Lake Balaton.

R. A. F. Mosquitoes again ranged over France from the battle zone to 200 miles beyond last night in search of transport targets, but the crews noted a marked lack of activity on previously busy roads and railways.

Mosquitoes bombed and strafed some trains, however, and started fires among a number of oil tanks north of Fountainbleu. Others dumped two-ton blockbusters on Cologne for the second time in three nights.

British medium bombers in the early afternoon exploded an ammunition dump in the Lyons Forest, 10 miles east of Rouen. A forest fire was kindled by the explosion and "this was followed by a gigantic upheaval of the earth which sent a wave over a radius of five miles," a pilot said.

Three bombers were lost to intense ground fire.

Flack Only Moderate.

The first flyers returning from Stuttgart reported only moderate flak and no enemy fighters, in contrast to German reports of bitter battles. Weather was foul, some crews running into three-mile-thick cloud banks which made flying hazardous.

The reported thrust into the Reich was the first since Sunday for British based heavy bombers, which had devoted all their efforts to support of Allied armies in France.

Twice within three hours last night, RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes attacked three fuel dumps in Northern France—all considerable distances from the battle front and each containing hundreds of tons of oil.

Allied Bombs Fall Short.

More than 3,200 sorties were flown yesterday against German front positions in support of ground troops driving toward Paris, but Allied appraisal of the results was marred again by a report that some explosives fell short, bombing Canadian positions.

Allied medium bombers yesterday attacked railways and bridges in Southern France for the sixth time in seven days while 8th Air Force Fortresses and Mustangs landed in Italy after attacking Romanian airdromes on a shuttle flight from Russia.

The Fortresses and their escort left Britain Sunday under Brig. Gen. A. W. Kissner of Mount Vernon, Va., bombed an aircraft factory at Gydnia, Poland, and landed in Russia The crews flew more than 30 hours in three days and shot down eight enemy fighters.

Gen. Kissner, who is 38 years old, is a native of New Haven, Conn. He was graduated from West Point in 1928 and a year later transferred to the Air Forces. He was stationed here from 1940 to 1943 and served as AAF chief of personnel research and statistics.

MAJOR RIDES, JUMPS AND THUMBS HOME

A United States Bomber Base, Britain, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Major Jere Maupin of Glendale, Cal., took over controls of his crippled Fortress yesterday when the pilot was wounded over France, ordered the crew to bail out and then jumped himself. The Major landed near an air transport base. He thumbed a ride to England and was back at his home field to resume command of his squadron eight and one-half hours after the formation originally took off.

Maupin was an outstanding member of the 1939, 1940 and 1941 football teams at the United States Military Academy. He played the right halfback position but was handicapped by injuries during the final games of his senior year.

Yanks' Cash To Rebuild Old English Chapel

A United States Bomber Base in England, Aug. 9 (AP)—A 14th century chapel in an undisclosed English village will be rebuilt by funds of American officers and enlisted men stationed at this fortress base in memory of their comrades killed and missing in action.

Col. Robert W. Warren, Big Spring, Texas, commands the base. Chaplain Charles E. Smith, of Rochester, N. Y., and Lieut. Col. A. E. Moffett, Tampa, Fla., ground executive, are in charge of arrangements.

Reginald Bell, well-known English artist, developed the motif depicting American flyers to be used in stained glass windows in the memorial chapel. Group insignia and insignia of each bomber squadron of the group will be included in the window decorations.

Robot Attacks Continue

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP).—The Germans resumed their flying bomb attacks on Britain today after a night of sporadic assaults which an official announcement said had "caused damage and casualties in residential areas" in London and the southern counties.

Report of Himmler Slaying Lacks Concrete Support

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—British officials said today they had found nothing concrete to confirm that Heinrich Himmler had been assassinated, as related by a German Army intelligence officer captured by Britons in France.

"This appears to be a rumor current among the soldiers, but too many details are lacking—such as the time Himmler is supposed to have been killed—to let us put much credence in it," one official said.

Captured Germans, a Normandy dispatch said, related their information was only what they had heard. The officer's story was that Gestapo Chief Himmler had been killed in a new outbreak against the Nazi hierarchy which also resulted in wounding Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering.

Total War In Kitchen—Guests Do Own KP

London, Aug. 9 (AP)—An example of total war, as announced today by the German radio:

"In restaurants at Konigsberg, customers must go to the kitchen with their plates, have their plates filled and then before leaving the restaurant, must wash their plates so that all waiters and male kitchen staff members can dig."

Russian armies are 93 miles from the East Prussian capital.

3,000 WACS to Move Into France

LONDON, Aug. 9 — (AP) — Three thousand of the 6,500 WACS in the European theater of U. S. Army operations will be moved to France, following 300 already there.

Lt.-Col. Anna Wilson, WAC director here, announced this tonight. She did not indicate how soon the transfers would be made, but presumably the WACS will be moved as required, and not in a single move.

Turk Refugee Ship Sunk, Ankara Says

London, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Ankara radio said today that a Turkish motor vessel carrying 292 Jews from Constanta, Rumania, to Palestine, had "sunk outside territorial waters." The broadcast said that five passengers and two crew members were saved.

Palestine Commissioner Wounded in Ambush

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Colonial Office has announced that Sir Harold MacMichael, outgoing British high commissioner for Palestine, was slightly wounded in Jerusalem yesterday when his car was ambushed.

Lady MacMichael, accompanying her husband, was unhurt, but two members of the high commissioner's staff were seriously injured.

Sir Harold is being succeeded by Field Marshal Lord Gort, whose transfer to the Palestine and Trans-Jordan commissionership from the governorship of Malta was announced July 19.

Madrid Denies Report Of Anti-Franco Coup

Madrid, Aug. 9 (AP) — A Foreign Office spokesman asserted today that all Spanish Morocco is calm and has had no uprisings.

He called fantastic a report put out by DNB, German agency, saying that agents charged with engineering a coup against Generalissimo Francisco Franco had been arrested in Morocco.

Germany Faces Milk Shortage

London, Aug. 9 (AP)—A report of the German Food Ministry received here today forecast a growing milk shortage, explaining: "during the grain harvest, cows must be utilized as draft animals."

British-Indian Troops Repel Counterattacks Northwest of Arezzo

Fighting Furious in Area While Lull Prevails Over Most of Front

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Aug. 9.—British and Indian forces have recaptured Monte Grillo and have beaten off five enemy counterattacks on its slopes in furious fighting north and northwest of Arezzo, Allied headquarters announced today as a lull prevailed over most of the Italian front.

A communique described the situation in and around Florence as virtually unchanged, with only patrol activity in the immediate vicinity of the great city center.

There were no further reports of the Germans shelling the southern part of the city. Associated Press War Correspondent Lynn Heinzerling, who has been with the 8th Army inside the city in recent days, said the German batteries had been directing their fire at targets outside the southern limits and there was nothing to indicate damage to the city itself.

Situation in Florence Confused.

There were conflicting reports, however, on conditions within the heart of Florence on the north bank of the Arno.

The British troop paper Union Jack said life was going on normally inside Florence, but that the water supply was short and black marketers were selling water at 20 lire per bottle. (The lire had a prewar value of about 5 cents.)

On the other hand the Canadian troopsheet, Maple Leaf, said an Italian who had forded the Arno and reached the Allied lines declared that "Central Florence is being systematically looted by the Germans" and that the citizens are confined indoors. He also asserted that fighting between Fascists and anti-Fascists had broken out in one

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section.

In the Arno loop east of Florence the enemy continued to resist strongly along his 5½-mile bridgehead on the southern bank of the stream, extending from a point 4 miles east of the city's edge to 3 miles south of Pontassieve.

British Capture Monastery.

Near the middle of that line British infantry captured a monastery on a hilltop and seized a number of enemy prisoners.

Another pocket of the enemy remains on the south bank between Empoli and Monte Lupo. The 8th Army has secured Monte Lupo, but Empoli was commanded by enemy guns and remained in no-man's land.

From the 5th Army front came an announcement that American artillery had engaged Nazi tanks going into position southeast of Pisa. There was no indication whether the tanks were on the northern or southern side of the Arno.

The Germans still hold some ground in the Arno bend to the east of Pisa. Both the Americans and the enemy are sending patrols across the stream. One enemy patrol engaged an American mine-laying detail southwest of Pisa, Nazi artillery joined in the ensuing fight and the Americans had to bring up tanks to chase the enemy off.

elements was known to have broken out in at least one neighborhood.

Looting in some sections, both by German soldiers and Italian hoodlums, also was reported, causing the bulk of the population to remain indoors and hope for speedy deliverance.

Foe Holds Two Bridgeheads

The enemy still held bridgeheads in two loops of the river east and west of the city. The first extends 5½ miles from a point four miles east of the city's edge to a point three miles south of Pontassieve. In the middle of that pocket the British took a monastery on a hilltop.

The other is between Empoli and Monte Lupo, 11 miles west of Florence, with the British holding Monte Lupo at the east end of the loop, but with German guns commanding Empoli.

There was virtually no change anywhere along the Gans-Italian battle front except in the area nine miles north of Arezzo, southeast of Florence, where the British recaptured Monte Grillo and beat off five enemy counterattacks.

Along the American sector of the Arno patrols still crossed the stream both ways, probing opposing positions.

Florence In Vise Of Armies Faces Food, Water Shortage

Most of Florence's art treasures untouched by war.....*Page 2*

Rome, Aug. 9 (AP) — The city of Florence, locked in a vise formed by the British and German armies, was reported facing a series of food and water shortages and beset by looting and outbursts of civil strife today.

While military operations in and around the Tuscan city were limited to patrol forays, machine-gun positions lined both banks of the Arno river along its course through the city.

The battle lines had cut the city off from food supply from the surrounding countryside, one of Italy's richest agricultural regions, and no food had been distributed on the German side of the city since last Friday.

City Without Lights

German destruction of the power plant had deprived the city of light and caused an alarming water-supply situation, with black marketers demanding 20 lire (20 cents) for a bottle of water.

The Tuscan capital has a long history of civil strife and is a hotbed of both Fascist and anti-Fascist extremists. Fighting between these

Saint-Exupery, Pilot-Author, Lost on Mission

Frenchman, 44, Taught U.S. Flyers in North Africa; Mail Pilot in His Youth

ROME, Aug. 9 (AP).—Antoine de Saint-Exupery, forty-four, French pilot and author, is missing after a mission over southern France, an official announcement said today.

During his youth, Saint-Exupery was a French mail pilot and from these experiences he produced his novel "Night Flight." His "Flight to Arras," published in 1942, gives an account of his reconnaissance flight over France in May, 1940.

He escaped when France fell and had returned to duty only a short time ago.

Taught American Flyers

Perhaps Saint-Exupery's best known work was "Wind, Sand and Stars," a best seller written in 1939. It recounted the days when he flew flimsy mail planes over the dangerous territory from Toulouse, France, to Dakar, Africa.

Known to thousands of his readers as "Saint X," the flyer-author had been instructing French and American soldiers in aviation in North Africa until he was assigned to make lone reconnaissance flights from Italy four weeks ago. He held the rank of captain in the French Air Force.

Born in Lyons in 1900, Saint-Exupery was descended from Count Georges de Saint-Exupery, who accompanied Lafayette to America to fight in the American Revolution.

General Wilson Moves To Italy

Rome, Aug. 9 (AP)—General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean theater, announced today that Allied force headquarters were moved from Algiers to Italy last month. The job required 19 days and the transportation of hundreds of thousands of tons of supplies and equipment.

500 Women Ask Pope To Help Internees

By the Associated Press.

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 9.—Five hundred Italian women appealed to Pope Pius XII today to intercede in the internment of their husbands by Allied authorities. The Pope did not receive the group, but the women were invited to state their case in a petition.

The women said their husbands "had been compelled after several refusals to adhere to the Fascist republic under threats of reprisals against their families."

Tito Visits St. Peter's

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 9 (AP).—Marshal Tito and members of his Yugoslav Army staff made an incognito visit yesterday at St. Peter's Basilica, the Vatican News Service said today.

Report Bulgaria Asks For Peace Terms

ANKARA, Aug. 9 (AP)—Unconfirmed reports circulated here today that Bulgaria has asked the Allies for peace terms through the medium of the Turkish government.

The reports were given some color when Dr. Floyd Henson Black, for 18 years president of the American College in Bulgaria and now president of the American College in Istanbul, left Istanbul hurriedly for Ankara.

It was believed he had been called into consultation by the U. S. Embassy because of his intimate knowledge of Bulgaria, his personal friendship with the Bulgarian minister to Turkey, Nikola Balabangy, and the wide respect he commands in Bulgaria.

Bulgarian Peace Feelers Denied

London, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Berlin radio said tonight that the Bulgarian Foreign Office "denies as untrue foreign reports that Bulgaria is attempting to negotiate an armistice with the British and Americans."

Simultaneously the German news agency DNB said Bulgarian and Turkish relations were "not to undergo any change" despite Turkey's break with Germany.

The Bulgarian Parliament has been called into a special session and will meet next Tuesday, another Berlin broadcast said tonight.

Allied Drive Pushing Japs From Burma

Troops Penetrate to Point 54 Miles South of Imphal.

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, Ceylon, Aug. 9—(AP)—The Allied drive to push the last Japanese invaders out of northeast India penetrated today to a point 54 miles south of Imphal, where Japanese rear guards were encountered.

It appeared likely that the last of the beaten 33rd Japanese Division would be chased over the Burma frontier toward Tiddim within another week. These retreating elements of the enemy still must pass Allied "shadow" troops lodged in their rear and harassing Tiddim road traffic.

Strike Railway

In the Mogaung Valley campaign in northern Burma Allied troops striking down upon the Mogaung Mandalay Railway in the Taungni area encountered heavy opposition at Tigyaingzu, five miles northeast of Taungni and about 10 miles southwest of Mogaung, air line.

In Burma's Kabaw Valley east of Tamu Allied forces found evidence of Japanese panic in the abandonment of 200 motor vehicles on one five-mile stretch of road, along with guns of all calibers and thousands of rounds of ammunition.

Dogs Being Used

Headquarters permitted today the disclosure that the Allies are using a canine corps to advantage in Burma. One dog killed a Japanese unassisted. Another spotted a straggler who was killed by the dog's master. The Japanese also are using dogs to help locate jungle positions.

A formal statement by Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell released at headquarters revealed that Brig. Gen. Frank D. Merrill, former commander of the noted "Marauder" detachment in Burma, has been appointed head of the liaison group for the China-Burma-India theater here.

Illness Reported

Stilwell said the only reason for Merrill's relief was his health and revealed that Merrill had been hospitalized from March 31 to April 16 and again from May 20 to June 13.

Emphasizing a previous statement that Merrill's transfer to Kandy was not connected with an inquiry into reports of a breakdown of morale of the Marauders during the battle for Myitkyina, Stilwell said "I considered it unfair to a valuable officer to ask further effort on his part which might have a serious, lasting effect on his health x x x

"Gen. Merrill is a very high class officer and his unavailability in the field is very regrettable. My full confidence in him should be obvious from the duty he is now performing."

Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Dislodged from positions fifty miles south of Imphal, Japanese rearguards covering the retreat of the main body of enemy troops still inside India were overtaken again last night by Allied troops four miles farther south on the Tiddim road, an Allied communique announced today.

Meanwhile, the announcement said, Allied forces in northern Burma reached the Mogaung-Mandalay railway in the Taungni area after a rapid advance to the southeast. They were reported to have encountered heavy resistance after reaching the rail line.

Merrill Is Assigned To Head Liaison at Ceylon Headquarters

By the Associated Press.

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, Ceylon, Aug. 9.—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Merrill, who recently surrendered command of his famous Marauder detachment in Burma, has been named head of the liaison group for the China-Burma-India theater at Allied headquarters here.

The nature of Gen. Merrill's assignment was disclosed by Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell in a message from his headquarters in India commending Gen. Merrill for his services in the field and declaring he had been relieved of his command solely because of ill health.

The statement supplemented an earlier announcement from Gen. Stilwell's headquarters emphasizing that Gen. Merrill's transfer to Kandy was in no way connected with an inquiry into a reported breakdown in the morale of the Marauders during the battle of Myitkyina. The breakdown had been attributed to premature return of convalescent soldiers to active duty.

Was Hospitalized Twice.

The Myitkyina task force has been commanded since Gen. Merrill's assignment to Kandy by Brig. Gen. Theodore F. Wessels.

The statement today said:

"The following statement is for immediate release from Gen. Stilwell. It concerns the relief of Brig. Gen. Frank D. Merrill from command of the 5307th Provisional Regiment and his subsequent assignment to head the CBI (China-Burma-India) liaison group at SEAC headquarters.

"The only reason for his relief was his health. He was hospitalized from March 31 to April 16 and again from May 20 to June 13.

Full Confidence Expressed.

"I considered it unfair to a valuable officer to ask further effort on his part which might have a serious, lasting effect upon his health and I have, therefore, transferred him to less arduous but equally important duty in his present assignment.

"Gen. Merrill is a very high-class officer and his unavailability in the field service is very regrettable. My full confidence in him should be obvious from the duty he is now performing."

BRITISH ARREST 25 IN BOMBAY

Bombay, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Police arrested without resistance twenty-five persons who said they planned to sing All-India Congress party songs today—the second anniversary of the arrest of India's political leaders—as a demonstration of a desire for civil liberties.

Four others who offered themselves for arrest were taken into custody. A few students attempted to picket schools and colleges. Bombay, on the whole, was quiet.

Earlier Mohandas K. Gandhi had said there would be civil disobedience if the police did not grant the twenty-five persons permission to march in batches of five and offer silent prayer at a common gathering place.

When he issued the call on Bombay residents to observe the anniversary he cautioned against mass civil disobedience unless British authorities interfered with what he described as a "symbolic exercise."

Chinese Forces Fight To Death In Hengyang

Five Generals Leading Die-hard 'Last Man' Stand.

CHUNGKING, Aug. 9 (AP)—Die-hard Chinese forces headed by five generals apparently were making good today their vow to fight to the death in battered Hengyang, opposing a Japanese assault to the last.

Situaton Obscure

The Chinese High Command said broken radio contact made the situation obscure inside the city.

where street fighting last was reported. Tuesday night five generals headed by Fang Hsien-Chueh, 39-year-old commander of the Tenth Chinese Army, sent a farewell message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek declaring they would stick with their troops and die fighting.

Japanese troops broke into the suburbs of Yiyang [illegible] miles northwest of Changsha, the Chinese High Command said. The enemy was trying to take this town to guard his communications and ward off flank attacks.

Strategic Importance Destroyed

P. H. Chang, a government spokesman, said the strategic importance of Hengyang nearly had been destroyed by the protracted and dogged defense of the city in which occurred some of the bitterest fighting since the battle for Shanghai in 1937. He reiterated China's determination to wreck the plan of the Japanese to seize the whole Hankow-Canton railway and split China in two.

In wetsern Yunnan province Chinese troops have dislodged the enemy from all but three of their strong points on Sungshan mountain, a Chinese announcement said. The capture of this height would clear the Burma Road from the nearby Salween river to Lungling, 25 miles southwest. The Japanese were putting up a hard fight.

Further Progress

The High Command said their units had made further progress in the siege of Tengchung, principal enemy stronghold in western Yunnan.

An announcement from headquarters of the U. S. 14th Air Force disclosed a group of American generals under Lt. Gen. Barney M. Giles, chief of the air staff under Gen. H. H. Arnold, had made a three-day tour of China air bases, surveying the needs of this area.

The party included Maj. Gens. W. D. Styer, Clayton L. Bissell, John E. Hull, and Frank O'D. Hunter and Brig. Gen. O. L. Nelson, Jr.

5 CHINESE GENERALS FELL AT HENGYANG

Chungking, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Five Chinese generals apparently remained with the last survivors of the heroic Hengyang garrison, composed principally of Cantonese troops, when the Japanese broke into the city after the bitterest fighting in China since the battle for Shanghai in 1937.

The generals in a farewell message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, sent on Tuesday night just before radio contact with Hengyang was broken, said they intended to stay with their troops and die fighting.

Senior of the five Generals left in Hengyang was Fang Hsien Chueh, 39-year-old commander of China's Tenth Army and a graduate of China's West Point, Whampoa Military Academy. He played an important part in the second and third battles of Changsha and last winter in the battle for Changteh.

The situation inside Hengyang still was obscure tonight, a communique said.

The High Command announced that Japanese units had broken into the suburbs of Yiyang, sixty miles northwest of Shangsha, and were trying to capture the town to protect their communications and safeguard themselves from flank attacks.

Former Italian Liner Hit In U. S. Raid on Shanghai

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Aug. 9.—The Italian liner Conte Verde, now in Japanese hands, received direct hits in the first attack by American bombers against Shanghai Harbor, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

The raid was carried out Monday by Liberators.

Shanghai, with a population of 3,500,000, is the largest city under Japanese occupation. It fell in 1937 after a 92-day battle.

The Italians scuttled the Conte Verde after Italy's surrender to prevent the Japanese from making use of her.

The Japanese salvaged the ship for use as a transport. Damage from the bombing has not been assessed.

AITAPE TOLL BOOSTED 1,072

Americans Begin "Systematic Destruction" Of Japs

General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, *Thursday*, Aug. 10 (*AP*). Additional 1,072 Japanese have been killed in the Aitape sector of British New Guinea, headquarters announced today.

This is one of the heaviest battle tolls yet taken in that area.

Americans have encircled Japanese front lines on the Driniumor river and remnants of the Japanese 18th Army trapped in the Wewak area who had attempted to break westward through American lines now are on the defensive some 20 miles east of Aitape.

Bombs Ship Off Davao

Headquarters also announced that an Allied Liberator bombed a 2,000-ton Japanese freighter off Davao, Mindanao, in the southern Philippines Monday night.

Other Allied bombers raided Halmahera Island, between New Guinea and Mindanao, Yap Island in the western Carolines, and Sorong and Manokwari, in Dutch New Guinea west and east of the American beachhead at Sansapor.

Again there was neither aerial interception nor anti-aircraft fire at Yap.

Net Around Forward Lines

A headquarters spokesman said the Americans had thrown a net of troops around Japanese forward lines in the Aitape sector and had started a "process of systematic destruction."

American forces had moved in two directions, one working down the Niumen river and expanding to the south and west, the other operating along the Driniumor river and pushing east and south, and far enough into the hills to cut off an avenue of escape for the enemy.

The spokesman said it was impossible to estimate the number of Japanese trapped along the Aitape front, but we know their forces have been greatly depleted and disorganized."

Today's communique listed 1,007 additional enemy dead in the Driniumor area, but Japanese killed in other actions in the Aitape sector raised the total to 1,072. American casualties were described as light.

U. S. PATROL SAVES FORMOSA CAPTIVES

With Sixth Army Forces, Sansapor, New Guinea, Aug. 2 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A patrol advancing eastward from the new Sansapor beachhead was surprised and supicious when it encountered a lone enemy soldier walking toward them with two white flags held aloft.

It looked like a trap. The patrol paused. Then the advancing soldier waved the flags and called out, "surrender, surrender!" His hands were raised. In fair English he told the patrol leader that he was a Formosan, not Japanese.

The patrol leader was still wary. The Formosan pointed to the .45 pistol in the American's hand and then pointed to his own head.

"Come with me," he begged.

The Formosan spoke truthfully. There was no ambush. And his people were suffering acutely from malnutrition and exposure to the jungle. Most of them were covered with tropical ulcers, lesions and insect bites. He told Capt. Richard Booker, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Capt. William Donovan of New York city that the Japanese at Manokwari treated the Formosans as slaves, fed them poorly and gave them minimum medical attention.

Americans Complete Conquest Of Guam

Island Now All Occupied Except for One Tiny Pocket of Resistance Near Pati Point Which Is Expected to Be Wiped Out Momentarily.

By Leif Erickson

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 9 (*AP*)—American forces completed their conquest of Guam Tuesday except for a small inland area near Pati Point, where surviving Japanese were surrounded, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

At Northeast Corner

Pati Point is at the northeast corner of Guam, the first American insular possession seized by Japan.

The campaign to retake Guam began with the invasion of the island on July 20 by the Third and Fourth Marine Divisions and the 77th Infantry Division.

The assault troops landed at two points on the western coast, rapidly overran the lower half of the island and pushed north to virtually complete reconquest of the island on the 20th day of the campaign.

The remaining pocket of enemy resistance was expected to be blotted out shortly as the American forces were exerting heavy pressure on the remnants of the Japanese garrison, which had no hope of escape.

Cannot Flee By Water

Any attempt by the surviving Nipponese to flee by water was blocked by American warships that kept up a constant patrol of the island's coastline.

Marine Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger commanded the ground forces that conquered Guam, the third island in the strategic Marianas group to be captured. The others, Tinian and Saipan, about 125 miles to the north, were taken in July.

There are several important airfields on the three islands, all within Superfortress bombing range of Japan, the Philippines and the China coast. Some of them have been used for sometime by fighter planes.

Seizure of the three principal islands in the Marianas gives the United States jumping bases for deeper penetrations of Japan's inner island defense arc.

High point in the reconquest of Guam, a prewar American naval station, was the raising of the Stars and Stripes over the marine barracks on the Orote peninsula, on the Western side of the island, July 29.

Orote Airfield Excellent

Orote peninsula is the site of an excellent airfield, already in use, and of the Sumay naval base. There is no major naval base on Guam, nor in the Marianas, suitable for fleet operations.

Conquest of the Marianas, however, will be of great assistance in speeding the war's end, Adm. Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the United States fleet, said recently in Washington.

King and Nimitz conferred at Pearl Harbor last month, after the capture of Saipan, on "future operations" which King said included long range views. He said the fleet will "take full advantage" of the advanced positions offered in the Marianas.

Nauru Attacked By Planes

Navy planes made several attacks on Nauru, Phisphate Island directly west of the Gilberts, Aug. 6 and 7, Nimitz reported. Airfield runways were the principal targets. Aerial blows also were struck at Wake Island, on the Truk and Ponape in the Carolines and on isolated enemy positions in the Marshall Islands.

The conquest of Guam was speeded by deep advances on Monday, which carried American forces to the northwest point of the island, and the capture of Mt. Santa Rosa on the eastern coast.

A rapid push on the eastern flank had put Mt. Santa Rosa behind the Americans. Fall of that 870-foot eminence, last obstacle in the American path, was assured by the capture of Yigo village, defending the approach to the peak.

Less Than 1,000 Japs

The Japanese who faced extermination or surrender probably numbered considerably less than 5,000. Nimitz reported that more than 10,000 enemy dead had been counted. Many others had been buried by the Japanese in a military cemetery, with indications of a mass interment. The thousands of wounded further reduced the effective strength of the surviving garrison, which originally totaled around 15,000.

In the southwest Pacific, there were increasing signs that the Allied advance would engulf Halmahera, Japanese air and shipping base. It is the last major stepping stone on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's invasion route to the southern Philippines, less than 300 miles to the north.

Halmahera Hammered

Allied heavy bombers attacked two of Halmahera's airdromes Monday, destroying 13 planes on the ground, damaging many others and causing explosions and fires. Significantly, there was no interception.

JAPS ON GUAM NEARING DOOM

Americans Speeding Up Their Destruction.

United States Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Japan's hour glass was running out on Guam today.

Extermination of the last Nipponese was under way in the northeast corner of that United States outpost where a garrison of little more than 200 marines was overwhelmed in December, 1941, by 7,000 Japanese who told the natives the Americans never would return. The counted enemy dead already exceeds 10,000.

American warships, planes, Marines and soldiers herded a last ditch group of defenders into a fifteen-square mile area of the 225-square-mile island. Then they drove a center wedge within a mile of the northeast coast, seeking to split up the doomed Japanese and speed their destruction.

While this clincher blow was falliing on the eastern approach to the Philippines, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today at his southwest Pacific headquarters the sapping of Japan's air strength at Halmahera on the southern approach. He said Liberators, defying bad weather, wiped out thirteen parked planes and damaged many others in a forty-eight-ton bombing raid.

On Guam, an American line roughly forming a letter "W" squeezed the enemy against the northeast shore, there to die without air or naval support. Describing the line in a communique last night, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said it began at Port Ritidian, where the Yanks have plunged the last six and one-half miles to the northwest end of the island. The other end, moved past 870-foot Mount Santa Rosa, is within three miles of the northeast tip—as of August 7, the date the communique covered.

The center of the "W" is within a mile of cutting the cornered Japanese in half.

Thousands of Japanese caught in another trap in the British New Guinea jungles have been cut into three groups for systematic destruction by two American columns punching toward Wewak from Aitape, Gen. MacArthur reported today.

New Air Blows Reported.

"This division of the enemy has weakened his local resistance," the general said concerning an operation which since July 10 has cost the Japanese more than 4,000 men—perhaps as many as 9,000.

Both Gen. MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz reported new air blows. Gen. MacArthur said the power plant on Yap, enemy air base in the Western Carolines which now has been neutralized, was swept by fire and explosions during a Liberator raid.

Japan's phosphate resources were depleted during a three-day raid, August 5, 6 and 7, on Nauru, reported by Admiral Nimitz. He also announced an August 5 raid on Wake Island and attacks August 4 in the Paramushiro area of the Kuriles. Not a raider was lost in these operations.

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Snipers Killed McNair's Son

Guam, Aug. 9 (AP)—Col. Douglas McNair, 36-year-old chief of staff for Maj. Gen. A. D. Bruce and son of the late Lieut. Gen. Leslie McNair, was fatally wounded August 6 in a close-range fight with three snipers. They had hid in a thatched hut near where McNair had gone to look for a spot to set up a command post.

All the snipers were killed, but when the shooting ended, McNair was found lying on the ground with a bullet in his right chest. He died in a jeep on the way to the first-aid station.

His father lost his life on the Normandy beachhead last month.

Thirty-seven snipers were killed the following night as they attempted to sneak into General Bruce's command post.

Japs Are Tracked By Marines' Dogs

By MARINE PFC. BEN RAPPORT
[Distributed by the Associated Press]

Guam (Delayed)—Fourteen Jap snipers were killed in this sector after being tracked down by marine scout dogs.

The hunt began at daybreak and lasted until midafternoon, when the last Jap was shot on the run by Marine Private (first class) Harold S. Duncan, 21, Louisville. Duncan caught the Jap in his sights at 300 yards.

Eighteen dogs were used in the operation. Duncan, who handles Private (first class) Blitz, a 2-year-old German shepherd, says that it would have taken days instead of hours to rid this jungle and cave-ridden area of the snipers without the help of the dogs.

Guam's country wilderness with such bursts of speed that the Japanese were bewildered. Jungle trails were strewn with enemy dead.

Too Few To Make Stand

Most of the Japanese bodies were poorly clad and some were covered only by torn shorts. The bodies were scattered out along trails and roads showing that nowhere had they been able to muster sufficient strength for a stand.

No heights are left on which the remaining Japanese might try to make a final fight.

The First Provisional Marine Brigade of Brig. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., swept up the west coast to Ritidian point and seized 600-foot Mount Machanao as it went.

In the middle of the line Maj. Gen. Allen Hal Turnage's Third Marine Division plunged to within a mile of the north coast at one point, threatening to split the Japanese in two.

Pinches Off Mountain

Maj. Gen. A. D. Bruce's 77th Army Division whirled suddenly to the right yesterday to pinch off 800-foot Mount Santa Rosa, then it lunged ahead to within three miles of Pati point on the northeast tip of the island.

These thrusts in the last 48 hours were strongly supported by naval, air and gunfire along with artillery.

General Bruce, in referring to his infantry's advance, said "I really feel this naval gunfire, air and artillery had as much to do with it as we did."

Enemy dead greatly exceeds the more than 10,000 already buried by the Americans. Other Japanese bodies still lie on forward battlefields, and the Yanks in their progress overran a large Nipponese burial ground.

Main Fight With Snipers

The bulk of resistance during the last few days has been by a handful of snipers who have hurriedly dug in along the roads and trails. About all they have left to fight with are rifles, grenades and machine guns. There have been instances where they have charged with bayonets on the end of poles. Snipers are being flushed from brush so heavy that sometimes it takes an hour for a fighter to move 100 yards through it. Tanks often are used to smash a path for foot soldiers.

"The men not only have to fight the Jap, but the terrain as well," said Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Manuel, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla. His regiment squeezed off the Japanese escape corridor on the left of Mount Santa Rosa.

"Actually, I don't know which is worse, the Japs or the terrain," he said.

With Minimum Casualties

Mount Santa Rosa—the American objective ever since Agana and the plateau country to the north and south fell—was taken with a minimum of casualties on our side.

Mud-caked and bearded doughboys, who had been fighting for 15 days and were guarding the escape corridor to the left of the height, relaxed and joked when they saw their buddies standing up and walking around on its crest.

To the rear, marine and army engineers and Seabees are clearing the debris from the villages, making way for the construction of new buildings and installations.

Yanks On Guam Liquidating Ragged Japanese Remnants

By AL DOPKING

Aboard United States Amphibious Attack Force Flagship, Guam Island, Aug. 9 (AP—Via Navy Radio)—The battle of Guam was nearing an end tonight with the defeated ragged remnants of the Japanese garrison cornered in a narrow strip on the north coast where American marines and soldiers were liquidating them pocket by pocket.

American forces raced through

QUEBEC WON BY DUPLESSIS

Union Nationale Party Gets Majority Of One In Assembly

Montreal, Quebec, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Union Nationale party, headed by Maurice Duplessis, 1936-1939 Premier, won a bare over-all majority of one in the 91-seat Quebec legislative assembly, complete unofficial returns for yesterday's election showed tonight.

Thus French Canada, comprising almost a third of the Dominion, placed before the rest of the country an announcement of its displeasure with the wartime regulations of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's Liberal Government at the Federal capital of Ottawa.

At the same time, however, the French Canadians, with their usual independence, denounced in even more emphatic terms the ultra-nationalists and their program attacking "imperialism" and Canadian participation in "foreign wars."

Liberals Lose 21 Seats

The election gave the Liberals 38 seats, cutting them from their former 59; gave the Union Nationale party 46, an increase from 15; the new Bloc Populaire, 4; deferred (Charlevoix Saguenay), 1, and others, 2.

This represented a sharp rejection by Quebecc voters of the bid of Liberal Premier Adelard Godbout, provincial partner of the ment of his full cooperation with the federal government's war program. Duplessis' party campaigned on a platform of federal non-interference in provincial affairs and against wartime restrictions as infringements of provincial rights.

New Election Probable

It brought up the question whether Premier Godbout would resign and recommand to Lieutenant Governor Sir Eugene Fiset that Duplessis be called upon to form a new government, or would decide to meet the new legislation with the possibiilty of support of the other members added to his Liberals.

A new election at an early date was more than a mere possibility. Official counts for the next ten days will be watched closely, since in several seats the contests were close and hotly contested, and it was conceivable these official returns might give the Union Nationale something less than the 46 seats indicated in the unofficial returns.

Quebec Vote Protests Against War Policies Of Mackenzie King

By the Associated Press.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 9.—The voters of Quebec Province, predominantly French and comprising almost one-third of the population of Canada, were on record today with an indirect protest against the war policies of the Dominion government of Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King.

They declined, however, to indorse the ultra-Nationalist view that the war is none of Canada's business.

In the closest general election in the history of the province, former Premier Maurice Duplessis, who campaigned against "federal interference" in Quebec's affairs, apparently was returned to power, overthrowing Premier Adelard Godbout, who had asked the voters to indorse his policy of co-operation with the war program of the Ottawa government.

The Union Nationale party under Duplessis won at least 45 of the 91 seats in the new Legislature, and was leading in one of three undecided constituencies where a victory would give it the required majority of 46.

Liberals Win Only 37 Seats.

Godbout's Liberal party had won only 37 seats, compared to the comfortable majority of 59 it held in the outgoing Legislature. The Liberals were leading in one undecided constituency, and the third voting is to be on August 24.

If the Union Nationale—which had only 17 seats in the last Legislature—wins 46 seats, Godbout would resign and Duplessis, who was Premier from 1936 to 1939, would take over. If the Union Nationale fails to garner 46, Godbout might remain in office despite his minority, but dissolution of the Legislature and another election would be likely to follow soon.

The defeat of the Liberals was viewed with gloom in Ottawa, where neither the Liberal party of Prime Minister King nor the Conservative party opposition feel kindly disposed to the Union Nationale. Although some of its members were former Conservatives, the Union Nationale and the Conservatives in other provinces have drawn widely apart on the issue of the extent of Canada's participation in the war.

While Quebec's voters were giving this rebuke to Godbout's policy of co-operation with the federal war program, they sharply rejected the Nationalistic Bloc Populaire, a new party which, campaigning against "imperalism" and participation in "foreign wars," won only four seats.

Women Vote First Time.

The Socialistic Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, fresh from successes in Western Canada, entered 24 candidates in its first venture into Quebec, but won only one seat, in a mining community.

With Quebec's women voting for the first time in a general election, and with weather fair throughout the province, a record of more than one million votes was cast, nearly double the previous high of 563,297 votes in 1939.

Rioting broke out in a French section of Montreal during the voting when rival Liberal and Union Nationale sympathizers clashed in raids on each other's local headquarters. Pistols were fired and knives were drawn. Scores were injured and 71 arrested before order was restored.

Duplessis pledged himself today to "carry on a policy which will help Quebec to recover all the rights our province relinquished during the past few years."

Wartime Restrictions Attacked.

During the campaign he capitalized on French Canada's traditional isolationism by attacking federal and provincial wartime restrictions and inconveniences.

Duplessis first took office as Premier in 1936, ending 39 years of Liberal rule. Shortly after Canada declared war in 1939 he called a general election to renew his mandate, declaring that federal wartime measures were encroaching on provincial autonomy, but he was soundly defeated by Godbout's Liberals, who won 70 of the 86 seats then comprising the Legislature.

Duplessis, Godbout and Andre Laurendeau, 32-year-old leader of the Bloc Populaire, all were elected from their own constituencies yesterday.

DNB Spelled Hanged General's Name Wrong

New York, Aug. 9 (AP)—The German DNB agency acknowledged today it had made a mistake—in spelling the name of one of the eight executed Army officers hanged yesterday for participating in the Hitler assassination plot.

A dispatch to German papers, intercepted by FCC monitors, said:

"You are requested to spell the name of the hanged criminal not 'Hoeppner' but 'Hoepner'" (Col. Gen. Erich Hoepner).

MORE THAN 500 U-BOATS SUNK

Roosevelt And Churchill Report On War's Toll

Washington, Aug. 9 (AP)—More than 500 German submarine have been sunk by the Allies since the start of the war, it was reported tonight in a joint Anglo-American statement.

Issued under authority of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, the statement added that Nazi U-boats were "ineffective during July, a month which has been so important for the success of continental operations."

The report said that the number of German submarines destroyed in July was "substantially greater than the number of merchant ships sunk."

Text Of Joint Statement

The joint statement follows:

"The number of German U-boats sunk during the war now exceeds 500. It is therefore understandable that the U-boats still operating are extremely cautious. Their efforts have been ineffective during July, a month which has been so important for the success of continental operations.

"The number of U-boats destroyed has been substantially greater than the number of merchant ships sunk. Seventeen U-boats have been sunk while attempting to interfere with our cross-Channel traffic since the first landing of the army of liberation.

Still Of Impressive Size

"The U-boat fleet is still of impressive size. Nevertheless the U-boats remain the hunted rather than the hunters. They have been attacked from the Arctic to the Indian Ocean, aircraft playing a great part with the surface forces. This pressure will be maintained until all chances of revival of the U-boat campaign are killed, whatever may be the new devices and methods developed by the enemy.

"The Nazi claims of sinkings continue to be grossly exaggerated. For instance, their claim for June, the latest month for which complete figures are available, was an exaggeration of 1,000 per cent."

BAKER ISLE AGAIN UNDER U. S. FLAG

Washington, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—American sovereignty has been re-established on Baker Island in the Central Pacific from which American forces were withdrawn early in 1942.

This was disclosed by the Navy today in a citation accompanying award of the Distinguished Service Medal to Rear Admiral Arthur W. Radford for his service as commander of a task force "during the landing activities in Baker, Makin and Tarawa islands in the Pacific."

The Baker landing last fall encountered no opposition.

Re-occupation of the little island, an American possession since 1935, indicates that nearby Howland Island — about sixty miles to the north—also now is occupied by an American garrison. Howland was evacuated at the same time American forces withdrew from Baker. At that time the two islands were considered of insufficient strategic value to warrant maintaining positions in that exposed area.

Both Howard and Baker were of major peacetime importance because of their location near the air line routes from the Hawaiian Islands to the Southwest Pacific.

Admiral Radford now is Assistant Deputy Chief of Naval operations for Air. His home is in Grinnell, Iowa.

OIL PACT FACES SENATE PROBE

Committee To Meet Tomorrow To Take Up Agreement

Washington, Aug. 9 (AP)—Senator Moore (R., Okla.) advocated a full inquiry today as Chairman Maloney (D., Conn.) called the Senate's special petroleum investigating committee to meet Friday to consider the Anglo-American oil agreement.

Maloney acted after the Foreign Relations Committee postponed a decision on the question whether the pact should be subject to Senate ratification as a treaty.

Sets Up Oil Commission

The document, among other things, sets up an oil commission, calls for adequate supplies of oil at fair prices for all "peaceable countries" and provides possible machinery for quick sanctions against aggressors.

"That oil agreement is something the Senate ought to consider," Senator Moore said. "It involves the policy and program of distribution domestically as well as in the foreign field. It ought to be gone into very carefully and be subject to Senate approval."

Moore said he had no knowledge of the agreement until after it was signed, and that it "seems the State Department went ahead on its own power."

Sees One Possible Advantage

Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Connally (D., Texas) said he saw one possible advantage to the United States in the British promise "to let our concessions alone" in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere "and not try to dig in under us."

The members decided to postpone action for a week, he said, "to give all of us time to digest the terms of the agreement." His own view was that it is a temporary, non binding arrangement looking forward to a general agreement later in which other nations would join.

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Oil Industry Reaction To Pact Is Favorable

New York, Aug. 9 (AP)—Reaction of oil industry spokesmen today to the newly announced Anglo-American accord on post-war petroleum policies was favorable, but many executives withheld comment.

The agreement was viewed generally as the forerunner of more specific decisions affecting the division of the world's oil resources and markets.

Japs' New War Slogan Both 'Iki' And 'Waki'

Washington, Aug. 9 (AP)—Icky in spirit and Wacky in sound is the new Japanese war slogan, "Iki, waki, konki, sookekki."

The Office of War Information announced that Federal Communications Commission monitors picked up the battle cry in a broadcast from Tokyo which said Hachiro Suzuki, of Aichi prefecture had been awarded a 1,000-yen bond by the Imperial Rue Assistance Association which sponsored the slogan contest.

It means "spirit, harmony, stamina, total action."

They had 176,000 mottoes to choose from, too.

Urges Paying Mexico In Land Dispute

Washington, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—A payment to Mexico to settle a long-standing dispute over territory created at El Paso, Tex., by the shifting of the Rio Grande River channel on the Texas-Mexican border was advocated today by Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Twenty-three years ago an arbitration board, with a Canadian jurist as an impartial member, awarded the tract to Mexico, but the United States never accepted the decision. The land, comprising several city blocks, variously is estimated up to $5,000,000 in value. It is the site of many business establishments owned by Americans.

Roosevelt Refused Object Of Human Japanese Bone

Returned Letter Opener and Suggested It Be Buried

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—The White House said today some well-wisher had sent President Roosevelt a letter opener which was said to have been carved from the bone of a Japanese soldier. Mr. Roosevelt, the White House said, ordered that it be returned to the sender with the explanation that he did not wish to have such an object in his possession and with the suggestion that it be buried.

The information was made available here after the Vatican News Service in Rome said recent publication of a story about the letter opener had resulted in a request from the Catholic Archbishop of Tokyo for "respect for the laws of humanity even in total war."

United Feature Syndicate, Inc., said in New York the information that President Roosevelt received the letter opener appeared in Drew Pearson's column June 13.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—Among 1,258 Army and 384 Navy casualties announced today by the War and Navy Departments were the following from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

ARMY

Wounded

NEW YORK

European Area

BATALARIS, Pfc. CHRISTOPHER G.; sister Miss Mary Batalaris, 79 Capon Blvd., Buffalo.
CANTWELL, 1st Lt. CALVIN A.; wife, Mrs. Muriel Cantwell, 250 Arsenal St., Watertown.
CARPUS, Corp. EDWARD B.; father, John Carpus, North Collins.
CHMARA, Pfc. PAUL; mother, Mrs. Pauline Chmara, 346 E. 59th St., New York.
CHMIELEWSKI, S/Sgt. STEVE; mother, Mrs. Rose D. Chmielewski, 109-11 Liverpool St., Jamaica.
CICCARELLI, Pfc. THOMAS A.; wife, Mrs. Olga Ciccarelli, 550 Jackson Ave., Bronx.
CIEMNY, Pvt. JOSEPH; mother, Mrs. Pauline A. Ciemny, Rochester.
CIRACO, Pvt. JOSEPH; wife, Mrs. Elvera Ciraco, Beacon.
CLEMENS, Pvt. ALBERT G.; mother, Mrs. Louisa Clemens, 104-48 165th St., Jamaica.
CLOHERTY, Corp. HENRY J.; mother, Mrs. Mary M. Maher, Katonah.
DIETZ, Sgt. CHARLES E., Jr.; wife, Mrs. Helen E. Dietz, 136-16 149th St., South Ozone Park.
DOWGIALLO, Pfc. WILLIAM V.; father, Walter Dowgiallo, Port Chester.
DUFFY, 2d Lt. ANDREW P.; mother, Mrs. Ann V. Duffy, 2566 Bainbridge Ave., New York.
DUGO, Pfc. SALVATORE; father, Pietro Dugo, 871 46th St., Brooklyn.
ERICKSEN, Pvt. GORDON T.; wife, Mrs Coral P. Ericksen, 742 54th St., Brooklyn.
FOX, Pvt. EDWARD F.; mother, Mrs. Ethel Fox, 186 Seeley St., Brooklyn.
HERNANDEZ, Pfc. LEONARD; brother, Frank Hernandez, 878 Macy Pl., New York.
LOGAN, T/4th Gr. HAROLD B.; father, Harry B. Logan, 80-16 170th St., Jamaica.
OTT, Pvt. JOHN G.; father, Walter T. Ott, 597 Park Pl., Brooklyn.
PASCIUTO, Sgt. MICHAEL; father, Anthony Pasciuto, 956 59th St., Brooklyn.
PAWLICZEK, T/5th Gr. ANDREW F., Jr.; mother, Mrs. Mary Pawliczek, Goshen.
PIPIA, Pvt. LEO; mother, Mrs. Rose Pipia, 310 E. 56th St., New York.
TEAL, Sgt. LESLIE F.; father, Harry Teal, Averill Park.
VERAJA, Pfc. JOHN; father, John Vereja, 234 E. 123d St., New York.
WALSH, Pvt. JOHN J.; brother, William J. Walsh, Jamestown.
WEISS, Pvt. SEYMOUR; mother, Mrs. Fanny Weiss, 1540 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn.
YOUNG, 2d Lt. FREDERICK L. Jr.; wife, Mrs. Helen D. Young, Albany.

Mediterranean Area

ALFIERI, Pvt. LOUIS P.; mother, Mrs. Rose Alfieri, Auburn.
ALLOCCA, Sgt. ROBERT L.; father, John M. Allocca, 7116 15th Ave., Brooklyn.
ANDREWS, Pvt. JAMES R.; father, William Andrews, 501 W. 178th St., New York.
BACH, Pvt. ROBERT E.; mother, Mary Bach, Buffalo.
BALL, Pvt. JOHN; wife, Mrs. Lillian Ball, Massena.
BATEMAN, Corp. RICHARD O.; mother, Mrs. Mary E. Bateman, Utica.
BECKER, Pvt. JOHN R.; mother, Mrs. Helga Becker, Binghamton.
BERNARD, Pfc. BRADLEY T.; mother, Mrs. Hazel Bernard, 114-34 139th St., South Ozone Park.
BEYER, Pfc. ANTHONY K.; father, Joseph Beyer, 1911 Bleecker St., Ridgewood.
BLUM, Pvt. PETER H.; mother, Mrs. Erna Newton, Thornwood.
CAMPBELL, Pfc. JAMES C.; mother, Mrs. Thelma Campbell, Buffalo.
CASERTANO, Corp. ANGELO J.; father, Anthony Casertano, 2467 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.
CHOWN, Pfc. HAROLD M.; wife, Mrs. Marcella A. Chown, 250 E. 35th St., New York.
COHEN, Pvt. HYMAN; mother, Mrs. Anna Cohen, 282 Madison St., New York.
COSTELLO, Pvt. HARRY J.; mother, Mrs. Margaret R. Costello, Floral Park.
FAVA, Corp. ANTONIO A.; mother, Mrs. Antonio Fava, 21-07 33d Ave., Long Island City.
FLOWERS, Pfc. FRANCIS F.; father, Walter I. Flowers, Ontario Center.
FUCH, Pvt. HERBERT B.; father, Louis Fuchs, 2860 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn.
GOODOFF, Pfc. JULIUS; mother, Mrs. Leah Goodoff, 1735 Lafayette Ave., New York.
GRETTANO, Pvt. STEPHEN S.; mother, Mrs. Mary Grettano, 255 Scholes St., Brooklyn.
GUTTERMAN, 2d Lt. AL; wife, Mrs. Florence Gutterman, 76-19 21st Ave., New York.
HARPER, T/4 WILLIAM R.; wife, Mrs. Lois D. Harper, Rome.
HINCK, Sgt. CLAUS; friend, John Munzel, 20-61 29th St., Astoria.
HORAN, Pvt. MARTIN J.; mother, Mrs. Mary K. Horan, 548 E. 82d St., New York.
KAMLER, T/5 EDWARD H.; wife, Mrs. June C. Kamler, Olean.
KARINS, Pfc. JOHN C., Jr.; mother, Mrs. Frances Karins, Albany.
KEOUGH, Sgt. GEORGE J.; mother, Mrs. Nellie Keough, Watervliet.
KEPNER, Pvt. WALTER E.; wife, Mrs. Mabel J. Kepner, Medina.
KINCH, Pfc. DONALD F.; sister, Mrs. Marion Bauer, Niagara Falls.
KORELL, T/4 PAUL R.; wife, Mrs. Lisa Korell, Kings Park Hospital, New York.
KOUKAS, Pfc. NICHOLAS; mother, Mrs. Arety Koukas, 19-18 21st Dr., Astoria.
LASKOWSKI, Pfc. EDWARD J.; father, John Laskowski, Sag Harbor.
LONGOBARDI, Pfc. MICHAEL V.; mother, Mrs. Mary Longobardi, 75 Woodhull St., Brooklyn.
LOPRESTO, Sgt. GIAMBATTISTA; mother, Mrs. Ann Lopresto, 156 W. 168th St., New York.
LOREE, Pvt. RALPH E.; wife, Mrs. Frieda A. Loree, 39-50 60th St., Woodside.
LOWENSTEIN, Pvt. JACOB; father, Joseph Lowenstein, Syracuse.
MAHER, T/5 PHILLIP J.; friend, Miss Marie Cushing Schult, 98 Christopher St., New York.
MARRO, Pvt. SAMUEL J.; father, Anthony Marro, [illegible]
MASHEW, 2d Lt. [illegible]; father, Harvey [illegible]
MICHILOFF, Pvt. GEORGE; mother, Mrs. Pauline Michiloff, 9 Cabrini Blvd, New York.
MOSEMAN, Pfc. GEORGE W., Jr.; mother, Mrs. Naomi T. Moseman, 74-23 93d Ave., Woodhaven.
MULLER, T/3 HENRY C.; mother, Mrs. Frances Muller, 155-48 129th St., South Ozone Park.
MURRAY, Pfc. CECIL G.; sister, Mrs. Kathryn Olden, Canastota.
NASCA, 2d Lt. ANGELO J.; wife, Mrs. Arlouine Nasca, Buffalo.
NETH, Pfc. MARCUS F.; wife, Mrs. Alberta C. Neth, Batavia.
NIKEL, Pvt. EDMUND M.; father, Michael Nikel, Cheektowaga.
O'BRIEN, Pvt. ROBERT; mother, Mrs. Margaret M. O'Brien, Troy.
O'CONNELL, Pfc. DANIEL P.; mother, Mrs. Josephine O'Connell, 512 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn.
ODESSEY, Pvt. PAUL; sister, Mrs. Lilliam O. Rudder, 465 E. 93d St., Brooklyn.
PERROTTA, T/5 RALPH J.; mother, Mrs. Flora Perrotta, 25 Bedford St., New York.
PETRONE, Pvt. EMANUEL; aunt, Mrs. Mary Barlow, South Beach.
POSTORINO, Pvt. JOHN; mother, Mrs. Jennie I. Postorino, 1855 71st St., Brooklyn.
PRICE, Pfc. ALEXANDER D.; uncle, Francis Abbott, 28-27 215th St., Bayside.
PUKAS, Pvt. EDWARD J.; wife, Mrs. Helen A. Pukas, care of Michaelowski, Brooklyn.
RADZIKOWSKI, Pvt. EUGENE; wife, Mrs. Irene Radzikowski, 111 Grand St., Brooklyn.
RAFOFSKY, Pvt. SOL; wife, Mrs. Bella Rafofsky, 284 Madison St., New York.
RAGGIO, Pfc. JOSEPH; mother, Mrs. Anna Raggio, 867 Glenmore Ave., Brooklyn.
RATHBUN, Pvt. FREDERICK W.; father, Frederick R. Rathbun, Rochester.
REITER, Sgt. JACK M.; mother, Mrs. Philip Reiter, 1116 Hollywood Ave., Far Rockaway.
RUBIN, Pvt. IRVING; wife, Mrs. Isabel Rubin, care of Silverstein, 1229 42d St., Bklyn.
SANGUEDOLCE, Pvt. PHILIP F.; father, Joseph Sanguedoice, Rochester.
SANSEVERINO, Pvt. CARLO F.; mother, Mrs. Millie E. Sanseverino, 321a Barbey St., Brooklyn.
SANTILLI, Pvt. ANTHONY A.; father, Michael Santilli, Geneva.
SAVARD, Pfc. RALPH L.; wife, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Savard, Rochester.
SCHWARTZ, Pvt. MURRAY; sister, Miss Barbara Schwartz, 338 Vernon Ave., Brooklyn.
SENAY, Sgt. JOSEPH H.; mother, Mrs. Margaret Senay, 300 E. 73d St., New York.
SLOWIKOWSKI, Pfc. ZDZISLAF I.; mother, Mrs. Mary Niedzielska, 522 4th Ave., Bklyn.
SMITH, Pvt. RICHARD T.; mother, Mrs. Margaret Smith, Troy.
SNELL, S/Sgt. LEONARD E.; mother, Mrs. Martha E. Snell, Rochester.
SORAHAN, Pvt. DANIEL J.; mother, Mrs. Bridget T. Sorahan, 440 E. 146th St., Bronx, N. Y.
SPAYER, Sgt. JOSEPH E.; mother, Mrs. Anna Spayer, Dunkirk.
STEELE, Pfc. GEORGE D.; aunt, Mrs. Flossie Madden, Whitesboro.
STOUTENBURG, Pfc. LAUREN L.; mother, Mrs. Abbigail Stoutenburg, Woodstock.
SUNSHINE, Pfc. Jack; father, Harry Sunshine, 243 Henry St., New York.
SZWEJKOWSKI, Pfc. ALEXANDER; mother, Mrs. Mary Szwejkowski, Old Bethpage.
TABITA, S/Sgt. FRED; wife, Mrs. Joan A. Tabita, 1001 Bryant Ave., New York.
TEPER, 2d Lt. ARTHUR; wife, Mrs. Beatrice F. Teper, 40 Bay 37th St., Brooklyn.
TICCIARONE, Pvt. MARIO A.; sister, Mrs. Tessie Brancato, 623 Cleveland St., Brooklyn.
VACCARINO, Pvt. HARRY C.; mother, Mrs. Josephine Vaccarino, 83 2d Pl., Brooklyn.
VAN DUSEN, T/Sgt. CLIFTON W.; mother, Mrs. Bertha Van Dusen, Skaneateles.
WILLIAMS, Pvt. EDWARD F.; wife, Mrs. Agnes M. Williams, Rochester.
WISNIEWSKI, Pvt. CHESTER H.; wife, Mrs. Jane Wisniewski, Buffalo.
YOUNG, Pvt. WILLIAM E., Jr.; mother, Mrs. Henrietta Young, 118-17 152d St., Jamaica.
YOUNGLING, Pfc. Walter; mother, Mrs. Jennie Youngling, Islip Terrace.

Southwest Pacific Area

CODY, Cpl. FRANCIS J.; mother, Mrs. Barbara Cody, 533 E. 138th St., New York.
GIANAKIS, Pvt. GRIGORIOS; cousin, Mike Jamos, 614 W. 136th St., New York.
GURIAN, Capt. BERNARD; father, Abraham Gurian, 108 Field Pl., New York.
MANCINELLI, Pvt. UMBERTO A.; mother, Mrs. Maria Mancinelli, White Plains.
WEINSTEIN, 1st Lt. CARL J.; wife, Mrs. Shirley R. Weinstein, 1808 Marmigu Ave., Bronx, New York.

NEW JERSEY

Asiatic Area

DOYER, Warrant Officer JOSEPH; sister, Mrs. R. Wilbur Anderson, Clementon.

European Area

BOYD, T/Sgt. KENNETH T.; sister, Mrs. Jeanette Stryker, 9 N. 13th St., Newark.
DICKSON, Pvt. JOHN J.; mother, Mrs. Anna Dickson, Kearny.
FRANCISCO, Pvt. PATSY; mother, Mrs. Marie Francisco, Nutley.
McNAMEE, Pfc. JAMES J.; wife, Mrs. James J. McNamee, Palisades Park.
VELLUCCI, Pvt. Guerrin J.; brother, Phillip Vellucci, Roselle Park.
WEBER, T/4th gr. LOUIS J.; mother, Mrs. Sophie Weber, 344 Clinton Pl., Newark.
ZIPPEL, Pfc. GEORGE X.; mother, Mrs. Catherine Zippel, East Orange.

Mediterranean Area

AUN, Sgt. MICHAEL A; brother, Thomas J. Aun, Paterson.
BENNETT, Pfc. IRA A.; mother, Mrs. Anna Bennett, Asbury Park.
BIDDULPH, Pfc. ERNEST F.; father, Ernest E. Biddulph, Elizabeth.
BOGUSZ, Pfc. JOHN M.; father, John Bogusz, 301 Monmouth St., Jersey City.
BUCSKU, Sgt. MICHEL Jr.; father, Michael Bucsku, Trenton.
BUESING, 1st Lt. GEORGE F.; mother, Mrs. Johanna Buesing, Secacus.
BULOVCSAK, Pvt. MICHAEL G. Jr.; mother, Mrs. Mary Bulovcsak, Trenton.
CHADWICK, T/3d gr. RAY W.; mother, Mrs. Marie F. Chadwick, Dumont.
CHMIELEWSKI, Pvt. STANLEY; mother, Mrs. Phyllis Chmielewski, Trenton.
CIARDELLA, Pvt. RALPH C.; mother, Mrs. Barbara Ciardella, Lyndhurst.
COCKEFAIR, Pvt. ALFRED V.; wife, Mrs. Glen T. Cockefair, Blairstown.
COSSABOON, Pvt. ROLAND J.; grandfather, William Giberson, Millville.
DILEO, Sgt. ALFRED; mother, Mrs. Nancy Dileo, New Brunswick.
FINLAY, Cpl. JOSEPH P.; mother, Mrs. William Finlay, Nutley.
KENDY, Pvt. WILLIAM; mother, Mrs. Ida Kendy, Cliffside Park.
KIELIAN, T/Sgt. STEVEN; father, Joseph Kielian, Sayreville.
KILGOUR, Pfc. EDWARD; mother, Mrs. Helen Kilgour, Mays Landing.
KOZUB, T/5th gr. WALTER J.; mother, Mrs. Mary A. Kozub, 39 Van Wagnen Ave., Jersey City.
KURCUZ, Pvt. JOSEPH; wife, Mrs. Joan M. Kurcuz, Garfield.
LULA, Pfc. WALTER A.; wife, Mrs. Frances M. Lula, Camden.
MILLER, Pvt. STEPHEN D.; friend, Mrs. Louise Miller, 158 13th St., Hoboken.
RIEDELL, Warant Officer JOHN A. Jr.; mother, Mrs. Louise K. Riedell, Upper Montclair.
ROTH, Pfc. ROBERT B.; mother, Mrs. Rose Roth, 25-27 North 14th St., Newark.
SCHNERING, 2d Lt. HERBERT G.; wife, Mrs. Helen G. Schnering, Elizabeth.
SISKOWITZ, Pvt. PERCY I.; wife, Mrs. Bessie Siskowitz, Trenton.
SMITH, 2d Lt. JOSEPH J.; father, John S. Smith, 18 Wade Ave., Jersey City.
SNOW, Pfc. EDWARD J.; mother, Mrs. Mary Snow, Riverside.
STADNICK, Pfc. MICHAEL; brother-in-law, John N. Curry, Williamstown.
STOLAR, Pfc. NICHOLAS; mother, Mrs. Rose Stolar, Millville.
TAGLIALATELA, Pvt. JEREMIO; mother, Mrs. Anna Taglialatela, Belleville.
TAYLOR, S/Sgt. EDWARD W.; mother, Mrs. Helen D. Taylor, Atlantic City.
WILLIAMS, Pvt. COLIN W.; mother, Mrs. Euphemia C. Williams, Trenton.

Southwest Pacific Area

CLEAVER, Pvt. JOHN H.; brother, George R. Cleaver, Gloucester City.
VOORHEES, Pvt. Norman; father, John Voorhees, Princeton.

CONNECTICUT

European Area

CLEAVER, Pvt. STANLEY L.; father, Stanley L. Cleaver, Hartford.
CLYNE, Pvt. PETER P.; mother, Mrs. Gertrude Clyne, New Haven.
GILL, T/5th gr. JOHN D.; mother, Mrs. Joseph T. Gill, Jewett City.
THOMPSON, Pfc. EARL W.; mother, Mrs. Irene E. Thompson, Hartford.

Mediterranean Area

BARKASY, Pvt. STEPHEN; mother, Mrs. Anna Barkasy, Bridgeport.
BIBEAU, Pvt. ANDRE L.; father, Wilfred Bibeau, Waterbury.
GRAMMATICA, Pvt. ALIE; father, Louis Grammatica, Torrington.
GUARNIERI, Pvt. SALVATORE; mother, Mrs. Josephine Guarnieri, New Haven.
LANG, 1st Lt. WILFRED E.; wife, Mrs. Marie R. Lang, Ridgefield.
MARTIN, 2d Lt. ROBERT J.; father, Thomas Martin, Manchester.
MURRAY, Pvt. WILLIAM E.; wife, Mrs. Angelina Murray, Middletown.
ONDRICK, Pfc. JOHN E.; mother, Mrs. Susan Ondrick, New Britain.
PALERMO, Sgt. NICHOLAS J.; stepfather, Joseph Townsend, West Haven.
PAULSEN, Cpl. GUSTAVE H.; father, Gustave A. Paulsen, New Haven.
SANTA CROCE, Pvt. JOHN A.; father, Emilo
HARVEY, Corp. RICHARD W., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. F. Harvey, Bloomfield.
YACYNIAK, Pfc. WASIL, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Yacyniak, Passaic.

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Wounded

NEW YORK

ACAVELL, Painter2c RICHARD D'ARTAGNAN; father, Anthony Acavell, Mamaroneck.
ALEXANDRE, Pfc. LAWRENCE A., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Alexandre, Cedarhurst.
AMBROSE, Corp. WARREN J., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Alice R. Ambrose, 2432 University Ave., New York.
ANDERSON, Pfc. RUDOLPH, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, Little Falls.
ARBOLINO, 1st Lt. JACK N., Marine Corp; mother, Mrs. Rose Arbolino, 2095 Webster Ave., New York.
ARVANITES, Sgt. CHRIST N., Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. Christ N. Arvanites, 886 Longwood Ave., New York.
BAIN, Pfc. JOHN J., Marine Corps; father, William A. Bain Sr., Buffalo.
BUTLER, Pharm3c, DONALD E.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Butler, South Bangor.
CAGGIANO, Pfc. ANTHONY V., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Lucy Delorenzo, 266 Floyd St., Brooklyn; father, Samuel Caggiano, 112-07 Roosevelt Ave., Corona.
CHAPMAN, S2c JAMES M.; mother, Mrs. Edith Chapman, South Glens Falls.
DARATT, Pfc. SAMUEL B., Jr., Marine Corps; father, Samuel B. Daratt, Auburn.
GRUMBACK, S1c JACK; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grumback, 1662 48th St., Brooklyn.
ISACKSON, Pvt. OLE, MYRON S., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Gertrude Isackson, Buffalo.
MARTIN, S1c JOHN B.; father, John F. Martin, Central Valley.
STREEVER, Pm2c, HORACE W. A.; mother, Mrs. Edith M. Streever, 26-18 92d St., Jackson Heights.

NEW JERSEY

DYER, Sf2c, FRANCIS J.; sister, Mrs. Anna May McAuley, East Orange.
MINETTO, Pfc. JOSEPH M., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Minetto, Tenafly.
SPATAFORE, Pfc. WILLIAM, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Rose Spatafore, Franklinville.

CONNECTICUT

ALLEN, Pfc. RICHARD S., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Lynda Allen, Westport.
GIANOKOS, Sc3c, PETER J.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Gianokos, Norwalk.

Missing

NEW YORK

BARTELS, Mmm3c, RICHARD J.; father, Richard D. Bartels, 21-58 35th St., Astoria.
FRITZ, Sic, LESLIE, Coast Guard; father, William E. Fritz, 252 Gordon St., Stapleton, S. I.

NEW JERSEY

WOLFE, S1c, BERNARD L.; Coast Guard; father, Harry Wolfe, 5 Wainright St., Newark.
SWORTZFIGURE, Pvt. FREDERICK R.; wife, Mrs. Mary H. Swortzfigure, Willimantic.
TORRE, T/Sgt. ANGELO J.; father Angelo Torre, Thompsonville.
TUZ, S/Sgt. JOHN; aunt, Mrs. Anne Kuziak, Ansonia.
YERUC, Pvt. WALTER P. JR.; mother, Mrs. Mary R. Yeruc, Stamford.

Southwest Pacific Area

CIBULSKY, Pfc. WILLIAM C.; wife, Mrs. William C. Cibulsky, Bridgeport.

NAVY

Dead

NEW YORK

ADELMAN, Sgt. STUART M., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Adelman, 2009 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
ARRANDALE, Cpl. RALPH H., Marine Corps; father, Joseph J. Arrandale, Sidney.
FROST, Pfc. DONALD A., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Frost, Auburn.
KEARLEY, Lt. Cmdr. JACK; wife, Mrs. Elma A. Kearley, Dansville.
RICHTER, S1c RICHARD M. (previously reported missing); father, Walter M. Richter, 1 Chestnut St., Stapleton.
WOJCISON, Pfc. JOSEPH R., Marine Corps. (previously reported wounded); parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wojcison, 134 Butler St., Brooklyn.
WOOD, 1st Lt. PHILIP E. JR., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Margretta R. Wood, 120 E. 19th St., New York.

NEW JERSEY

BURKHARDT, Pfc. ALBERT C., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Burkhardt, 187 Florence Ave., Newark.

CAPT. NORMAN IVES KILLED IN ACTION

Washington, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Capt. Norman S. Ives, United States director of the port of Cherbourg, France, has been killed in action.

The Navy disclosed this today but gave no indication of how the 47-year-old officer met death.

A veteran of [illegible] submarines and a holder of the Navy Cross, Capt. Ives played a large

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part in the development of safety devices which have saved the lives of many men serving on submersibles.

He volunteered to command the submarine S-4 after she was raised from the sea bottom off Provincetown, Mass., and fitted out for safety experiments in 1928. The S-4 had been sunk in 1927 in a collision.

Among safety devices developed aboard the S-4 was the "lung" which has made possible the escape of many crew men from sunken submarines.

Capt. Ives, a native of Galesburg, Ill., was named port director at Cherbourg last month. He arrived in Cherbourg only a few hours after the port was captured.

Capt. Ives's wife, Mrs. Florence E. Ives, now lives in Portsmouth, N. H.

SEABEES RESCUE TRAPPED VESSEL

Washington, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Fighting wind, rain and heavy seas for forty-five hours, a Navy Seabee battalion salvaged 1,150 tons of cargo from a heavily laden Liberty ship trapped in a reef-studded New Guinea bay.

The Seabees under Lieut.-Commander John J. Mason of Philadelphia, the Navy said today, were pressed into service when the freighter ran aground fifty miles from their base.

"Despite torrential rains and high winds which lashed the sea and sent lighters pitching and crashing against the side of the beached vessel," the Navy said, "the Seabee stevedores went to work.

"While the sea threatened to pound the ship to pieces on the coral reefs, Seabees unloaded cargo over the side. . . . With practically no sleep or food during the entire period, the Seabees discharged 300 tons of material, 600 tons of fuel and 250 tons of water before the ship floated free."

ARMY GETS ROHL DATA

House Findings on Hawaiian Contracts Go to Patterson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The House Military Committee announced today that its file dealing with Pacific war contracts held by Hans Wilhelm Rohl, German-born contractor, has been turned over to the special War

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Department board investigating the attack on Pearl Harbor.

H. Ralph Burton, committee counsel, said the action was taken at the request of Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

Mr. Patterson asked to study the files after the committee made a report last June on contracts awarded by Col. Theodore Wyman Jr. to the contracting firm in which Mr. Rohl was interested.

LEND LEASE AID POSES PROBLEM

No Reduction Seen Possible Before Nazi Defeat.

Washington, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—The United States has furnished Britain with about $2,000,000,000 worth of foodstuffs in the three and a quarter years that lend-lease has been in operation. This is the most important element of civilian supply that will require adjustment when only the war with Japan remains.

A steady curtailment in lend-lease aid to the British Isles, paralleled by a return to normal commercial trade, is expected after Germany is defeated.

However, so far as can be learned, no program to that end has been worked out and officials plan to make the curtailment only when they have a real situation to work with.

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It is impossible at this time, one authority said, to estimate just what lend-lease help the British will need to concentrate their efforts in the final campaigns to crush Japan. Here, however, is the background against which decisions must be made when the time comes:

Total 17 Billion.

In the first three years of lend-lease, March, 1941, through March, 1944, lend-lease shipments to all nations totaled $17,195,000,000. Of that amount $7,306,000,000 went to the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom total consisted of $3,169,000,000 of munitions such as guns and tanks, $1,853,000,000 of industrial materials and products such as machinery and processed petroleum, and $2,284,000,000 of agricultural supplies, including both food and farm machinery.

Foodstuffs alone totaled $1,825,000,000, which means that food shipments to the British Isles have averaged about $50,000,000 a month. The volume of food lend-leased is described officially as representing about 10 per cent of Britain's total supply.

Meanwhile, reverse lend-lease, most of it given in the British Isles, amounted to $1,526,170,000 up to last January, the latest period for which figures are currently available.

Reverse Lend-lease.

British reverse lend-lease has been chiefly in grounds, facilities and services for air and military bases.

All the materials lend-leased have been turned over to the British Government, which parceled them out to the Army or Navy, the industrial concerns which needed them or the civilian supply channels. In the case of food, it was sold to the British public through regular grocery stores.

This netted the British Government a profit. Some time ago the Foreign Economic Administration asked for information on how much money the British had received in that manner, but the figures have not yet come through from the British Treasury.

At one time there was discussion of having the British pay the money to the United States, but American lend-lease officials testified at congressional hearings that the proposal was rejected as one which would have disrupted Britain's internal economy to the point of hampering the conduct of the war.

GI VOTING ACT HITS MOVIES

Army Bans Two Films For Distribution To Troops

Washington, Aug. 9 (AP)—The motion picture "Wilson," dramatizing the career of the first World War President, has been banned by the army for distribution to troops, as has the picture "Heavenly Days," starring Fibber McGee and Molly.

The War Department said today both pictures had been banned by a board of the Morale Services Division as containing material which might be construed as violating provisions of the Soldier Voting Act.

"Great Picture For Democrats"

That act prohibits the distribution by the armed forces of books, magazines or other material containing matters calculated to influence the results of national elections.

"Wilson," which was planned by Producer Darryl Zanuck while he was a lieutenant colonel in the Army Signal Corps and filmed when he went on an inactive status, is advertised as costing $4,000,000. Some critics who have seen it describe it as "a great picture for the Democrats," while others say its treatment is objective.

STAFF CHIEFS GET WPB DATA ON ARMY

Controversial Report Goes To Heads Of Services

Washington, Aug. 9 (AP)—The War Production Board referred its suppressed figures on army supplies to the joint chiefs of staff tonight, specifically for a decision on whether they show enough materials on hand to justify changing certain procurement programs.

The Senate's War Investigatiting Committee, meanwhile, considered demanding a look at the report for a similar purpose.

Withholding of the document because of army objections had caused the authors, Lewis Bassie and Irving Kaplan, WPB statisticians, to offer their resignations.

Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the WPB issued a statement saying that because of the army objection and doubts in the minds of the statisticians' superiors, he had not insisted that the study be circulated among top Government officials, but that after reviewing the document, he has decided to send it to the joint chiefs of staff for them to determine whether "certain army stocks" are adequate to justify changing some procurement programs.

General Marshall and Arnold and Admirals Leahy and King comprise the joint chiefs of staff. Contents of the suppressed report are secret, and it never was intended for general circulation.

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.), a member of the War Investigating Committee, said he had instructed Chief Counsel Rudolph Halley to make a preliminary check in advance of a formal decision by the Senatorial group on whether to inquire into the matter.

Navy Furloughs Tire Makers

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Follows Lead of Army in Returning Men to Rubber Industry to Speed Output.

Washington, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—The Navy reported today that it is placing on inactive duty and returning to the rubber industry "a number of rubber workers skilled in the building of tires."

The Army last week announced a similar plan of furloughing former rubber workers to assist in increasing badly needed heavy tire production. In addition, War Production Board officials are seeking a moratorium on factory working practices which they say have hampered production.

Thirty-four men, the Navy said, already have been released to report for work in fifteen plants of nine tire manufacturing companies.

"The shortage of these (airplane and heavy duty) tires is entirely a question of man power, particularly physically qualified and trained tire builders, millmen, calendar operators and vulcanizers," Rubber Director Bradley Dewey wrote to Navy Secretary Forrestal.

"If the tire building companies were to obtain only their pro-rata share of returned men from the Navy, the help would be great and the effect would be felt instantaneously."

The Navy said that the men will be made available to the plants where they formerly worked and all will be over 30 years old. They are at present all on duty in the United States and may be expected to reach the localities of their civil employment in about two weeks. The Navy added that it "has not as yet" recalled any tire workers from overseas.

Compromise Rejected On Unemployment

Senate Engages in Increasing Bitter Debate on Postwar Pattern.

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—(AP)—Spokesmen for and against uniform federal standards for postwar unemployment pay flatly rejected all talk of a compromise today as the Senate engaged in increasingly bitter debate on the problem of reconverting the American economy to a peacetime basis.

A Foreign Philosophy

Senator Revercomb (R-WVa) said that back of the Murray-Kilgore mobilization and adjustment bill calling for uniform standards of pay up to $35 a week,

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was "a philosophy of government entirely foreign to America."

"We should be thinking of restoring individual freedoms to the people, rather than of setting up a dictator over one segment (labor) of our population," he shouted.

Retorting, Senator Murray (D-Mont) called a rival, Republican-supported "states' rights" proposal offered by Senator George (D-Ga), the product of a "reactionary philosophy."

Murray declared the policy of the George bill, which would leave control of unemployment compensation to the states, is similar to the policy of "those who led this country into the great depression of 1929."

Calls on True Democrats

"I call upon all true Democrats," he said, "upon all members of the Senate who refuse to allow the creation of new "Hooverilles" and 'Deweyvilles' to votes against the pending amendment."

With the administration's hand as yet unrevealed, both Murray and Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich), a supporter of the Republican-Southern Democratic coalition, told reporters there was no ground for a compromise between the conflicting viewpoints.

Asked if the coalition had enough votes to win, Vandenberg replied:

"I'm not worried."

Vandenburg, in a Senate speech, accused Sidney Hillman of the CIO political action committee of "a misstatement — or at least a misconception" of the George bill. He referred to a telegram in which Hillman declared the "states" bill would offer no additional protection to war workers than they now have under state laws.

No Additional Protection

"If it is no additional protection to workers to have the federal government set up a fund to guarantee the solvency of the state funds, then Mr. Hillman has less respect for the necessity of solvency than I have," Vandenburg said.

The Michigan Republican said the plan also contemplated bringing 3,500,000 federal workers under unemployment compensation at federal expense, and broadening the social security act to include workers in small firms.

Vandenberg explained that this would have to be done by an amendment to the social security tax originating in the House, but said the George bill's backers favored that step and that it would bring another 2,500,000 persons under the benefits.

Would Destroy System

He asserted the Murray-Kilgore bill would "destroy the magnificent system of state unemployment insurance" and be another step in the "centralization of social legislation in Washington."

"It would put a premium on low standards," he said. "No state would increase its payroll scale of payments if it knew the federal government would make up the difference in higher rates."

Members grew less optimistic over prospects for a vote tomorrow as a mounting list of senators signified their intention to speak before a final decision between:

1. The Murray-Kilgore bill set-

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ting up an office of war mobilization and adjustment embracing a division of programs and products and a production employment board with authority to co-ordinate functions of all agencies of production and employment. It envisions, besides the jobless pay, six months vocational education for workers at government expense and the transportation of workers to new jobs.

The George Bill

2. The George bill, patterned along recommendations of the Baruch-Hancock report, leaving unemployment compensation rates to the states, and setting up an office of war mobilization and adjustment without the reivewing power over other agencies proposed in the rival bill. It eliminates industry-labor-agriculture advisory boards and other features of the Murray-Kilgore bill.

This proposal, Murray declared, "makes hollow mockery of the program that has been proposed on human mobilization."

He threatened to seek repeal of postwar tax relief concessions for business if Congress denies "adequate protection for the American working man."

of the world will be promptly stamped out by international action."

At Earliest Practicable Date

Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont said, after conferring with Dewey here on July 11, that he and others discussed with Dewey establishment, at the earliest practicable date, of a "general international organization for security and peace." Austin said "the party does not officially advocate a world government or a world army but it does stand for that degree of cooperative effort among nations necessary to prevent military aggression."

The Republican platform refers to a post war cooperative organization among nations which should develop "effective cooperative means to direct peace forces to prevent or repel military aggression."

The New Jersey governor declared that the nation must have a president "who can work with Congress."

Must Not Face Tragedy

"We must not again face the tragedy of a self-willed president who strives to ignore the Congress and to write a personal peace plan," Edge said.

Edge read the statement to reporters on the porch of the executive mansion after he and the New Jersey congressional delegation lunched with Dewey. He said that Dewey had not seen it.

Edge declared that on the economic aspect of international cooperation, Dewey felt "we must work with other nations to promote monetary stability, a wider international exchange of goods and services, and other commercial and economic progress in order that the underlying causes of war may be guarded against."

Rep. Charles A. Eaton, another member of the New Jersey delegation, predicted that Dewey would carry the state and win its 16 electoral votes.

Earlier, Charles M. Dale, New Hampshire Republican gubernatorial candidate, told Dewey he was certain of the four New Hampshire votes.

Dewey Wants Strong Peace Organization

Gov, Edge Says GOP Nominee Wants Equipment to Deal With Any Future Threat to World Peace Set Up—Leaders Give Assurances of Republican Victory.

By Samuel G. Blackman

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP) — Republican Presidential Nominee Thomas E. Dewey was described today by Gov. Walter E. Edge of New Jersey as favoring a strong postwar organization "equipped to deal with any future threat to world peace."

Discussed At Length

Edge, a critic of the term "peace forces" in the Republican platform, said he discussed the international situation at length with Dewey and found the nominee "feels that the expression 'peace forces' is all inclusive."

"It embraces everything from an editorial to a 16-inch gun and following Senator Austin's comprehensive elucidation I am sure it cannot be misunderstood," Edge said in a formal statement.

"In short, Governor Dewey is determined that effective means shall be brought into being to assure that any future threat to the peace

ENEMY AGENTS FOILED

Utica, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Law enforcement agents have stopped every attempt of enemy agents to sabotage the war effort in this country, Hugh H. Clegg, assistant director of the FBI, last night told the concluding session of the New York State Sheriff's Association's third war conference.

W. Norris Paxton, chief of the Albany Bureau of the Associated Press, urged closer co-operation between law enforcement agents and the public press. "You will benefit yourselves if you do cooperate with the newspapers," he said.

Milton V. Saulpaugh, Columbia county, was elected president. Also elected were: Vice-presidents Earl J. Daniels, Broome county and Edward J. Ganter, Westchester.

worked one vacation in the New Haven office of the Department of Justice, earning newspaper mention as "Connecticut's first G-woman."

In Bridgeport her law practice is mixed, but she takes few criminal cases. Despite a substantial clientele she finds time to keep up with tennis and golf, as well as to interest herself in industrial advisory work at the Y. W. C. A.

One of her sisters, Jane, has a radio program over a Hartford station, while another, Geraldine, works for a Federal agency here.

Some New Luce Phrases

Mrs. Luce, in her acceptance speech at Greenwich, pledged herself to a "clear-cut, definite labor policy." At one point the Republican nominee asserted the War Manpower Commission had "fumbled and finagled" the manpower problem; that the new WMC ceiling plan was a "labor draft," and that Communists interests had rooted themselves deep in the Democratic party.

She called Administration officials "ramsquaddled, do-gooding, New Deal bureaucrats," and termed President Roosevelt a "super-duper, highly cultured poliitcal boss—not a real dictator."

Need for Improvement

ments. Very often it is these men who, from their own observation, note defects in ordnance in actual combat.

As a result, tanks and gun mounts have been modified or improved and the accuracy of machine guns and artillery on American tanks, thanks to an ordnance laboratory suggestion, has been stepped up.

Examination of enemy ordnance, Col. Stone said, "has revealed few improvements that could be borrowed by the American army. On the contrary, the enemy is trying to copy our ordnance equipment."

"The policy of the ordnance department," he declared, "is to keep its eyes, ears and mind open. It won't make changes just for the sake of making chanes but it is eager to make changes that have been found necessary or desirable. In this way ordnance can produce weapons and equipment with speed and efficiency for any type of climate, terrain, or tactics that our troops encounter."

Miss Connors And Clare Luce In All-Woman Congress Fight

Bridgeport, Conn., August 9 (AP). Dark-haired, blue-eyed, 5-foot-5 Margaret E. Connors was happy but a bit sleepy today after a night of excitement which saw her chosen unanimously to head the Democratic fight in Connecticut's Fourth Congressional District against its phrase making, author, playwright and actress, incumbent, Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce (R).

Shaping up, with the renomination by acclamation of Mrs. Luce tonight, was the all-woman, major party, Congressional contest in the East since 1942 and one of the few in political history.

"It's too early to make plans and I'm too happy to think about them now," said Miss Connors.

No Stranger To Public Office

Graduate of Wellesley College and of the Yale Law School, Miss Connors is no stranger to public speaking nor to public office. At 25 she was deputy Secretary of State, youngest person ever to hold that job and the first woman.

During her years at Yale she

Causes Changes In Army Ordnance

BOSTON, Aug. 9—(AP)—The everlasting need to improve, improve, improve is causing frequent changes in American army ordnance.

This was announced today by Lieutenant-Colonel Whitney Stone, deputy district director of the Boston ordnance district.

In a statement, he said the ordnance department, which "already is producing and supplying our invasion forces with the finest combat weapons in the world" constantly was striving "to achieve maximum armament perfection."

Modification suggestions and ideas for new weapons come from technical engineering laboratories, factories, battlefield commanders, and from ordnance experts who are ceaselessly examining captured enemy materiel.

Even the ordinary soldier in the field is urged to suggest improve-

Jurors Told to Search For Politics in Strike

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9 (AP)—Federal Judge George A. Welsh charged a special grand jury of 11 men and nine women today to search out any political motive that may have been involved in the calling of Philadelphia's wildcat transit strike, declaring he could not believe the strikers were actuated solely "by the thought that eight Negroes were going to be upgraded."

Hopes It Wasn't Racial Prejudice

"I hope it (racial prejudice) was not the real reason," he said.

"You have got to be cognizant of the fact that a national election is impending. God forbid that I should bring politics into this investigation but we want to find out what certain men did and why they did it. We have to know what was in their hearts and minds that made them spring into action. Something that happens in Philadelphia today—something wherein the truths did not prevail—could have its repercussions in the length and breadth of the land and have its effect on the national election."

Caused Serious Disruption

The strike, the judge said, "caused serious disruption of wartime preparations," "caused chaos and confusion in a community that was doing its best in a crisis in the nation's history," and "struck a blow at a sacred cause," for which thousands of American boys are fighting.

"You are to determine the identity of the men who engineered such a strike," he said. "They . . . should have madea declaration of any grievance.

"It came, however, as a bolt from the blue. The reason given for it was one of intolerance and racial hatred . . . I hope it was not the real reason. . . .

Must Punish Men

"If race hatred was the real reason, we cannot take it lying down. We must punish the men who called such a strike."

Four of the strike leaders are free on bonds awaiting hearing next Monday on charges of violating the Smith-Connally Act.

"The mere throwing of three or four men to the wolves will not solve this problem, nor will retribution to them, although that is in the picture," Judge Welsh said.

The eight Negroes resumed their training for trolley operating jobs today under protection of the Army which took over the strike-bound transportation company Thursday night. They were ordered upgraded by the Fair Employment Practices committee.

'Deliberately Fomented'

In the Senate, meanwhile, Senator Russell (D-Ga.), asserted the strike was "deliberately fomented" by the President's Fair Employment Practices committee.

"If there had been no FEPC," Russell said, "not a single man-hour of war production would have been lost and there would have been no racial disturbances or bitterness."

Chairman of the committee, Malcolm Ross, from Los Angeles replied, "There is no question involved of an invalidation of a contract between the Philadelphia Transportation company and the union. Both the company and Transportation Workers union which has the contract have expressed their willingness to upgrade Negro employes."

Must Go Into Labor Setup

Litigation in reorganization of the PTC was before Judge Welsh for six years, he recalled in his 40-minute statement to the jury, saying, "in order to get the true picture in this investigation, you must go into the corporate structure of the transit company, and also its labor setup, where you will find that four different labor groups were vying for domination."

Brazil To Get 2 More U. S. Destroyer Escorts

Miami, Fla., Aug. 9 (AP)—Commander Harold E. Cox of the Brazilian navy reported today that two destroyer escorts would be transferred from the United States Navy to Brazil about August 15.

Two similar craft were received by the Brazilians on August 1 and are now in service against Germany, he reported. The transfer was made at Natal, where the additional ships also will be received, the officer said.

These are the largest craft yet transferred from the United States to Brazil.

Medal Of Honor Wearer Wants To 'Chute Home

Miami, Fla., Aug. 9 (AP)—Staff Sergeant Paul B. Huff, winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor for his one-man battle against 125 Germans, arrived in the United States today expressing a hope that he could drop in on his home town at Cleveland, Tenn., by parachute.

The soldier, abashed by the acclaim and attention shown him by military officials and other greeters, said his numerous nieces and nephews in Cleveland expect him to arrive by parachute, since he is a member of the most-decorated parachute battalion in the army.

"I'd hate to disappoint them," he said, adding: "I'd really like to do that. I haven't been home in three years." On February 8, 1944, near the Italian town of Carano, on the Anzio beachhead, Huff volunteered to lead a patrol against German units. Fire from machine guns, rifles and a 20-mm. cannon nailed the patrol down.

Huff advanced alone for 75 yards and killed the crew of a machine gun, with his tommy gun, turned the captured gun on other enemy positions. He observed their positions and strength, returned to his own lines and immediately led another patrol against the Germans, routing 125 men, killing 27 and cap-

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turing 21.

Huff will go to New York tomorrow, and expects to arrive in Cleveland next week for 30 days' leave.

As a wearer of the highest award, he is entitled to an officer escort, and Lieut. Laverne P. Wess, of Memphis, Tenn., adjutant of his battalion, was assigned to accompany him home.

"One-Man Army Of Anzio" Secures Beachhead In U. S.

Spring Mount, Pa., Aug. 9 (AP)—The "one man army of Anzio" had a firm hold on the home front beachhead tonight.

Private (first class) Alton W. Knappenberger, winner of the Congressional Medal for wiping out 60 Germans on the Italian front, was back with "Mom" for 21 days.

He no longer was broke, as he was when he arrived, but had more money than he did before a Naples pickpocket lifted his wallet the day before he shipped home.

He had passed through the first community celebration and had nothing on the calendar but loafing and fishing until the next big blowout on August 20.

Furlough Unexpected

The 20-year-old, 120-pound, five-foot-four farm boy arrived last night on an unheralded furlough, so surprising his mother, Mrs. Harvey Siebert, that she burst into tears.

The Spring Mount Fire Company, just across the road from Knappenberger's home, organized an impromptu parade, and the "army" was taken on a triumphant tour up the Perkiomen Valley.

Then he mentioned that he had only $20 to see him through his furlough.

"I'd saved up $150," he said, "and I wouldn't even spend a nickel of it when they let me go to see Naples, on account of this furlough coming up. Then while I was in Naples a pickpocket took it all."

Donations Pour In

That was soon remedied. The Norristown *Times-Herald* started it off with a $50 contribution and the firemen chipped in $100. The newspaper said additional donations were coming in from all over the countryside.

The "army" doesn't care too much for this hero stuff. "I don't like to fight," he said, "but I guess the worst darned ordeal was when I got this medal. It's nice, but I had to stand there while General Clark presented it, and, well I guess I'd almost rather fight."

Knappenberger won the nation highest heroism award for holding off two German companies counter-attacking on Anzio. He covered his comrades' retreat to the rear until he ran out of ammunition; then moved back, took more ammunition from the body of a fallen American, and began firing again. He was credited officially with killing 60 Nazis.

AUG 1 0 1944

TREASON CASE TESTIMONY IN

Arguments For And Against 3 Jap Sisters Due Today

Denver, Aug. 9 (AP)—With all testimony in, Government and defense attorneys lined up their legal artillery tonight to clash in final arguments tomorrow over the guilt or innocence of three Japanese-American sisters charged with treason.

United States District Attorney Thomas J. Morrissey predicted the case will be handed to a Federal Court jury before noon.

The defendant sisters—Mrs. Tsuruko (Toots) Wallace, 35; Mrs. Florence (Flo) Shivze Otani, 33, and Mrs. Billie Shitara Tanigoshi, 32—testified in rebuttal of charges that they provided the means by which two German prisoners of war escaped from the Trinidad (Col.) internment camp. The break was made by Heinrich Haider and Herman August Loescher, both 31, former members of the routed Afrika Korps, last October 16. They were recaptured two days later and testified against the sisters.

3 Witnesses For Defense

Defense Attorney Kenneth Robinson summoned only three witnesses in contrast to a list of approximately 20 called by the prosecution.

These were: Mary Shitara, 28, a resident—like her sisters—of the Granada Relocation Center at Amache, Col., and Mrs. Ethel Sherman, of Compton, Cal., and Mrs. Wilma Anna Readman, of Bloomington, Cal., who said they were close friends of the Shitaras in California before their evacuation from the West Coast.

Robinson asserted the Government had brought out the main point for the defense.

This, he said, was the testimony of one of the escaped prisoners, Heinrich Haider, that he wanted to escape so he "could fight the Hitler gang."

Haider claimed he opposed Hitler before the war and sought his freedom from the prisoners of war camp so he could join an "Austrian legion" of anti-Nazi exiles.

The defense lawyer argued that this proved the sisters had no intent to aid Germany.

Appearing as the first defense witness, Miss Shitara told the jury that German prisoners from the Trinidad encampment "had a free hand" in roaming through the two houses in which the Shitara family lived on the Winger farm near Trinidad and Amache.

The court struck from the treason count two of the four overt acts charged against the sisters. The stricken allegations referred to the road maps. Left intact in the count was the allegation that the California-born defendants transported the prisoners to New Mexico.

AUG 10 1944

Newspaper Guild Votes Indorsement of Roosevelt

But Convention Asserts Action Doesn't Bind Members

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 9 (AP).—Delegates to the American Newspaper Guild convention today indorsed the candidacies of President Roosevelt and Senator Harry Truman, for Vice-President.

The action came on voice vote after the convention had rejected by a 153 2-3 to 73¼ vote a minority report of the government relations committee that opposed indorsement. The resolution favoring indorsement was presented by William Davy, of Cleveland. H. M. Mannigt, of Elizabeth, N. J., presented the minority report.

"Personally, I am glad that the delegates voted this way," President Milton Murray, of Detroit, told the convention. "This will allow the working newspaper men of the country to speak with some authority and to make a small counterblast to the blasts of reactionary publishers.

"It is not the intent, the desire or purpose of the guild as an organization to bind its members to any Presidential candidate," he added. "No matter whom they indorse, our members will retain their freedom of political thought, their right to vote as American citizens, regardless of any recommendation by this convention.

James B. Carey, national secretary-treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, of which the guild is an affiliate, told the delegates that organized labor is "in politics for keeps and must regard the political front as a year-around job."

"We are gravely disturbed because businessmen on the whole oppose or are indifferent to our proposals," Mr. Carey said. "We want jobs above all else . . . and a minimum annual wage guaranty to translate the idea of full employment into pay-envelope realities."

AUG 10 1944

Draft Quota Cut Unlikely At End of War in Europe

Hershey Says Navy Will Need Men 'for Its Pacific War'

SALEM, Ore., Aug. 9 (AP).—National draft quotas probably will not be reduced when the war in Europe ends, Major General Lewis B. Hershey, national selective service director, said today.

"Draft quotas now are very low," he said at a press conference, "and it is unlikely the end of the European war will result in further reduction. The Navy still will need many men for its Pacific war, and the Army will continue to need replacements for men who have had long service."

Demobilization of the Army, he said, will take many months.

AUG 10 1944

Biddle Asserts Railways Face Anti-Trust Suit

In Spokane, He Says U. S. Will Act in Few Weeks Against Western Roads

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 9 (AP).—United States Attorney General Francis Biddle asked the support of Western business men today for a government suit he said would be started against Western railroads "within a few weeks to halt violations of the Sherman anti-trust act."

Addressing the Spokane Bar Association on the first speaking stop of a west coast tour, the Attorney General said an investigation of the "Western railroads" is being concluded.

It has revealed, he said, "that a commissioner, who is not a representative of the government, but a sort of Will Hays of the railroad industry, says what the railroads may or may not do . . . and they bow to his order."

In Washington Department of Justice officials, who declined to have their names used, said Mr. Biddle, in his reference to a "commissioner" of the western railroads, referred to Charles E. Johnson. The department officials said Mr. Johnson "is the Western commissioner of the railroads."

They said Mr. Johnson's headquarters are in Chicago and stated he held the position of chairman of a western association of railroad officials.

"Some people seem to have the idea that the railroads are exempt from Sherman act control, but the act does apply to them and to freight rates and the Supreme Court has so held," Mr. Biddle said.

In asking support, Mr. Biddle asserted the development of Pacific Coast states had been hampered by "discrimnatory freight rates."

The Attorney General visited Grand Coulee Dam before departing tonight for Seattle.

In Chicago H. M. Sims, public relations director for the Western Association of Railway Executives, said the commissioner agreement, under which the Western railroads had been operating, was discontinued several months ago. He also described Mr. Biddle's charges of discriminatory freight rates as "simply a smear that is being perpetuated by the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice for political reasons." He added:

"Any freight rates that have been challenged are in operation in the United States only because the Interstate Commerce Commission, after full hearings and with the advice of its own rate experts, has held they are not discriminatory.

"The commissioner agreement, to which Mr. Biddle refers, was initiated by the Western railroads following a decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the depression era directing the railroads to eliminate what it termed 'competitive waste.'

"Following the decision the Western railroads agreed upon a plan by which a commissioner was selected to mediate on competitive practices. His decisions were not binding on any party.

"When the Justice Department first contended that the commissioner agreement was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act it was dissolved by the Western railroads and has not been in effect for several months.

"The only offense of the Western railroads, if any, has been their efforts to comply with the interstate commerce act."

AUG 10 1944

42,000 Idle As Strikes Reach Peak

Highest Number of Workers Out Since Invasion Began.

(By the Associated Press)

Government intervention in the strike of midwestern truck drivers and helpers was expected as the number of idle in that and other labor disputes yesterday reached a post-invasion peak of more than 42,000.

Solution Agreed On

A source close to the White House indicated a solution had been agreed upon, and there was a strong hint truck lines would be taken over by the army or the Office of Defense Transportation.

M. M. Krupinsky, chairman of the Truck Operators' Association in Nebraska, one of the eight states affected by the controversy, said he understood the Office of Defense Transportation would assume control of the struck lines in the midcontinent area today.

Operators in Kansas City, Mo., also awaited federal action.

Picketing Reported

Picketing was reported at North Platte, Fremont and Bilar, Neb. V. J. Hons, district ODT manager at Omaha, asserted the tie-up of petroleum carriers threatened fuel supplies for harvest tractors and farm trucks. War labor board officials in the national capital declared they were powerless to direct the strikers to return to their jobs because the operators were ignoring a WLB order for a wage increase of seven cents an hour. Management spokesmen maintained government agencies had failed to afford them "financial relief" to offset the proposed pay hike.

6,000 Drivers Idle

Major Alex Baxter, chief of the highway branch of the Army Transportation Corps in Chicago, figured 6,000 over-the-road truck drivers and helpers were off duty in the area—embracing Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, the Dakotas and aprt of Wisconsin. But Thomas Flynn, acting president of the AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters, estimated at Indianapolis headquarters that "about 30,000" were affected. Major Baxter reckoned 112 trucking firms had suspended operations.

The wide disparity in the truck dispute calculations reflected in a corresponding range in the total of men and women off their jobs in the United States and Canada — between 42,000 and 72,000.

Hearing Today

The WLB summoned leaders of the CIO United Automobile Workers Union to a hearing today to explain continuation of a strike of 7,000 employes of the Chevrolet Gear and Axle division in Detroit despite a regional WLB back-to-work order. WLB Chairman William H. Davis telegraphed CIO officials: "This interruption cannot be tolerated at this critical point in the war."

Production of ball turrets for army bombers was tied up at the Briggs Manufacturing Company's outer drive workers in Detroit in the wake of a walkout based on disagreement over job classification. The trouble originated in the cutter grinder department and affected the entire day shift of 2,200.

Miners Defy Lewis

Four thousand miners remained out of the pits of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company in Shenandoah, Pa., in the face of orders from President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers to end the six-week work holiday. Secretary Ickes demanded that Lewis and R. E. Taggart, head of the concern, move to terminate the stalemate.

A strike at Wright Aeronautical corporation plants in Paterson and Fair Lawn, N. J., was in its third day, and the UAW-CIO estimated 8,500 were idle.

At Buffalo, N. Y., 400 ceased their labors at the Spencer Lens company. The AFL Metal Polishers' union attributed the stoppage to the discharge of three employes for union activity, while the firm said they were dismissed for soliciting union members during working hours.

Work at the Rock Island, Ill., sash and door works was halted when approximately 380 AFL car-

penter Unionists stayed home in a disagreement over wages.

The number of idle at the Dodge Chicago plant—Toolmakers, machinists and grinders—increased to 434. The unit produces B-29 bomber engines.

The WLB renewed its back-to-work appeal to 16 striking musicians at Radio Station KSTP in Minneapolis at St. Paul.

Approximately 12,000 others remained away from their tasks in 15 additional disputes, including 4,000 who usually run the tramways in Montreal, Quebec.

LONDON--FIRST ADD EISENHOWER X X X ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.
GEN.EISENHOWER CONFERRED WITH PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL YESTERDAY WHEN THE LATTER VISITED FRANCE DURING THE BANK HOLIDAY. HE ALSO HAS CONFERRED SEVERAL TIMES RECENTLY WITH LT.GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY, BRITISH COMMANDER IN FRANCE, AND LT.GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN FORCES, AS WELL AS WITH MEMBERS OF THEIR STAFFS.
JJ514PEW

AUG 101944

THIRD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL
BY NED NORDNESS
LONDON, THURSDAY, AUG. 10-(AP)-LARGE FORMATIONS OF RAF HEAVY BOMBERS BATTERED FLYING BOMB INSTALLATIONS IN FRANCE JUST BEFORE DUSK LAST NIGHT AND RETURNED TO THE ASSAULT AGAIN AFTER DARK, WHILE OTHER SQUADRONS OF NIGHT RAIDERS PLASTERED OTHER TARGETS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY.
PRESUMABLY SOME OF THE NIGHT RAIDERS OPERATED IN DIRECT SUPPORT OF ALLIED LAND FORCES BATTERING THEIR WAY TOWARD PARIS.
YESTERDAY WAVE UPON WAVE X X X FIRST GRAF PVS, (MAKING TIME ELEMENT CONFORM TO THURSDAY DATE).

LONDON, AUG 9-(AP)-THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY TRANSOCEAN SAID IN A BROADCAST TONIGHT THAT THE BULGARIAN PARLIAMENT WOULD HOLD A SPECIAL SESSION AUG.15 "TO DEAL WITH BUDGET MATTERS."
BZ158AEW

NEW YORK, AUG 9-(AP)-THE BULGARIAN PARLIAMENT HAS BEEN CALLED INTO A SPECIAL SESSION AND WILL MEET NEXT TUESDAY, A BERLIN BROADCAST HEARD IN LONDON AND RECORDED BY NBC SAID TONIGHT.
JJ521PEW

LONDON, AUG. 9-(AP)-THE NEWS CHRONICLE SAID TODAY THAT MARSHAL STALIN HAD SUBMITTED TO THE VATICAN "A DOCUMENT WHICH AMOUNTS TO NOTHING LESS THAN A PROPOSAL FOR COORDINATED ACTION BETWEEN MOSCOW AND THE VATICAN FOR THE POST-WAR SOLUTION OF MORAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS" WHICH ARE LIKELY TO HAVE IMMEDIATE EFFECTS IN LIBERATED POLAND.
THE ARTICLE SAID THAT STALIN THROUGH HIS AMBASSADOR TO ROME SUGGESTED TO THE POPE AN EXCHANGE OF VIEWS TO FACILITATE ANY ACTION AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.
"STALIN ASSURES THE POPE," THE ARTICLE SAID, "THAT RUSSIA NOT ONLY DOES NOT SEEK ANYWHERE TO CHANGE THE EXISTING SOCIAL ORDER BY FORCE BUT WOULD EVEN OPPOSE IT. IT IS THE SOVIET AIM TO REACH ITS GOAL BY PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT ONLY, ACCORDING TO DEMOCRATIC AND LEGAL PRINCIPLES, REFERRING TO STALIN'S ADHERENCE IN TEHERAN TO THE WAR AIMS OF THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES."
THE NEWS CHRONICLE SAID NOTHING YET WAS KNOWN ABOUT THE VATICAN'S ATTITUDE TO THE SOVIET SUGGESTIONS "EXCEPT THE DECISION THAT MONSIGNOR CORTESI, PAPAL NUNCIO TO THE POLISH GOVERNMENT, SHOULD PROCEED TO WARSAW IMMEDIATELY THE POLISH CAPITAL IS FREED."
"IF MONSIGNOR CORTESI GOES TO WARSAW "WHILE THE SOVIET-ASSISTED POLISH NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE IS IN VIRTUAL CONTROL," THE ARTICLE CONCLUDED, "THIS WOULD BE A SIGNIFICANT MOVE. IT WOULD INDICATE THE VATICAN HAD RECONCILED ITSELF TO THE PROSPECT OF A POST-WAR POLAND ON TERMS OF CLOSE FRIENDSHIP WITH SOVIET-RUSSIA. THIS EQUALLY REFERS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ANOTHER PREDOMINANTLY CATHOLIC COUNTRY."
FA1216AEW

LONDON, AUG 9-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN HAS ASKED MOSCOW FOR ITS VIEWS CONCERNING THE TREATMENT AND DISPOSITION OF 2,000 RUSSIANS CAPTURED WHILE SERVING AS SOLDIERS OR LABORERS IN THE GERMAN ARMY IN FRANCE, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.
THE CAPTIVES MAINTAINED THAT THE NAZIS FORCED THEM INTO ACTION AGAINST THE ALLIES. THEY HAVE BEEN TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR BY THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ARMIES, BUT HAVE BEEN KEPT SEPARATE FROM THE GERMANS.
UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW, THEY ARE SUBJECT TO THE DISPOSAL OF THEIR CAPTORS, BUT IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS WANT TO LEARN WHETHER MARSHAL STALIN ACCEPTS THEIR STORY OF COERCION AND WHETHER HE IS WILLING TO TAKE THEM OFF THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS.
BZ155AEW

AUG 101944

London, Aug. 9-(AP)-The Danish fishing ship Erika was found in a restricted North sea area recently and escorted to a British port, the admiralty announced today.

AUG 101944

BY JAMES F. KING

LONDON, AUG 9--(AP)--GREAT BRITAIN, WHICH REGARDS BRAZIL AS ONE OF ITS BEST CUSTOMERS FOR TEXTILE MACHINERY, IS WATCHING CLOSELY REPORTED NEGOTIATIONS BY THE SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRY TO IMPORT 9,000,000 SPINDLES FROM THE UNITED STATES OVER THE NEXT 12 YEARS.

THE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AT SAO PAULO HAS SAID THAT IN THE 10-YEAR PERIOD, 1933-42, BRITAIN SUPPLIED BRAZIL WITH MORE THAN 50 PER CENT OF HER LOOMS, MORE THAN 50 PER CENT OF OTHER COTTON TEXTILE MACHINERY AND MORE THAN 60 PER CENT OF ACCESSORIES.

BRAZIL'S EXPORTS OF 270,000,000 SQUARE YARDS ARE BELIEVED THE LIMIT OF HER CURRENT CAPACITY. BRAZILIAN INDUSTRY HAS ABOUT 3,000,000 SPINDLES INSTALLED, BUT ONLY ABOUT 500,000 ARE WORKING AT TOP EFFICIENCY.

IT IS BELIEVED IN TEXTILE CIRCLES HERE THAT IF BRAZIL'S INDUSTRY WERE EQUIPPED PROPERLY IT COULD CONTRIBUTE 200,000,000 SQUARE YARDS TO THE POOL OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.

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AT THE OUTSET, HOWEVER, BRAZIL IS EXPECTED TO FURNISH THE POOL WITH 90,000,000 SQUARE YARDS, AS WELL AS CERTAIN QUANTITIES FOR FRENCH AFRICA AND TURKEY.
JIMKINGS 00249-JD-928p

ADD SHAEF-XAX RECONNAISSANCE

ROCKET PLANES, FIGHT BOMBERS AND HEAVY BOMBERS HAVE GIVEN "TERRIFIC" SUPPORT TO THE INFANTRY DURING THE INVASION, HE SAID.

"THOUGH IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY WHAT WILL HAPPEN, WE HAVE IN THE ALLIED AIR FORCES AN INSTRUMENT WHICH, WHEN THE GERMAN BREAK COMES IN FRANCE, WILL TURN THEIR RETREAT INTO A COMPLETE ROUT AND WILL, I HOPE, RESULT IN THE COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN ARMY," HE ADDED.

AUG 101944

(BX) HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS-(AP)-(DELAYED) -ONE GROUP OF AMERICAN ARMY ENGINEERS FOUND OUT HOW IT IS TO RUN A HOTEL AS D-DAY APPROACHED. MANY OF THEM CAME FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

WHEN TACTICAL TROOPS ARRIVED AT THE MARSHALLING AREAS THEIR EQUIPMENT WAS ALL PACKED AND SOMEONE HAD TO FURNISH THEM WITH FOOD, BEDDING AND SANITARY FACILITIES. THAT'S WHERE THE ENGINEERS CAME IN. THEY DID ALL THOSE JOBS, ALONG WITH COOKING, KP AND

AUG 101944

GUARD DUTY.

LATER, WHEN THE INVASING FORCES LEFT FOR THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD, THE ENGINEERS HAD TO GATHER UP ALL MANNER OF SURPLUS SUPPLIES AND STORE THEM AWAY. THESE SUPPLIES HAD BEEN SUBSTITUTED FOR THE PRECISE EQUIPMENT THE VARIOUS UNITS REQUIRED.

INCLUDED AMONG THE ENGINEERS WERE THESE BAY STATERS:

CORPORAL FRANK EDGECOMBE OF ATTLEBORO; PRIVATES LAWRENCE DAWL AND NELSON PIKE OF BROCKTON; PFC'S IVAR LYMAN, OSCAR LEVESQUE AND PAUL DUNN, ALSO ALL OF BROCKTON; PVT.RICHARD PERRY AND CORPORAL ANTONE MEDEIROS. BOTH OF DIGHTON; STAFF SERGEANT CHRISTOS DAGULES, PVT. ANGELO VALLANTE, SGT.LOUIS ALBERT, PVT.FRANK DONNELLY, PVT.LEODORE LAMARCHE, PVT.STANLEY SZARKOWSKI, PFC.RENALDO SCHIRIPO, PVT. HUGH QUEENAN, PVT.JOHN JUSCZAK, ALL OF DRACUT; SGT.ANTONE SILVA, STAFF SGT.THOMAS LA BELLE, BOTH OF EDGARTOWN;

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PVT.GEORGE SILVIA, PFC ANTONE DOMINGOS, BOTH OF FALL RIVER; CORPORAL EDMOND PEPIN, HOLYOKE; CORP.WILLIAM BLAISDELL, LOWELL; CORP.IRVING HASSELTINE, SGT.JAMES GARDNER, CORP.GORDON BEDROSIAN, PFC VICTOR CHARIS, PVT.FRED GISSARO, PVT.CLYDE HART, PVT.RAYMOND ROEGER, CORP.KENNETH CRAIG, ALL OF METHUEN; CORP.LEO C.CASAVANT, NEW BEDFORD; PFC DANIEL DUNN, NORTH ADAMS; CORP.WINTHROP PERKINS, PFC WAYMOUTH VAN DEUSEN, BOTH OF PITTSFIELD.

SGT.RUDOLPH BOUCHER, CORP.JOSEPH O'DAY, PVT.AMERICO PERRY AND PVT. ILLIAM VASILAKOPOULOS, ALL OF SALEM.

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HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS-(AP)-(DELAYED)

THANKS TO THE MILITARY POLICE, AMBULANCES CARRYING AMERICAN CASUALTIES FROM THE NORMANDY BATTLEFIELD TO HOSPITALS JUST HAVE TO WATCH THE HIGHWAY AHEAD AND FORGET ABOUT THE CROSS-ROADS.

WHEN WORD REACHES A CERTAIN U.S.GENERAL HOSPITAL THAT MORE WOUNDED ARE COMING IN, THE MP'S, WITH STEEL HELMETS SPEED TO THEIR POSTS. IT'S HIGH PRIORITY FOR THE AMBULANCES.

THE MPS' JOBS END ONLY WHEN THE LAST WOUNDED SOLDIER HAS REACHED THE HOSPITAL--AND THAT MAY BE MANY HOURS LATER.

ONE OF THOSE MP'S, AT THIS PARTICULAR HOSPITAL, IS PRIVATE AMELITO CIUCCI, 19, OF 321 ;f'37'R.I.,

AAFDRREERMBELLWDBKERB

5210AEW

AUG 101944

BY RUTH COWAN

A NORMANDY BEACH-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS FRENCH BEACH HAS EQUALLED THE RECORD OF THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD IN ITALY, WHICH IN ITS HEYDAY BECAME THE WORLD'S SIXTH BUSIEST PORT, SAYS COMDR.EDWARD W.WILSON OF PITTSBURGH, PA., EXECUTIVE OFFICER TO CAPT.JAMES E.ARNOLD OF NATICK, MASS., THE

BEACH COMMANDER.

CAPTAIN ARNOLD EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT IF THE SUPPLIES KEEP COMI- IN AND ALLIED GAINS ARE DECISIVE IN THE CRUCIAL DAYS JUST AHEAD, THE FALL OF GERMANY MAY BE VERY NEAR.

AUG 101944

ARNOLD, FIRST NAVAL OFFICER ASHORE HERE, SERVED AS A MEMBER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE LEGISLATURE FROM 1930 TO 1934, AND WAS WITH THE NAVY IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR. ALTHOUGH WEARY, SHOWING THE STRAIN OF THE INVASION ORDEAL, HE STILL SEEMED VERY CALM--EVEN WHILE TRYING TO GET A BIG REFRIGERATOR GOING, WITHOUT PROPER ELECTRIC CURRENT.

AS WE TALKED, THE SOUND OF CONSTRUCTION ON THE NEW HEADQUARTERS COMPETED WITH THE BARK OF AMERICAN GUNS ENGAGED IN NEARBY BATTLE.

FOR WILSON, THIS WAS THE FIFTH LANDING. AN INVESTMENT BANKER IN PEACE, HE WAS AT BIZERTE, SICILY, SALERNO AND ANZIO. HE WAS A NAVAL LIEUTENANT IN THE LAST WAR.

BOTH ARNOLD--WHO RETURNED TO THE NAVY FROM HIS EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT WORCESTER, MASS., TOOL MANUFACTURING FIRM--AND WILSON ARE MARRIED. O OF ARNOLD'S THREE CHILDREN IS A WAVE.

ARNOLD IS PROUD OF HIS BEACH. WHEN THE AMERICANS STORMED ASHORE, SAID, "THERE WAS A REGULAR CONVENTION OF SHIPS--AMPHIBIOUS CRAFT, LST' LIBERTY SHIPS, CORVETTES--BIG SHIPS AND LITTLE SHIPS, ALL THAT IT TAKE TO BACKSTOP AN INVASION. NOW THE TONNAGE THAT GOES ACROSS THIS PARTICULAR BEACH IN ONE DAY IS HIGHLY SATISFACTORY."

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WILSON ADDED THAT "ANZIO BECAME THE SIXTH PORT IN THE WORLD FROM TH VIEWPOINT OF CARGO HANDLED AND NOW THIS BEACH IS DOING AS WELL."

TODAY FROM THE BEACH HEADQUARTERS IN A WOODEN SHACK AND CANVAS LEAN-TO'S ON THE EDGE OF SAND DUNES AND DUGOUTS, THE MOVEMENT OF ALL CRAFT IS CONTROLLED.

THE BEACH IS AS SMOOTH AS THAT AT DAYTONA, FLA. BULLDOZERS HAVE LEVELED AND COMBED THE BOMB AND SHELL CRATERS TO MAKE ROOM FOR MULTI- LANED TRAFFIC.

K327AEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL

LE MANS, FRANCE, AUG. 9-(AP)-TANK-RIDING AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS ROLLED INTO LE MANS TODAY AND SWIFTLY RODE DOWN THE LAST ENEMY RESISTANCE AFTER WIPING OUT A MILE-LONG COLUMN RUSHING LAST NIGHT TO THE DEFENSE OF THIS IMPORTANT BASTION 110 MILES FROM PARIS.

THE GERMANS BEGAN WITHDRAWING FROM LE MANS, WHICH WAS AN ARMY BASE, MONDAY NIGHT AND AFTER LAST NIGHT'S DEBACLE THE REMAINING DEFENSE FORCES SENT FLYING SQUADS THROUGH THE CITY TOSSING INCENDIARIES AND GRENADES THROUGH DOORS AND WINDOWS IN AN EFFORT TO FIRE THE CITY.

THE ATTEMPT FAILED, HOWEVER, AND WHEN THE AMERICANS PULLED IN THEY FOUND THE DESTRUCTION FAR LESS THAN AT RENNES. GRENADES AND FIREBOMBS HAD CAUSED COMPARATIVELY MINOR DAMAGE TO SOME BUILDINGS AND STOREFRONTS, BUT THE CATHEDRAL WAS UNDAMAGED AND THE RAILWAY STATION APPEARED TO HAVE SUFFERED ONLY SLIGHTLY, ALTHOUGH THE FREIGHT HOUSES WERE DEMOLISHED.

AUG 101944

FA112AEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, 8:30 P.M. AUG. 9-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS ARE HAMMERING FORWARD IN THE CENTER OF THE ALLIED FRONT AND HAVE ADVANCED MORE THAN A HALF MILE SOUTH OF ST.GERMAIN-DE-TALLEVENDE 2 1/2 MILES BELOW VIRE.

A POCKET OF RESISTANCE WAS WIPED OUT AT LE-MESNIL-TOVE, SOME FIVE MILES NORTHWEST OF MORTAIN, BUT ELSEWHERE THERE WAS LITTLE CHANGE ALONG THIS FRONT WHERE THE GERMANS THREW IN THEIR HEAVY TANK COUNTER-ASSAULT A FEW DAYS AGO.

THE GERMANS ARE CLINGING GRIMLY TO POSITIONS IN MORTAIN AND THERE IS CONFUSED FIGHTING IN AND AROUND THE CITY.

NOWHERE HAVE THE GERMANS RESUMED THEIR COUNTERATTACK.

JJ348PEW

AUG 101944

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG 9-(AP)-IN AN ADVANCE OF MORE THAN FIVE MILES DURING THE NIGHT, TANKS OF THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY BROKE THROUGH AND BEYOND THE STRONG SECOND GERMAN DEFENSE LINE ALONG THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE CANADIAN ATTACK TOWARD FALAISE.

THE CANADIAN FORWARD LINE THUS HAS SMASHED NEARLY 10 MILES IN LESS THAN 36 HOURS OF FIGHTING.

MK308AEW

HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS WERE TAKEN.

AMONG THE TOWNS THAT HAVE FALLEN TO THE CANADIANS ARE GRAINVILLE, BRETTEVILLE-SUR-LAIZE, BRETTEVILLE LE RABET, HAUTEMESNIL, CINTHEAUX AND ROBERTMESNIL.

OUR FORWARD TANKS BLUDGEONED THROUGH A STRONG GERMAN LINE -- THE SECOND TO BE BROKEN AND DEFENSES EVEN MORE BRISTLING THAN THE FIRST LINE -- IN THE AREA NORTHWEST OF POTIGNY.

THE CANADIAN TANK SPEARHEADS STILL ARE ROLLING FORWARD THIS MORNIN WHILE THE ARMORED TAIL AND BULK OF THE FORCE IS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED ON THE LOST GERMAN LINE ITSELF IN THE REGION OF BRETTEVILLE LE RABET.

ADVANCED ELEMENTS ARE ON THE APPROACHES TO FALAISE ITSELF, WITHIN FIVE MILES OR LESS.

A CANADIAN STAFF OFFICER SAID "OUR OBJECT WAS TO BREAK THROUGH TWO GERMAN DEFENSES, AND WE'VE SUCCEEDED ON A LIMITED FRONT IN DOING THIS

THESE TWO DEFENSE BELTS HAVE BEEN TWO OF THE STRONGEST IN ALL NORMAND ON WHICH THE ENEMY HAD BEEN PILING ARMAMENT FOR WEEKS. THE BREAK THROUGH THEM HAS BEEN ACHIEVED PARTIALLY, AND BY-PASSED POCKETS HAVE BEEN CLEANED OUT THOROUGHLY.

AS MANY AS 20 GERMAN PANTHER TANKS HAVE BEEN MET AT A TIME. THREE WERE DESTROYED IN ONE ACTION, BUT THE ENEMY'S TOTAL LOSSES ARE NOT YET TABULATED. CANADIAN TANK CASUALTIES SO FAR WERE DESCRIBED AS LIG

THE CANADIAN STAFF OFFICER, REFERRING TO THE HEAVY SMASH BY U.S. BOMBERS YESTERDAY, DECLARED "WE WOULDN'T BE WHERE WE ARE NOW IF THE AMERICAN BOMBING HADN'T BEEN SUCCESSFUL."

JJ-FD940AEW

AUG 101944

BY ROGER D.GREENE (200)

ON THE ORNE RIVER FRONT, AUG 9-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL GEN.GUENTHER VON KLUGE AGAIN WAS JOLTED OFF BALANCE TODAY BY THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY'S NEW DRIVE SOUTH OF CAEN AND MOUNTING BRITISH PRESSURE ON THE CENTRAL FRONT IN NORMANDY.

SMASHING AHEAD ANOTHER 6,000 YARDS FOR A TWO-DAY GAIN OF 12,000 YARDS, LT.GEN.H.D.G.CRERAR'S MIXED CANADIAN AND BRITISH FORCES CAPTURED BRETTEVILLE-SUR-LAIZE, HAUTMESNIL, BRETTEVILLE-LE-RABET AND CINTHEAUX.

SIMULTANEOUSLY THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY CRACKED DEEPER INTO VON KLUGE'S CENTRAL DEFENSES ALONG THE LINE FROM VIRE TO THURY-HARCOURT AND CAPTURED LE PLESSIS-GRIMOULT.

THE CANADIAN CAPTURE OF BRETTEVILLE-SUR-LAIZE COUPLED WITH THE BRITISH THRUST EASTWARD ACROSS THE ORNE RIVER IN THE GRIMSBOSQ SECTOR THREATENED TO TRAP SIZEABLE GERMAN FORCES STILL HOLDING OUT IN THE V-SHAPED WEDGE BETWEEN THE ORNE AND LAIZE RIVERS.

TANK-SUPPORTED BRITISH INFANTRY BEAT OFF STRONG NEW GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS SEEKING TO WIPE OUT THE GRIMBOSQ (CQ) BRIDGEHEAD, AND WI THE ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS THE TOMMIES STRENGTHENED THEIR HOLD ALONG THE EAST BANK OF THE ORNE AND THE FRINGES OF THE GRIMBOSQ FOREST.

TO THE SOUTHWEST THE GERMANS ARE FIGHTING SAVAGELY TO DEFEND HIGH GROUND ALONG THE ORNE RIVER TRIBUTARY BELOW THURY-HARCOURT.

BZ655AEW

WITH THE FIRST CANADIAN ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG. 9-(AP)- THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED CANADIAN POSITIONS TONIGHT AT SEVERAL POINTS NORTH OF FALAISE.

THE ATTACK HAD BEEN ANTICIPATED BY THE CANADIANS AND THEY WERE WELL DUG IN ON HILL POSITIONS. CANADIAN ARTILLERY AND MORTARS REPLIED FURIOUSLY TO THE GERMAN FIRE.

AUG 101944

FA918PEW

BY ROGER D.GREENE

ON THE ORNE RIVER FRONT, AUG.9-(AP)-FOUR DRAMATIC STATEMENTS TOLD THE STORY TODAY OF THE BITTER TWO-DAY BATTLE TO ESTABLISH A NEW BRIDGE HEAD ACROSS THE ORNE RIVER EIGHT MILES BELOW CAEN.

AN ENGLISH BRIGADIER SAID: "OUR COMMANDING GENERAL PLAYED THE BOCHE LIKE A SALMON. HE FIRED A LOT OF 'CHINESE ATTACKS,' MAKING A GREAT NOISE DOWN THE RIVER, AND THEN SLIPPED ACROSS WHERE THE GERMANS DID NOT EXPECT US TO CROSS."

A COLONEL AT DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS: "THE GERMANS CAME OUT OF THE WOODS UNDER ORDERS TO WIPE US OUT AT ALL COSTS. THESE WRETCHED CHAPS TOTTERED FORWARD AND GOT WHAT THEY ASKED FOR."

A STAFF CAPTAIN: "WE HAD 48 HOURS OF ABSOLUTE HELL, BUT IT WAS A MAGNIFICENT SHOW. NOW THE BOCHE IS ON THE RUN."

A NEWLY CAPTURED GERMAN PRISONER (LITTERAL TRANSLATION): "WE ATTACKED ACROSS CARNAGE. OUR SOLDIERS WERE CUT DOWN LIKE WHEAT."

JJ258PEW

BY FRANKLIN F.BANKER

A U.S.BOMBER BASE AUG 8-(AP)-DARK AS FLYING FORTRESS CREWMEN BRAVED A HAIL OF FLAK AT 14,000 FEET--8,000 FEET BELOW THE AVERAGE BOMBING RUN--TO PLASTER A TOUGH GERMAN ARMORED CONCENTRATION OPPOSING BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORCES SOUTHEAST OF CAEN TODAY.

LT.COL.ROBERT K.SIMERAL OF PIXLEY, CALIF., DEPUTY GROUP COMMANDER, GRIMLY DESCRIBED THE FLAK AS "NOT ONLY HEAVY BUT INTOLERABLE."

THE FORTRESSES, WHICH MADE A BOMBING RUN OF 20 MILES, NORMALLY FLY AT 20,000 TO 25,000 FEET TO OFFSET THE ACCURACY OF THE GERMANS' 88 AND 105 MILLIMETER ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS.

AUG 101944

TODAY, HOWEVER, THEY DROPPED TO LOWER ALTITUDE TO PINPOINT TACTICAL TARGETS WITH GREATER ACCURACY, DROPPING BIG LOADS OF FRAGMENTATION BOMBS ONLY 100 YARDS IN FRONT OF THE BRITISH-CANADIAN LINE.

CALMLY PUFFING A PIPE, LT.LESLIE COLEN OF 1573 70TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., A FORTRESS NAVIGATOR, SAID THE FLAK WAS WORSE THAN ANY ENCOUNTERED OVER GERMANY.

"AT BERLIN AND MUNICH IT WAS CONCENTRATED," HE SAID. "HERE IT WAS SPREAD ALL OVER."

"YOU'D HEAR BURSTS EVERYWHERE," CHIMED IN LT.BOB TRIMMER OF 8971 214TH ST., QUEENS VILLAGE, N.Y., ANOTHER NAVIGATOR.

AUG 101944

A BOMBARDIER--WHO ASKED THAT HIS NAME BE WITHHELD BECAUSE HIS PARENTS DO NOT KNOW HE IS IN COMBAT--SAID THAT IF THE FOLKS BACK HOME HAD WITNESSED THE OPERATION THEY WOULD "GET OVER ANY IDEA THIS WAR IS OVER."

LT.BOB WALKER OF 235 NORTON AVE., PONTIAC, MICH., A CO-PILOT, SAID HIS SHIP WAS ALMOST HIT BY BOMBS FROM ANOTHER FORTRESS.

"IT WAS THE BIGGEST SCARE I'VE HAD," HE DECLARED. "THE LEAD SHIP OF THE SQUADRON WAS KNOCKED DOWN BY FLAK." HIS WING SPAN CROWDED US OVER JUST AS BOMBS STARTED DROPPING ON US FROM A SQUADRON ABOVE. I GRADUALLY JUMPED OUR SHIP AHEAD."

KK736AEW AUG 101944

ADD MOSCOW - (LUCE) XX FORCE

FOREIGN MISSIONS IN MOSCOW TOOK THE VIEW THAT "GREAT GOOD" HAS ACCOMPLISHED BY MIKOLAJCZYK'S VISIT.

ONE SOURCE SAID "THERE IS NO REASON THAT I KNOW OF NOW TO ABANDON THE RESERVED OPTIMISM WITH WHICH WE'VE BEEN VIEWING THE SITUATION."

THE SOURCE SAID THAT IT WAS PLAIN THE WEIGHT OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SETTLING THE QUESTION RESTS UPON MIKOLAJCZYK. AUG 101944

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, AUG. 9-(AP)-THE RED STORM OF MARSHAL STALIN'S SUMMER OFFENSIVE RENEWED ITS FURY TODAY SPREADING WEST TOWARD THE LATVIAN PORT OF LIEPAJA; SWEEPING NORTHEAST OF WARSAW, AND SHATTERING ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST THE VISTULA RIVER BRIDGEHEAD.

ALTHOUGH THE VICTORY GUNS OF MOSCOW WERE SILENT TONIGHT THE RED ARMY SEIZED OVER 700 SETTLEMENTS IN THE DAY'S FIGHTING IN A VIOLENT BATTLE ZONE STRETCHING FROM CENTRAL LATVIA SOUTHWARD TO THE CARPATHIAN HEIGHTS.

THE RUSSIANS, CARVING A GAPING HOLE IN THE GERMAN BALTIC FLANK, OCCUPIED COMMUNICATIONS AROUND AUCE AND FLUNG TANKS AND SUPPORTING BOMBERS IN THE DIRECTION OF LIEPAJA, 70 MILES WEST.

FA0278EW

MARSHAL KONSTANTIN K.ROKOSSOVSKY'S BLASTING ATTACKS EXPLODED A TROUBLESOME GERMAN SALIENT NORTHWEST OF SIEDLCE AND SEEMED TO BE PREPARING FOR OFFENSIVE TO BY-PASS WARSAW AND HEAD FOR EAST PRUSSIA.

THE HARRIED GERMAN COMMAND ALREADY HAS COMMITTED ITS CAREFULLY HOARDED RESERVES OF ARMOR AND INFANTRY IN AN EFFORT TO STEM MARSHAL IVAN CHERNIAKHOVSKY'S BLOWS AGAINST THE EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER FROM LITHUANIA TO THE SUWALKI TRIANGLE. AUG 101944

LIEPAJA IS LOCATED 42 MILES NORTH OF THE FRONTIER CLAIMED BY HITLER FOR EAST PRUSSIA. IT AND NEWEL, WHICH ALSO IS MENACED, ARE AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT PORTS ON THE BALTIC COAST.

RIGA, AN EVEN GREATER PRIZE, WAS THE GOAL OF ANOTHER RUSSIAN COLUMN BATTLING BEYOND NORTHWARD.

ROKOSSOVSKY, HELD AT BAY WITHIN ARTILLERY SHOT OF WARSAW, FIERCELY DEVELOPED A STRATEGIC BULGE WEST OF THE VISTULA ON HIS LEFT FLANK WHILE THE RIGHT FLANK SHOVED THE GERMANS BACK IN A BIG ARC NORTHEAST OF THE POLISH CAPITAL.

OF ALL SECTORS THE BULGE BEYOND THE VISTULA WAS THE NAZIS SELF-ADMITTED GREATEST TERROR ON THE EASTERN FRONT. IT HAS BEEN EATING LIKE ACID INTO THE GERMAN DEFENSES AND EXTENDS PAINFULLY AGAINST GERMAN LATERAL ROAD AND RAIL LINES CONNECTING KRAKOW AND WARSAW.

DESPITE THE BITTEREST RESISTANCE STAGED BY THE GERMANS THUS FAR IN THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN THE RED ARMY HAS REPELLED VIOLENT CHARGES OF PANZER UNITS AND SLOWLY BUT INEXORABLY INCREASED ITS TERRITORY WEST OF THE VISTULA.

HUNDREDS OF TANKS MARKED EITHER WITH THE RED STAR OR THE BLACK CROSS HAVE PLUNGED INTO ACTION WITH THE SUPREMACY OF SOUTHERN POLAND AT STAKE. THE VISTULA BATTLE ROLLS ALONG ON A SEMI-CIRCULAR FRONT OF OVER 50 MILES UNDER THE SHADOW OF SCORES OF RUSSIAN AND GERMAN AIR SQUADRONS.

SOME RED ADVANCE TROOPS ARE A LITTLE MORE THAN 20 MILES FROM VIELCE AND JEDRZEJO, TWIN COMMUNICATIONS POINTS WHOSE CAPTURE WOULD OPEN A GATEWAY INTO GERMAN SILESIA, OUTFLANK KRAKOW AND SHAKE THE ENEMY'S POSITIONS AT WARSAW.

FA1210AEW AUG 101944

ADD ROME - (NORGAARD) XX OFF

ALLIED MEDIUM BOMBERS YESTERDAY ATTACKED RAILWAYS AND BRIDGES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE FOR THE SIXTH TIME IN SEVEN DAYS WHILE EIGHTH AIR FORCE FORTRESSES AND MUSTANGS LANDED IN ITALY AFTER ATTACKING ROMANIAN AIRDROMES ON A SHUTTLE FLIGHT FROM RUSSIA.

THE FORTRESSES AND THEIR ESCORT LEFT BRITAIN SUNDAY UNDER BRIG. GEN.A.W.KISSNER OF MT.VERNON, VA., BOMBED AN AIRCRAFT FACTORY AT GDYNIA, POLAND, AND LANDED IN RUSSIA. THE CREWS FLEW MORE THAN 30 HOURS IN THREE DAYS AND SHOT DOWN EIGHT ENEMY FIGHTERS.

BZ702AEW AUG 101944

ROME, AUG. 9-(AP)-MORE THAN 500 AWARDS, INCLUDING 324 DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES, WERE PINNED ON VETERAN FLIERS OF THE 64TH TROOP CARRIER GROUP OF THE U.S.AIR FORCE TODAY BY MAJ.GEN.JOHN K. CANNON.

AWARDS WERE MADE FOR HEROISM OF THE FLIERS IN CARRYING PARACHUTE TROOPS, SUPPLIES, WOUNDED MEN AND EVERY SORT OF CARGO IN THEIR UNARMED C-47 TRANSPORT PLANES OVER THE BATTLEZONES OF NORTH AFRICA, SICILY AND ITALY AND SIMILAR OPERATIONS IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER FROM APRIL 7 TO JUNE 15 OF THIS YEAR. THE GROUP ONLY RECENTLY RETURNED HERE.

COL.JOHN CERRY OF HARRISON, IDAHO, GROUP LEADER, RECEIVED AN OAK

LEAF CLUSTER TO HIS D.F.C. HE HAS MADE FLIGHTS TOTALING MORE THAN 500 HOURS.

AUG 10 1944

AMONG OTHERS WHO RECEIVED CLUSTERS TO THE D.F.C. WERE CAPT.HALM SCRUGHAM OF FRANKFORT,KY., AND LT.ELMERY JOST, 2243 EAST AVE., BERWYN, ILL., WHO WERE ATTACKED OVER BURMA APRIL 25 BY A PAIR OF ZEROS.

THEY WERE "HITTING FOR THE DECK" WHEN THEY GOT THE RADIO WARNING AND THE ATTACKERS SWOOPED DOWN ON THEM. TRYING TO TAKE EVASIVE ACTION THEY SWUNG THE C-47 INTO THE PATH OF ONE ZERO. THE JAPANESE PLANE CUT OFF ALL BUT A FOOT AND A HALF OF THE TRANSPORT RUDDER AND THEN CRASHED.

TODAY THE PATCHED TRANSPORT BEARS A TINY JAPANESE FLAG PAINTED BELOW SCRUGHAM'S LOOKOUT IN TOKEN OF ONE OF THE FEW VICTORIES THE DEFENSELESS TROOP CARRIERS EVER SCORED OVER AN ENEMY FIGHTER.

ANOTHER C-47 PILOTED BY LT.BRANDT MCINTYRE OF NASHVILLE,MICH., HAD TO BELLY-LAND IN THE BURMA JUNGLE AFTER IT WAS ATTACKED BY THREE ZEROS. [redacted] BUT EVENTUALLY WORKED THEIR WAY TO SAFETY THROUGH ENEMY TERRITORY.

THE GROUP BROUGHT BRITISH PARACHUTE TROOPS TO FRENCH NORTH AFRICA AT THE OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN THERE, PARTICIPATED IN THE E EVACUATION OF HUNDREDS OF WOUNDED FROM THE TUNISIAN BATTLEFIELDS AND DROPPED AMERICAN PARACHUTE TROOPS ON SICILY AND ITALY.

AUG 10 1944

RG100PAEW

ROME AUG 9-(AP)-BRINGING HOME BOMBERS SHOT FULL OF HOLES HAS BECOME A HABIT FOR LT.HAROLD L.INNOFF OF HANNIBAL, MO., A LIBERATOR PILOT, WHOSE WIFE, MRS.HAZEL INNOFF, LIVES AT 3981 HENLO AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

THE U.S.15TH AIR FORCE DISCLOSED TODAY THAT INNOFF MANAGED TO BRING BACK A LIBERATOR FROM HIS 48TH COMBAT MISSION AND LAND IT ON A FRIENDLY FIELD EVEN THOUGH TWO ENGINES WERE SHOT OUT. THE PLANE HAD 52 HOLES IN IT BUT NONE OF THE CREW WAS WOUNDED.

THE DAMAGE SUSTAINED BY THE PLANE HE WAS PILOTING WAS ALMOST AS GREAT ON HIS 49TH AND 50TH MISSIONS, BUT AGAIN ALMOST MIRACULOUSLY NONE OF THE CREW WAS HURT.

INNOFF, WHO FORMERLY WAS AN INSPECTOR IN THE DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT PLANT AT SANTA MONICA, CALIF., IS CREDITED WITH HAVING ENCOUNTERED EVERY TYPE OF GERMAN FIGHTER PLANE. HIS COMMENT: "THE GERMANS ARE STILL RATED THE WORLD'S TOP NOTCH FIGHTERS IN MY BOOKS."

AUG 10 1944

BY GEORGE BRIA

ROME, AUG.9-(AP)-THE ITALIAN COMMUNIST AND SOCIALIST PARTIES HAVE ADOPTED A [redacted] PROGRAM AIMED PRIMARILY AT FORMATION OF A UNIFIED BLOC AGAINST WHAT THEY DESCRIBED AS "INCREASING RESISTANCE" ON THE PART OF CONSERVATIVE ELEMENTS THEY HOLD RESPONSIBLE FOR A FASCISM, A JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY.

THE STATEMENT SAID THAT THE TWO PARTIES, WHILE RETAINING THEIR INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS, HAD AGREED ON THESE OBJECTI SPEEDY APPLICATION OF THE FASCIST PURGE LAW, GREATER PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR AGAINST THE GERMANS, THE "URGENT NECESSITY" OF HOUSE CLEANING LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS, MEASURES FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION.

AUG 10 1944

"THE TWO PARTIES BELIEVE THAT THE WORKING CLASSES THEY

REPRESENT AND WHICH ARE THE MOST CONSISTENTLY DEMOCRATIC ANTI-FASCIST FORCE HAVE AN XXRX IMPERATIVE DUTY TO CONSOLIDATE FOR UNITY OF POLITICAL ACTION," THE JOINT COMMUNIQUE SAID. "THIS WILL PERMIT THEM NOT ONLY TO FIGHT A WAR FOR DESTRUCTION OF FASCISM TO THE END BUT ALSO TO UNITE IN THE STRUGGLE ALL MANUAL WORKERS AND INTELLECTUALS AND TO ISOLATE, UNMASK AND DEFEAT THE REACTIONARY, PLUTOCRATIC AND IMPERIALISTIC FORCES.

AUG 101944

THERE WAS SOME BELIEF THAT THIS JOINT ACTION WAS A MANEUVER ON THE PART OF THE XX EXTREME LEFTIST PARTIES TO GAIN XXXXXXX STRENGTH FROM THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS, A THIRD WORKERS PARTY.XXXXXX

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, HOWEVER, IT WAS HOPED THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS WOULD BACK THE COMMUNIST-SOCIALIST PROGRAM.

AUG 101944

-RC BRIAS THRU SECOND 1030 RPS 655A

VATICAN CITY, AUG. 9-(AP)-THE VATICAN NEWS SERVICE SAID TODAY RECENT PUBLICATION OF A STORY THAT AN AMERICAN SOLDIER HAD SENT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT A PAPER-KNIFE MADE FROM THE ARM BONE OF A JAPANE SOLDIER KILLED IN THE PACIFIC HAD RESULTED IN A REPROACH FROM THE CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF TOKYO, WHO ASKED "RESPECT FOR THE LAWS OF HUMANITY EVEN IN TOTAL WAR."

ANKARA--FIRST ADD BULGARIAN X X X IN BULGARIA.

LATE INFORMATION AVAILABLE HERE INDICATED ROMANIA ALSO MIGHT BE TAKING STEPS TOWARD SURRENDER. ANY ROMANIAN MOVE, HOWEVER, WAS SAID TO HINGE PRIMARILY ON THE TERMS OF A RUSSIAN-FINNISH ARMISTICE THAT MAY COME SOON. IF THE RUSSIAN CONDITIONS FOR FINLAND ARE MODERATE IT IS EXPECTED THAT A NEW ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT WILL BE FORMED AND MOSCOW WILL BE ASKED FOR AN ARMISTICE.

AS FOR BULGARIA, IT IS BELIEVED HERE THAT THE ALLIES ARE DEMANDING THAT THE BULGARIANS OUST GERMAN ARMED UNITS FROM THE COUNTRY BEFORE AGREEING TO AN ARMISTICE. (O'BRIEN)

A TRAVELER FROM BULGARIA SAID IVAN BAGRIANOV, PREMIER OF THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT IN SOFIA, WAS "DETERMINED TO GET THE GERMANS OUT. THE GERMANS WILL EITHER AGREE TO GET OUT BY THE END OF AUGUST OR BULGARIA WILL CHASE THEM OUT."

THIS TRAVELER SAID THERE WAS LESS THAN ONE GERMAN DIVISION NOW IN BULGARIA AND IT IS WIDELY SCATTERED.

FA115AEW

NEW YORK, AUG. 9-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT FRANZ VON PAPEN, FORMER GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, HAD ARRIVED IN GERMANY FROM ANKARA, FOLLOWING TURKEY'S SEVERING OF RELATIONS WITH THE REICH.

THE BROADCAST SAID VON PAPEN WOULD REPORT "IMMEDIATELY" TO FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP.

VON PAPEN, THE BROADCAST SAID, WAS ABROAD THE FIRST SPECIAL TRAIN RETURNING GERMAN NATIONALS TO THE REICH FROM TURKEY.

(A REPORT FROM ISTANBUL SAID A CLOSE PERSONAL FRIEND OF VON PAPEN'S IN TURKEY HAD RECEIVED WORD THAT THE FORMER AMBASSADOR HAD BEEN ARRESTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER HE ENTERED THE REICH. THE INFORMANT, AN OFFICIAL OF AN INTERNATIONAL BANK, HAD NO DETAILS OF VON PAPEN'S ARREST.)

FA1056PEW

ISTANBUL, AUG 9-(AP)-FRANZ VON PANEN, FORMER GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, WAS ARRESTED AS SOON AS HE ENTERED GERMANY YESTERDAY ON HIS RETURN FROM ANKARA, AN OFFICIAL OF AN INTERNATIONAL BANK HERE REPORTED LAST NIGHT. THE BANK OFFICIAL, A PERSONAL FRIEND OF VON PAPEN, RECEIVED NO DETAILS OF THE ARREST.

M519AEW

AUG 101944

ADD CHUNGKING X X ATTACKS

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN P.H.CHANG TODAY AFFIRMED CHINA'S DETERMINATION TO FRUSTRATE JAPANESE PLANS TO CONQUER THE WHOLE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY AND ASSERTED THE LONG, HEROIC DEFENSE OF HENGYANG, WHICH HALTED THE ENEMY'S ADVANCE IN HUNAN PROVINCE, HAD ALMOST DESTROYED ITS PRESENT STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE.

A FIRM HOLD ON THE REST OF THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY WOULD COMPLETE JAPANESE CONTROL OF A 1,000 MILE STRIP ACROSS CHINA, GIVING THEM AN OVERLAND RAIL ROUTE FROM PEIPING IN THE NORTH TO CANTON.

CHUNGKING, AUG.9-(AP)-CHINESE TROOPS IN WESTERN YUNNAN PROVINCE HAVE DRIVEN THE JAPANESE FROM ALL BUT THREE POSITIONS ON SUNGSHAN MOUNTAIN, WHOSE FALL WOULD CLEAR THE BURMA ROAD FROM THE NEARBY SALWEEN RIVER TO LUNGLING, 25 MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST, A CHINESE COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

THE JAPANESE ARE BATTLING DESPERATELY, THE BULLETIN ADDED.

AT BESIEGED TENGCHUNG, MAIN JAPANESE STRONGHOLD IN WESTERN YUNNAN, THE CHINESE SAID THEIR TROOPS ATTACKING FROM THE NORTHWEST HAD CAPTURED SEVERAL ENEMY PILLBOXES AND WON POSITIONS ON THE RAMPARTS OF THE ANCIENT WALL AROUND THE CITY.

OTHER CHINESE TROOPS WHICH PREVIOUSLY HAD BREACHED THE WALL TO THE SOUTHWEST WERE REPORTED HOLDING THEIR POSITIONS AGAINST FIERCE COUNTER-ATTACKS.

THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE CONTINUES TO POUND THE WALLS AND PILLBOXES INSIDE THE CITY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

JJ825AEW

AUG 101944

HEADQUARTERS U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE IN CHINA, AUG. 9-(AP)-A GROUP OF AMERICAN GENERALS HEADED BY LT.GEN.BARNEY M.GILES, CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF UNDER GEN.H.H.ARNOLD, COMPLETED A THREE-DAY TOUR OF CHINA AIR BASES JULY 31, STUDYING REQUIREMENTS OF THIS THEATER, IT MAY NOW BE DISCLOSED.

AIR TRANSPORT OF SUPPLIES OVER "THE HUMP" FROM INDIA IS NEAR THE

SATURATION POINT, GILES SAID, BUT HE ADDED THAT SOME INCREASE IN THE FLOW COULD BE EXPECTED WHEN THE NORTH BURMA CAMPAIGN MAKES POSSIBLE THE USE OF AN EASIER AIR ROUTE.

HE SAID USE OF B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES AGAINST JAPAN'S WAR INDUSTRIES WAS BOUND TO BE FELT IN OTHER SECTORS BY FORCING A REALIGNMENT OF JAPANESE FIGHTER STRENGTH.

BESIDES GILES THE PARTY INCLUDED MAJ.GENS.W.D.STYER, CLAYTON L. BISSELL, JOHN E.HULL AND FRANK O'D.HUNTER, AND BRIG.GEN.O.L.NELSON, JR.

JJ1007AEW

BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH

AUG 10 1944

WITH A "Y" FORCE LIAISON GROUP BEFORE TENGCHUNG, AUG. 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WE ARE HERE WITNESSING THE FUTILE HARA KIRI-MINDED DEFENSE OF ONE OF THE FEW REMAINING JAPANESE BULWARKS AGAINST REOPENING THE NORTHERN BURMA ROUTE TO CHINA.

WITHIN RIFLE-SHOT RANGE FROM WHERE THIS IS BEING WRITTEN, CHINESE TROOPS ARE PREPARING ANOTHER ASSAULT ON THE WALLED DEFENSES OF TENGCHUNG, THIS PRINCIPAL BASTION OF THE JAPANESE IN YUNNAN PROVINCE. THIS DRIVE MAY BRING THE BREAKTHROUGH, OR MAY MEAN ANOTHER MASSACRE OF THE DEFENDERS, WHO HAVE NO CHOICE BUT DEATH OR CAPTURE.

TENGCHUNG HAS BEEN ENCIRCLED CLOSELY FOR ABOUT A WEEK, BUT THE DEFENDERS--PROBABLY NOT MORE THAN A FEW HUNDRED--HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO SELL THEMSELVES AS DEARLY AS POSSIBLE. THE CHINESE HAVE OFFERED THEM THE CHANCE TO SURRENDER, BUT THE JAPANESE IGNORED THE LEAFLETS DROPPED ON THEM BY PLANE.

SLOWLY THE CHINESE AND THE 14TH U.S. AIR FORCE HAVE BEEN REDUCING THE RESISTANCE AT TENGCHUNG. YESTERDAY THIS WRITER SAW P-38S AND P-40S BOMB AND STRAFE THE DUG-IN POSITIONS FROM WHICH THE JAPANESE CONTROL THE CITY.

AUG 10 1944

THE HIGH GRANITE BLOCK WALL WHICH ENCLOSES MOST OF TENGCHUNG HAS BEEN BREACHED IN SEVERAL PLACES BY BOMBING, BUT EVERY BRAVE CHINESE ATTEMPT TO EXPLOIT THE BREACHES HAS BEEN MET WITH FRIGHTFUL MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM THE DEEP STONE AND TIMBER PILLBOXES.

THE CHINESE HAVE THE DOMINATING POSITIONS OUTSIDE THE CITY FOR THEIR 75 MM. MOUNTAIN GUNS, BUT EVEN THESE CANNOT ROUT OUT THE JAPANESE STRONGPOINTS WHICH ARE EMBEDDED IN THE CITY WALLS, OR ARE FLUSH-SET IN THE GROUND, GOING TO A DEPTH OF TEN OR 20 FEET.

I AM WITH A DIVISION WHICH HAS BEEN MAKING MOST OF THE ATTACKS ON THE WALL. THESE CHINESE ARE DUG IN CLOSE TO THE WALL BEHIND BARBED WIRE.

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THERE IS NO QUESTION OF THE BRAVERY OF THE CHINESE ASSAULTS BUT IT SEEMS THAT ONLY COORDINATED ATTACKS FROM ALL POSSIBLE SECTORS CAN TAKE TENGCHUNG, UNLESS THE DEFENDERS YIELD TO ATTRITION OR HUNGER IN A LONG-TERM SIEGE.

FLAME-THROWERS WOULD BE THE REAL WEAPONS OF THIS OPERATION IF THE CHINESE COULD CROSS THE FIELD AND FIRE FROM INTO THE FACE OF THE CITY WALL.

LAST NIGHT THIS CORRESPONDENT SLEPT WITH THE Y-FORCE MEN--AMERICANS WHO HAVE TRAINED AND EQUIPPED THESE CHINESE FOR THEIR SLUGGING SALWEEN RIVER OFFENSIVE--IN A LOFT OF A WELL-TO-DO CHINESE HOME, SITUATED IN A VILLAGE NEAR TENGCHUNG.

AUG 10 1944

A DRENCHING MONSOON RAIN FELL, BUT ABOVE ITS NOISE WE HEARD PLAINLY THE MORTAR FIRE AND THE OCCASIONAL STUTTER OF MACHINEGUNS.

I WAS A GUEST OF LT.COL. FREDERICK B.RAY, OF 60 FRANKLIN AVE., HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N.J., WHO HEADS THIS Y-FORCE LIAISON PARTY WITH ONE OF THE BESIEGING CHINESE DIVISIONS. I REACHED HIS HEADQUARTERS AFTER A LONG HIKE THROUGH THE RAIN FROM THE IMPROMPTU LANDING STRIP FOR LIGHT PLANES ON A MOUNTAIN TOP.

WE FLEW OVER TENGCHUNG IN A LIAISON PLANE EN ROUTE TO THE STRIP,

PILOTED BY STAFF SGT.DAVID F.MUIR, WHOSE WIFE WORKS FOR THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA. THE PLANE BORE HIS WIFE'S NAME, NITA, ON THE NOSE.

DY910PEW

AUG 101944

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ADD WITH 6TH ARMY, N.G. (DAVIS) XX ATTENTION

WHEN THE PRISONERS WALKED INTO THE AMERICAN STOCKADE THEY HAD A MOMENT OF FRIGHT. THEY SAW SOLDIERS DIGGING FOXHOLES NEARBY AND ASSUMED THEY WERE GRAVES. SOME DROPPED TO THEIR KNEES IN AN ATTITUDE OF PRAYER. OTHERS BEGGED THAT THEY BE SPARED. AMERICAN OFFICERS REASSURED THEM NO HARM WOULD BEFALL THEM.

A CHINESE BOY WAS AMONG OTHER PRISONERS TAKEN NEAR SANSAPOR. HE HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN BURMA. WITHIN AN HOUR OF HIS ARRIVAL AT THE AMERICAN CAMP HE BECAME A FAVORITE. DOUGHBOYS CLOTHED AND FED HIM, AND CALLED HIM JOE.

WW501APW NM

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR,AUG.9-(AP)-VF-50 FIGHTER PILOTS, OPERATING FROM AN INDEPENDENCE-CLASS CARRIER IN TASKED TASK FORCE 58, SHOT DOWN 59 JAPANESE PLANES -- AND ACQUIRED FIVE NEW ACES -- DURING THE FIRST THREE WEEKS OF THE MARIANAS CAMPAIGN.-

AUG 101944

THAT'S ONE OF THE BEST RECORDS EVER MADE IN A SHORT COMBAT PERIOD BY THE FIGHTER SQUADRON OF A MEDIUM-SIZED CARRIER, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

WHEN THE JAPANESE ATTACKED TASK FORCE 58 WEST OF GUAM ON JUNE 19, VF-50 -- POPULARLY KNOWN AS FIGHTING FIFTY -- SHOT DOWN 12 PLANES. MORE THAN 400 JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED THAT DAY, THE LARGEST AIR TOLL EVER EXACTED IN A SINGLE NAVAL ACTION.

TEN HELLCATS OF VF-50 CARRIED BOMBS IN A RETALIATORY ATTACK UPON THE JAPANESE FLEET JUNE 20. PROBABLE HITS WERE SCORED ON A CARRIER AND CRUISER.

FIGHTING FIFTY'S BIGGEST DAY WAS AT IWO JIMA, 600 MILES FROM TOKYO, WHERE IT DESTROYED 17 JAPAANESE PLANES.

LT.CMDR.JOHN C.STRANGE, MERIDAN,MISS., NOW ON AN ADMIRAL'S STAFF, COMMANDED THE SQUADRON DURING THE SAIPAN CAMPAIGN. HE HAS TWO ZEROS AND THREE BOMBERS TO HIS CREDIT.

AUG 101944

THE SQUADRON'S OTHER ACES INCLUDE;

LT.BRUCE H.BARACHMAN, 570 PARK AVENUE, MEADVILLE,PENN.,, FOUR FIGHTERS, ONE BOMBER; LT.(JG) DAN R.RENN,JR., 9934 VICKSBURG STREET, NEW ORLEANS, SIX ZEROS, AND ENS.WILLIAM A.MCCORMICK,JR., 902 ALDINE AVENUE, CHICAGO, FOUR FIGHTERS, ONE BOMBER.

VF-50'S NEW COMMANDING OFFICER IS LT.LAWRENCE W.ABBOTT,JR., 2218 ZENITH AVENUE SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS. LT.WALTER E.LAKE, 4217 EIGHTH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON,D.C., WHO BOMBED A JAPANESE CARRIER JUNE 20, IS EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

FJ418ACW

BY STAFF SERGEANT DICK GORDON OF ST.PAUL, MINN., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

GUAM--(DELAYED)--(AP)-FIVE FORMER COLLEGE FOOTBALL STARS WERE FELLOW MEMBERS OF A MARINE ASSAULT UNIT OF THE FIRST PROVISIONAL BRIGADE WHICH MADE THE LANDING ON THIS ENEMY-HELD ISLAND.

AUG 101944

AMONG THEM WERE FIRST LIEUTENANT DANIEL J. MCFADDEN, OF 40 CHOATE ROAD, BELMONT, MASS., AND SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN V. ROBINSON, OF 233 SYCAMORE ROAD, LEXINGTON, TEX. THE FORMER PLAYED END AT BOSTON COLLEGE AND THE LATTER WAS QUARTERBACK FOR KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY WHEN THOSE ELEVENS MET IN 1937. B.C. WON, 6-0.

FIRST LIEUTENANT RICHARD M.PHUHL, OF 1408 RANKIN DRIVE, RICHMOND

HEIGHTS, MO., LED AN EARLY WAVE ASHORE WITH THE SAME FIRE AND COURAGE HE USED TO SHOW AT RIGHT HALF FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI AND ST.LOUIS UNIVERSITY. FIRST LIEUTENANT PHUHL HAD AN OFFER TO PLAY PRO FOOTBALL IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE SHORTLY BEFORE HE ENLISTED IN THE MARINE CORPS EARLY IN 1942.

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TWO OTHER EX-GRID HEROES WHO SAW PLENTY OF ACTION WERE FIRST LIEUTENANT DONALD E. MILLER, OF 116 EAST FIRST STREET, DIXON, ILL., FORMER FULLBACK FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN AND THE GREEN BAY PACKERS, AND FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM L. O'BRIEN, OF 221 HIGHLAND STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN., WHO PLAYED WITH JOHN CARROLL UNIVERSITY OF CLEVELAND, O., IN THE EARLY 1930'S.

MASSAFW

A CHAMORRO REFUGEE CAMP, GUAM,AUG.3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE INHABITANTS OF GUAM NEVER GAVE UP HOPE THAT THE AMERICANS WOULD RETURN TO THIS ISLAND.

ONE OF THE REASONS THE JAPANESE CLOSED THE CHURCHES WAS BECAUSE THE NATIVES INSISTED ON PRAYING FOR THE AMERICANS TO RETURN, SAID GAILY A.KAMMINGA, COMMISSIONER OF PITI TOWN.

KAMMINGA, WHOSE FATHER CAME FROM HOLLAND, LAUGHED AS HE TOLD HOW THE JAPANESE LOOKED THROUGH HIS HOUSE FOR AN AMERICAN FLAG. THEY THREW A PILLOW FROM SIDE TO SIDE WITHOUT DISCOVERING THE FLAG SEWED INSIDE. THAT WAS THE WORK OF HIS NIECE, JUANA, A DRESSMAKER WHO SAID SHE HAD TO CUT DOWN AMERICAN MARINES SHIRTS TO FIT THE NIPPONESE.

MRS.ANNA UNDERWOOD, WHOSE HUSBAND WAS POSTMASTER OF GUAM FROM 915 UNTIL THE JAPANESE SEIZED THE ISLAND DEC.10, 1941, RELATED THAT THE NIPPONESE DECLARED LESS THAN A WEEK AGO THAT THE AMERICANS COULD NEVER RETAKE GUAM. JAPAN HAD WANTED THE ISLAND FOR 35 YEARS AND WOULDN'T LET IT GO, SHE QUOTED JAPANESE AS SAYING.

UNDERWOOD WAS INTERNED WHEN THE ENEMY OVERRAN GUAM.

FRANCISCO GUERRERO, FORMER ORDNANCE CLERK FOR THE U.S. MARINES, SAID THAT "DEEP IN THE HEARTS OF ALL OF US WAS THE HOPE, THAT THE AMERICANS WOULD COME BACK. THAT HOPE KEPT US ALIVE."

FJ750ACW NM

AUG 10 1944

BUENOS AIRES, AUG 9-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT TODAY LIFTED SUSPENSION OF VARIOUS ARGENTINE PUBLICATIONS.

THE DECREE OF RELEASE APPLIED TO ALL PUBLICATIONS EXCEPT THOSE PENALIZED FOR "DIFFUSING SOCIAL THEORIES CONTRARY TO OUR INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION" AND THOSE "SUSPENDED OR CLOSED AS THE RESULT OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS," IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

THE PRESS INFORMATION UNDER-SECRETARIAT SAID THE DECREE, SIGNED BY PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARRELL AND INTERIOR MINISTER TEISARE, WAS ISSUED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE RECENT ANNOUNCEMENT THAT PRESS CENSORSHIP HAD BEEN ABOLISHED. IT LIFTED SUSPENSIONS WHETHER IMPOSED BY NATIONAL AUTHORITIES OR SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS THROUGHOUT THE NATION.

"UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS," THE DECREE SAID, "THE GOVERNMENT HAS COMPLETE FAITH THAT ARGENTINE JOURNALISM IS FULFILLING ITS HONORABLE ROLE AND WOULD NEVER CONSPIRE AGAINST PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY AND THE NATION'S BEST INTERESTS BY EXAGGERATING OR DISTORTING FACTS IN THEIR REPORTS. IT CAN BE EXPECTED THAT THE PRESS WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE BEST SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS FACING THE PUBLIC, FOR THE COMMON GOOD OF GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE."

BZ148AEW

AUG 10 1944

BUENOS AIRES, AUG 9-(AP)-MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE DIEGO MASON TODAY ANNOUNCED THE CREATION OF A CORPORATION FOR PRODUCTION OF RUBBER YIELDING PLANTS AND ESTIMATED ARGENTINA WOULD BE ABLE TO SUPPLY HER OWN RUBBER NEEDS WITHIN FOUR OR FIVE YEARS.

HE SAID EXPERIMENTS HAD PROVED THE PRACTICABILITY OF GROWING THE PLANTS OVER A LARGE AREA IN NORTHWESTERN ARGENTINA.

COINCIDENT WITH CREATION OF THE NEW CORPORATION, THE GOVERNMENT DECLARED ALL RUBBER PRODUCING PLANTS SUBJECT TO EXPROPRIATION, AND PROHIBITED EXPORTATION OF THE PLANTS OR SEEDS.

ARGENTINA HAS BEEN FORCED TO ADOPT STRINGENT MEASURES TO CONSERVE ITS DWINDLING RUBBER STOCKPILE IN VIEW OF THE COUNTRY'S INABILITY TO IMPORT MORE THAN 250 TONS ANNUALLY FROM BOLIVIA--LESS THAN A MONTH' PEACETIME CONSUMPTION.

BZ153AEW

A161 (110)

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, AUG 9-(AP)-REGULATIONS FOR THE COLOMBIAN PRESS WERE DECREED TODAY BY THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH DECLARED THE PRESS TO BE FREE BUT SAID THAT A CODE WAS NECESSARY BECAUSE OF WARTIME CONDITIONS.

THE MEASURE FORBADE NEWSPAPERS TO RECEIVE FOREIGN SUBSIDIES AND MADE VIOLATIONS SUBJECT TO FINES RANGING FROM 500 TO 2,000 PESOS ($285 TO $1,140).

SIMILAR PENALTIES WERE PROVIDED FOR PUBLICATION OF COLOMBIAN DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY, OR FOR "INSULTS" TO THE CHIEFS OF FRIENDLY GOVERNMENTS OR DIPLOMATS.

THE DECREE SAID THAT THE PRESS COULD CRITICISE THE GOVERNMENT AT WILL "WITHIN THE LIMITS OF HONOR AND SOCIAL OORDER."

BZ151AEW

rio de janiero, aug. 9--(ap)-- newspapers here headlined this

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afternoon a dispatch from the brazilian port of recife quoting admiral soares dutra, commander of the naval forces of the northeast, as saying that the united states will deliver at least 15 more warships to brazil the navy in addition to the escort destroyers already transferred.

" the program of transfers involved units of varied tonnage

including heavier ships such as cruisers," dutra was quoted as saying.

AUG 101944

diehls 01203/kin/ 613p

ADD MONTREAL - (MONTGOMERY) xx RETURNS

ALTHOUGH THE FRENCH VOTERS EXPRESSED THEIR TRADITIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF OTTAW, THEY STRUCK A SURPRISINGLY HEAVY BLOW AGAINST THE NEWLY-FORMED BLOC POPULAIRE, ULTRA-NATIONALISTIC PROPONENTS OF "CANADA FOR CANADIANS." THE BLOC ENTERED 80 CANDIDATES, AND ELECTED ONLY FOUR.

THE ELECTION WAS REGARDED AS A TYPICALLY FRENCH-CANADIAN ASSERTION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE REST OF CANADA, BUT AS UNLIKELY TO AFFECT QUEBEC'S ALREADY GREAT PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR EFFORT. THE RESOUNDING DEFEAT OF THE ULTRA-NATIONALISTS, WHO PREACHED ANTI-IMPERIALISM AND CONDUCTED THEIR CAMPAIGN ALONG RACIAL LINES, SEEMED TO INDICATE PLAINLY THAT FRENCH CANADA STILL REGARDS ITSELF AS A MEMBER OF THE DOMINION FAMILY, HOWEVER, DIFFERENT IT MAY BE.

THE VOTE WAS VIEWED IN MANY QUARTERS AS HAVING BEEN A TYPICAL BALLOT "AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT" RATHER THAN ONE FOR THE UNION NATIONALE, WHOSE LEADERS STRESSED ATTACKS ON THE LIBERALS RATHER THAN OFFERING A DETAILED PROGRAM OF THEIR OWN.

THE COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION, ENTERING 24 CANDIDATES IN ITS FIRST VENTURE INTO QUEBEC, ELECTED ONLY ONE AND WAS REGARDED AS HAVING FARED BADLY.

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EDMONTON, ALTA., AUG 9-(AP)-THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA'S SOCIAL CREDIT GOVERNMENT AND ALL NINE MEMBERS OF ITS CABINET WERE RETURNED TO OFFICE IN TUESDAY'S VOTING, RETURNS SHOWED TODAY.

THE SOCIAL CREDITERS, LED BY PREMIER E.C. MANNING, CAMPAIGNED ON THE ASSURANCE THEY WOULD CONTINUE THEIR DRIVE FOR MONEY REFORM STARTED IN THIS PROVINCE BY THE LATE PREMIER WILLIAM ABERHART, WHO LED THEM TO VICTORY IN 1935.

THE STILL INCOMPLETE COUNT INDICATED THE SOCIAL CREDIT MAJORITY IN THE NEXT LEGISLATURE WOULD BE GREATER THAN IN 1940, WHEN THE PARTY ELECTED 36 MEMBERS COMPARED WITH 19 FOR THE NEXT STRONGEST PARTY, THE INDEPENDENTS.

M526AEW

NEW YORK, AUG 9-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE SWIFT AMERICAN ADVANCE IN BRITTANY "WILL PROBABLY COST THE GERMANS MORE THAN 70 U-BOATS STATIONED IN LORIENT, BREST AND ST. NAZAIRE."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, SAID THAT IF SOME OF THE SUBMARINES SHOULD SUCCEED IN BREAKING THROUGH THE ALLIED BLOCKADE "THEY COULD ONLY ESCAPE TO BORDEAUX, AND SWISS SOURCES REPORT THE EVACUATION OF BORDEAUX."

M512AEW

NEW YORK, AUG 9-(AP)-AN ABSIE (AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE) BROADCAST MONITORED BY CBS TONIGHT SAID THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND "HAS SENT 16 DIVISIONS FROM NORWAY, ITALY, YUGOSLAVIA, HUNGARY AND THE REICH ITSELF TO THE EASTERN FRONT."

THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT ACCORDING TO REPORTS FROM MOSCOW SIX GERMAN DIVISIONS WERE "DESPERATELY TRYING TO BREAK OUT TOWARDS EAST PRUSSIA" FROM THE BALTIC SECTOR WHERE THEY ARE CUT OFF. IT QUOTED A NAZI COMMENTATOR AS SAYING THAT NEW OFFICERS HAD TAKEN OVER THE EAST FRONT STRATEGY.

BZ157AEW

AUG 101944

NEW YORK, AUG 9-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT BOTH THE COUNSELOR AND THE SECRETARY OF THE ROMANIAN LEGATION AT THE VATICAN HAVE RESIGNED, REFUSING TO SERVE ANY LONGER UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF MARSHAL ION ANTONESCU. THE BROADCAST, BEAMED TO EUROPE, WAS MONITORED BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM.

BZ159AEW

NEW YORK, AUG 9-(AP)-A STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE FASCIST WAR COUNC MEETING THAT PLANNED THE ITALIAN INVASION OF GREECE IN 1940 DISCLOSED HOW BENITO MUSSOLINI AND HIS AIDES PLOTTED AN "INCIDENT" AS "JUSTIFICATION" FOR THE ATTACK, THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION REPORTED TODAY.

THE TRANSCRIPT WAS PUBLISHED JULY 13 IN THE ROME NEWSPAPER IL TEMPO.

THE IL TEMPO TEXT SAID MUSSOLINI CALLED THE COUNCIL INTO SESSION AT 11 A.M., OCT. 15,1940, AND SAID HE WISHED TO DISCUSS THE "WAY IN WHICH THE ACTION THAT I DECIDED TO TAKE AGAINST GREECE SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT."

THE COUNCIL PLANNED THE ATTACK FOR OCT. 26 -- IT ACTUALLY OCCURRED TWO DAYS LATER -- AND SET NOV. 15 AS THE TIMETABLE DATE BY WHICH GREECE WAS TO BE KNOCKED OUT. BUT BY NOV.15 MUSSOLINI'S GRANDIOSE SCHEME HAD BACKFIRED, THE ITALIANS HAD BEEN DRIVEN BACK INTO ALBANIA, AND IT EVENTUALLY BECAME NECESSARY FOR HITLER TO COME TO THE AID OF HIS AXIS ALLY.

AMONG THOSE LISTED AS PRESENT BY THE PUBLISHED RECORD WERE COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, MUSSOLINI'S SON-IN-LAW, AT THAT TIME FOREIGN MINISTER, WHO LATER WAS EXECUTED FOR VOTING TO DEPOSE IL DUCE AS PREMIER, AND MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO, A PRINCIPAL FIGURE IN THE ITALIAN SURRENDER.

IT WAS CIANO WHO PROMISED THAT ON OCT. 24 THERE WOULD BE AN "INCIDENT" TO EXPLAIN THE INVASION TO THE WORLD, IL TEMPO SAID.

A GREEK WHITE BOOK PUBLISHED IN WASHINGTON LAST YEAR SAID THAT WHEN THE ITALIANS ATTACKED, THE FASCIST MINISTER IN ATHENS HANDED THE GREEK PREMIER A NOTE CHARGING THAT THE GREEKS HAD "ACQUIESCED IN THE USE OF THEIR TERRITORIAL WATERS, THEIR COASTS, AND THEIR HARBORS BY THE BRITISH FLEET."

JJ1005AEW

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NEW YORK, AUG 9-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO, CREDITING REPORTS FROM GERMAN CIRCLES IN COPENHAGEN, SAID TODAY A DANISH BRAIN SPECIALIST, PROF. EDWARD BUSCH, "RECENTLY REMOVED A SHRAPNEL SPLINTER FROM ROMMEL'S HEAD BUT REFUSED TO ACCEPT A FEE." FCC MONITORS RECORDED THE BROADCAST. BY BERLIN ACCOUNT, MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL WAS INJURED IN AN IR RAID JULY 17.

DN1151AEW

NEW YORK, AUG. 9-(AP)-MEMO TO GAULT MACGOWAN, NEW YORK SUN WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO IS FOOTSORE THESE DAYS TRYING TO KEEP UP WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY ADVANCING TOWARD PARIS:

"YOU WILL NOT HAVE TO EAT YOUR CARRIER PIGEON. IT BEAT THE AP PIGEON TO THE WIRELESS HEAD AFTER A 50-MILE RACE - - - BY ONE MINUTE. MAYBE YOU HAD BETTER EAT THE OPERATOR, INSTEAD, BECAUSE THE AP DISPATCH REACHED NEW YORK FOUR MINUTES BEFORE YOURS GOT TO THE SUN."

MACGOWAN AND AP CORRESPONDENT WES GALLAGHER DISPATCHED BULLETINS BY THE RIVAL PIGEONS FROM NEAR SOURDEVAL, FRANCE, TODAY BECAUSE, AS MACGOWAN PUT IT, "OUR SWIFT ADVANCE IS OUTSTRIPPING OUR COMMUNICATIONS AND I AM RACING ONE OF THE NEW YORK SUN PIGEONS AGAINST WES GALLAGHER'S AP PIGEON AND SHALL EAT OUR PIGEON IF HE LOSES."

THE SUN PIGEON ARRIVED AT THE DISPATCHING STATION AT 6:09 P.M., AFTER FLOPPING THE FIFTY MILES IN ONE HOUR, 54 MINUTES. THE AP BIRD CLOCKED IN A 6:10.

THE DISPATCHES TOLD OF AMERICAN TROOPS DRIVING A GERMAN ATTACK FROM CHERENCE ROUSSEL AND SEALING OFF A GERMAN PENETRATION NEAR MORTAIN.

JJ150PEW

NEW YORK, AUG 9-(AP)-A ROUTINE DISPATCH ON CROP CONDITIONS BROADCAST BY THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY TO THE CONTROLLED PRESS OF OCCUPIED ASIATIC AREAS AND REPORTED TODAY BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MONITORS DISCLOSED THAT A WIDE AREA IN NORTHERN JAPAN HAD BEEN SUBJECTED TO SEVERE FLOODS SOME TIME LAST MONTH.

"LAST MONTH AKITA AND IWATE PREFECTURES WERE HIT BY THE WORST FLOOD DISASTER SINCE 1894," THE DISPATCH SAID, BUT DECLARED THAT FARMERS NEVERTHELESS "ARE BUSILY ENGAGED IN RAISING THEIR PRODUCTS."

"IN THE FLOODED VALLEYS, WHERE IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO RAISE RICE, THE FARMERS HAVE PLANTED BUCKWHEAT," DOMEI EXPLAINED.

M517AEW

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: JOHN COLBURN, WHO ANALYZES THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LATEST FINNISH CABINET REORGANIZATION IN THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE, RETURNED RECENTLY FROM A 14-MONTH ASSIGNMENT IN THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN STOCKHOLM, DURING WHICH HE SPENT SOME TIME IN HELSINKI MAKING A CLOSE STUDY OF FINNISH AFFAIRS.)

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BY JOHN COLBURN

NEW YORK, AUG 9-(AP)-A REORGANIZED FINNISH GOVERNMENT APPEARED SET TODAY FOR NEW PEACE OVERTURES TOWARD RUSSIA. TWO EXPERTS ON RUSSIA TOOK OVER KEY CABINET POSITIONS, REPLACING LEADERS WHO ONLY SIX WEEKS AGO COMMITTED FINLAND TO FULL COLLABORATION WITH GERMANY.

PRELIMINARY PEACE NEGOTIATIONS, IN FACT, ALREADY MAY BE UNDERWAY THROUGH SWEDISH INTERMEDIARIES. SEVENTY-SEVEN YEAR OLD MARSHAL CARL GUSTAV MANNERHEIM, WHO TOOK OVER THE PRESIDENCY A WEEK AGO AND REORGANIZED THE CABINET, WAS UNDERSTOOD IN STOCKHOLM TO HAVE RECEIVED ASSURANCES THAT RUSSIA WOULD BE READY TO CONSIDER PEACE MOVES WHEN FINLAND INDICATED A SINCERE WILLINGNESS TO QUIT THE WAR.

THE DRASTIC GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION---WHICH RESULTED IN MANNERHEIM REPLACING RISTO RYTI AND IN THE OUSTER YESTERDAY OF PREMIER EDWIN LINKOMIES AND FOREIGN MINISTER SIR HENRIK RAMSAY---GAVE FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE FINLAND ENTERED THE WAR ALONGSIDE GERMANY IN 1941 DEFINITE EVIDENCE THAT FINLAND WAS ANXIOUS TO MAKE PEAC

THE RECENT INACTIVITY OF THE RED ARMY ON THE FINNISH FRONT, AFTER SOVIET TROOPS HAD STORMED UP THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS AND RECAPTURED VIIPURI, SUPPORTED HINTS FROM STOCKHOLM AND HELSINKI THAT GROUNDWORK FOR ARMISTICE DISCUSSIONS POSSIBLY WAS BEING LAID.

PREVIOUSLY, THERE HAD BEEN PEACE AGITATION AMONG THE FINNISH PEOPLE BUT A SECRET PACT TYRI HAD MADE WITH GERMANY PREVENTED HIM FROM MAKING A MOVE TO QUIT THE WAR. WHEN HE SENT PEACE-MINDED JUHO PAASIKIVI, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER, TO STOCKHOLM AND MOSCOW LAST SPRING TO DISCUSS ARMISTICE TERMS IT WAS ONLY TO STALL FOR TIME AND TRY TO IMPRESS THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

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FINLAND, WHOSE POSITION HAS BEEN COMPLICATED BY AN INHERENT DISLIKE FOR RUSSIA, A DESIRE FOR REVENGE AFTER THE RUSSIAN VICTORY IN THE WINTER WAR OF 1939-40 AND THE PRESENCE OF MORE THAN 85,000 GERMAN TROOPS ON FINNISH SOIL, SAW THE LAST TOWVES OF HER DEMOCRACY SLIPPING AWAY IN JUNE. THEN IT WAS THAT RYTI, LINKOMIES AND RAMSAY OPENEDLY ACCEPTED FULL MILITARY COLLABORATION WITH GERMANY, A MOVE WHICH COST THE FINNS THEIR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES. THAT ALSO LED TO A CABINET REVOLT WHICH PRECIPITATED RYTI'S RESIGNATION.

HEADING THE NEW CABINET AS PREMIER IS HANTTI HACKZELL, FORMER MINISTER TO RUSSIA. HIS FOREIGN MINISTER IS CARL J.A.ENCKELL, WHO AS FINNISH SECRETARY OF STATE IN RUSSIA SIGNED THE FINNISH INDEPENDENCE AGREEMENT WITH NIKOLAI LENIN AFTER THE LAST WAR.

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OTHER NEW CABINET MEMBERS ANNOUNCED IN HELSINKI YESTERDAY WERE FINANCE MINISTER HILTONEN, INTERIOR MINISTER KAAKO HILLILAE AND MINISTER OF JUSTICE ERNST VON BORN. HILTONEN SUCCEEDED VAINO TANNER, WHO HAS BEEN OUTSPOKEN IN HIS ANTI-RUSSIAN VIEWS.

WHILE FINNS IN STOCKHOLM LABELED THE REORGANIZED GOVERNMENT ONE "WHICH WILL TRY TO NEGOTIATE AN ARMISTICE WITH RUSSIA" THERE WERE INDICATIONS THE NEW CABINET WAS CHOSEN ONLY TO BEAR THE STIGMA OF MAKING A HARD PEACE.

SUCH PROMINENT LEADERS AS PAASIKIVI AND EERO VUORI, CHIEF OF THE FINNISH TRADES UNIONS, REMAINED TEMPORARILY IN THE BACKGROUND. VUORI OFTEN HAS BEEN MENTIONED FOR THE PREMIERSHIP.

MANNERHEIM HIMSELF PERHAPS WILL HOLD THE PRESIDENCY ONLY ON A STOP-GAP BASIS. HE DID NOT WANT TO GET BACK INTO POLITICS. ONLY WIDESPREAD DEMAND FORCED HIM TO MAKE THE MOVE, SINCE HE WAS THE ONLY MAN WHOSE LEADERSHIP COULD SWING A CHANGE IN FINLAND'S POLICY WITHOUT ENDANGERING A CIVIL WAR. ONCE AN ARMISTICE IS MADE HE PROBABL WILL RETIRE.

AUG 101944

SJ945AEW

NEW YORK, AUG 9-(AP)-SPOKESMEN FOR "THE HEBREW NATION" SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO "PARTICIPATE IN THE COUNCILS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHERE THEIR INTERESTS ARE INVOLVED," SAYS SENATOR ELBERT D.THOMAS (D-UTAH).

"LET US RECOGNIZE THE SURVIVING 5,000,000 HEBREWS AS A RENASCENT NATION WHOSE BANNER WAVES AMONG THOSE OF THE OTHER UNITED NATIONS," HE TOLD THE SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO SAVE THE JEWISH PEOPLE OF EUROPE LAST NIGHT IN A (CBS) RADIO ADDRESS FROM WASHINGTON.

"LET US PERMIT THEIR SPOKESMEN AND REPRESENTATIVES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE COUNCILS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHERE THEIR INTERESTS ARE INVOLVED," HE ADDED.

AMONG RESOLUTIONS APPROVED, THE RESCUE OF JEWS IN HUNGARY WAS CLASSED BY THE CONFERENCE "AS A MAJOR AND IMMEDIATE POINT" OF ITS POLICY. DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CHAIRMEN WERE ASKED "TO CLARIFY NOW THEIR PLANS TO IMPLEMENT THE RESPECTIVE PLANS IN THEIR PARTIES' PLATFORMS LOOKING TOWARD THE RESCUE OF THE SURVIVING JEWS OF EUROPE" THROUGH EMERGENCY RESCUE SHELTERS. GREAT BRITAIN ALSO WAS URGED TO ISSUE PALESTINE VISAS TO JEWISH REFUGEES IN TURKISH RESCUE CENTERS.

AUG 101944

NEW YORK, AUG 9-(AP)-BASIL HARRIS, PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES LINES, TODAY URGED THAT EARLY TALKS BE ARRANGED BETWEEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN SHIPPING LEADERS TO AVOID "HARMFUL STRUGGLE FOR POST-WAR SUPREMACY OF INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING TRADE."

IN A STATEMENT ISSUED TODAY, HARRIS SAID THAT THE CONFERENCES "COULD PAVE THE WAY FOR SIMILAR TALKS WITH SHIPPING LEADERS OF OTHER UNITED NATIONS IN THE NEAR FUTURE."

JP1121PEW

WASHINGTON,AUG 9-(AP)-VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE TODAY CABLED PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK THAT THE HEROIC DEFENSE OF HENGYANG BY THE CHINESE CAUSED "A SEVERE SETBACK IN THE PLANS OF THE JAPANESE ARMIES" AND MADE POSSIBLE "A MORE SECURE DEFENSE OF OTHER THREATENED AREAS IN SOUTHWEST CHINA."

WALLACE TOLD THE CHINESE LEADER HE WAS "DEEPLY MOVED BY THE PROLONGED AND HEROIC DEFENSE OF HENGYANG BY CHINESE SOLDIERS."

"THE BRAVE SACRIFICE OF THOSE SOLDIERS, AND OF THE SOLDIERS WHO HAVE DEFENDED CHINA FOR THE PAST SEVEN YEARS, HAS NOT BEEN IN VAIN," WALLACE STATED.

HY1158PEW NM SPOT

AUG 101944

30. 24— 17885

WASHINGTON,AUG.9-(AP)-THE QUICK THINKING OF AN UNNAMED RUSSIAN GENERAL PREVENTED AN UNFORTUNATE MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SOME RUSSIAN ENTERTAINERS, AND SAVED ONE RUSSIAN DANCER SOME BADLY HURT FEELINGS.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN R.DEANE, CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY MISSION INMOSCOW, DESCRIBED THE INCIDENT TODAY, WHILE DISCLOSING THAT SHUTTLE-BOMBER BASES IN SOVIET TERRITORY HAVE BEEN PLACED ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE OF ALL GROUPS OF RUSSIAN ENTERTAINERS TOURING THE FRONT FOR THE RED ARMY.

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"AT ONE OF THESE ENTERTAINMENTS," SAID DEANE, "THEY HAD A SHIMMY DANCER, AND SHE WIGGLED PRETTY WELL--OUR BOYS STARTED WHISTLING, SHOUTING, AND STAMPING THEIR FEET.

"UNFORTUNATELY, WHISTLING AND STAMPING YOUR FEET, ARE IN RUSSIAN SIGNS OF VIOLENT DISAPPROVAL.

"BUT A RUSSIAN GENERAL SENSED THE SITUATION IMMEDIATELY, JUMPED ON THE STAGE AND MADE A LITTLE SPEECH EXPLAINING THE RUSSIAN IDEA TO THE AMERICANS AND VICE VERSA.

"IT MADE EVERYTHING ALL RIGHT--THE DANCER CAME OUT AGAIN AND WIGGLED EVEN LONGER AND HARDER."

HY1157PEW

WASHINGTON, AUG.9-(AP)-THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY AWARD OF THE LEGION OF MERIT TO MARINE COLONEL FRANK D. WEIR FOR SERVICE ON THE STAFF OF THE COMMANDER OF AMPHIBIOUS FORCES, SOUTH PACIFIC, FROM THE INITIAL LANDINGS ON GUADALCANAL TO THE NEW GEORGIA CAMPAIGN IN JULY, 1943.

WEIR, VETERAN OF 21 YEARS IN THE MARINES, WAS BORN IN BROOKLYN, N.Y. HIS FATHER, HERBERT WEIR, NOW LIVES AT 445 TENACK ROAD, RICHFIELD PARK, N.J., AND HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN LIVE AT 115 EAST PEBREGOSA STREET, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

AUG 10 1944

AB115AEW

WASHINGTON, AUG.9-(AP)-AWARD OF THE LEGION OF MERIT BY NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL TO TWO ARMY GENERALS - BOTH OF COLUMBUS, OHIO - WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE NAVY TODAY.

BOTH WERE DECORATED FOR ACTION AGAINST THE JAPANESE AT BOUGAINVILLE.

A GOLD STAR SIGNIFYING A SECOND AWARD OF THE LEGION OF MERIT WENT TO BRIG. GEN. LEO H. KREBER, 250 EAST DUNEDIN ROAD, FOR

SERVICES AS COMMANDER OF A FIELD ARTILLERY GROUP DURING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BEACHHEAD AT EXPRESS AUGUSTA BAY.

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT S. BEIGHTLER, 1850 UPPER CHELSEA ROAD, WON THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR SERVICES AS COMMANDING GENERAL OF AN ARMY DIVISION IN THE SAME ACTION.

AUG 10 1944

AB115AEW

NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1- RUSSIAN FRONT: 322 MILES (MEASURED FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW).
2- ITALIAN FRONT: 603 MILES (MEASURED FROM FLORENCE).
3- FRENCH FRONT: 626 MILES (MEASURED FROM SOIGNOLLES).

FA111OPEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG 10 1944

AUG.9, 1940--BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES WITHDRAWAL FROM NORTH CHINA AND SHANGHAI OF 1,500 TROOPS STATIONED THERE SINCE 1901, EXPLAINING THEY ARE NEEDED MORE URGENTLY ELSEWHERE.

M520AEW

U.S. Flyers Raid Japan, Philippines, Sumatra; Roosevelt, in Hawaii, Saw Nimitz, MacArthur; Allied Tanks Aim at Chartres in Paris Drive

AUG 11 1944

GIANT BOMBERS BLAST NAGASAKI IN NEW ATTACK

Palembang Oil Refineries in Sumatra, 3,500 Miles Away, Also Hit.

'MEDIUM FORCE' USED

Bases in China and Southeast Asia Employed in Two-Pronged Blow.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 — (AP) The superfortresses of America's 20th Bomber command, lashing at the vitals of Japan's war machine, struck simultaneously today at targets 3,500 miles apart — the enemy homeland port and industrial center of Nagasaki and the great oil refining area of Palembang on the island of Sumatra.

The targets of this strategic mission of huge scope are among the most important in enemy territory. The Pladjoe oil refinery at Palembang is the largest in the Orient, and is believed to have been operating at or near its prewar capacity of 18,000,000 barrels of crude a year. It is an important source of aviation gasoline.

Nagasaki, bombed in the third Superfortress mission against the Japanese mainland, is a military port and shipbuilding center of key value to the enemy military machine, and a center of engine, steel, ordnance, magneto, generator and aircraft production, chiefly by plants of the extensive Mitsubishi interests.

It is located on the west side of Kyushu island in the heavily industrialized area where the Superfortresses previously had hit the steel [illegible] of Yawata and the naval [illegible] at Sasebo. In other missions against enemy territory, the Superfortresses have attacked targets at Bangkok, Thailand, and at Anshan, in the Mukden area of Manchuria, where they hit coke ovens and other factories in a blow against Japan's steel industry.

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Use Two Bases

The forces which carried out today's attack against Nagasaki from bases in China and against Palembang from fields in southeast Asia, were described by 20th Air Force headquarters as "medium sized." Pending evaluation of operations reports, no detailed information about the attacks was available.

The text of the announcement of the double blow by headquarters of the 20th Air Force:

"Superfortresses of the 20th Bomber Command today, Aug. 10, struck in two directions against strategic Japanese targets. One medium sized force went for the third time to the Japanese mainland island of Kyushu and attacked industrial targets in the Nagasaki area.

"Medium Sized Force"

"Another medium sized force attacked strategic targets in the vicinity of Palembang on the Japanese-occupied island Sumatra. The attack against Sumatra was carried out from bases of the Southeast Asia command. The attack against Nagasaki was delivered from bases in China. A communique will be issued on these operations as soon as the results can be evaluated."

In addition to its shipbuilding and ship repair facilities, Nagasaki has important naval ordnance and heavy industrial machinery production. It is on the west side of Kyushu about 30 miles south of the Sasebo naval base, which was attacked by Superfortresses July 7.

Twelfth in size among Japanese cities, it has a population of more than 250,000. Among its important industries are the shipbuilding yards of the great Mitsubishi interests, which also produce at Nagasaki aircraft, water and steam power equipment, generators, magnetos, engines and steel products of all kinds. An important chemical works is operated by another concern at Nagasaki.

While a large part of the East Indies oil refining capacity was destroyed before the Japanese moved in, and much of it is still not operating, the Pladjoe refinery at Palembang is believed to have been operating very close to its pre-war capacity.

AUG 11 1944

FDR HOLDS PARLEY AT PEARL HARBOR

President Confers With Pacific Commanders; Map Plans for Jap Defeat.

H. Flieger

HONOLULU, July 29 (Delayed) —(AP) President Roosevelt and top flight American commanders in the Pacific including Gen. Douglas MacArthur mapped plans for smashing the Japanese into unconditional surrender at an historic three-day strategy conference here under the gently waving palms of Waikiki beach.

It was the President's first wartime conference with the southwest Pacific commander, whom he greeted with a cordial "it's good to see you, Doug," and together they went over every phase of the far-flung offensive in the west.

Meets Other Officers

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander, and other top-ranking officers took part in the discussions, which ended today and which were interlarded by a series of inspection trips that took Mr. Roosevelt to many parts of this bristling fortress island.

The President arrived three days ago, on July 26, aboard a new super cruiser. He left the Marine base at San Diego, Calif., amid the utmost secrecy, shortly after his radio speech of July 20 accepting a fourth term nomination.

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At a news conference here today Mr. Roosevelt said he had received a nice telegram from his vice presidential running mate, Senator Harry F. Truman of Missouri, but declared he was too far away from politics to discuss the campaign.

He said he will report to the nation at some future date on his trip to the Pacific, which brought him into Pearl Harbor ten years to the day from the time of his last visit.

Obviously moved by the tremendous amount of defense work that has been done since the Japanese blasted Pearl Harbor into flaming wreckage two and a half years ago, Mr. Roosevelt said it was the "most amazing change" he ever had seen.

After talking with Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur, who wore a leather field jacket when he went aboard the President's ship to greet him, Mr. Roosevelt restated America's war aims: to liberate the Philippines and to force Japan into an unconditional surrender.

We are going back to the Philippines, Mr. Roosevelt said, and MacArthur is going to be a part of the operation. You can't say, he added with a smile, whether the General is going back directly or by way of North Africa—but he is going back and we are going to give the islands their freedom.

New Offensives Soon

In reply to a question, the President said new offensives will develop soon, but he pointed out that soon is a relative term and that strategy is a constantly shifting thing.

One of his inspection trips took Mr. Roosevelt into the jungle mountain training area where combat units receive their final week's instruction before going into the real thing. Asked why American fighters are better than the Japanese at their own specialty—jungle and atoll fighting, the President replied:

"Perhaps it sounds a little like boasting but perhaps it is the difference between our type of civilization and our type of fellow and their type of civilization and their type of fellow.

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"We'll take them on at any game —war or pleasure—and we'll beat them at it."

Sea-tanned and smiling, the President rode about in an open touring car, escorted by jeeps, and despite the secrecy surrounding his visit the streets were lined by rows of islanders and service men every time his party appeared.

Seven times he stopped to speak briefly to the men who stood at attention on either side of his car. On his first day here he reviewed the battle-tried 7th division of Attu and Kwajalein fame, commanded by Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold.

To the members of this division, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Your commander-in-chief brings you greetings from your own families, your own homes, to you here at this spot which, thank God, is still a part of the United States. We are all proud of the Seventh."

Today the President's car happened to be at Hickam field when a huge air transport command ambulance plane arrived with wounded from Saipan. Mr. Roosevelt and his party watched the transfer of the 32 bandaged men from the plane to ambulances. Three of the litters were carried close to his car and he reached out to shake hands with the astonished veterans. He also visited the big navy hospital at Aeia and the army's 147th general hospital, where most of the patients are recovering from wounds received at Saipan or in the Marshalls.

The war councils took place in the beach-side garden of the mansion home of the late Christian R. Holmes, a beautiful Waikiki estate taken over by the navy as a rest home for combat pilots. The lavishly equipped house, fenced off from the public, served as the President's headquarters during his stay.

Many High Officers

Among the many high officers participating in the talks were Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the Third fleet; Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., Central Pacific army commander; Lt. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, who directed army operations throughout the Solomons; Vice Admiral Charles A. Lockwood, commander of submarine operations in the Pacific; Rear Admiral Charles A. Pownall, commander of the Pacific fleet air arm, and others.

On his tour of navy yards, army posts, ammunition dumps, supply bases, and airports, the President saw many planes and tanks that bore the scars and trophies of battle—rows of little Japanese flags denoting victories in combat.

Accompanying the President to Hawaii were his White House military aides, Admiral William D. Leahy and Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson; his personal physician, Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, surgeon general of the navy; and Samuel I. Rosenman, his special counsel and close advisor.

White House reporters for the Associated Press, the United Press, the International News service and a representative of the four major radio networks also traveled with the party from Washington.

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with land, sea and air fighting power. He termed the conversion the "most amazing change" he had ever seen.

Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur—the latter wearing a leather field jacket—went aboard the President's ship to greet the Chief Executive as soon as he arrived at Pearl Harbor.

Crowd Applauded

"It's good to see you, Doug," the President said to MacArthur as the two men came down the gangplank into a navy yard teeming with sailors and workers. The crowd applauded.

Roosevelt Has Talks With Nimitz And MacArthur

H. Flieger

Washington, Aug. 10 (AP)—American submarines operating in Japanese waters have destroyed another 16 enemy vessels, including one warship, the navy announced today. (Details on Page 4.)

AUG

Honolulu, July 29 (AP—Delayed)—President Roosevelt today concluded three days of military conferences and inspections on this fortress island where two and a half years ago Japanese bombs blasted the United States into the war.

The President arrived at Pearl Harbor July 26 from the marine base at San Diego, Cal., where he boarded a cruiser shortly after his July 20 speech accepting renomination for a fourth term.

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Here he held his first wartime across-the-table conference with the top strategists of the Pacific—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and Gen. Douglas MacArthur—and talked with other commanders representing the full scope of the Pacific war from Pole to Pole.

Reiterates War Goals

Later Mr. Roosevelt told reporters the meetings planned new offensives against the Japanese, and he reiterated America's Pacific war goals: To retake and free the Philippines and to drive Japan to unconditional surrender.

The Chief Executive coupled with his conferences detailed visits to Pearl Harbor and other military installations, converted from the Japanese-wrought havoc of December 7, 1941, into an island bristling

We are going back to the Philippines, Mr. Roosevelt said, and MacArthur is going to be a part of the operation. You can't say, he smiled, whether the General is going back directly or by way of North Africa —but he is going back and we are going to give the islands their independence.

Our goal still is unconditional surrender for all our enemies, he said. Whatever is required, he continued, we are going right through to clean up the Japanese.

A reporter asked if new Japanese offensives would develop soon and the President said yes, but reminded his listeners that soon is a relative term and that strategy is a constantly shifting thing.

Visited Wounded

During his stay here the President visited virtually every military operation on the island—from a deadly advanced training course in jungle fighting to the hospital cots of the wounded from Saipan and the Marshalls. He reviewed the Seventh Division, veterans of Attu, Kiska and Kwajalein.

His trip to Hawaii was a closely guarded military secret, but rows of islanders and servicemen lined the streets every time the Presidential party moved through Honolulu headed for one of the many near-by military reservations.

Waved From Open Car

Mr. Roosevelt waved and nodded from his open car as he passed rows of soldiers, sailors, marines and service women.

Virtually all scars of the Japanese attack had disappeared from the island long before the President put into Pearl Harbor, which he last visited 10 years ago. In place of the wreckage were acres of fighting planes, tanks and other battle equipment. Hundreds of sugar cane plantations of two years ago now converted into forests of war equipment, and land reclaimed from the sea to become a huge air base.

During his stay Mr. Roosevelt and his staff talked with Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, who bossed army operations throughout the Solomons; Vice Admiral Charles A. Lockwood, commander of submarine operations in the Pacific; Rear Admiral Charles A. Pownall, commander of the Pacific fleet air arm, and many others.

Appeared Impressed

The President appeared tremendously impressed by the speedy development of all military functions on the island. He made several references to it both in his news conference and in brief talks he made here and there.

In a speech at the officers' club Schofield Barracks, Mr. Roosevelt said Hawaii through war developments has ceased to be a United States outpost and has become, instead, "one of our rear areas."

"From here we are conducting a campaign," he said, "one more advanced than any other campaign of the past, largely because of the good work you are doing here at this advance base. . . .

Sends Greetings To Yanks

"It is being felt all through this area—all the way down to General MacArthur's area which — thank the Lord—is coming a little closer toward us and automatically closer to the enemy than it was two years ago. . . . I wish everybody back home could see and understand a little more of what's going on here."

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Mr. Roosevelt said he asked General MacArthur to take greetings from the Chief Executive to the men on the Pacific fighting fronts and to tell them we are going to bring them back as soon as the safety of the country will permit.

The President was accompanied to Hawaii by White House military aides—Admiral William D. Leahy, who is chief of staff to the President; Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, his military aide; Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, naval aide, and Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, surgeon-general of the navy and the President's personal physician.

Within view of the President were some of the buildings hit by the Japanese December 7, 1941.

He added:

"I have heard much of what the Seventh Division has done. We are proud of the Seventh in what it has done and what it is doing—and that is another reason why I give you all the good luck in the world.

The commanding officer of the Seventh, Major-Gen. Archibald V. Arnold, stood on the platform with Lieut.-Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., his superior, and Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's naval advisor.

Ten Years Ago and Now.

Ten years ago the reviewed troops were led by Major-Gen. Briant H. Wells, commander of the Hawaiian department. Units of those troops are today serving with the Twenty-fourth Division in the southwest Pacific and with the Twenty-fifth Division which relieved the Marines at Guadalcanal.

At that time Hawaii's air might flew fast in review—eighty planes strong, today a normal carrier's complement.

On this trip, the President arrived on a new supercruiser with tremendous fire power and speed. Then his ship was the Houston, later sunk by enemy action in the Jana Sea. Few Houston men survived as the flagship steamed under, guns blazing.

Escorts, Then And Now

Ten years ago 13 Hawaiian outriggers escored the Houston to Honolulu harbor, which was filled with the fishing fleet manned in the main by alien Japanese. Today hundreds of planes patrolled the seas and the water was alive with battle-gray patrol vessels.

Then, thousands swarmed through the Secret Servicemen's cordon and pressed close to his car—today his coming was supposedly secret and without civilian demonstration. Military police guarded every intersection, hillside and overhead bridge and a twenty-six-motorcycle convoy preceded him.

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Roosevelt Has Review at Oahu

Flanked by MacArthur and Nimitz, He Addresses 7th Division Men.

Schofield Barracks, Oahu, July 26 (Delayed) (A. P.).—President Roosevelt, flanked by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, today reviewed the battle-tested Seventh Division of Attu and Kwajalein fame.

The review was strictly of foot soldiers—no tanks, no air planes, no flame throwers, no artillery.

From the reviewing platform on the parade grounds where ten years ago to a day he had reviewed United States troops, the commander in chief, said:

"Officers and men of the Seventh Division, I want you to feel —at least in theory—I am bringing to each and every man greetings from his family and his own home at this spot which, thank God, is still a part of the United States."

rived on a new super-cruiser with tremendous fire power and speed. Then his ship was the Houston, later sunk by enemy action in the Java Sea. Few Houston men survived as the gallant flagship steamed under, guns blazing.

Ten years ago thirteen Hawaiian outriggers escorted the Houston to Oahu harbor which was filled with the fishing fleet manned in the main by alien Japanese. Today hundreds of planes patrolled the seas and the water was alive with battle-grey patrol vessels.

Then thousands swarmed through the secret service men's cordon and pressed close to his car—today his coming was supposedly secret and without civilian demonstration. Military police guarded every intersection, hillside and overhead bridge and a 26-motorcycle convoy preceded him.

AUG 1 1944

F. D. R. Hawaiian Troop Reviews: '34 And Now

Schofield Barracks, Oahu, July 26 (AP—Delayed)—President Roosevelt today reviewed the battle tested Seventh Division of Attu and Kwajalein fams.

Ten years ago he also reviewed troops of the Hawaiian Department. At that time Hawaii's air might flew past in review—80 planes strong, today a normal carrier's complement.

On this trip the President arrived on a new supercruiser with tremendous fire power and speed. Then his ship was the Houston, later sunk by enemy action in the Jana Sea. Few Houston men survived as the flagship steamed under, guns blazing.

Escorts, Then And Now

Ten years ago 13 Hawaiian outriggers escored the Houston to Honolulu harbor, which was filled with the fishing fleet manned in the main by alien Japanese. Today hundreds of planes patrolled the seas and the water was alive with battle-gray patrol vessels.

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Roosevelt Talks With Wounded

Honolulu, July 29 (AP—Delayed). President Roosevelt got a close look at the realities of war today—and three wounded jungle fighters probably got the surprise of their young lives.

The President's automobile rolled along an airstrip at Hickam Field and came to a stop at the far end almost under the wing of a huge air transport command ambulance plane which was bringing in wounded from Saipan.

Roosevelt and his party looked on as litter-bearers transferred the 32 bandaged men from the plane to ambulances.

Shakes Hands

Three of the litters came in close to the President's car, and he reached out to shake hands with the veterans.

Roosevelt also visited the huge navy hospital at Aeia and the army's 147th General Hospital. Most of the patients were wounded at Saipan or in the Marshalls.

As the President passed along the wards he chatted with the men and discussed the operations of the hospitals with nurses and doctors.

The hospital visits were only a part of the Chief Executive's tour of this island.

Wide Inspection

He traveled almost every section to inspect navy yards, army posts, ammunition dumps, supply bases and huge, sprawling airports studded with fighting craft.

Many of the planes and tanks carried the scars of battle and bore on their sides the miniature Japanese flags showing victories in combat.

Only in one place did Roosevelt have a chance to see a trace of the December 7, 1941, damage—and he may have missed that. There were a few shattered windows in a building at Wheeler Field airport, near Schofield barracks, and a soldier said they were broken during the Japanese bomb raid.

Watches Combat Units

Roosevelt went to a unit jungle training center in the mountains, where combat units are given their final instructions on how to fight and live in the jungle before moving on to actual combat.

Live ammunition chattered and roared in the underbrush. The Presidential party watched one team wipe out a pillbox in less than five minutes and saw another fight door-to-door through a simulated Japanese village to overpower a sham military headquarters with grenades, machine guns and rifles.

Thousands of men have gone through the week's training to prepare them for battle.

Visits Seabees

In hour-on-hour of travel the party saw the marine air station, naval air station, a huge ammunition dump spread out through heavily guarded mountains, a city of navy seabees, Fort Shafter and other installations.

The party stopped in at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel—in peace-time the showplace of Waikiki beach but now a rest center for navy submarine crews.

Seven times in his tours the President stopped to speak to the men who stood at stiff attention on either side of his car. Here are some typical excerpts:

To the Seventh Division: "Your commander in chief brings you greetings from your own families, your own homes, to you here at this spot which, thank God, is still a part of the United States. . . . We are all proud of the Seventh."

"Mighty Proud Of You"

To the Seabees: "The Seabees have come forward as an institution more quickly than any one I know of in the whole of our history, and all of us back home and out at the front are mighty proud of you."

To the fleet marine force: "I am glad to have this chance to see another bunch of marines. . . . I am very, very proud of you."

To the submarine rest center at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel: "I was here ten years ago—lived right here in these quarters, on the top floor. I hope you will be just as comfortable and happy here as I was because you deserve it a lot more."

VISIT WELL TIMED

Pearl Harbor, July 26 (Delayed) (A. P.).—President Roosevelt arrived at Pearl Harbor ten years to the day from the time he last visited this Hawaiian Navy base.

As his ship docked a member of his party handed him a Honolulu newspaper. The principal item in the "Ten Years Ago Today" column told of the President's arrival—the first President to visit here.

F.D.R. Boasts About Yanks

Honolulu, July 29 (AP—Delayed)—A reporter asked President Roosevelt today if he could explain why American soldiers are better than the Japanese at the latter's own specialty—jungle and atoll fighting.

Here is the President's reply:

"Perhaps it sounds a little like boasting, but perhaps it is the difference between our type of civilization and our type of fellow and their type of civilization and their type of fellow.

"We'll take them on at any game—war or pleasure—and we'll beat them at it."

FALA VIEWS WAIKIKI

Honolulu, July 29 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Fala came 2,000 miles aboard the presidential cruiser to Hawaii, but he got only a glimpse of faded Waikiki from the deck.

Recently tightened quarantine laws confining canines were not relaxed even for Fala, and President Roosevelt asked no special favors for his 5-year-old Scottie.

So Fala lolled aboard, well behaved and well loved by officers and crew. A presidential aid kept a close watch over the Scottie's welfare with daily telephone calls to the ship.

Only incident:

A sailor plucked one of Fala's hairs for a souvenir.

GERMANS DECLARE 'BATTLE OF PARIS' IS NOW UNDERWAY

General Bradley's Armored Columns Strike South to Outflank Capital.

GOAL 50 MILES AWAY

American Troops Score New Gains All Along Front Lines in France.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Friday, Aug. 11.—(AP) Lt. Omar N. Bradley, whose armored columns were striking toward Chartres and the last 50-mile defense zone west of Paris, suddenly sent one force veering off in the direction of Orleans early today, threatening to flank the French capital from the south.

"The battle for Paris has begun," German broadcasts declared as the swift-moving Allied forces rolled toward the historic city's outer defense lines.

(NBC Reporter David Anderson, broadcasting from a rolling Allied transmitter in France, said the drive already had reached within 30 miles of Orleans with the "Americans at this moment" attacking Chateaudun, 70 miles from Paris.)

Yet a third American column was believed rolling south toward Tours, 48 miles southeast of Le Mans on the Loire river, possibly in support of other forces which have stabbed through mine-fields and thin resistance to Nantes and Angers farther downstream on the Loire.

The columns pressing due east toward Paris were deep into the Chartres defense zone, which guards the last 50 miles to the capital.

(The Brazzaville radio, in a broadcast recorded by CBS, said that according to some reports "Chartres is in Allied hands" but added the reports were not confirmed at Supreme Allied Headquarters.)

There still was no evidence that Lt. Gen. Bradley's forces had met resistance, or that the Germans were intending to put up any sort of a stand on the north bank of the Loire, barring the way to southern France.

Seek To Trap Nazis

In the drive on Orleans, the Americans were heading for the gap between the Seine and Loire rivers south of the capital, possibly in an attempt to head off 10 German divisions reported fleeing northward from southwest France.

Far behind these operations, the Americans cut loose a new central front attack on their left flank, presumably between Mortain and Vire, and rolled up gains of a mile to a mile and a half, First Army headquarters said.

This push seemed aimed at ironing out the German positions above Mortain, which the enemy still holds, and strengthening the Avranches corridor.

(The Absie radio, American broadcasting station in Europe, declared that the Canadians had captured Vimont, the Paris road block seven miles southwest of Caen which has held up the British drive along the short route to the capital.

(The station said forward elements of the British army had reached Thury-Harcourt, the Orne river bastion 14 miles southwest of Caen. The broadcast was recorded by CBS.)

Far to the south, U. S. tanks rumbled into Angers, 50 miles up the Loire river from embattled Nantes, impeded at both places only by mine fields, indicating the enemy had no intention of attacking the right flank of the American steamroller from that quarter.

On the northern sector of the blazing, 175-mile front, the Germans fell back slowly before the British and Canadian armies storming the remaining enemy ramparts of Normandy, but lashed back with repeated counter-thrusts.

And the darkening German picture was unrelieved by Supreme headquarters' announcement of the creation of an army of the air—something entirely new in the history of human conflict—a powerful mobile force capable of striking with lightning speed at any point in great force.

Advance Beyond Le Mans

It was known that advanced armor was well beyond Le Mans, and official silence was the clearest indication that the onslaught was still in the open and rolling f[orward].

The Americans were driving ahead so swiftly that headquarters had reason to believe that the Germans did not know where they were.

The Germans acknowledged major gains by American forces driving north from fallen Le Mans, now firmly in Doughboy hands, while claiming stiff resistance was being offered at Montfort-Le Troutrou, 12 miles east of Le Mans and 98 miles from Paris.

The only hint of progress came from an expert observer who said "you may be sure we are not camping outside Le Mans." Doughboy betting was that they would be in Paris by Sept. 1.

One thing was clear. With the fall of Le Mans the enemy had no natural defense line with adequate communications short of one strung northwest from Orleans to the Loire river to Chartres, about 50 miles west of Paris.

The enemy's situation was deteriorating in Brittany, where one of the five main ports—St. Malo—had fallen except for one pocket in the citadel, and the others were cut off by land and sea.

The Canadian attack was halted by an anti-tank screen in front of Falais, 20 miles south of Caen, but late in the day infantry and tanks renewed the attack. There was fierce fighting at Potigny, five miles north of Falais. The Canadian bag of prisoners rose to 2,000.

Drive on Vimont

Other forces lashed out eastward and fought into the outskirts of the Paris highway bastion of Vimont, where a British attack was stalled three weeks ago.

Six miles northwest of Falais a fluid battle raged between Canadian and German tanks, and there was heavy fighting in St. Sylvain, four miles south of Vimont in the same general area.

The British Second army was slowly uprooting the last German resistance southwest of this front along the Orne river, closing in on Thury-Harcourt, 14 miles southwest of Caen.

They all but cut off the stronghold by capturing Croisilles, one mile to the northwest, while other forces planted a new bridgehead across the river three miles north of this point, seized Percouville, and cracked into the pocket of Germans between the Orne and Laize rivers.

They were only three miles away on the southwest after a 2 1-2 mile gain which swept them close to St. Martin-de Sallen.

Between these two forces, tanks and tommies cleaning up the east bank of the Orne below the Grimbosq woods recaptured Brieux, La Bagotiere and La Moissoniere, and took Forge-A-Cambro.

Driving to clean up the west bank of the Orne and straighten the lines between Thury-Harcourt and Vire, 21 miles southwest, the British fanned out over the rolling countryside and captured St. Jean Le Blac, Lenault, Lamotterie, Crepigny, Quesnee, Cauville and Ladquite.

The hard-pressed enemy was being given no chance to rest or dig in, and it appeared that the German hold on the Orne—the best river barrier in Normandy—was fast slipping.

British Take Roullours

One and one-half miles east of Vire the British captured Roullours, but the Germans, still attacking in this front in their now-exploded attempt to cut off the Avranches corridor, fought back into Mortain.

North of Mortain, enemy attacks at Gathemo were checked after five of 25 tanks of his striking force were knocked out.

At the tip of the Brittany peninsula, the fight for Brest mounted in fury as the Germans dug in with the elements of at least three divisions.

German ships steamed into Brest and the submarine base of encircled Lorient on the south Brittany coast, apparently in an attempt for a final try at a little Dunkerque, an adventure that already has ended in three disasters from the guns of blockading Allied warships.

The daily communique said that American columns were converging on Lorient. American forces poured into Nantes, the Loire river port but there was no indication how much of the city was occupied. Nor was there further news from St. Nazaire, the U-boat nest in the Loire estuary, which also was under blockade by land and sea.

It took four days to crush into St. Malo, where the only resistance was now in the port's rocky citadel.

There the remnants held out under Col. Von Auloch, a fanatical leader who ordered the garrison of 10,000 to fight to the last man.

Nazis Shoot Officers

But German troops, weary of the bloodshed, shot their own officers and 4,000 have surrendered. Approximately, 3,000 additional wounded and many dead were found inside the port.

Fighting also flared up in Dinard, across the bay west from St. Malo, but resistance here was equally hopeless.

Supreme headquarters announced that a Fourth army corps was in action in France, the Eighth under Major Gen. Troy Houston Middleton, one of the leaders of

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the campaign in Sicily. Previously identified were the Fifth, Seventh and 19th.

Inside what is left of the Seine-Loire rectangle there was no longer any German train movement by day or night.

Troops, tanks and supplies all come up roads, and these are closely watched and heavily attacked by close support of planes based in Normandy.

Allied bombers today kept up their pounding of the communication lines around Paris, and fighter bombers attacked rail lines between Paris and the German border.

French Forces of the Interior, meanwhile, cut the entire main rail system beyond the Loire to the south of France, to block out Nazi reinforcements moving up toward the river.

Spanish dispatches said there was a new French uprising at Bordeaux, 175 miles south of the Loire, as the Germans fled north.

YANKS PIERCE LAST PARIS DEFENSE ZONE

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American Tanks Race for Seine Valley—Canadians Veer Directly Toward Capital as Nazis Brace Before Falaise.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—American armor was believed to be driving into the last fifty-mile zone of defense for Paris today as Supreme Headquarters announced formation of a revolutionary new airborne army—an announcement presaging new blows for victory.

The Germans themselves, confronted by a powerful 175-mile British-Canadian-American arc, called the fight a "Battle for Paris."

They had abandoned without a serious fight the key city of Le Mans, 110 miles from the French capital, apparently giving up all idea of a stand along the Alencon-Le Mans-Tours line, and their next comparable system of lateral communications ran from Orleans northward through Chartres—approximately fifty miles from Paris.

The new airborne organization consolidates all Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's parachutists, glider troops and necessary flying personnel into one outfit approximately the size of a full army. This force, with its unprecedented mobile striking power, was believed capable of delivering some of the most decisive strokes of the war.

Supreme Headquarters hid in official mystery the actual whereabouts of the American spearheads which last were reported by the Germans to be eighty-seven miles from Paris, but one qualified observer declared: "You can be pretty sure they are not just camping outside Le Mans."

Supreme Headquarters' silence on the situation along the Loire, key to German resistance in all Southern France, and beyond Le Mans toward Paris, was one of the clearest indications that the high speed onslaught was still in the open and rolling fast. Once in contact with any main defense line or major force of resistance there would be no further security reason for withholding word on the advanced positions.

Lieut.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's Canadian First Army was finding the going harder, but it lunged out to the east toward Vimont and the road to Paris where Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's original push stalled three weeks ago.

On the right of the Canadians, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's Second British Army gained a new bridgehead across the Orne due east of Amaye and began to crack down on German forces pocketed in a sharp fork between the Orne and Laize Rivers seven miles soutswest of Caen.

The British captured Percouville here and farther south hammered forward more than a mile and took Croisilles, 1,500 yards north of the Thury-Harcourt stronghold, fourteen miles below Caen on the Orne. To the southwest of Thury-Harcoure they began an encircling maneuver, pressing through the Motte Wood near the outskirts of St. Martin-de-Sallen.

[CBS said there were unconfirmed reports that American troops had driven fifty miles beyond captured Le Mans—to a point sixty miles from Paris—and another unofficial and unconfirmed report that the Americans were only forty miles from the French capital.]

Yanks Enter Nantes.

Behind the moving battle line, American infantry and armer, speeding the one-by-one reduction of Brittany's strategic ports, broke into Nantes, according to unofficial reports. Today's official announcements only mentioned the reaching of that city thirty miles up the Loire River.

Both Angers, a city eighty miles up the Loire and just north of that river, and Lorient, German U-boat base on the south coast of Brittany, were surrounded by American forces. St. Malo, famous resort and fishing village, was captured, although today's communique said a few Germans remained to be dealt with.

Brest, French naval base at the western tip of Brittany, and most important prize in the peninsula, was under heavy attack by Americans fighting the remnants of three Nazi divisions who had refused to surrender.

Nazis Risk a 'Dunkirk.'

The Germans apparently were making desperate, and seemingly foolhardy attempts to evacuate both Brest and Lorient, as unofficial reports said German ships had risked Allied air force to enter the harbors.

The Germans were putting up a bitter resistance at Dinard, across the mouth of the Rance River from St. Malo. But at Nantes, France's eighth city with a population of 195,000, the Germans apparently were relying mainly upon minefields and other obstacles rather than active opposition.

Prisoners taken by the Americans around St. Malo rose to 3,000.

Allied naval forces were ready to pounce upon any attempted German evacuation from Brittany by sea. Already they had broken up three convoys apparently engaged in an effort to remove key personnel from St. Nazaire and St. Malo, and today's communique announced three more clashes in which torpodo boats and light coastal forces figured off the channel islands and near Le Havre.

One enemy convoy, intercepted as it was leaving Corbiere, a Jersey island port, escaped with damage, and another, caught as it was leaving Le Mavre, suffered the certain loss of one boat and the probable loss of another. In the third clash the Allied forces penetrated the roadstead of St. Helier in Jersey and hit two minesweepers.

The Germans persisted in counter-attacks, attempting to cut Allied forces into two segments from east of Avranches. The Allied communique said that the enemy again had recaptured Mortain and heavy fighting has been going on north and west of the town. A German counter-attack at Gathemo to the northwest was checked.

Decisive Blows of War

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters announced today the consolidation of its airborne personnel into a new unit approximating the size of a full army, under command of Lieut.-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton.

Both flyers and ground combat personnel are included.

The innovation gives Gen. Eisenhower a large force with unprecedented co-ordination and mobility, which may soon strike some of the most decisive blows of the war.

Gen. Brereton, colorful veteran of the United States Army Air Forces from the Pacific, Mediterranean and European theaters, has been in command of the United States Ninth Air Force which carried American airborne troops on D day. His deputy commander will be Lieut.-Gen. Frederick Browning of the British Army.

Brereton was succeeded as commander of the Ninth Air Force by Major-Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, who was deputy commander in chief of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force. Vandenberg, in turn, was succeeded in his old post by Major-Gen. Ralph Royce.

The new airborne force is composed of both American and British personnel. Airborne combat troops and their transport previously had been distinctly separate with the fighters an integral part of the ground forces and their "chauffeurs" attached to various air forces.

The new combination will tighten their co-ordination, providing a powerful and exceptionally mobile force which may be injected into a tactical situation with lightning speed.

They Will Strike Decisive Blow of War.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 10.—(AP) The Allies tonight uncovered a "secret weapon" which may strike some of the most decisive blows of the war against Germany—a revolutionary new American - British airborne force with the size and power of an army, created under the command of Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton.

The new unit, welding both British and American airborne forces with ground combat personnel, was officially announced as "approximating an army in size and importance." An army may have from six to nine divisions with upwards of 10,000 men in each.

Creation of the new army, embodying an unprecedented combination of striking power and mobility, conjures up a picture of a great sky force plummeting down deep behind the German lines, possibly within Germany itself, to land decisive blows.

The components of the army are the same ones which, as respective parts of the ground and air forces, contributed so greatly to the success of the invasion. Their integration under one command promises increased effectiveness.

Gen. Brereton's deputy commander is a Briton, Lt. Gen. Frederick A. M. (Boy) Browning, husband of the novelist Daphne Du Maurier and an alumnus of the Grenadier Guards, an infantry outfit. He is the former commander of the British airborne troops.

"The objective of the new organization," said Supreme headquarters, "is to integrate and make more effective the large airborne forces at the disposal of the Supreme commander. In this command will be combined both the combat troops and the planes and gliders transporting them."

Gen. Brereton has been commander of the U. S. Ninth air force based in Britain, whose troop carrier command flew American parachute troops and glider infantry in the invasion.

Although celebrated as an air leader in the Philippine, India and Egyptian campaigns, he is a veteran warrior who was in both the signal corps and artillery before the World war, and he actually began his military career with an Annapolis Naval commission.

No Official Name

Thus in both Gen. Brereton and Gen. Browning the new airborne army, as yet without an official name, has leaders experienced in both air and ground operations.

Airborne soldiers heretofore have been strictly a part of the ground forces, while the men who flew them were strictly with the air force, with the additional jobs of carrying airborne supplies and evacuating the wounded.

Gen. Brereton was succeeded in command of the American Ninth air force by Maj. Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, who was deputy commander of the Allied expeditionary air forces under Air Chief Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory, and Gen. Vandenberg's old post goes to Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, who was Brereton's deputy.

8th Army Corps in France

Commanded by Gen. Middleton, It Is Fourth U. S. Corps Identified

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 10 (AP).—The United States 8th Army Corps is operating in France under command of Major General Troy Houston Middleton, it was announced today.

The 8th is the fourth full Army corps disclosed in action. Others are the 7th, 5th and 19th. An army corps consists of two or more divisions.

General Middleton commanded the 45th Infantry Division in Sicily, where it was a part of the American 7th Army led by Lieutenant General George S. Patton Jr.

U. S., British Units Join As First Airborne Army

Eisenhower Tells Troops

Allies Form Airborne Unit

'Chute Army May Soon Strike Some of Most

RUSSIANS DRIVE ON EAST PRUSSIA

Russians Battle Nazis Near Niemen River, 11 Miles from Border.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 11—(AP)—Russian troops, attacking a bitterly-resisting enemy near the Niemen river in Lithuania, yesterday drove another spearhead to within 11 miles of the German east Prussian border, while other Red army units far to the south crossed the historic Narew river in a gigantic pincers move on that imperilled Nazi province.

Berlin said a battle of "very great proportions" was raging on the East Prussian front and again declared that the reinforced German armies were "greatly outnumbered" by the Russian legions.

Vital Highway Cut

Of equal gravity to the Germans was the Soviet extension of a huge Red army bridgehead across the Vistula river south of Warsaw. Moscow's communique announced the cutting of the Sandomierz-Kielce highway with the capture of 20 miles east of Kielce, and 30 miles beyond the Vistula — last Axis water barrier before Germany itself.

With the seizure of 60 more localities in this key area the Russians now occupy nearly 1,500 square miles of territory beyond the Vistula and are within 75 miles of German Silesia. They are threatening to collapse the enemy communications network between besieged Warsaw and Krakow, German-held bastion in southern Poland, while other Red armies clean out a big area northeast of Warsaw, between the Polish capital and the southern side of the East Prussian border.

Opatow, junction town midway between Kielce and Sandomierz, also was threatened by Russian columns which seized Modliborzyce, five miles southwest, and Gojcow, three miles on the south.

Berlin broadcasts again told of fierce fighting against a Red army bridgehead across the Vistula only 30 miles southeast of Warsaw in the Warka sector. Moscow has never confirmed that crossing.

In western Lithuania the Russians went relentlessly forward on a broad front on both sides of the Niemen river. Raseiniai, 53 miles northeast of Tilsit, was captured. Berlin said the town had been abandoned in flames.

The battleline, moving through 9 localities, extended southward to Taudone, on the Niemen at a point only 20 miles east of the Prussian border, crossed to the south bank at Blogoslavenstvo, and ran through Aszmuce and Valyule. Captured Aszmuce is three miles northeast of Sakiai road junction and only 12 miles from the East Prussian frontier, while Valyule, two miles east of Sakiai, is only 11 miles from East Prussia.

Planes Hammer Nazis

Clouds of Soviet airplanes hammered German concentrations along the roads to Memel, Tilsit and Konigsberg.

While the Russians were gaining on both German flanks on the East Prussian front the Nazi center erupted with a series of counter-attacks which Moscow said were hurled back amid savage fighting. The intensity of the battle was apparent in Moscow's statement that 199 German tanks had been destroyed or wrecked in Wednesday's fighting, and 61 Nazi planes shot down.

The accelerated drive on the southern side of East Prussia resulted in the capture of 50 localities on the western side of the Narew, the water barrier where German armies in the first World war forced the Russians to evacuate their Warsaw salient.

Among the towns seized were Wanewo, 30 miles east of Lomza, big German stronghold linking the Axis defenses between Warsaw and East Prussia, and Sokoly, only 28 miles southeast of Lomza.

Closely allied with these attacks by Gen. G. F. Zakharov's Second White Russian army troops were others to the southwest between Sokoly and Warsaw.

Near Railway

Pivoting from their positions just east of Warsaw the First White Russian army under Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky moved steadily northwestward on a 38-mile front. These troops fast were nearing the Bialystok-Warsaw railway. They captured Stanislawow, 20 miles east of Warsaw and 30 other localities running northeast to Sterdyn, which is near the Bug river and 55 miles northeast of Warsaw. Sterdyn is 42 miles southeast of Lomza.

A total of 285 towns and villages were seized during the day, including Jekabpils and 67 other localities on the Latvian front. The capture of Daugava rail station, five milest northwest of Jekabpils, put the Russians within 60 miles southeast of Riga, Latvian capital on the Baltic. Dzelzava, 85 miles east of Riga, also fell as several Russian armies steadily contracted their trap sprung on two German Baltic armies.

Reds Hit Anew At E. Prussia And Warsaw

London, Aug. 10 (AP)—A grave new Russian flanking threat to both East Prussia and Warsaw in the area "west of the upper Narew river," a famous battleground of the last war, was disclosed today in the German communique.

"West of the upper Narew river, repeated Soviet attacks were either beaten off or checked," the Berlin bulletin said.

Miles From Warsaw

The German radio also reported Russian troops were across the Vistula only 25 miles southeast of Warsaw, the nearest crossing to the Polish capital yet reported.

The report said Soviet troops "succeeded in establishing a bigger bridgehead across the Pilica" river, which flows eastward into the Vistula below the capital. The dispatch underlined an immediate flanking threat to the south of Warsaw as well as to the north.

Battle Scene In 1915

The Narew, where Falkenhayn broke Russian lines just 29 years ago and forced armies of the Czar to evacuate the Warsaw salient, meanders near the south border of East Prussia, generally 5 to 15 miles away. It flows through the important communications center of Lomza and joins the Vistula river just northwest of Warsaw. The communique suggested that Lomza might be in Russian hands.

Any appreciable advance west of the Narew would outflank East Prussia and expose German armies there to entrapment, as the 20 to 25 divisions of the 16th and 18th armies have been reported cut off in Latvia and Estonia. Similarly, such a drive would outflank Warsaw to the north, just as the Polish capital has been flanked loosely to the south by a 41-mile bridgehead west of Vistula in the area about 110 miles below Warsaw.

Warsaw Area Thrust

Moscow dispatches said the Red army had driven a "deep thrust" to the German left flank northeast of Warsaw," but did not mention the Narew river.

"The Red army now has East Prussia open to an outflanking movement," Associated Press Correspondent Daniel De Luce reported from the Russian capital.

Russian communiques this week have told of renewed Russian drives in that area west of Bialystok.

East Prussia Reported Shelled

Moscow also reported Russian artillery near the eastern frontier of East Prussia was incessantly shelling German communications and boundary towns.

For a week or so, Marshal Stalin's Russian communiques have shown that Herculean German defense stands have slowed the Red armies along the 1,200-mile front. Other reasons for the pause are the necessities of consolidating the vast summer gains, improving communications and regrouping the Russian divisions and armies.

Renewed Surge Indicated

The German announcement today and the suggestions in last night's Moscow bulletin indicated that the Russian armies between Warsaw and East Prussia were charging forward again. At points the Narew river flows within 315 miles of Berlin.

The Germans told also of Russian deployment and "tank concentrations, particularly in the big Vistula bend," 60 miles or so below Warsaw, and "west of Kaunas," in the area approaching East Prussia.

Balkan Drive Signs Seen

The Berlin radio reported "certain signs" of a new Russian offensive into the Balkans.

"They are bringing up strong reinforcements," the enemy report said. "It may be assumed that they will attempt to bring down the whole German southern wing by a pincer movement."

Pl... For Latvian Port.

Mosco..., Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Soviet tanks, supported by bombers, rumbled forward toward the Latvian port of Liepaja today in a new drive that carved additional chunks out of the Nazis' Baltic flank.

At the same time Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's forces, despite the bitterest German resistance of the entire summer campaign, extended slowly but inexorably their Vistula River bridgehead below Warsaw, and exploded a troublesome Nazi salient northeast of the Polish capital.

Rokossovsky, held at bay within artillery shot of Warsaw, shoved the Germans back northwest of Siedlce, seemingly in preparation for an offensive to by-pass Warsaw and head for East Prussia.

In the drive toward Liepaja, the Russians seized communications lines around Auce, seventy miles east of the Baltic port. Riga, an even greater prize, was the goal of another Russian column battling farther north.

GERMANY'S OIL RESOURCES HIT

U. S. And British Bombers Also Attack Paris Supply Lines

London, Aug. 10 (AP)—American and British heavy bombers attacked Germany's oil resources today, and Allied tactical air units with a few heavies assisting slashed at enemy supply routes in the area around Paris.

Both fuel dumps and bridges in the vicinity of Paris were hit from Britain by a force of some 250 Liberators with a Mustang escort, and at the same time an Italian-based fleet of 500 Liberators and Flying Fortresses bombed military installations in the Ploesti area of Romania, a leading German oil field.

In one of their increasingly frequent daylight raids, four-motored British Lancasters joined in the campaign to wipe out the fuel supply of the German war machine, attacking an oil storage depot at Dugny, adjoining the Lebourget airfield near Paris, this afternoon. All of the bombers, which were escorted by fighters, returned.

Eight Are Shot Down

Fighters escorting the bombers shot down eight German planes in aerial combat and destroyed 26 more on the ground.

Although the targets around Ploesti itself were described only as military objectives, it was disclosed that a second Liberator force bombed oil installations 19 miles to the northwest. The raid on the Ploesti area, the Americans' 13th of the war and the second in 24 hours, left fires burning.

Mustang and Lightning fighters helped the heavies fight their way through a screen of enemy planes, some of which were shot down. The Germans also protected their targets with a heavy anti-aircraft fire and a smoke screen so thick that the bombing had to be done by instrument.

During August British-based bombers alone have made at least 20 attacks on fuel dumps and 14 on refineries and synthetic oil plants in France and Germany, while a number of Balkan oil production points have been blasted by the Mediterranean air forces.

Medium Bombers Out

American medium bombers and fighter-bombers joined in daylong assaults on transport routes to the north and east of Paris. Two Liberators were missing from the force of 250 which hit this region, and nine escorting fighters also failed to return.

With virtually all the rail and road bridges in the sector west of Paris bounded by the Seine and Loire rivers knocked out, the Allied air forces now are shifting the bulk of their efforts to the east to what the air command calls the second and third lines of interdiction.

Rail Bridges Hit

Marauders hit rail spans on lines leading from Paris to the north and east. They were the Nogent-sur-Seine bridge 50 miles east of the French capital, the Anizy-le-Chateau bridge across the Aisne-Oise canal eight miles southwest of Laon, and the Fismes bridge on the Somme canal 27 miles east of Amiens.

The Marauders were escorted by Lightnings and Thunderbolts and met no enemy fighters, but one bomber failed to return.

Big RAF Halifax bombers attacked flying-bomb launching sites in northern France during the night in a follow-up to a dusk attack on the robot lairs. They also blasted a flying-bomb depot in the Nieppe forest in the Pas de Calais area for the second time in four nights.

Dortmund-Ems Canal Mined

London, Aug. 10 (AP)—In a daring blow at German inland water transport, RAF Mosquito bombers drove through bristling defenses to mine the Dortmund-Ems canal in eastern Germany last night, from as low as 80 feet.

Blasting a path for the bombers through the stretch of defenses, including heavy anti-aircraft guns, searchlights, balloon barrages and German airfields, a special squadron of Mosquito fighters accompanied the mission.

The fighters dove in to fight the ground guns and silenced them by the time the minelayers arrived. So effectively were the fighters, the Air Ministry said, that the bombers made their own markers and took plenty of time to swoop low and lay the explosives. The fighters also had time to strafe barges.

The Dortmund-Ems canal connects the Ruhr with the River Ems, which flows into the sea at Emden.

U. S. AIR FLEET STRIKES PARIS

Another Hits a Smashing Blow at Ploesti.

London, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Some 250 Liberators and as many Mustang fighters of the English-based Eighth United States Air Force attacked Germany's crippled oil supply and transport systems in the Paris area today, while another fleet, composed of 500 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the Italian-based Fifteenth United States Air Force, accompanied by Mustangs and Lightnings, smashed for the second time in a dozen hours at the great Romanian oil center of Ploesti.

In yet another assault upon the Nazi oil supplies, British heavy bombers attacked a fuel storage depot just outside Paris at Sugny, adjoining the Le Bourget airfield.

Also today fighter-bombers swept over France and Belgium, and American Marauder bombers struck three railway bridges beyond Paris. These were a span across the Seine at Nogent, fifty miles east of the capital, which was smashed completely, one over the Oise-Aisne Canal at Anizy-le-Chateau, eight miles southwest of Laon; and one at Fismes, to the southeast of Anizy.

The heavy bombers of the Fifteenth started fires licking at the Ploesti refineries, docks and derricks thirty-five miles north of Bucharest. Some installations nineteen miles northwest of Ploesti also were bombed in this thirteenth attack from Italy on the major source of Nazi oil. The Germans used smoke screens, causing the flyers to bomb by instrument. Several enemy fighters were destroyed as the armada broke through a screen of interceptors and loosed their explosives amid a storm of intense flak.

Last Night, Too.

Last night Allied bombers striking from both England and Italy, cut into Germany's dwind-

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ling oil supply with assaults on storage depots and production centers. Home-based Lancasters of the Royal Air Force smashed at two fuel dumps in France—at Chatellerault, forty miles south of Tours, where supplies were hidden in the woods, and at Fort d'Engles, about five miles west of Lille. These heavy bombers suffered no losses.

At the same time Mediterranean Air Force night bombers struck Ploesti in a swift follow-up to yesterday's daylight assault on a refinery in Hungary.

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Perfectly Co-ordinated

Yesterday heavy bombers of the Fifteenth Air Force smashed the Almasfuzito oil refinery, the Gyor aircraft plant and two airdromes in the Budapest area and the Brod railway yards in Yugoslavia, and at the same time American Thunderbolts and Marauders, in what was described officially as "one of the most perfectly co-ordinated attacks ever staged in the Mediterranean theater," hit the big German air base at Bergamo, twenty miles northeast of Milan. Thunderbolts strafed and silenced every one of the sixty anti-aircraft guns guarding the field, enabling the Marauders to bomb at leisure.

In all operations from the Mediterranean yesterday thirteen Allied planes were lost. One German aircraft was destroyed.

English-based American Marauders, returning to the night operations they initiated before D day, pounded a number of enemy installations without loss, including an ammunition dump at Caudebec, twenty-five miles east of Le Havre on the north bank of the Seine.

Ike's Headquarters Moved To France By Air

London, Aug. 10 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander of Allied forces in this theater, has moved his advance command post from Britain to Normandy to maintain close contact with the developing Allied offensive.

A dispatch by Associated Press Correspondent Howard Cowan last night from the general's headquarters said the transfer had been effected in the past few days by air.

Officers and enlisted personnel—including WACs—are living in tents in a camouflaged area under constant patrol by military police. From an airfield near by the general makes speedy trips for personal conferences with his subordinate commanders.

From his trailer living quarters telephone communication is available with supreme headquarters in London.

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British Press Showering Praise on U. S. Troops

Give 'Americans,' Not 'Allies' Credit for Break-Through

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP).—The majority of British newspapers are going the whole way to give American troops full credit for their break-through in France. Papers which formerly headlined that the "Allies" captured this or the "Allies" smashed through that are now featuring the Yanks and doughboys in their biggest type.

Says Some Japs Are On Guadalcanal

London, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—The Tokyo radio said today a small Japanese unit is still in action on Guadalcanal.

The broadcast asserted the unit had been left on the island, but that nothing was heard from it until a few members reached a central Pacific base recently and reported some Japanese were hiding in the jungle and waging guerrilla warfare.

Berlin Accuses Americans of Killing Captives

Note Says Soldiers Were Shot and Blasted With Grenades After Yielding

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP).—Germany, accused by both Britain and Canada of slaying captured Allied soldiers, announced today she was protesting to American authorities that Nazi prisoners had been killed on the Italian front.

A Berlin broadcast said a strong note of protest was being forwarded through Switzerland over the treatment allegedly given to several Germans who "surrendered after they had used up their ammunition and after being encircled by American infantry." One soldier, Berlin asserted, was "shot by an American soldier in a shed with a revolver." Others were "shot at from a distance of seven yards with rifles," Berlin charged, and "heavy hand grenades were also thrown at the prisoners."

A non-commissioned officer, covered by the bodies of his comrades, succeeded in escaping from the shed and returning to his unit," the broadcast said.

Berlin asserted this took place July 5 near Castellina Maritima.

The British protested to Germany several weeks ago over the killing of Allied flyers at a German prison camp. Last week Canada officially announced that German troops "wilfully murdered" nineteen Canadian troops taken prisoner in France.

Stettinius Denies Charge

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP).—Edward R. Stettinius jr., Acting Secretary of State, said today it is untrue that American soldiers have killed German prisoners in Italy. Asked whether the State Department had received a German protest, Stettinius said it had not.

TWO MILLION REFUGEES PREDICTED AFTER WAR

By WADE WERNER

LONDON, Aug. 10—(AP) Approximately 2,000,000 refugees without a country will remain after Europe's uprooted millions are returned to their homes after the war, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration estimated today.

The war has displaced some 12,000,000 persons in Europe, 9,000,000 of whom have been conscripted by the Nazis to work in the war factories and on the farms in Germany and Austria, Fred Taylor, head of the UNRRA displaced persons divisions, told a press conference.

The remaining 3,000,000 are mostly somewhere in occupied countries other than their own, yet all these do not include a surplus of 2,000,000 Europeans, he said.

These will be former inhabitants of various European countries whose own countries won't take them back or who don't want to go back," he added.

UNRRA will maintain these people until suitable resettlement areas can be found for them by the inter-governmental committee on refugees.

Nazis Claim Sinking Of Eight Allied Ships

London, Aug. 10 (AP)—The German communique said today that "special weapons of the German navy," otherwise undefined, had been used in the Seine Bay to sink six loaded supply vessels totaling 25,500 tons, a destroyer and an escort vessel.

"A large enemy destroyer was damaged badly by a bomb hit in waters west of Brest," the broadcast bulletin said. "Vessels escorting a German convoy sank two American E-boats (motor torpedo boats) south of Jersey Island, one by ramming in close-quarter fighting."

No Allied account of these alleged clashes was available.

Patton In Brittany?

London, *Friday*, Aug. 11—(AP)—The German Transocean news agency said today that "command of the Third American Army (in France) seems to be in the hands of (Lieut. Gen. George S.) Patton, who is an exponent of mobile warfare," and that "ten fully motorized divisions at present are operating in the coastal regions of Brittany" under him.

YUGOSLAV PARTISANS SMASH NAZI DIVISION

LONDON, Aug. 10—(AP) Marshal Tito reported tonight that partisan Yugoslav troops had smashed part of the first German Alpine division and a Chetnik formation after several days of bloody battle along the Ibar river in Serbia.

The second victorious communique of the day reported clashes on various other fronts which cost the Germans 200 dead and much equipment and transport.

Earlier Tito had reported a drive toward the improtant town of Pec in southern Montenegro, during which Partisan troops seized the strong point of Gusinje. At the same time the Partisans in Eastern Bosnia were reported cutting to pieces the 13th SS Division.

The Free Yugoslav radio said fierce fighting was in progress in Central Bosnia, and that west of Sarajevo the Partisans were engaging the German 21st Division.

Russians Grant Amnesty

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP).—The Russians have granted amnesty to all Polish citizens sentenced for crimes committed within the Soviet Union, the Moscow radio announced tonight. Exceptions are murder, espionage and banditry.

GERMAN GENERAL SEES NAZI RULE BREAKING UP

LONDON, Aug. 10 — (AP) Gen. Walter von Sidlitz, president of the Free German National committee in Soviet Russia, broadcast by Moscow radio today that "the whole Hitler system is cracking up, militarily and politically," and that many anti-Nazi plotters still were within the ranks of German armed forces.

"We know that large parts of the armed forces were involved in the July 20 revolt," he said, "and those concerned were and still are members of the German army, navy and Luftwaffe and the administration."

NAZI GENERAL CITED

LONDON, Aug. 10—(AP) Adolf Hitler has awarded Gen. Sepp (Joseph) Dietrich, commander of an SS tank corps, the oak leaves with swords and diamonds to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross, the highest award of the order, for "repeatedly frustrating British-Canadian breakthrough attempts in the Caen sector," DNB announced from Berlin today.

Dietrich, former commander in chief of Hitler's bodyguard, has been named by the Russians as a war criminal.

MORGENTHAU RETURNS FROM NORMANDY FRONT

LONDON, Aug. 10—(AP) Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau returned today from a visit to the American sector in Normandy and said he found the former German-supported black markets wiped out and Allied currency "being received with complete confidence by the local population and the banks of the area."

"Furthermore," the U. S. cabinet member said, "our troops are not causing inflation. Our troops do not engage in extensive spending nor in the purchase of supplies essential to the local population. Nearly all the money paid our troops is being sent back home voluntarily in the form of family remittances, for the purchase of war bonds and for other savings, leaving less than 10 per cent, according to army records, to be spent in one form or another."

MASS SUICIDES IN FRANCE BARED

Liverpool, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Jews interned at the Grand Hotel of Vittel, France, were reported by British civilian repatriates today to have committed mass suicide upon hearing a rumor that the Germans were singling them out for further persecutions.

The British civilians arrived here from Lisbon aboard the exchange ship Drottningholm.

Mrs. Annie Harding said that panic broke out among the Jews held at Vittel, 170 miles southeast of Paris, when it was reported that they were being moved elsewhere for more severe treatment.

Many threw themselves from the windows of the Grand Hotel, she said, and others poisoned themselves while some even tried to do away with their children.

Susan Lovell said she had seen many German soldiers in patched uniforms in the last few months.

"They talked to us freely about the progress of the war going favorably for the Allies," she said. "The attacks on Germany have been terrific. I saw a lot of it on the way home. Whole towns have been flattened."

Of the trip from German territory, Mrs. Harding said:

"With Allied bombing the journey became a real nightmare. Once the train was hit by bombs and the engine was smashed to pieces."

British civilian repatriates began disembarking today shortly after the ship's arrival from Lisbon, but a Ministry of Health official said that their number was considerably less than the 900 originally expected.

The official said that inquiries aboard the ship showed some discrepancy between the passenger list and the one which had been supplied earlier.

Himmler's Men Reported Killed By Nazi Officers

Reds Tell of Fight in East Prussia as Gestapo Tried to Arrest Army Chiefs

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 11 (Friday).—Shooting broke out in East Prussia, West Prussia and the Danzig area when Nazi S. S. Elite Guardsmen attempted to arrest German Army officers, the Moscow radio said early today. "Many S. S. men were killed," the Moscow account, recorded here by Reuters, said.

Earlier a Moscow broadcast quoted General Walter von Seydlitz, president of the Free Germany National Committee in Russia, as saying that "the whole Hitler system is cracking up, militarily and politically," and that many anti-Nazi plotters still are within the ranks of German armed forces.

"We know that large parts of the armed forces were involved in the July 20 revolt," he said, "and those concerned were and still are members of the German Army, Navy and Luftwaffe and the administration."

Nazis Killed Ives In Ambush

London, Aug. 10 (AP)—Capt. Norman S. Ives, United States director of the port of Cherbourg, and other officers and enlisted men were killed recently in a German ambush near Granville while they were en route to St. Malo.

The navy disclosed today the details of Ives' death, which was announced in Washington yesterday.

The 47-year-old port commandant was on his way overland in a convoy of 14 motor vehicles to study damage to the waterfront installations at St. Malo, across the Bay of Mont St. Michel from Granville, when a greatly superior force of Germans struck from positions of hiding. American combat troops previously had speared through the area.

Convoy Halted By Ruse

Survivors reported that the convoy was halted by a ruse.

Two Nazi infantrymen entered the road with raised hands. Captain Ives was suspicious. He stopped the cars but deployed his men along a frontal area extending 200 yards on each side of the road.

Almost immediately a hail of machine-gun and rifle fire came from Germans concealed in the surrounding woods and fields.

Fight Lasts Three Hours

A three-hour fight ensued. Cap-

tain Ives' men held off the Germans with small-arms fire while a member of the party escaped to seek aid from a United States armored division a few miles to the rear. Ives and others were shot to death. The total casualties were not announced.

The survivors were relieved by four tanks and two personnel carriers, which blasted enemy positions and covered the withdrawal.

Confirmation Is Lacking On Balkan Peace Moves

Istanbul, Aug. 10 (AP)—Residents of Istanbul, nervously alert at the possibility of attack now that Turkey has severed relations with Germany, were jarred wide awake early today by anti-aircraft fire. Air-raid sirens sounded. The fire was from the direction of the upper Bosporus, but no planes were visible from the city and no bombs were heard. The fire ceased after five minutes.

London, Aug. 10 (AP)—New rumblings that two of Hitler's Balkan satellites, Bulgaria and Romania, are seeking a way out of the war came today from Turkey, but so far there has been no official Allied word to lift this or any of the previous reports out of the category of rumor.

An Istanbul dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Frank O'Brien said reports, wholly unconfirmed, were circulating there that Bulgaria had asked the Turkish Government to arrange peace terms with the Allies.

Rumor On Romania

At the same time other unsubstantiated Turkish reports represented Romania as carefully watching for any Russian-Finnish peace moves as a guide to whether the time is propitious to quit. It was said that a new government, already formed, would take over and ask Russia for an armistice if the terms to Finland are moderate.

Bulgaria is at war only with the western Allies, not Russia. Romania is fighting with Hitler against all his enemies.

O'Brien said the Bulgarian report was given some color by the fact that Dr. Floyd Henson Black, for 18 years president of the American College in Bulgaria and now president of the American College in Istanbul, had left Istanbul hurriedly for Ankara.

Knowledge Of Bulgaria

O'Brien added that it was believed that the United States Embassy had called Black into consultation because of his intimate knowledge of Bulgaria, his personal friendship with the Bulgarian minister to Turkey, Nikola Balabanov, and the wide respect he commands in Bulgaria.

By the word-of-mouth accounts circulating in Turkey, the western Allies have demanded that Bulgaria oust German armed units before talking about an armistice. A traveler who had just reached Istanbul from Bulgaria declared that Ivan Bagrianov, premier of the puppet government in Sofia, was "determined to get the Germans out" and that Bulgaria would throw them out if they were not gone by the end of August. This source said less than one German division remained in Bulgaria.

Changes In Army Reported

O'Brien said Bagrianov recently made a number of changes in the Bulgarian army command, setting aside known pro-Germans in favor of moderates who would follow orders if told to attack the Nazi forces.

Salvoes Of Robots Again Hit England

London, Aug. 10 (AP)—Daylight alerts today broke the brief lull London enjoyed from the Germans' flying bombs as the Nazis fired robot salvoes from across the Channel and provoked strong defensive fire.

Ground gunners in one sector shot down a pair of the bombs and fighter planes and balloon defenses also joined in thinning down the missiles before they penetrated inland. RAF Lancasters pounded the robot sites in northern France again during the afternoon.

Curious Flock To London

The relative respite from robots posed a problem for authorities in the capital—an influx of people curious to see what the robots are like and what damage they had done.

This reverse flow of traffic into London, at a time when everyone who can get out is being encouraged to do so, caused official concern. One worn-out train passenger remarked that the struggle to get into London was worse than the struggle to get out.

Censorship restrictions regarding the flying bombs have been tightened in the last 24 hours.

Lack Of Information Deplored

Don Iddon, the New York correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, here on a visit, wrote in his paper:

"It is strange that, in a country as small yet as large of heart as ours, three quarters of the people have only a slight conception of the ordeal which the rest of the population is undergoing.

"I am talking again about the flying bomb after ten days in London and traveling in the provinces. No one seems apparently except to issue a few dry statistics.

"The flying bomb is Britain's biggest story, and it is going largely unreported."

Iddon added that there was nothing alarming in the situation.

Only a few robots came over today, hitting southern England and the London area at daybreak.

Announcement was made today that the flying bombs now carry about a score of incendiaries which are scattered by the force of the robot's explosion. The Ministry of Home Security, after examining the bombs, said that the regular fire-prevention arrangements would be continued.

Reich Scours Home Front For More Troops

London, Aug. 10 (AP)—Propaganda Minister Goebbels banned all public meetings and entertainments in Germany not directly connected with the war today in a series of sweeping decrees seeking troops for the Reich's depleted armies.

Acting in his new capacity as the Reich's plenipotentiary for the total war effort, Goebbels dug deeper into the thinly spread home-front manpower of Germany for reserves.

All domestic servants of foreign extraction were directed immediately into war industry. German servants will go into army uniforms, into war factories or into families with children where servants may be deemed essential.

The decrees reduced the number of employes in railways, postal and cultural services. The Berlin radio said they would soon be published formally.

"Sham Work" Abolished

Women up to 50 were ordered to work and all "sham work" was abolished. A series of age classes of men reserved for industrial jobs was withdrawn and the men were ordered into the armed forces.

"A considerable number of the classes of those hitherto exempt from conscription and particularly needed by the fighting fronts will, with the consent of Armaments Minister Speer, be drawn from war industries and trained," one decree said.

"Those people who hitherto had but little opportunity of participating in the common war effort will be made to serve in armaments production, by the intensification of home work on as large a scale as possible." This apparently applied to physical defectives.

"Cultured Life" Hit

"Cultural life will be restricted considerably," the Goebbels decrees said, "all film theater staffs will be placed at the disposal of the armaments industry.

"Every German citizen will now and still more in weeks and months to come—have to serve the nation with all his strength. Everything that is not in compliance with the hardness of our struggle must be eliminated."

The broadcast closed on the stern note that the German will find "his personal standard of living will necessarily be influenced more by the war."

CORNERED NAZIS SHOOT OFFICERS

ST. MALO, France, Aug. 10 — (AP) Beleaguered Germans within the citadel of St. Malo argued by telephone with besieging Americans today whether the trapped garrison should surrender or continue to fight. But in the city streets, as the Americans moved in, German troops had no doubts, and some of them shot their officers to give up.

The Germans hemmed in the citadel agreed wholeheartedly with the Americans in the telephone discussion that it would be foolish to fight on, but added that was what they intended to do.

No such spirit was found as the Americans smashed into the city yesterday in flaming hand-to-hand fighting and occupied all of it except the port's rocky fortress.

An American officer said the Nazis gave up in batches of 100 or more, among them a lieutenant-colonel wounded by his own men so they could surrender. One German sergeant came out from a strongpoint waving a white handkerchief, and after him 80 more came tumbling out when they saw their comrade taken without being shot. This sergeant told the Americans the men had to shoot their own officer before they could give up.

The argument by telephone was the latest development in the siege of St. Malo, coastal beach resort, which 10,000 Nazi workers converted into one of the strongest fortresses in France in the last two years.

During the day American troops mopped up the strongly-guarded streets, pulled 400 prisoners from Fort Josef, at the outskirts, including Lt. Col. Jaeger, deputy commander of the Port defenses, and across the estuary of the Rance river converged on the garrison trapped in Dinard, another famous watering place.

The capture of Fort Josef raised to more than 5,500 the prisoner total for St. Malo, and several thousand more Germans are believed resisting in the Citadel and Dinard.

Col. Von Auloch, commander of the garrison, held firm in his underground headquarters in the granite citadel, which sheds artillery shells like a tin roof sheds hail.

The Americans unleashed dive bombers and tank destroyers, set up loud speakers which blared ultimatums, and even sent a captured German chaplain to try to shake the obdurate colonel bent on fighting to the last.

The garrison also was believed sustained by the hope that the German attack around Mortain would break through to its relief.

In cleaning up St. Malo troops came across a Nazi communication line leading into the citadel.

"We tapped the wire and asked to speak to Col. Von Auloch," said Major J. M. Alexander, Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y. "We couldn't get through to him, but we did reach a group of 15 or 20 Germans in a pillbox so we put in a little missionary work on them.

"Boy, were they startled to hear us. They agreed that a further fight was foolish since they are in a hopeless position, but they said they were under orders to stay at their posts."

French refugees and German prisoners said the colonel suffered delusions as the result of a head wound at Stalingrad and was embittered by the death of his wife and children in a Berlin bombing raid.

'Stalingrad' Of St. Malo: Men Shoot Officers To Surrender

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

St. Malo, France, Aug. 9 (AP—Delayed)—German troops began shooting their own officers today in order to surrender as Americans in hand-to-hand battles occupied all St. Malo except the port's rocky citadel.

Inside this battered granite fortress the garrison still held out under the command of a fanatical leader, Colonel von Auloch, a tall, gray-haired man, who was carrying out his threat to make this fashionable beach resort a "new Stalingrad."

Wounded At Stalingrad

A veteran of the Russian front, seemingly obsessed on the subject of Stalingrad, the commander had sworn his determination to turn St. Malo into a similar siege even if the hopeless fight cost the lives of all his men and himself.

French refugees and German prisoners said the colonel suffered delusions as the result of a head wound received at Stalingrad and was embittered by the death of his wife and children in a Berlin bombing raid.

Streaming back from barricaded streets are remnants of his motley army—hundreds of Todt organization workers, marines, headquarters soldiers, truck drivers, cooks, parachute troops, sailors and "punishment platoons" — a beaten sweaty, dirty misfit group of soldiers who had lost most of their Nazi cockiness.

Many are middle-aged, many are wounded, many limp as they march to the rear.

"A Sloppy Army"

"Their commander just lined up every German in the port area, gave a machine gun to every fifth man and a rifle to the others and threw them all into the front line of combat," said Capt. T. C. Roberts, West Hartford, Conn. "They are a sloppy army."

Many more prisoners have been taken today, raising the total for the four-day siege to 5,800, and another 3,000 wounded are reported in the large hospital within the city.

"They have been giving up in groups of 100 or more," said Captain Roberts. "We bagged a couple of lieutenant colonels and a lot of other officers. One lieutenant colonel had been wounded by his own men so they could give up.

"Several prisoners told us they kept fighting only because the officers held pistols at their backs."

Troops fighting toward the fort were within a quarter of a mile of its site on the bay and advancing slowly under the fire of German naval guns on islands in the harbor.

"We have cut the power line and water main leading to the citadel," said Capt. George White, of Toledo, Ohio, in command of a post in the St. Servan area where snipers still were firing.

Tank Destroyers Attack

"We are shelling them now with tank destroyers, anti-tank guns, artillery and mortars," White continued. "But they are in fortifications 45 feet deep beneath solid rock."

Lieut. Col. Herbert H. Hauge, of Des Moines, Iowa, said the fort's defenses were as tough to crack as Cherbourg's and said there was bitterness among prisoners because high-ranking officers in many cases had pulled back into the safety of the fortress.

Loud speakers induced many to surrender.

"We pound them with artillery for five minutes, then broadcast an ultimatum giving them half an hour to come out," explained Major J. M. Alexander, of Scarsdale, N. Y.

It appeared necessary to shatter the port's fortress with dive bombers before the infantry could storm through the bottleneck entrance covered by Nazi 280-mm. naval rifles.

Enemy torpedo boats in the Rance estuary gave some fire support to the enemy and possibly were standing by to evacuate a few German officers.

"North of St. Malo we have got a group of French volunteers under command of a French army captain cleaning out German snipers," Lieut. Robert J. Fitzgerald said. "It is all we can do to keep this gang from taking on the whole German army."

"This is the heaviest street fighting we ever ran up against," Captain Roberts said. "Our boys had to wade through dugouts in cellars, concrete pilboxes built into the sides of buildings, machine-gun posts in the streets, blockhouses and even air-raid shelters converted into strongpoints.

Heard Of Counterattack

"One reason the

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One reason they have been fighting so hard is that two days ago they were told the Germans in a big counterattack had broken through to Avaranches and cut us in half. At first they wouldn't believe us when we told them the truth."

"One German sergeant came out of a strong point waving a white handkerchief," said Technical Sergeant Harry Downard, former motion picture cameraman from San Diego, Cal. "Then 80 more men came tumbling out as soon as they saw he was taken prisoner without being shot. The sergeant told us that he had to shoot his own officer before he could give up."

The St. Malo garrison is believed to have totaled about 10,000 men.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, appearing before a convocation of paratroopers, airborne infantry and combat crews of the troop carrier command today, informed them of their amalgamation into one great Allied airborne army.

With him was Lt. Gen. Brereton who was named commander of the new team of British and American sky soldiers, heretofore under some half dozen separate commands.

Pointing the way to still greater employment of paratroopers and glider borne infantry, the Supreme commander told two assemblies of D-Day veterans:

Confident of Success

"In airborne operations lies one of our great opportunities for further successes. My unbounded pride in what you have done in the past does not equal my confidence in what you are going to do in the future. Through your effective employment we will end this war far more quickly than we could without you."

The Supreme commander told the airborne troops the great operations now proceeding in France possibly could not have taken place without them. He said he seriously doubted whether the Allies could have landed on the Normandy beaches without the airborne spearhead.

Eisenhower likewise paid tribute to the British Sixth Airborne division which landed its blows at the eastern end of the Allied line. He told the troops he was deeply indebted to them for what they had done but emphasized he was going to owe them more in the future.

This brought a roar of laughs and an awkward silence.

Eisenhower told them quickly he was just as anxious to go home as any of them but that none of them belonged in the airborne branch of service unless he was determined not to go home until we had won the job we had to do.

Then, he said they'd be able to go home and do what they wanted to. Jokingly he added he thought everybody ought to go fishing.

His remarks came in the course of an informal address to the troops after a brief ceremony during which Eisenhower decorated five men with the Distinguished Service Cross and 10 with the Silver Star for gallantry during and subsequent to the D-Day airborne operations.

WITH GEN. EISENHOWER AUGUST 2 - COWAN

FRENCH BOY SAVES SPAN

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 10.—(AP) Germans planted explosive charges beneath an important bridge as a 14-year-old French lad watched. He later slipped under the span and disconnected the detonator, saving the bridge, it was disclosed today.

DOUGHBOYS BET ON NAZI COLLAPSE

With United States Troops in France, Aug 10 (A. P.).—So intense is the conviction among American troops that Germany is in a state of near collapse that many already are placing bets on her fall anywhere between October and New Year's.

Correspondents with the United States First Army formed a pool bet on when Paris will be captured, with predictions ranging from August 15 to October 1. The favorite date in the pool is September 1.

Negro Trucking Unit Cited By Eisenhower

With the United States First Army in France, Friday, Aug. 11 (AP)—A Negro trucking unit was cited today by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander, for superior service on D-day and after, when it fought side by side with the infantry to secure the first motor pool area.

The unit was in a quartemaster truck company which was the only one to land on D-day, and when 12 of the 48 trucks were destroyed, the unit salvaged other abandoned trucks and brought the operating efficiency up to 90 per cent. of capacity.

ALLIED TROOPS ATTACK NAZIS IN ADRIATIC SECTOR

ROME, Aug. 10.—(AP) Polish and Italian troops attacked the Germans in the Adriatic sector of the Italian front today, quickly captured Francavilla and tonight were nearing the Cesano river, 40 miles below Rimini.

(The German radio heard by Reuters in London said tonight "British troops today reopened their great offensive in Italy after regrouping their forces.")

In the Allied-held southern section of Florence, Canadian troops, helped by 250 Italian patriots, cleaned up hostile Fascist pockets and lashed out at snipers.

The Vatican made arrangements to send food and water to the population of Florence, caught between the Allied and German armies.

The Polish-Italian drive in the East was headed toward the line of the Misa river and toward Rimini, Adriatic city of about 30,000, 69 miles southeast of Bologna.

Allied headquarters said the Germans had withdrawn their main force in the Arno river bend east of Florence, leaving the Allies in possession of all high ground in that sector. Only minor operations were reported on the Fifth and Eighth army fronts, where Allied troops presumably were resting preparatory to an assault against the German Gothic line.

Today's announcement that Canadian troops were in action was the first disclosure that they were back in the line. South African troops previously entered and held southern Florence.

On the Fifth army front American artillery fire broke up an attempt of the enemy to build an underwater bridge across the lower Arno near San Giovanni Alla Vena, eight miles east of Pisa. Advancing Eighth army troops confirmed reports that the Nazis had burned the village of Guiliano, nine miles north of Arezzo.

The Italian Gen. Potente of the Partisans' Garibaldi brigade was killed in a brush with enemy snipers south of Florence three days ago, Allied headquarters disclosed.

Naval headquarters announced that the ports of Livorno (Leghorn) on the west coast and Ancona, on the east coast, now were clear and open to shipping. Harbor facilities of both ports had been wrecked by the retreating Germans.

Other important supply points recently restored to use along both coasts include Civitavecchia, San Stefano, Piombino and Ortona.

Pope Seeks To Send Food To Florentines

Rome, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Vatican took steps today to help the Allies relieve the desperate plight of the population of Florence, while Canadian troops, aided by 250 Italian Patriots, mopped up hostile Fascist elements in the Allied-held southern portion of the city.

Transportation facilities to send flour and other necessities to the Archbishop of Florence for distribution to a population suffering from food and water shortages was asked by the Vatican.

At the same time Italian and Polish troops in the Adriatic sector launched a new drive across the Misa river line. The Poles captured Francavilla, only a mile south of the Cesano river.

150 Rounded Up

The Allied command said 150 men and women found in possession of small arms and grenades were arrested in Florence in the roundup of hostile elements who occupied the area between the Via del Serragli and the Via Romana, the working men's quarter.

Snipers have been giving the Eighth Army trouble from the moment the first patrols entered the city.

Florence Is Jammed

Only minor operations were reported along most of the Eighth and Fifth army fronts as the main body of German forces, which has been resisting strongly in the bend of the Arno river east of Florence, withdrew to the northern banks. Infantry moved up to that area.

A part of the population of Florence, including some of the many thousands of refugees who have overcrowded the city, have moved into the near-by countryside, where they were subsisting upon fruits and the first food distributed by Allied authorities.

On the Fifth Army front, enemy attempts to build an underwater bridge across the lower Arno in the vicinity of San Giovanni Alla Vena, eight miles east of Pisa, was frustrated by American artillery fire.

Reports that the Nazis had burned the village of Guiliano, nine miles north of Arezzo, were verified by advancing Eighth Army troops.

Italian General Killed

Headquarters announced the death of Italian General Potente, of the Partisans' Garibaldi Brigade, in a skirmish with enemy snipers south of Florence.

While United States 15th Air Force heavy bombers yesterday smashed the Almasfuzito oil refinery, the Gyor aircraft plant and two airdromes in the Budapest area and the Brod rail yards in Yugoslavia, American Thunderbolts and Marauders, in what was termed officially "one of the most perfectly coordinated attacks ever executed in the Mediterranean theater," hit the big German air base at Bergamo, 20 miles northeast of Milan.

Thunderbolts straffed and silenced every one of the aproximately 60 anti-aircraft guns guarding the field.

In all operations 13 Allied planes were lost.

Italy Ports Cleared

Rome, Aug. 10 (AP)—The important ports of Livorno and Ancona, seized by the Allies in Italy after their harbor facilities were destroyed by the retreating Nazis, have been cleared and are open to shipping, it was announced today.

A naval spokesman said the Livorno harbor, on the west coast, has been swept of mines and opened for receiving supplies for Allied forces along the southern banks of the Arno river.

The Ancona harbor on the east coast also has been cleared and opened to shipping. Other vital supply ports cleared along recently-won sectors on the west and east coasts included Civitavecchia, San Stefano, Piombino and Ortona.

TITO DIDN'T SEE POPE

Vatican City, Aug. 10 (A. P.)—Marshal Tito's trip to St. Peter's Basilica Tuesday was purely as a sightseer, it was learned today.

The Yugoslav partisan leader did not call on any Vatican officials. He and his staff walked through the Basilica, inspected its altars and statues, but did not pray there. Scores of Allied soldiers present did not recognize him.

FASCISTS ARRESTED

ROME, Aug. 10—(AP) Gen. Giuseppe Valle, undersecretary for air under Benito Mussolini for five years, was arrested and interned today by Italian authorities in a roundup of 600 prominent Fascists.

Others arrested included Senator Liugi Russo, former under-secretary of state, and Gaetano Polverelli, Mussolini's last minister of popular culture, who supported the Duce in the grand council meeting which deposed him.

Two Raid Alerts In Day Sounded In Istanbul

Istanbul, Aug. 10 (AP)—Istanbul was jarred for the second time today by an air alert and this time anti-aircraft defenses opened up on what appeared to be an American Flying Fortress passing directly overhead from west to east at about 5,000 feet.

The alert, which came at 1.55 P. M., was followed immediately by an all clear as the plane, apparently undamaged, passed quickly out of sight.

Earlier the city, nervous after the rupture of relations with Germany, had an alert at 2.56 A. M., followed by anti-aircraft fire from the direction of the upper Bosporus, but no planes were visible, and fire ceased after five minutes.

LeonBlumHanged At Lublin, Report To Moscow Says

Moscow, Aug. 10 (AP)—A story that Leon Blum, former Popular Front Premier of France, was forced to help build a gallow upon which he was then hanged, came today from Lublin—once notorious Nazi death factory.

It was reported by Konstantin Simonov, correspondent for the Russian army newspaper, *Red Star*, and was the first hint that the former Premier might have perished with hundreds of thousands of others, mostly Jews, at Lublin.

[A dispatch July 6 from Irun, Spain, said it was understood the aged Blum was being held in a chateau in central Germany.]

Forced To Help Build Gallows

Simonov said an "extermination camp" had been set up, consisting of crematories and a system of gallows which Blum was forced to help build.

Simonov talked with two Lublin engineers who said they saw Blum dragging planks at the death factory last May, and he was pointed out to them by a Lublin Jew.

One engineer said he stopped the old man and asked:

"Are you Leon Blum?"

"Yes," the old man replied, "I am Leon Blum."

Made No Attempt To Escape

The old man said he had been brought in "with the last group of French prisoners" and had made no attempt to save himself because "I decided to share the fate of my people."

A week later, the engineers told Simonov, they returned to the camp, asked about Blum's whereabouts and were told by the Jew who first pointed him out:

"There," pointing to the sky, "where we will all be soon."

Simonov reported that the Lublin camp, discovered when the Russians captured Lublin July 24, was the biggest "death combine" built by the Germans.

"Dozens Of Thousands" Slain

Russian war prisoners, civilians, 2,000 Jews from Lublin and 12,000 from Czechoslovakia, Austria and Germany were forced to build it, the correspondent reported.

He said he visited death fields where "dozens of thousands" of victims were placed in layers on planks and layers of wood and burned. The Soviet press carried pictures of these "stoves," great piles of victims' shoes, and stacks of tanks of poison gas.

Among them, Simonov asserted, were half-blinded Czechs who had been forced to work for six months underground making flying bombs now being used against Britain and had lost their reason as well as sight and were therefore useless to Hitler.

REPORT LEON BLUM KILLED BY NAZIS

By EDDY GILMORE.

Moscow, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Konstantin Simonov, correspondent for the Army newspaper Red Star, made public today a story that indicated former Premier Leon Blum of France had died at the Nazis' death factory near Lublin.

Simonov's story of Hitler's big-

gest enterprise dedicated to the destruction of life said hundreds of thousands of persons, principally Jews, were systematically and methodically killed there since the winter of 1941.

The correspondent said that the "extermination camp" consisted of death fields with scientific crematories and a system of gallows which Blum was forced to help build.

[A dispatch on July 6 from Irun, Spain, said it was understood that Blum and former Minister Georges Mandel were held in a chateau in central Germany. Lublin, in pre-war southeastern Poland, was captured by the Russians July 24.]

Interviewing two Lublin engineers who reported they saw Blum at the death factory in May of last year, Simonov got this story:

"You know who that man is?" asked a Lublin Jew who knew one of the engineers, indicating an elderly man dragging some planks. "He is Leon Blum."

The engineer said that there happened to be no Gestapo men about at the moment so he stopped the old man and asked:

"Are you Leon Blum?"

"Yes," said the old man. "I am Leon Blum."

"The Prime Minister of France?"

"Yes, the Prime Minister of France."

The engineer asked the man how he got to Lublin.

"With the last group of French prisoners," he replied wearily.

"Why did you not try to save yourself there at home? Was it impossible?"

"I do not know," the man replied. 'Perhaps I could not. I decided to share the fate of my people."

Tears rolled down the man's cheeks as he shuffled off with his planks at the appearance of two Storm Troopers. He stumbled with his load and fell. Some one helped him up. He moved on.

A week later the two engineers returned to camp and met the man who had introduced them to Blum. They asked where he was.

The man lifted his hand toward the sky.

"There, he replied, "where we will all be soon."

Reds Say: "Allies Can Do It"

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (AP).—The Russian press today acclaimed the brilliant Allied successes on the French front with a call for an all-out drive on Paris.

The government newspaper "Izvestia," in its international review, said the big Allied breakthroughs have "demonstrated once more that in the west Hitler did not possess the forces which could seriously prevent an offensive on Paris."

"It is extremely important to chase the German invaders from the west and deprive them of any hope of delaying the war," the review added. "The Allies can do it, which has been proved by the course of operations."

Finns Claim a Victory

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Finns tonight claimed a major victory over the Russians in the Ilomants sector of the front north of Lake Ladoga, where, a special communique said, two Red Army divisions were partly annihilated and a large amount of booty captured.

CHINESE FORCES ATTACK JAPANESE HENGYANG LINE

CHUNGKING, Aug. 10—(AP) Chinese forces sharply attacked Japanese battle lines around Hengyang today in an apparent attempt to retake the city before the enemy has a chance to dig in and clinch his hold on the newly-captured prize.

In the western Yunnan province campaign to clear the Burma road, American anti-aircraft guns, manned by the first American ground forces to fight in China and depressed for use as field artillery, blasted away at the last Japanese positions on Sungshan mountain.

Capture of the Sungshan mountain stronghold would knock all the Japanese from the Burma road from Salween river to Lungling, 25 miles southwest.

The Chinese high command confirmed that Hengyang was lost to the Japanese Aug. 8. It said the defenders were killed virtually to the last man. Nothing was known of the fate of five Chinese generals who sent a farewell message from the city to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek declaring they would fight to the death with their men.

Heavy fighting was in progress for important heights south of Hengyang. American airmen shot down nine Japanese planes without loss in a fight over the Yangtze. Enemy operations south of Hengyang will become a "march of death," said the National Herald, organ of the Chinese foreign office.

(A Japanese propaganda broadcast called the fall of Hengyang a 'major disaster" for American forces as well as the Chinese and declared that "although the city actually was garrisoned by Chungking soldiers, its defense and desperate resistance offered during the past few weeks was entirely directed by American officers." This declaration was entirely unconfirmed.

(The Domei broadcast quoted Lt. Col. Isao Izbuchi, spokesman for Japanese forces in central China, as saying that with the occupation of Hengyang the major part of 55 Chinese divisions had been smashed by the Japanese offensive in Hunan in less than three months.)

BATTLE RAGING NEAR HENGYANG

Chinese Seek to Contain Japs in City.

Chungking, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Heavy fighting outside Hengyang, with Major-Gen. Claire L. Chennault's planes strongly supporting the Chinese who recaptured the Canton-Hankow Railway town of Leiyang, thirty miles south of Hengyang, was reported in press dispatches today.

The Chinese were fighting to contain the Japanese within the Hengyang area. The National Herald, mouthpiece of the foreign office, predicted that enemy operations southward would become a "march of death." Heavy fighting was reported for important heights southwest of the city.

Chennault's airmen shot down nine Japanese planes without loss in a battle over the Yangtze area.

The Chinese High Command confirming the fall of Hengyang said that the city was lost on August 8 after the defenders were killed virtually to the last man. The fate of the defending generals was not known here.

Attacking the Japanese ring around the city, the Chinese apparently were attempting to retake the stronghold before the invaders had time to consolidate their positions.

Yanks In Ground Fighting In China

Chungking, Aug. 10 (AP)—American anti-aircraft guns, manned by the first American units to take part in ground fighting in China, have gone into action in support of Chinese troops attempting to blast the Japanese from their last positions on Sungshan Mountain in western Yunnan province, a Chinese communique announced today.

Although designed for vertical fire, the anti-aircraft batteries have been pressed into service as field artillery and are hammering the enemy with point-blank fire, the announcement said.

Advance At Tengchung

Fall of Sungshan would clear the Burma Road from the Salween river to Lungling, some 25 miles to the southwest.

Meanwhile, at besieged Tengchung, main goal of the Chinese offensive in Yunan, fierce fighting raged as the Chinese battled to drive the Japanese from pillboxes and machine-gun nests in the thick, ancient walls encircling the city. Some progress was made at the western corner of the city and several Japanese counterattacks were driven back, the Chinese said.

ALLIES' BURMA PUSH WINS 2 RAIL TOWNS

SOUTHEAST ASIA HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 0 (AP)—Taungni, a Japanese strong point ten miles southwest of Mogaung on the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway, has fallen to Allied troops pressing their moonsoon campaign to throw the Japanese out of northern Burma.

Allied headquarters also announced today that Sahmaw, another railway point halfway between Mogaung and Taugni, was taken by units of the Third Indian Division. The Japanese left many dead and much equipment in the village.

The fighting for the Imphal-Tiddim road in eastern India reached a point twelve miles north of the Burma border, where rear guards of the retreating Japanese were under attack by Indian infantry, tanks and artillery.

week of harassing operation "dow" troops across the Burma border have killed nearly 180 and wounded 100 retreating Japanese.

Allied forces penetrating into the Kabaw Valley beyond the border town of Tamu were unable to make contact with enemy remnants believed to be in that area.

Allied Troops Seize Taungni In Burma

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 10 (AP)—Allied troops on the road to Mandalay in northern Burma have captured Taungni, 10 miles southwest of Mogaung, after overrunning Sahmaw, Allied headquarters announced today.

Sahmaw, about midway between Taungni and Mogaung on the railroad, fell to troops of the Third Indian Division, who found many Japanese dead and much abandoned equipment in the village, headquarters declared.

In northern India, meanwhile, Indian infantry, supported by tanks and artillery, was reported attacking the rear guard of retreating Japanese forces 12 miles north of the Burma border on the Imphal-Tiddim road.

1,214 AMERICANS REPORTED KILLED IN GUAM BATTLE

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 10.—(AP) The reconquest of Guam cost 7,247 American casualties, of whom 1,214 were killed in action, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced in a communique today.

Nimitz said 10,971 Japanese dead have been counted on Guam. This brings to 37,551 the total Nipponese killed in ground fighting during the Marianas campaign.

Earlier, Nimitz announced that the last organized resistance on Guam was wiped out yesterday. The finale came after a 20-day battle, and the Nipponese were overcome without being able to try a final suicidal counterattack which has marked such battles as Saipan.

The Pacific commander reported that 5,704 Americans were wounded and 329 missing during the campaign on Guam. Less than the losses on Saipan, although the newly-conquered area is three times as large as the first captured Marianas island.

On Saipan, the American casualties were 3,049 killed, 13,049 wounded and 365 missing.

Bringing up to date the American casualties during capture of Tinian island, the communique reported an additional 190 killed, 1,515 wounded and 24 missing. The totals to date: 398 dead, 2,636 wounded, 56 missing.

On Tinian, 5,544 Japanese were buried and more than 400 prisoners captured.

The final enemy pocket on Guam was overwhelmed near the northeast corner of the island. American Marines and infantry were engaged in mopping up small enemy groups that had fled into the woods. This was expected to take several days.

The finale produced something new—the Japanese ran for their lives when the end was near instead of dying for their emperor in a suicidal "banzai" charge.

ENEMY RESISTANCE COLLAPSES ON GUAM

Over 10,000 Japanese Killed in Recapture of Strategic Base.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 10—(AP) The last organized resistance on Guam was wiped out yesterday, bringing to more than 10,000 the number of Japanese killed in trying to hold that American possession, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

With completion of the Guam campaign, Nimitz' Pacific forces have won three strategic Marianas island bases—Saipan, Tinian and Guam — from which the admiral has said the Pacific fleet can project its power "farther westward."

Guam's Japanese garrison, softened up by a prolonged aerial bombing and naval shelling before the American assault waves landed July 20, was overcome without being able to try a final suicidal counter-attack such as marked the end of the Saipan fighting.

Some hungry, battle-worn Japanese are hiding in northern Guam's thick jungle bush. These are being mopped up by Marines and army infantry.

This represented reconquest of the first American island since Kiska and Attu in the Aleutians. Guam was taken by the Japanese shortly after Pearl Harbor.

Nimitz, in his communique today, made only the matter of fact statement that "organized Japanese resistance on Guam island ceased during the afternoon of August 9." He added that Marines and army troops "are engaged in mopping up operations."

On last July 26, Nimitz reported that American forces, then still meeting heavy resistance from the Japanese garrison, had formally raised the United States flag on Guam for the first time since the little island fell.

GUAM ISLAND FIGHTING ENDS

Nimitz Reports That Japs Cease Resistance.

Washington, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—All organized resistance has been eliminated on Guam and American forces now are wiping out isolated groups of enemy troops.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet Commander in Chief announced this today, twenty-one days after he disclosed that Marines and Army troops had swarmed ashore on the Western Pacific island.

Conquest of Guam, seized by the Japanese in December, 1941, during their initial surge southward through the Pacific, was completed Wednesday, Admiral Nimitz said. The loss of the island to the Japanese was announced by the Navy, December 13, 1941, in a communique which reported that all communications with Guam had been severed.

Admiral Nimitz, in his communique today, made only the matter of fact statement that "organized Japanese resistance on Guam island ceased during the afternoon of August 9." He added that Marines and Army troops "are engaged in mopping up operations."

On last July 26, he reported that American forces, then still meeting heavy resistance from the Japanese garrison, had formally raised the United States flag on Guam for the first time since the little island fell.

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YANK LIBERATORS RAID PHILIPPINES

Jap Airdrome at Davao Hit in First Attack in 27 Months.

Richard W. Berglholz

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Friday, Aug. 11.—(AP) American Liberator bombers, raiding the Philippines for the first time in 27 months, smashed Japanese airdromes at Davao with three successive night attacks, headquarters announced today.

The last of the three assaults was during Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. Results were not announced.

Davao, principal city on Mindanao, main southern island in the Archipelago, was occupied by the Japanese in late December, 1941.

The last American raid on the Philippines was an attack on Clark field, some 40 miles northward of Manila, April 15, 1942. The formation, from Australia, was led by Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce from Australia.

Bataan had capitulated six days earlier, but Corregidor was still holding out.

Mindanao is within bombing range of newly-acquired American airfields in the Schouten islands, off Dutch New Guinea, approximately 900 miles southwest. The newest American beachhead at Sansapor, at the top of New Guinea, is slightly over 600 miles southeast of Mindanao.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur mentioned the Philippines in his July 24 communique for the first time since the fall of Corregidor, reporting the sinking of a small vessel off Davao. Yesterday, he reported the bombing of a 2,000-ton freighter off Davao.

Today's disclosure told of the first assault against land objectives in the lost islands since Royce's raid.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur yesterday reported the sinking of a 2,000-ton freighter off Davao.

Driniumor Japs Flee

Enemy resistance in the Driniumor river battle front of British New Guinea has ceased, the communique reported. "Remnants of the enemy's demoralized forces which escaped our encircling movements are fleeing south toward the Torricelli mountains or trying to make their way back to Wewak.

This crushing defeat has destroyed the combat effectiveness of Gen. (Hatazo) Adachi's 18th army. Its casualties over the past month are conservatively estimated at approximately 18,000 in dead and wounded."

Level Houses As Raid Defense

New York, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Tokyo radio in a broadcast to Germany recorded by United States Government monitors, said today Japanese schoolchildren had torn down "tens of thousands of houses, entire street sections and residential blocks" in the capital as an air-raid-protection measure, bringing about "one of the great levelings since the earthquake of 1923."

Guam Japs First To Run From A Fight

By Charles P. Arnot

(Representing the Combined Allied Press)

Aboard Admiral Conolly's Flagship, Guam, Aug. 10 (AP)—This was black Thursday for Japan in the western Pacific as organized enemy resistance on Guam flickered faintly in the final stages of one of the Pacific war's strangest campaigns.

For the first time in this island-hopping war, Japanese in large numbers have run for their lives instead of fighting to the death.

Small Pocket Remains

It can now be only a matter of hours before powerful United States ground forces overpower the last pocket of Japanese and Guam is proclaimed an American possession.

For more than 24 hours army and marine patrols have been probing the jungle along the north coast without encountering serious opposition, even on high ground where trenches and foxholes indicated the Japanese probably hoped to make a stand.

But there has as yet been neither the usual desperate final stand nor one of those frenzied banzai charges.

This battle has spurted for days and now is about to die, with panic-stricken Japanese remnants fleeing in disorder through the rolling bush country. The Japanese have lost at least ten men for every American killed, but hundreds of disorganized enemy troops may be hiding in caves and thickets.

The United States troops were puzzled by the lack of a banzai charge.

"The Japs are running whenever they see a marine," said Major Hamilton Hoyer, of Avenie, New Jersey.

"Scared To Death"

Brig. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, of La Jolla, Cal., commander of the First Provisional Marine Brigade, described enemy remnants as "scared to death and completely demoralized."

There has been no attempt by the Japanese to reinforce the doomed garrison, and not one single enemy plane ventured over the island.

Radioman On Guam Saved After 31 Months

Tells Of Marines' Futile Battle In 1941—Hid In Bush And Caves While Japs Hunted Him

By RICHARD W. JOHNSON AND REMBERT JAMES

Aboard a Joint Expeditionary Flagship, Marianas Islands, July 12 (AP—Delayed) — Chief Radioman George Ray Tweed, 42, a native of Portland, Ore., emerged today from nearly 1,000 days of hiding in the jungled mountains of Guam to relate the story of the tiny marine garrison's valiant defense of that island against the Japanese.

It was a story rivaling the epic on the defense of Wake Island. It was a story of heroic marines, outnumbered 25 to 40 to 1; of Japanese ruthlessness; of personal courage and endurance unexcelled by anyone in this war.

Rescued By Warship

Tweed told us his amazing tale in the admiral's cabin of this ship less than 36 hours after he had been rescued from Guam by a United States warship.

[A Pearl Harbor dispatch said Tweed was rescued ten days before the landings on Guam.]

His Robinson Crusoe rags had been exchanged for a natty uniform, and he looked fit though tired.

Tweed obviously was elated at the admiral's decision to dispatch him immediately to California for a reunion with his wife, Mary Francis Tweed, and their two children who live at Santa Paula, Cal. They have presumed him dead or a prisoner since Guam's fall, December 10, 1941.

Eyewitness Story

This is his own eyewitness story of the battle for Guam and his escape into the bush:

"I was home asleep the morning of December 8, 1941 (December 7, United States time), when the chief radioman woke me up and said, 'Pearl Harbor has been bombed and the Japs are at war with us.' I got up at once and reported for duty.

"Four hours later — about 9 A. M.—the first Jap planes came over Guam. They came continuously for two days, bombing and strafing.

"At sunset of the second day (December 9) Jap transports showed up on the horizon. The Japs began landing about midnight.

Had "So Few Guns"

"We had so few guns, so little ammunition, there wasn't much we could do to defend. We had only about 200 marines, a few scattered naval personnel and the island defense company.

"The marines on Cabras Island, a narrow strip of land off the harbor, armed only with machine guns, actually repulsed the Japs until their ammunition gave out. A couple of one-pound guns on ships in the harbor fired to the last while a single machine gun on Agana height, above the town, the only anti-aircraft battery we had, exhausted its ammunition.

"The Japs forced a landing and rolled into the town shooting.

Fought To The Last

"The marines fought them street by street, house by house. One squad of marines at the civilian jail had two tommy guns. They fought to the last."

Tweed said the Nipponese slowly battled their way to the town plaza, arriving before dawn, and set fire to a native house for illumination. Then they brought up their field pieces and started point-blank shelling of the Governor's palace.

We asked him if the retreating marines tried to defend the palace. Tweed looked surprised.

"Marines Didn't Retreat"

"The marines didn't retreat," Tweed replied; "I was at the Governor's palace with a dozen navy men and about the same number of insular forces as well as the Governor and most of his officers.

"This was about daybreak of the third day.

"The Governor issued an order to surrender.

"I wondered what to do. I could surrender or go to the bush.

"I went to the bush."

Drove Ten Miles From Town

Tweed said he and another navy radioman rounded up canned food, got Tweed's car and drove ten miles from town. They hid the car in the bushes, took to the jungles and soon met three other navy enlisted men.

"Back in Agana," Tweed continued, "the Japs put the American prisoners in the church and kept them there for 30 days and then took them to Japan. During the next 30 days they did not look for us but warned any Americans found on the island after the surrendered Yanks had been shipped out would be killed.

"A lot of Americans surrendered. We didn't.

Four Others Caught

"We ate the food we had and kept out of sight. I never was captured, but on September 12, 1942, the Japs grabbed two of our group and killed them. They located two more in a hiding place the following month and killed them October 22.

"After that I was entirely on my own."

Tweed moved frequently, hiding in ravines, scaling mountains, always ahead of his pursuers, who never gave up the search.

Finally he discovered a high cliff facing the sea. It was such a barren rock he didn't believe the Japanese ever would look there and locate a cave. That became Tweed's hermitage.

He caught rain water for drinking and washing and made weekly nocturnal forays for food. From his vantage point he could see Japanese planes fly off, and could look eastward over the broad Pacific toward home.

He never gave up hope.

When Japanese bombers began their northward missions from Guam, Tweed knew the Yanks were coming. He did not know of American successes in the Gilbert and Marshalls, but felt sure the fleet would come to Saipan. He scanned the sea day and night.

2 Years And 7 Months

His vigil was rewarded and his rescue came exactly two years and seven months after the Japanese landings at Guam.

Rescuers outfitted Tweed with brand new navy grays—a uniform he had not heard of—and tonight the stocky, middle-sized chief was not distinguishable among others of his rating.

Handsome, with light brown hair and gray-blue eyes, Tweed looks five years less than his actual age despite his ordeal.

Tweed actually was a radioman (first class) at the time of his escape and was promoted on the spot upon his rescue.

Better still—his rescuers put him back on the navy pay roll.

Wife Never Lost Hope For Husband On Guam

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 10 (AP)—Mrs. Mary Francis Tweed, 27, reunited with her husband who evaded Japanese on Guam for 31 months before his rescue, said tonight she had never given up hope.

Her husband, Chief Radioman George R. Tweed, 42, arrived here from Saipan last month at a time Mrs. Tweed was en route to her mother's home in Santa Paula. Advised the chief planned to come directly to San Diego, Mrs. Tweed returned to find him under home waiting for her.

She said her husband spent most of the time getting acquainted with [illegible]ald, 9, who was born [illegible] his father, and Robert, 3, who was born in Guam.

Had Been Told He Was Dead

"He had been listed by the navy as missing and another organization told me he was dead, but I knew he would return," Mrs. Tweed said.

"We own our home here and George spent much of his time making repairs and serving as a general handy man," Mrs. Tweed said. "It was a glorious reunion."

Mrs. Tweed and her children left Guam October 10, 1941, three months before it fell to the Japanese.

Ecuador Rail Workers Win Strike Demands

Quito, Ecuador, Aug. 10 (AP)—President Jose Velasco Ibarra today canceled the appointment of Julio Teodoro Salem as Minister of Railways. This action had been demanded by striking workers, who yesterday tied up railroad service in Ecuador. The dispute arose over Salem's discharge of several workers.

Marino Suarez Ventimilla, Finance Minister, meanwhile presented his resignation to the President.

Reds Say Next Summer

Henry Cassidy, chief of The Associated Press bureau in Moscow, brought home yesterday a Russian prediction that it will take until next summer to crush Germany militarily. He quoted an unidentified Soviet authority who, he said, is in as good a position as any one to know what is going on. The prediction was qualified by a statement that the unexpected, such as the next bomb hitting Hitler, would change the outlook.

Suzuki New Head Of Jap Privy Council

New York, Aug. 10 (AP)—Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, vice-president of the Japanese Privy Council and formerly grand chamberlain to Emperor Hirohito, has been appointed president to succeed the late Yoshimichi Hara, the Tokyo radio announced today in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

Toru Shimizu, a member of the council, was elevated to vice-president, the broadcast added. Installation ceremonies were conducted in the presence of the Emperor, Tokyo said.

Death of Hara was announced by Tokyo last week.

Japs Call Hengyang's Fall Major Disaster

New York, Aug. 10 (AP)—A Japanese propaganda broadcast boasted today that the fall of the Hankow-Canton railway stronghold of Hengyang was a "major disaster" for the American forces as well as the Chinese.

A Domei transmission recorded by the Associated Press said that "although the city actually was garrisoned by Chungking soldiers, its defense and desperate resistance offered during the past few weeks was entirely directed by American officers." This assertion was totally unconfirmed.

Polish Socialist Named President-Designate

New York, Aug. 10 (AP)—A leader of the Polish underground has succeeded Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, commander in chief of Poland's armed forces, as "successor to the President" in the exiled regime in London, the Polish Telegraph Agency said today.

President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz accepted the resignation of Sosnkowski, who has been called anti-Soviet by the Moscow press.

as President-designate and named Tomasz Arciszewski for the role. He would take over the Presidency automatically in the event it is vacated.

Arciszewski was identified by the Polish Telegraph Agency as a leader of the Polish Socialist party who had been a chief figure in the underground movement.

The Polish National Council voted in London last May 17 to separate the positions of commander in chief and President-designate. From nominees of the Council for President-designate the President chose Arciszewski.

STETTINIUS HAILS SLAP AT ARGENTINA

Washington, Aug. 10 (A. P.)—Hailing the announced refusal of Colombia and Venezuela to deal with the present Army regime in Argentina, Acting Secretary of State Stettinius declared today, "we don't want Fascism in this hemisphere." He authorized direct quotation of his statement, in which he said:

"The joint statement by Colombia and Venezuela is further proof of the unity of purpose and action among the American republics in maintaining the policy of non-recognition with respect to the present regime in Argentina. As stated by Secretary of State Hull on July 24, there have been constant consultations among the American republics on this problem, which, as the statement of the governments of Venezuela and Colombia makes clear, involved not only the immediate security of the hemisphere, but the future solidarity and well-being of all free peoples of the Americas.

"We don't want Fascism in this hemisphere. As you know, there have been similar public statements by most of the other American governments."

Former Under-Secretary of State Welles wrote in his syndicated column yesterday that there had been no real consultation, but only distribution of information by this country. He called for a consultative meeting of American republics. Mr. Stettinius replied to a question at his press conference that no such meeting is planned, but he added that in the midst of war conferences sometimes are called suddenly.

3 ALLIED NATIONS AGREE TO STUDY RUBBER OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—(AP) The United States, the Netherlands and Great Britain have agreed to study post-war world rubber production and requirements as a preliminary to agreeing on some sort of international rubber control program, it was disclosed tonight.

An official announcement said that a "first program of studies has been prepared and arrangements for carrying out the studies are being made."

The announcement was released simultaneously here and in London, where the conference was held. This meeting of American, British and Dutch representatives extends into one more field the program of joint economic action which the United States and the United Kingdom have been developing for many months in preparation for post war economic problems.

Already a formal agreement has been signed to establish a common oil policy for the two governments and conservations are under way toward the evolution of a common aviation program.

Exactly what will come out of the rubber conversations could not be predicted by officials here except for the assertion that some sort of world agreement obviously is the objective.

The United States is in a different position with respect to rubber production from any that it has ever occupied. Its own synthetic rubber capacity now equals almost the entire world export of natural rubber in pre-war years.

This is a threat to British and Dutch natural rubber production which is expected to be restored to a considerable degree soon after the rubber producing lands of the East Indies and Malaya are freed of Japanese domination. In addition there is a small amount of high cost natural rubber production in South America.

The problem of gearing this tremendous capacity to post-war needs so as not to have a permanently unbalanced rubber economy is the main problem of the British and American and Dutch conferees.

EXPECT ACTION ON ARGENTINA

Stettinius Hints at Ban on Allied Navicerts.

Washington, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius hinted today at possible action by the United States and Great Britain against Argentina for a violation of the Allied navicert rules.

The incident occurred when the Farrell government seized a shipment of Swedish newsprint recently and distributed it to newspapers characterized as violently anti-Allied and pro-Axis.

The subject came up at Mr Stettinius's press conference and he was asked what this country was planning to do. He replied that the United States was familiar with the whole situation which was quite involved and was receiving constant and earnest attention.

"Is any thought being given to the withholding of navicerts?" a correspondent asked. Mr. Stettinius replied that it was too soon to tell what the United States position would be. However, he said, he thought that before long the State Department would have something to say on the subject.

Newsprint Mentioned.

In Secretary of State Cordell Hull's denunciation on July 24 of Argentina, the Argentine Government seizure of the Swedish newsprint was mentioned as an indication of the Government's favoritism to Axis forces within the country.

As a result of Argentina's action, the whole subject of granting further Allied navicerts for Swedish newsprint to Argentina was brought under study by the United States and Great Britain.

Previous shipments had been allowed to go through the Allied blockade with the understanding that the newsprint would not be given to newspapers hostile to the United Nations.

CUTBACK ORDERED IN PLANE OUTPUT

Liberator Production Curbed to Build B-29s, Release More Workers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—(AP) A sweeping aircraft cutback, affecting Liberator bombers, commando transports and Thunderbolt fighters, was ordered by the War department tonight to clear the way for the huge new B-29 and B-32 Superbombers and to release workers for more critical jobs.

Twenty thousand workers will be affected immediately and an estimated 100,000 more will be laid off by the end of this year, said the announcement released by the Office of War Information.

Higgins Output Cut

The Higgins Industries of New Orleans, which lost their Liberty ship contract in 1942 before a ship was built, was cut entirely from production of the C-46 Commando transport before a plane was completed. Higgins' subcontract work on planes will continue, and about half the 6,300 workers may be retained.

Cutbacks after the first of the year will take place in commando plane production at Buffalo, St. Louis and Louisville, Ky., but until that time, expanding schedules are to be met.

Inability of the Luftwaffe to inflict as heavy losses as had been expected account for the cut in transport planes, officials said, and the growing emphasis on the Pacific war was seen behind the shift from Liberators to the B-29 Superfortress, and its big running mate, the B-32, by Consolidated.

Liberator production by North American at Dallas, Texas, will be eliminated gradually.

Production of the Liberator will be reduced at Ford's great Willow Run plant and at the Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft corporation in San Diego.

A reduction of presently unknown depth will be made in the sub-contract work for the P-47 Thunderbolt fighters done by Goodyear at Akron, Ohio, OWI said. It will be sufficient to "ease the manpower situation in Akron."

Other Shifts Planned

These accompanying shifts of sub-contract work are planned:

1. Work will be transferred from Southern California plants to Dallas to relieve the acute labor shortage in Southern California and to provide jobs for the released Dallas workers.

2. Parts production from Akron will be shifted in part to Evansville, Ind., where the P-47 is being manufactured by Republic Aviation comporation.

The latter switch is expected to release 1,400 skilled makers of heavy tires who are now working in Akron aircraft plants. It was expected that their return to tire companies would ease the critical shortage of heavy truck and bus tires.

TWO AUXILIARY WARSHIPS SUNK

Sweeper Osprey, Subchaser Lost In European Waters

Washington, Aug. 10 (AP)—Loss of two American naval vessels—the mine sweeper Osprey and the submarine chaser PC-1261—in European waters was announced by the navy today.

No details were given as to how or where the two craft were sunk by enemy action.

The losses bring to 133 the number of American naval craft lost since the war started. In addition 32 are listed as overdue and presumed lost and nine naval craft were destroyed to prevent their capture.

Number Of Casualties Not Given

The navy gave no indication of the number of casualties on the Osprey, which carried a crew of about 60, or the subchaser, which had a complement of about 30 men.

It reported, however, that the commanding officers of the two craft were survivors.

They were Lieut. Charles Henry Swimm, Medfield, Mass., skipper of the Osprey, and Lieut. Com. Rency F. Sewell, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.

Osprey's Honorable Record

The 700-ton Osprey, built at the Norfolk Navy Yard and commissioned November 16, 1940, performed escort duty in the Caribbean and South Atlantic and engaged in anti-submarine patrol in 1942. She took part in the North African landings in November, 1942, and played a big part in driving off enemy planes attacking American forces as they went ashore. After the landings in North Africa the Osprey was assigned to anti-submarine patrol off Casablanca.

The PC-1261 was commissioned in May, 1943. She was built by the Leathem-Smith Shipbuilding Company at Surgeon Bay, Wis.

500 U-BOATS SUNK BUT MANY REMAIN

Washington, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Allied bombs, torpedoes and guns have taken a toll of more than 500 German submarines since the war began. But the joint Anglo-American statement, issued under the authority of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, notes that the "U-boat fleet is still of impressive size."

In July, said the report, the number of German submarines destroyed was "substantially greater than the number of merchant ships sunk." [The only figures immediately available on merchant ships sinkings showed that there have been 706 sinkings in the western Atlantic by enemy submarines since December 7, 1941. This area includes only those seas patroled by United States vessels and does not include the British-patroled eastern Atlantic.]

The statement said that "the U-boats remain the hunted rather than the hunters. They have been attacked from the arctic to the Indian Ocean. This pressure will be maintained until all chances of revival of the U-boat campaign are killed, whatever may be the new devices developed by the enemy.

U. S. SUBS DESTROY 16 JAPANESE SHIPS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 — (AP) American submarines have ripped another big gap in Japanese shipping lines, destroying an enemy warship and 15 merchant vessels on their latest forays into Nipponese waters.

The sinkings, reported by the Navy today, brought to 839 the number of Japanese craft sunk, probably sunk or damaged by the submersibles.

These total figures include more than 2,500,000 tons of Japanese merchant shipping — approximately one third of the eenmy's merchant fleet at the beginning of the war. How much construction has been completed since and how many merchant ships might have been acquired in conquered territory is not known officially.

The Navy reported only that the submarines in their latest raids operated in "Pacific and Far Eastern waters." However, it can be assumed that they patrolled well within enemy controlled waters, possibly even along Japan's shoreline, as they have done previously.

Only a week ago, the Navy in announcing a cutback in submarine production reported that "past or prospective advances in the Pacific limit the area in which Japanese ships can operate and correspondingly limit the future hunting grounds for our submarines."

One tanker, a large cargo transport, and 13 other cargo ships were included in the newest bag of Japanese vessels sunk.

Also sent to the bottom was a Japanese escort vessel which might compare with American destroyer escorts [illegible] anti-submarine work.

The sinking of the escort vessel raises to 79 the number of enemy warships sunk, probably sunk or damaged by submarines. That total included 54 definitely sunk. The breakdown of American submarine damage to the Japanese merchant fleet shows 633 enemy craft sunk, 26 probably sunk and 101 damaged.

In return the American submarine fleet has suffered 27 losses.

WAR DEPARTMENT BARS TWO FILMS

Washington, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Army and Navy officials are to confer with Senators tomorrow on just how much politics should reach the eyes and ears of American troops.

The meeting was given new importance by the War Department's announcement yesterday that two motion pictures have been banned from distribution to the armed forces both overseas and at home. The reason given was that such distribution might be construed as in violation of the soldier voting act.

The pictures are "Wilson," dramatizing the career of the world war I President, and "Heavenly Days," telling of a trip to the nation's capital of radio comedians Fibber McGee and Molly.

The soldier voting act prohibits the distribution by the armed

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forces of books, magazines or other materials containing matters calculated to influence the results of national elections.

Spyros P. Skouras, president of 20th Century-Fox, producers of "Wilson," criticized the ban as a flagrant example of willful and unfair censorship and repression of freedom of the screen.

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R.-K.-O., which produced "Heavenly Days," said the only "possibly objectionable" feature of the film was a dream sequence in which Fibber McGee floats into the Senate chamber and, in a speech, urges every American to vote.

EXPORTS IN JUNE 80 P. C. LEND-LEASE

Washington, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—With lend-lease shipments accounting for approximately 80 per cent of the total, the United States exported merchandise valued at $1,271,000,000 in June, the second highest monthly total in history.

The June exports, the Census Bureau reported today, were approximately 10 per cent below the record May figure of $1,419,000,000, but 27 per cent above those for June, 1943.

The total value of exports for the first six months of 1944 was $7,204,000,000. The total includes lend-lease shipments but not shipments to United States armed forces overseas. June lend-lease exports amounted to $1,011,000,000, 13 per cent below those for May.

General imports in June totaled $330,000,000, a decline of 14 per cent from May but 12 per cent above those for June, 1943.

In the first six months of 1944 imports amounted to $2,047,000,000, an increase of 32 per cent over the first six months of 1943 and the highest semi-annual total since 1929.

British Paying on Loan

$125,167,187 Received From Pre-Lend-Lease Collateral

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP).—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation reported today it had received payments aggregating $125,167,187 from the collateral securing the R. F. C.'s pre-lend-lease loan to the United Kingdom. A loan of $425,000,000 was authorized in July, 1941, but the R. F. C. said only $390,000,000 was actually disbursed.

Of the total payments, $113,816,350 represents interest, dividends and other income from the collateral securing the loan and $11,350,837 represents the proceeds of the sale by the United Kingdom of a small amount of the collateral.

The collateral includes listed and unlisted securities of United States corporations, the capital stock of forty-one British owned United States insurance companies and assignment of the earnings of the insurance companies. The R. F. C. said payments are applied first to current interest and the balance to reducing the principal of the loan.

Award Navy Cross To Missing Ace

Washington, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—First Lieut. Robert M. Hanson, Marine fighter pilot ace, a recent Congressional Medal of Honor winner who has been missing in action since February 3, has been awarded the Navy Cross, Marine Corps Headquarters announced today. India-born, Hanson, 24-year-old son of the Rev. and Mrs. Harry A. Hanson of Newtonville, Mass., former missionaries, had knocked down twenty-five Jap planes when he was last seen falling into the ocean.

During one streak, he shot down twenty Jap aircraft in six consecutive flying days.

GENTILE TO RECEIVE OAK LEAF CLUSTER

Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Capt. Don S. Gentile of Piqua, Ohio, a leading American ace of the European theater, will receive an Oak Leaf Cluster for his Distinguished Service Cross on Sunday as a feature of the first open house at Wright and Patterson Field in five years.

The award, said a Material Command announcement today, will be for extraordinary heroism on May 8, last, when with only the support of his wingman, Sergt. Gentile dived into a formation of fifty Nazi fighters which were attacking a group of American bombers. He destroyed three enemy planes, then escorted a crippled American Flying Fortress to safety in England.

The Oak Leaf Cluster is equivalent to the award of a second D. S. C.

Eleven other officers will receive awards.

Major.-Gen. Clements B. McMullen, in the absence of Lieut.-Gen. William S. Knudsen, said open house for both fields was designed as part of a nationwide observance of the 35th anniversary of the Army Air Forces. Originally it was set for August 2, but was postponed, Gen. McMullen said, because of an outbreak of infantile paralysis.

GEORGIA CERTIFIES REPUBLICAN BLOC

Atlanta, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—John B. Wilson, Georgia's Secretary of State, certified a faction of white Republicans today as the official representatives of that party, and, in effect, gave Georgians identical lists of presidential electors on the Republican and independent Democratic tickets. The white Republicans, led by former State Chairman Clint Hager, had lost to a group composed of Negroes and whites at the party's national convention in Chicago.

Identical lists will go on the ballot, and the electors will get cumulative credit for votes of both parties. The Republican party has announced support of the national nominees. A spokesman for the independent Democrats, however, said that electors would be uninstructed.

The losing group of Republicans, which termed itself the regular party, was led by Wilsor Williams, Republican National Committeeman, and Ben Davis Atlanta Negro.

500 German Prisoners Start Sit-Down Strike

Stockton, Cal., Aug. 10 (AP)—A sit-down strike by 500 German prisoners of war housed at the Stockton Ordnance Depot started today with their refusal to work a 9-hour day, Major A. E. Cook, the public relations officer, announced.

The rest of the camp complement of 1,800 war prisoners returned to their normal manual duties this morning. The prisoners have been working an 8-hour day. According to the Geneva conference, the prisoners of war may be worked 12 hours a day.

Camp officials have placed the recalcitrants on reduced rations and confined them to quarters.

Truman Explains Magazine Suit

Senator Tells How He Sought to Block Article Critical of the President.

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Washington, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Senator Truman (D.-Mo.) has disclosed that he once filed a suit to prevent publication of an article critical of some phases of the war effort, but that the article was revised and the suit dropped.

The article had been sought by the American Magazine and was based on findings of the Senate's war investigating committee, the chairmanship of which the Democratic vice-presidential candidate recently relinquished.

Senator Truman said that the article, prepared and published about two years ago, had been revised after the suit was instituted and that it finally was "published as I wanted it." A check for $750 was turned over to the committee to be used for expenses, he said.

What Truman Asserted.

Records of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York disclosed that the magazine publishers claimed nearly 4,000,000 copies of the magazine were ready for distribution when the Senator filed the suit.

Mr. Truman's counsel contended the article "had not been consented to and approved" by the Senator and "contained not only conclusions to which Senator Truman could not subscribe, but also factual content which he believed erroneous."

Counsel for the magazine offered, at a court hearing, to produce evidence that Senator Truman, in his own handwriting, had approved publication of the article.

The article, asserting that the United States was "in danger of losing the war in Washington," contained the statement: "We owe it to ourselves to insist that the President act promptly to halt the selfish fights for power, the endless bickering and dissension, which have so far blocked the complete utilization of our productive energies."

Seizure Of Truck Lines In West Indicated

[By the Associated Press]

Between 58,000 and 74,000 workers were idle today on the nation's labor front, with President Roosevelt reported ready to act to end an eight-State trucking strike involving army-estimated 25,000 drivers.

Washington and industry sources indicated Government intervention was probable in the strike, which has halted truck shipments in at least eight mid-West States.

Seizure Forecast

In Omaha, Chairman M. M. Krupinsky of the Nebraska Operators Association said some delay has been encountered in putting into effect an order for the ODT to seize the truck lines, but the order has been "written and signed" and the ODT will "take over by Sunday."

Krupinsky said his information from Washington sources was that the delay was to perfect ODT plans to handle the transportation system.

Meanwhile army men have begun unloading some war supplies tied up at Omaha docks with the intention of shipping them to their destination by train, Krupinsky said.

Spreads To Tulsa

In Tulsa truck shipping came to a standstill as hundreds of drivers staged a spontaneous "sympathy walkout."

Eddie Stith, chairman of a local operators' negotiating committee, said drivers had been drifting off the job as quickly as freight docks were cleared. No new cargoes were accepted yesterday or today.

Two Hurt In Melees

The country's next largest strike was at five plants of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation in the Paterson (N. J.) area, where company spokesmen estimated the number idle at more than 3,200, while union officials placed the figure at 20,000. Two men were injured, one stabbed with a screw driver, in quarrels outside the plants.

Meanwhile the War Labor Board summoned officials of the United Automobile Workers' Union and its Local 235 to a hearing in Washington to explain why a strike of 7,000 employes at the Chevrolet gear and axle division plant of General Motors, in Detroit, continued despite a back-to-work order.

Union Blames Company

The UAW accused the General Motors Corporation of "full responsibility" for the strike and declared that the integrity of the WLB "is at stake" in the case.

The statement by Walter P. Reuther, vice-president of the UAW, was presented to the board.

Ultimatum Issued

The army issued an ultimatum to more than 700 striking employes of the Pennsylvania truck lines in the Harrisburg area, ordering them to start moving war materials immediately or have the army take over.

A walkout of 523 persons at the Todd-Houston Shipbuilding Corporation, Houston, Texas, ended today.

There were at least two dozen more disputes in the United States, and the Montreal (Quebec) tramway system continued idle.

Truck Strike Spreads.

Washington, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt may act today or tomorrow to end the trucking strike, which has spread to eight States and been joined by 25,000 drivers. The report that he might act soon came from a source close to the White House who refused to permit the dislosure of his identity.

He said that the case, certified on July 12 by the War Labor Board as beyond its power to solve, has cleared all concerned agencies and that a solution has been hit upon. The estimates of the extent of the strike were made by the Army.

The Office of Defense Transportation, however, reported that all military movements are proceeding on schedule except at Omaha, where, it said, military protection has been ordered to stand in readiness. The WLB has ordered a 7-cents-an-hour pay increase for over-the-road drivers, but the Midwestern Truck Operators Association, which represents the struck lines, says that the companies cannot pay the increase.

Officials of the United Auto Workers' Union and the union's Local No. 235 have been summoned from Detroit to a WLB hearing to explain why a strike of 7,000 employees at the Chevrolet gear and axle division plant continues, despite a back-to-work order.

"This interruption cannot be tolerated," said William H. Davis, WLB chairman, in telegrams to the union officials. The strikers are protesting the discharge of seven officers of the local union.

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New stoppages included 520 at the Tennessee Products Corporation Mines, Whitwell, Tenn., and 523 at the Todd-Houston Shipbuilding Corporation, Houston, Tex. There were at least two dozen more disputes in the United States and the Montreal, Que., tramway system continued idle.

Countess Sforza Soon To Join Count In Italy

New York, Aug. 10 (AP)—Countess Valentina Sforza, wife of Count Carlo Sforza, minister without portfolio in the new Italian Government headed by Ivanoe Bonami, will return to Italy soon after 17 years of exile, the office of American Relief for Italy announced today.

Joining her husband, who returned to Italy after the fall of Mussolini, Countess Sforza will be accompanied by her daughter, Flametta Sforza. Her son, formerly a private in the United States Army, now is serving in an Italian army unit fighting with the Allies.

The Sforzas left Italy in 1927 after the Count and his family were persecuted because of his leadership of liberal elements.

Sights Thrill Aussies' British Wives

New York, Aug. 10 (AP)—Excited by the sight of bananas and ice-cream sodas and thrilled at the thought of being able to buy stockings, 35 Scotch and English wives of Australian soldiers and sailors arrived here today en route to Aus-

tralia to join their husbands.

Their husbands, whom they married in England, have since been transferred to the Pacific area or discharged from service.

Included in the group were 14 children, some of whom never have seen their fathers and one of whom was adopted by the wife after the husband gave consent by mail.

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Senate Debates Post-war Jobless Payments Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—(AP) Proponents of the Murray-Kilgore Demobilization bill were disclosed tonight to be considering an appeal to President Roosevelt in an effort to overcome Senate opposition to a provision calling for post-war unemployment payments ranging up to $35 a week.

One of the group, who declined to allow the use of his name, said the Chief Executive might be asked to throw White House pressure behind the measure either by a personal appeal or by asking Senator Truman (D-Mo.) to take the floor in its behalf.

Truman, the Senator said, has been working behind-the-scenes for the measure, which he supported in the military committee, but as democratic vice presidential nominee, he has avoided speech-making until he has had a chance to confer with the President.

Meanwhile, the bill was alternately described as an agency for "state socialism" and as a "recipe for prosperity" as the Senate put off a vote on controversial reconversion legislation.

Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.), who told reporters he did not know President Roosevelt's attitude, nor that of any other administration officials, said he was hopeful of a vote tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Senator Wherry of Nebraska, the Republican whip, told reporters he had asked the Byrd economy committee to investigate the lending of departmental personnel to Senate committees.

The request was an aftermath of his protest yesterday against the presence on the Senate floor of Herbert E. Schimmel, $8,000-a-year WPB attorney, acting as clerk of the Kilgore Military subcommittee. Wherry said Schimmel had been in "constant contact" with the CIO Political Action committee during reconversion debate.

Wherry said today that about 22 other employes had, like Schimmel, been loaned to Senate committees. He wanted to know whether "they are representing special interests."

Republican-Southern Democratic coalition supporting a modified version of the Murray-Kilgore bill boasted tonight that they had sufficient votes to assure victory without compromising on their proposal to leave jobless pay fixing to the states.

Senator Kilgore (D-W.Va.) told a reporter that Senator George (D-Ga.), author of the modified measure, had refused to talk to him about composing differences.

On the floor, Senator Taft (R-Ohio) told his colleagues that the tax burden under the AFL-CIO supported Murray-Kilgore measure would be so heavy "it would gradually destroy private enterprise" and force the country into state socialism.

New deal Senator Pepper (D-Fla.), replying, declared that it is not the profits of the corporations," but the purchasing power of a nation at work that is the recipe for prosperity."

He declared that unemployment and other provisions of the Murray-Kilgore bill would prevent a costly depression by stimulating production and purchasing power.

The Senate shouted down a motion by Senator Aiken (R-Vt.) to recommit both bills to committee on the ground that both ignored "post-war security for the American farmer."

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JAP SISTERS' FATE WEIGHED

Prosecutor Labels Trio "Benedict Arnolds In Skirts"

Denver, Aug. 10 (AP)—A United States District Court jury late today was deliberating the fate of three California-born Japanese sisters whom the Government charges with having committed treason by helping to free two German prisoners of war.

Judge J. Foster Symes handed the case to the all-male jury with the admonition that "this is a most important case."

Four hours later the jury returned for additional instructions. Judge Symes complied and then directed that if the jurors reached a verdict during the night it was to be sealed and read in court at 9.30 A. M. tomorrow.

Sisters Remain Calm

The women — Mrs. Tsuruko (Toots) Wallace, 35; Mrs. Florence (Flo) Shivze Otani, 33, and Mrs. Billie Shitara Tanigoshi, 32—remained as calm at the trial's end as they had throughout the three and a half days of testimony and argument, and the prosecutor's denunciation of them as "Benedict Arnolds in skirts."

The jury was asked to decide whether the Government had proved either or both its charges—treason and conspiracy to commit treason. The maximum penalty under conviction of treason is death, while punishment of two years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine is allowable on conviction of conspiracy.

Germans Among Witnesses

The Government sought to prove treason with the dramatic tales told by the escaped prisoners—Heinrich Haider, 31, and Herman August Loescher, also 31—and with the testimony of nearly 20 other witnesses. The Germans escaped October 16, 1943, from the Trinidad (Col.) prisoner of war camp, only to fall into the FBI's arms two days later at Watrous, N. M.

The sisters, evacuated from Inglewood, Cal., to the Granada Relocation Center at Amache, Col., worked on a farm alongside prisoners from the Trinidad camp. The Government charged they not only furnished maps, clothing and other equipment for the flight, but transported the two men across the New Mexico line.

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Sedition Jurors Told Of 'Pope, F. D. R. Deal'

Washington, Aug. 10 (AP) — A letter purportedly written by a defendant in the mass sedition conspiracy trial, asserting that Pope Pius XII—then Cardinal Pacelli Papal Secretary of State—discussed with President Roosevelt and others "delivery" of the Catholic vote in 1936, has been admitted to trial records.

The letter, attributed to defendant Eugene N. Sanctuary, of New York, retired army colonel, was addressed to another defendant, William Dudley Pelley, former leader of the Silver Shirts.

"Deal Made On A Pullman"

Dated July 21, 1941, it said:

"The deal which you referred to about the delivery of the 1936 Catholic vote was made on a Pullman when Roosevelt, Farley, Mundelein, Gallagher, Pacelli (now Pope) and a Congressman were present. I am sworn to secrecy about the name of the member of Congress."

Other than Pacelli, none of those named was identified further.

The letter, one of more than 200 documents seized by the FBI in a raid on Pelley's publishing plant at Noblesville, Ind., was admitted in evidence over the objections of defense counsel.

Protests "Religious Issue"

Pelley's attorney, William J. Powers, of Chicago, said that as a Catholic he protested against injecting a religious issue which had no bearing on the charge in the indictment that the 26 defendants conspired to undermine the loyalty of the armed forces.

The Government has charged that the defendants employed the Nazi technique of stirring up racial and religious intolerance to prepare the way for a revolt designed to set up a national socialist state in this country.

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MOSCOW DISPATCHES SAID THE GERMANS HAD HURLED 16 FRESH DIVISIONS Add London Russian (Hercher) xx armies INTO THE BATTLE FOR EAST PRUSSIA, AND THE COMMUNIQUE SAID STRONG ENEMY TANK AND INFANTRY COUNTERATTACKS HAD BEEN BEATEN OFF NORTHWEST OF MARIAMPOLE. THIS IS THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF THE BROAD FRONT, AND THE GERMANS CLAIMED THE RECAPTURE OF VILKAVISKIS, 12 MILES FROM THE BORDER.

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WARSAW WENT THROUGH ITS 11TH DAY OF SIEGE, AND THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HERE ISSUED AN "URGENT APPEAL" FOR IMMEDIATE AID FOR THE POLISH PATRIOTS WHICH THEY SAID WERE FORCED TO GIVE UP CAPTURED AREAS WITHIN THE CITY. "WE HAVE BEEN LEFT TO OUR OWN FATE," THE POLISH UNDERGROUND LEADER, GENERAL BOR, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING. "HELP MUST BE SENT BY SUPPLYING US WITH AMMUNITION AND WEAPONS ON A LARGE SCALE AND BY BOMBARDING ENEMY POSITIONS."

ON THE SUN-BAKED PLAINS OF POLAND FAR SOUTH OF BESIEGED WARSAW DENSE CLOUDS OF SMOKE HUNG OVER HUNDREDS OF SQUARE MILES OF BATTLELAND WEST OF THE VISTULA RIVER--LAST NATURAL AXIS DEFENSE LINE SHORT OF GERMANY--AS THE RUSSIANS STEADILY EXPANDED THEIR BIG BRIDGEHEAD, WHICH IS AT LEAST 42 MILES WIDE AND 30 MILES DEEP.

RUSSIAN FRONT DISPATCHES SAID TWO GERMAN DIVISIONS RUSHED UP FROM KRAKOW AND THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS HAD BEEN [illegible] AUG 11 1944 BEATEN IN THE BARANOW AREA. THE GERMANS HAD THOUGHT THEY COULD CUT OFF THE RUSSIANS WEST OF THE RIVER BY STRIKING UP THE EAST SIDE OF THAT STREAM, MOSCOW SAID. INSTEAD THEY COLLIDED WITH STRONGER SOVIET TROOPS DESCENDING THE EAST BANK TOWARD TARNOW AND KRAKOW.

VON HAMMER TERMED THE SECTOR BEYOND THE VISTULA A MENACING ONE FOR GERMANY, AND SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE POURING REINFORCEMENTS INTO THE AREA IN AN OBVIOUS EFFORT TO "BRING DOWN THE WHOLE GERMAN SOUTHERN WING BY A PINCER MOVEMENT."

THE GERMANS ALSO REPEATED THE STATEMENT THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD ESTABLISHED A BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE VISTULA IN THE WARKA SECTOR, ONLY 30 MILES SOUTHEAST OF WARSAW. THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN TALKING OF THIS BRIDGEHEAD NOW FOR MORE THAN A WEEK, BUT MOSCOW HAS NEVER CONFIRMED IT. HEAVY GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS HAD NARROWED THIS PENETRATION, BERLIN SAID.

BOTH SIDES WERE FIGHTING A BATTLE OF EXHAUSTION UNDER SOARING SUMMER TEMPERATURES ON THE ROLLING TREELESS TERRAIN FAR SOUTH OF WARSAW. THE GERMANS WERE FIGHTING WITH GREAT TENACITY. ONE CAPTIVE QUOTED IN MOSCOW DISPATCHES SAID THE GERMANS REALIZED THAT A STRONG SOVIET BREAK-THROUGH WOULD BE CLIMAXED BY A RUSSIAN CROSSING INTO GERMAN SILESIA. AUG 11 1944

BITTER FIGHTING ALSO RAGED IN THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS AT THE EXTREME SOUTHERN END OF THE FRONT WHERE THE GERMANS ADMITTED THAT NAZI AND HUNGARIAN TROOPS WERE BEING TAXED ON THE APPROACHES TO THE

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TATAR PASS. AMONG THE LOCALITIES SEIZED ON A 150-MILE CARPATHIAN FRONT THE RUSSIANS SAID PODBUZ, 11 MILES WEST OF THE CAPTURED OIL CENTER OF DROHOBYCZ, HAD BEEN TAKEN. PODBUZ IS 27 MILES FROM THE CZECH FRONTIER.

GH538PEW

Add London UNRRA xxxx refugees

A DRAFT OF AN AGREEMENT FOR CARING FOR DISPLACED NATIONALS, WHICH SETS FORTH WHAT EACH GOVERNMENT AGREES TO DO AND WHICH DEFINES THE WORK OF THE UNRRA, NOW AWAITS THE SIGNATURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS GOVERNMENTS.

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TAYLOR SAID MUCH OF THE WORK WOULD BE DONE BY THE MILITARY WHILE LIBERATED AREAS ARE STILL UNDER MILITARY CONTROL. PRISONERS OF WAR ARE NOT CLASSIFIED AS DISPLACED PERSONS AND WILL BE HANDLED ACCORDING TO MILITARY PROCEDURE.

[illegible] THAU X X) [illegible] ANOTHER."

MORGENTHAU SAID THAT "AS A PART OF THE PRIMARY COMBAT MISSION, IN ORDER TO PREVENT INFLATION AND TO MEET LOCAL NEEDS, THE ARMY IS BRINGING INTO THE AREA QUANTITIES OF FOOD AND OTHER SUPPLIES FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION."

LONDON, AUG. [illegible]-BRITONS, JITTERY UNDER THE FALL OF GERMAN ROBOT BOMBS, WERE WARNED TODAY TO GO EASY ON SEDATIVES LEST THEY "END UP BY JUMPING AT THE SOUND OF SLAMMED DOORS, OR TENSING THEMSELVES AT BUMBLEBEES."

SAID THE MEDICAL PUBLICATION LANCET:

"FOR LON[illegible]RS WHO ARE STRAINED AND UNEASY IT SEEMS UNDESIRABLE FOR DOCTORS [illegible] PRESCRIBE SEDATIVES IN SUCH QUANTITIES OR WITH SUCH INSTRUCTIONS [illegible] WOULD ENABLE THE PATIENTS TO TAKE DRUGS WHENEVER THEY FEEL THEY NEED IT." AUG 11 1944

GH540PEW

. 10-(AP)-LIGHT BRITISH NAVAL FORCES DISPERSED TWO GERMAN FORMATIONS JUST NORTH OF LE HAVRE YESTERDAY IN A SHIFTING BATTLE IN WHICH ENEMY SHIPS SOON WERE FIRING AT EACH OTHER, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THREE GERMAN VESSELS WERE TORPEDOED AND ONE WAS LEFT BURNING. THE ADMIRALTY SAID BRITISH SUFFERED NO LOSS OR DAMAGE.

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The German communique said today that "special weapons of the German Navy," otherwise undefined, had been used in the Seine Bay to sink six loaded supply vessels totaling 25,500 tons, a destroyer and an escort vessel.

"A large enemy destroyer was damaged badly by a bomb hit in waters west of Brest," the broadcast bulletin said. "Vessels escorting a German convoy sank two ~~an~~ E-boats (motor torpedo boats) south of Jersey Island, on by ramming in close quarter fighting."

No Allied account of these alleged clashes was available.

FIRST BOMBARDMENT DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, ENGLAND, AUG. 10-(AP)- A PRESIDENTIAL CITATION HONORING THE FIRST BOMBARDMENT DIVISION FOR DESTROYING THE FOCKEWULF AIRPLANE PLANT AT OSCHERSLEBEN JAN. 1 WAS RECEIVED HERE TODAY.

THE DIVISION COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. ROBERT B. WILLIAMS OF ALBANY, TEX., WAS CITED FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM AND TENACIOUS SPIRIT" IN BATTLING THROUGH TO HIT THE TARGET WITHOUT EFFECTIVE FIGHTER PROTECTION.

IN 400 ENCOUNTERS WITH GERMAN PLANES THAT DAY, THE DIVISION DESTROYED 210 OF THEM-- THE LARGEST BAG BY ANY EIGHTH AIR FORCE DIVISION ON ONE MISSION--AT A COST OF 42 FORTRESSES.

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BRIG. GEN. ROBERT F. TRAVIS OF SAVANNAH, GA., A COMBAT WING COMMANDER, LED THE OSCHERSLEBEN ATTACK BY THE DIVISION WHICH STARTED AND CARRIED ON THE ENTIRE AMERICAN AIR WAR IN EUROPE FOR NINE MONTHS. THE PRESIDENTIAL CITATION ENTITLED DIVISION PERSONNEL TO WEAR A BLUE UNIT CITATION RIBBON. THE DIVISION WAS PUBLICLY IDENTIFIED AS ~~XRIXXXX~~ THE "FIRST."

invasion separaee

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london, aug. 10--(ap)--germans on the channel islands of jersey and guernsey have been cut off completely from their nazi comrades in france by the american grip on the cherbourg and ~~xxx~~ brest peninsulas and the allied naval control of surrounding waters.

they have heavy guns, ~~xxx~~ however, which they are using to invalidate, largely, the american-captured ports of ~~xxxxx~~ st. malo, on the brittany peninsula, and granville, on the norman.

the islands, which the germans ~~xx~~ seized a few days after the fall of france and turned into radar and anti-aircraft outpos s, are of importance to the british, an ~~xxxxxxx~~ importance outweighing their now diminished military significance.

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they are the first a"d only parts of ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ english soil

30-24— 17901

held by the erstwhile invader. the english are no more likely to let them stay there than the americans would let the japanese loll in the philippines.

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a head-on attack, however, is regarded at this moment as probably more costly than wise. the islands' value for radar and anti-aircraft almost has been wiped away since the allies no longer need that route for flights over france.

commandos ~~have~~ raided the islands without much resistance, but the ~~the~~defenses have been intensified since that time.

gen. dwight d. eisenhower, supreme allied commander, is in a positio to wait and bide his time. he can let the pinch of a total blockade weaken the defenses and demonstrate to the defenders the futility of their position.

wr-- apl eighth 1841 -525p AUG 111944

BULLETIN
LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 11-(AP)-RAF MOSQUITOS BATTERED BERLIN LAST NIGHT WITH 4,000-POUND BOMBS WHILE LANCASTERS AND HALIFAXES PLASTERED OIL STORAGE DEPOTS AT BORDEAUX AND LA PALLICE AND A RAILWAY JUNCTION AT DIJON, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY.
EV121AEW

THE OVERNIGHT HEAVY BOMBER ASSAULTS CONTINUED A SYSTEMATIC CAMPAIGN TO DESTROY GERMANY'S VITAL FUEL RESOURCES.
YESTERDAY BOTH FUEL DUMPS XXX 2ND GRAF.
JS125AEW

LONDON, AUG 10-(AP)-FRANTISEK NEMEC, CZECHO-SLOVAK MINISTER OF RECONSTRUCTION, WILL DEPART SOON FOR HIS HOMELAND BY WAY OF RUSSIA AS A DELEGATE TO LIBERATED TERRITORIES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

HE WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY GEN.RUDOLF VIEST, TWO OTHER OFFICERS, REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS MINISTRIES AND FOUR MEMBERS OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK STATE COUNCIL, THE PARLIAMENT-IN-EXILE, AS POLITICAL ADVISERS.

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IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND THE SOVIET, HE WILL COLLABORATE WITH SOVIET AND CZECH FORCES LIBERATING THE COUNTRY AND RESTORE CZECH CIVIL ADMINISTRATION AFTER THE MILITARY PHASE HAS BEEN CONCLUDED.

SN452PEW

WITH MOSCOW POLISH
LONDON, AUG. 10-(AP)-THE "POLISH DAILY" WHICH REFLECTS THE VIEWS OF THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT, ASSERTED TONIGHT THAT THE POLISH UNDERGROUND FIGHTING IN WARSAW HAD BEEN LEFT IN THE LURCH BY ALLIED "POLITICS."

THE ACCUSATION CAME AS THE LONDON POLISH CABINET ISSUED AN "URGENT APPEAL" FOR IMMEDIATE HELP IN THE BATTLE FOR WARSAW.

AN EDITORIAL IN THE "POLISH DAILY" SAID:

"POLAND WAS THE FIRST ALLY OF BRITAIN WHO PLEDGED TO COME TO OUR ASSISTANCE WITY ALL SHE HAD AT HER DISPOSAL. RUSSIA HAS CALLED AND IS STILL CALLING THE POLISH NATION TO OPEN AN UPRISING AND WARSAW HAS RISEN AGAINST THE GERMANS. IN SPITE OF THIS WARSAW HAS BEEN FIGHTING ALONE AGAINST THE GERMANS FOR 10 DAYS WITHOUT HELP FROM ANYONE."

EV111AEW

AUG 111944

NIGHT LEAD GERMAN (280)
BY RICHARD KASISCHKE
LONDON, AUG. 10-(AP)-WITH TENS OF THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS IN EASTERN GERMANY ALREADY DIGGING TRENCHES FOR WAR ON THE HOME SOIL, PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, SUPREME NAZI MOBILIZER, DECREED TODAY THE REGIMENTING OF ALL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE INTO A TOTAL WAR MOLD TO FILL THE COUNTRY'S WAR FACTORIES AND REINFORCE THE DEPLETED ARMIES.

DECLARING "EVERY GERMAN CITIZEN WILL NOW HAVE TO SERVE THE NATION WITH ALL HIS STRENGTH IN A STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE," GOEBBELS WITH FIVE ORDERS VIRTUALLY ELIMINATED PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS, SHARPLY CURTAILED PUBLIC SERVICES AND ORDERED THOUSANDS NOW IN NON-ESSENTIAL JOBS TO GO INTO WAR PLANTS OR INTO UNIFORM.

IN ADDITION TO THESE MEASURES, BERLIN BROADCAST TONIGHT THAT NEWSPAPERS WERE WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE "GREATLY INTENSIFIED, ALL-OUT WAR EFFORT" AND WOULD BE CURTAILED. THE BROADCAST SAID GERMAN NEWSPAPES WOULD BE LIMITED TO ON

PAPERSWOULD BE LIMITED TO ONE PER CITY EXCEPT FOR

PAPERS WOULD BE LIMITED TO ONE PER CITY EXCEPT FOR THE LARGEST CITIES AND THAT PICTURE MAGAZINES AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS WOULD BE CUT SHARPLY.

GOEBBELS DECREES, PUBLISHED IN "DAS REICH," PROVIDED:

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1--DRAFTING OF ALL FOREIGN DOMESTIC SERVANTS INTO WAR PLANTS AND ORDERING GERMAN SERVANTS EITHER INTO FACTORIES OR HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN.

2--CANCELING OF EXEMPTIONS FOR WHOLE AGE GROUPS "BADLY WANTED AT THE FRONT."

3--WAR PRODUCTION WORK AT HOME FOR THOSE WHO CAN'T GO TO FACTORIES.

4--BANNING OF ALL PUBLIC MEETINGS AND ENTERTAINMENTS NOT DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH THE WAR AND "SENDING OF ALL THE YOUNGER GENERATION FILM AND THEATER ACTORS EN MASSE TO WAR INDUSTRY."

5--FURTHER TRIMMING OF RAIL, POSTAL AND GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES FOR MANPOWER.

A163

BERLIN ALSO BROADCAST THAT ALL DRAMATIC TRAINING SCHOOLS WOULD BE SHUT AND THAT STANDARD PRICES WOULD BE ENFORCED AT MOST THEATERS "SO THERE WILL BE NO NEED FOR TICKETS AND ALL USHERETTES AND ATTENDANTS WILL BE RELEASED FOR THE FACTORIES."

EV1043AEW

FIRST LEAD ROBOTS

LONDON, AUG 10-(AP)-GERMAN ROBOT BOMBS NOW ARE CARRYING INCENDIARIES, THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

EXAMINATION OF THE NEW WEAPONS SHOWED THAT EACH OF THE FLYING BOMBS WHICH FELL RECENTLY IN SOUTH ENGLAND CARRIED ABOUT 20 INCENDIARIES. THE FIRE MISSILES ARE SCATTERED BY THE FORCE OF THE FLYING BOMB EXPLOSION AFTER THE ROBOT TOUCHES EARTH.

THE MINISTRY SAID PRESENT METHODS OF FIGHTING BOMB-SET FIRES WOULD BE CONTINUED.

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THE HOME SECURITY MINISTRY REPEATED TODAY A GRIM WARNING THAT THOSE EVACUATING LONDON SHOULD TAKE THEIR GAS MASKS WITH THEM.

LONDON, AUG 10-(AP)-AFTER A 24-HOUR LULL, ONE OF THE LONGEST SINCE THE GERMANS FIRST LAUNCHED THEIR FLYING BOMB ATTACKS ON BRITAIN, A FEW OF THE ROBOTS DROMED OVER LONDON AND THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES SHORTLY AFTER DAYBREAK TODAY.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID "A NUMBER OF PEOPLE WERE INJURED."

M354AEW

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 11-(AP)-THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY SAID IN A BERLIN BROADCAST TODAY THAT POLISH TROOPS HAD GONE INTO ACTION ON THE FRENCH FRONT BESIDE THE AMERICANS, BRITISH AND CANADIANS.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT, BUT POLISH TROOPS HAVE BEEN TAKING ACTIVE PART FOR SOME TIME IN THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN, WHERE THEY HAVE SCORED NOTABLE SUCCESSES ON THE ALLIED RIGHT FLANK ALONG THE ADRIATIC.

THE TRANSOCEAN BROADCAST SAID:

"POLISH TROOPS HAVE BEEN THROWN IN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FRANCE UNDER THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND AGAINST THE GERMAN WEHRMACHT SOUTH OF CAEN TO MAKE UP FOR THE LOSSES AMONG THE CANADIANS, WHO HAVE BEEN PRESSED BACK ON THE GERMAN FRONT UNDER HEAVY CASUALTIES."

EV1232AEW

AUG 11 1944

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG 11-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TONIGHT 30 RAF BEAUFIGHTERS ATTACKED A GERMAN CONVOY OFF WANGEROOG ISLAND, NEAR THE NORTH GERMAN COAST. THE BROADCAST SAID FIVE OF THE PLANES WERE DOWNED AFTER ONE SHIP WAS TORPEDOED AND THE CONVOY MADE PORT. THE ISLAND GUARDS THE APPROACHES TO WILHELMSHAVEN.

SK1103PEW

LONDON, AUG. 10-(AP)-THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE URGENTLY APPEALED TODAY FOR ARTILLERY SUPPORT AND ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR GEN. BOR'S UNDERGROUND ARMY FIGHTING IN WARSAW, STATING THAT "WE HAVE BEEN LEFT TO OUR OWN FATE."

"IF OUR BLOODY EFFORT SHALL NOT BE IN VAIN, IF SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS CAN BE SAVED FROM TOTAL EXTERMINATION, IMMEDIATE HELP MUST BE SENT BY SUPPLYING US WITH AMMUNITION AND WEAPONS ON A LARGE SCALE AND BY BOMBARDING ENEMY POSITIONS," THE STATEMENT SAID.

THE GOVERNMENT PRONOUHKMPOLISH HOME ARMY" SPRANG TO ARMS IN WARSAW NINE DAYS AGO, RUSSIAN AND GERMAN FORCES HAD BEEN DEADLOCKED ON THE EASTERN OUTSKIRTS OF THE CAPITAL.

GH1045AEW

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SHAEF-~~SECOND ADD SECOND~~ LEAD INVASION XXX MARTIN-DE-SALLEN.

Insert (D)(H.11)

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS' SILENCE ON THE SITUATION ALONG THE LOIRE, KEY TO GERMAN RESISTANCE IN ALL SOUTHERN FRANCE, AND BEYOND LE MANS TOWARD PARIS, WAS ONE OF THE CLEAREST INDICATIONS THAT THE HIGHSPEED ONSLAUGHT WAS STILL IN THE OPEN AND ROLLING FAST.

ONCE IN CONTACT WITH ANY MAIN DEFENSE LINE OR MAJOR FORCE OF RESISTANCE THERE WOULD BE NO FURTHER SECURITY REASON FOR WITHHOLDING

WORD ON THE ADVANCED POSITIONS.

THERE HAD BEEN NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE ADVANCE FROM LE MANS FOR NEARLY 36 HOURS, BUT IT WAS KNOWN THAT AMERICAN ARMOR WAS WELL BEYOND THAT AUTO MANUFACTURING CITY IN THE DIRECTION OF CHARTRES, WHICH LIES 37 MILES FROM THE PARIS SUBURB OF VERSAILLES WHERE THE FIRST WORLD WAR PEACE TREATIES WERE SIGNED.

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(CBS SAID XXX 3RD GRAF AS BEFORE.

Insert SHAEF Invasion (D) (H.11) xxx to 30,000

AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE ALLIED ARC, THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, HAVING SMASHED COUNTERATTACKS FROM ROMMEL'S BREACHED LINES, EDGED TOWARD THE LAST HILLOCK PROTECTING FALAISE, LESS THAN FIVE MILES AWAY AND A LITTLE OVER 100 MILES FROM PARIS. IN THIS SECTOR 2,000 MORE PRISONERS HAD BEEN TAKEN.

HERE THE GERMANS WERE WITHDRAWING INTO THE TOWN FOR A SHOWDOWN BATTLE AFTER HAVING BEEN FORCED BACK 16 MILES FROM CAEN.

TYPHOONS, WITH THEIR ROCKET GUNS, PLAYED A GREAT PART IN THE SHATTERING OF GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS HERE, KNOCKING OUT 33 TANKS, AND DAMAGING, DESTROYING OR LEAVING ABLAZE 212 OTHER ENEMY VEHICLES.

ROMMEL WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE LOST ABOUT 300 TANKS, THE COMPLEMENT OF ABOUT TWO ARMORED DIVISIONS, SINCE SUNDAY.

THE CANADIANS HERE WITHIN 1,500 YARDS OF POTIGNY.

ON THE CANADIANS' RIGHT THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY OF LT. GEN. SIR MILES C.DEMPSEY WIDENED ITS BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RIVER ORNE IN A 4,000-YARD ADVANCE ABOVE THURY-HARCOURT, 14 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CAEN, AND IN ANOTHER COORDINATED THRUST THREATENED TO CUT OFF THAT STRONGHOLD ON THE ORNE.

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Add SHAEF Invasion (H.11) (D) xx.)

HEADQUARTERS CONFIRMED THE CAPTURE OF THE MAJOR RAIL [illegible] OF LE MANS (POP: 84,525) BUT DID NOT DISCLOSE THE WHEREABOUTS OF SWIFT AMERICAN ARMORED COLUMN WHICH SWEPT THROUGH THAT CITY, 110 MILES FROM PARIS. THERE SEEMED LITTLE DOUBT THIS SPEARHEAD WAS DRIVING DOWN THE LAST 100 MILES TO THE FRENCH CAPITAL. A GERMAN BROADCAST REPORTED U.S. TANKS ONLY 87 MILES AWAY.

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AT CAPTURED ST.MALO, BRITTANY'S SEA FORTRESS, ONLY ONE HOLDOUT STRONGPOINT REMAINED. THE AMERICANS TOOK 3,000 PRISONERS THERE IN THE LAST FEW DAYS. THE GERMANS ARE PUTTING UP A HARD FIGHT AT DINARD, A FEW MILES ACROSS THE BAY FROM ST.MALO, BUT IT APPEARED DOOMED.

THE BRITISH ATTACK WEST OF THE ORNE OVERRAN LE QUESNEE THE SECOND ARMY DRIVE REACHED CLOSE TO IF NOT ACROSS THE MA AEN-THURY HIGHWAY.

THE BRITISH TOMMIES STRIKING SOUTH FROM THE GRIMBOSQ SECTOR CAPTURED BRIEUX, LA BAGOTIERE AND LA MOISSONIERE AND SEIZED THE CROSSROADS TOWN OF FORGE A CAMBRO, SOUTHWEST OF THE DE GINGLAIS FOREST. ANOTHER BRITISH COLUMN CAPTURED TREMBLAY, SIX MILES NORTH OF CONDE-SUR-NOIREAU.

FARTHER SOUTHWEST, BRITISH TANKS BURST THROUGH GERMAN DEFENSES AND CAPTURED ROULOURS, 3,500 YARDS SOUTHEAST OF VIRE. THE GERMANS STILL CLUNG DESPERATELY TO ESTRY.

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THE GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT THE AMERICANS WERE WITHIN [illegible] MILES OF PARIS--SOME 20 MILES FURTHR THAN OFFICIALLY REPORTED--MAY HAVE BEEN ATTEMPT TO GET INFORMATION, A MOVE TO PREPARE THE HOMELAND FOR LOSS OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL, OR AN EFFORT TO GIVE THE IMPRESSION THE INTERVENING GROUND WOULD NOT BE DEFENDED.

THE SURRENDER OF LE MANS INDICATED ABANDONMENT OF ANY IDEA OF AN ALENCON-LE MANS-TOURS DEFENSE LINE--AN ARC ABOUT 100 MILES FROM

PARIS. AVAILABLE INFORMATION INDICATED THE ENEMY'S NXT POTENTIAL LINE WITH COMPARABLE LATERAL COMMUNICATIONS WAS ONE RUNING ORLEANS NORTHWARD THROUGH CHARTRES--A LINE THAT WOULD BE ONLY 50 MILES FROM PARIS.

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THE SCANTY GERMAN FORCES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE FOR SEVERAL DAYS HAVE BEEN REPORTED HURRYING TOWARD THE LOIRE, PRESUMABLY TO ASSAIL THIS SOUTHERN FLANK.

THE GERMANS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE FEW MORE THAN 10 DIVISIONS TO HOLD ALL OF SOUTHERN FRANCE. CONCENTRATION OF ENOUGH FORCE TO DENT THE ALLIED SOUTHERN FLANK WOULD MEAN OPENING UP THE WAY FOR A SOUTHERN INVASION FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

N843AEW

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, FIRST ADD NEGRO TRUCKERS X X X OF CAPACITY.

THREE MEN, SGT.WILLIAM CASHAW, JR., 249 NEW ST., JOHNSTOWN, PA.; PVT.SHELBY G.STOKES, MOYOCK, N.C., AND SGT.WALTER COBB, RFD 6, BUTLER, PA., DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES ON THE FIRST DAY BY RESCUING NUMEROUS CASUALTIES FROM THE WATER AND UNDER FIRE.

THE COMPANY SUFFERED ONE CASUALTY, A SERGEANT WHO WAS THE LAST MAN TO LEAVE THE LANDING CRAFT AFTER DIRECTING ALL VEHICLES TO THE BEACH.

SEVERAL WHITE OFFICERS IN THE COMPANY RECEIVED BATTLE PROMOTIONS. THE COMPANY IS COMMANDED BY CAPT.THOMAS P.DOUGHERTY, 37 POPLAR ST., KINGSTON PA

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ST.MALO--FIRST ADD NL EYEWITNESS (BY BOYLE) X X X ~~STONE WALLS~~ bombing raid,

THERE WERE DEFENSES IN SUBURBAN ST.SERVAN IN WHICH A BETTER CLASS OF TROOPS THAN THE HODGE PODGE MILITARY ELEMENTS DEFENDING ST.MALO MIGHT HAVE HELD OUT FOR WEEKS INSTEAD OF DAYS.

"WE HAD TO CHIP THEM OUT OF ONE OF THOSE BUNKERS," SAID MAJ.CHARLES M.PACK, LIVE OAK, FLA. "ONE OF OUR 57 MILLIMETER ANTITANK GUNS DENTED IT WITH ARMOR PIERCING SHELLS AND THEN BEGAN FIRING HIGH EXPLOSIVE STUFF INTO THE OPENING. THE GERMANS CAME RUNNING OUT. WE TOOK SEVEN OFFICERS, 15 NONCOMS AND 80 MEN PRISONER FROM THAT SINGLE BUNKER."

LT.HANSEL L.LORD, ALLIANCE, OHIO, HAD AN EASIER TIME REDUCING A SIMILAR BUNKER. HE HAD HIS TANK FIRE ONE SHELL--AND THE ENTIRE GARRISON OF 80 MEN CAME OUT HANDS UP.

Aid With Gen. Eisenhower (Cowan) x x AUG 11 1944

THEY INCLUDED:

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS--LT.COL.RAYMOND D.MILLENER, TAYLOR TOWN, LA., NEAR SHREVEPORT; T/4 ROBERT F.LANGEN 160A SOUTH 10TH ST., SAN JOSE, CALIF.; LT.WALTER G.AMERMAN, PASTON, ILL.; LT.CHARLES J. SANTARSIERO, DUNMORE, PA., AND PVT. LEE N.ROGERS, ABERDEEN, WASH.

SILVER STAR--SGT.DAVID L.BEARD, LEBANON, TENN.; PVT.RAYMOND L. MILLER, 607 EAST 24TH ST., NATIONAL CITY, CALIF.; PVT. HOMER R. JOHNSON, MASON CITY, W.VA.; LT.COL.ROBERT A.BALLARD, 2953 RIVERSIDE AVE., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.; MAJ.RICHARD L.ALLEN, 868 ROSEDALE RD., ATLANTA, GA.; T/4 RICHARD V.AMAN, 111 SOUTH HOOVER, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; LT.RALPH A.PAYNE, ALEXANDRIA, VA.; SGT.ALLEN JONES, 1512 NORTH 12TH ST., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; PVT.GEORGE W.BLACKBURN, 701 OLIVE ST., HOUSTON, TEX.; AND PVT.FRED T.SMITH, BLUE RIDGE, GA.

SN840PEW

AUG 111944

BULLETIN

BY HAL BOYLE

AMERICAN FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS, AUG 10-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS SCORED A GENERAL ADVANCE OF FROM A MILE TO A MILE AND A HALF ON THEIR LEFT FLANK TODAY, REPULSING AN ATTACK BY ENEMY INFANTRY SOUTH OF MORTAIN.

(REUTERS, ALSO REPORTING THAT THE AMERICANS GAINED A MILE TO A MILE AND A HALF ON THEIR LEFT FLANK, SAID THAT THE DOUGHBOYS HAD BEGUN "A GENERAL OFFENSIVE.")

GERMAN RESISTANCE CONTINUED WITHIN MORTAIN ITSELF.

IN THIS SAME SECTOR THE GERMANS SHELLED THE TOWN OF VIRE AND FRONT LINE TROOPS WITH LIGHT ARTILLERY.

GH531PEW

AUG 111944

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG 10-(AP)-CANADIAN ARMOR IS EDGING TOWARD THE LAST HUMP OF GROUND PROTECTING FALAISE AND GERMAN FORCES WITHDRAWING INTO THE CITY FOR A SHOWDOWN BATTLE HAVE FALLEN UNDER THE ATTACKS OF ROCKET CARRYING TYPHOONS WHICH ALREADY HAVE KNOCKED OUT 33 OF THEIR TANKS.

MK707AEW

CANADIAN INFANTRY WAS CLEANING UP VILLAGE AFTER VILLAGE BEHIND THE ARMORED LINES.

A CANADIAN STAFF OFFICER ANNOUNCED THAT ONE ENTIRE GERMAN DIVISION, THE 89TH INFANTRY, HAD BEEN SO BLED AS TO BE NO LONGER EFFECTIVE UNLESS IT COULD BE HEAVILY REINFORCED.

THE 89TH HAD COME INTO THE BATTLE FRESH AND WITHOUT PREVIOUS SERVICE ON THIS FRONT.

SE859AEW

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, AUG. 10-(AP)-CANADIAN TROOPS BROKE INTO VIMONT, SEVEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF CAEN, IN A TWO-MIL THRUST TODAY, BUT THE FIGHTING WAS CONFUSED AND IT WAS NOT CERTAIN WHETHER THEY HELD THE TOWN.

TWO CANADIAN BATTALIONS MADE THE THRUST INTO VIMONT, WHERE GEN. SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S BIG OFFENSIVE THREE WEEKS AGO WAS HALTED BY A STRONG ENEMY ANTI-TANK SCREEN.

GH327PEW

CANADIANS

AUG 111944

BY ROSS MUNRO

CANADIAN PRESS CORRESPONDENT

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG 10--CANADIAN TROOPS HAVE BEATEN OFF A SRIES OF GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS NORTH OF FALAISE, THE HEAVIEST ENEMY THRUSTS BEING MADE AGAINST THE CANADIAN SPEARHEAD AND AGAINST OTHER TROOPS ON THE LEFT FLANK.

NO PENETRATION WAS MADE BY THE GERMANS, ACCORDING TO LATEST REPORTS.

BZ606AEW

BRITISH

BY ROGER D.GREENE

ON THE ORNE RIVER FRONT, AUG 10-(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS HAVE WIDENED THE STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RIVER ORNE IN A 4,000-YARD THRUST THAT HAS POISED A SHARP NEW FLANKING THREAT TO THE GERMAN RIVER BASTION AT THURY-HARCOURT.

KEEPING PACE WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY OFFENSIVE FARTHER EAST, THE BRITISH TOMMIES STRIKING SOUTH ALONG THE ORNE FROM THE GRIMBOSQ SECTOR RECAPTURED BRIEUX, LA BAGOTIERE AND LA MOISSONIERE AND SEIZED THE CROSSROADS TOWN OF FORGE-A-CAMBRO, SOUTHWEST OF THE DE GINGLAIS FOREST.

SIMULTANEOUSLY ANOTHER BRITISH COLUMN, TIGHTENING A PINCERS SWEEP AROUND THURY-HARCOURT, CAPTURED TREMBLAY, ABOUT SIX MILES NORTH OF CONDE-SUR-NOIREAU.

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A68

FARTHER TO THE SOUTHWEST, LT.GEN.MILES C.DEMPSEY'S TANKS AND INFANTRY BURST THROUGH GERMAN DEFENSES BARRING THE VIRE-VASSY ROAD AND CAPTURED ROULOURS, 3,500 YARDS SOUTHEAST OF VIRE.

FIELD MARSHAL VON KLUGE STILL WAS HANGING ON LIKE GRIM DEATH TO ESTRY, AS THE GERMANS FOUGHT WITH FANATICAL FURY IN THE RUINS OF THAT RUBBLED VILLAGE ON THE AUNY-VIRE ROAD.

"GERMAN MOVEMENT BEHIND THE LINES WEST OF THE ORNE IS CONFUSED," A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER SAID. "ENEMY TRANSPORT IS SHUTTLING BACK AND FORTH WITH NO CLEAR INDICATION OF WHAT IS GOING."

BZ609AEW

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AMERICANS (370)

BY EDWARD D.BALL

LE MANS, FRANCE, AUG 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS MADE THEMSELVES AT HOME IN SIDEWALK CAFES AND RESTAURANTS TODAY WITHIN AN HOUR AFTER THEY ROLLED INTO THIS CITY ATOP TANKS, BUT RIFLEFIRE STILL SOUNDED IN THE SOUTHERN RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS LATE IN THE DAY AS MOPUP SQUADS DEALT WITH A FEW REMAINING GERMAN SNIPERS.

THE AMERICAN ENTRY FOLLOWED DESTRUCTION OF A MILE-LONG ENEMY COLUMN WHICH WAS HURRYING TO THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY LAST NIGHT.

THE GERMANS BEGAN WITHDRAWING FROM THIS IMPORTANT BASTION 110 MILES FROM PARIS MONDAY NIGHT. AFTER TUESDAY NIGHT'S DEBACLE THE REMAINING DEFENSE FORCES SENT FLYING SQUADS THROUGH LE MANS TOSSING INCENDIARIES AND GRENADES THROUGH DOORS AND WINDOWS IN AN EFFORT TO FIRE THE CITY.

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BUT THE ATTEMPT FAILED, AND THE AMERICANS FOUND DESTRUCTION FAR LESS THAN AT RENNES.

PVT.CORLISS WALKER, 134 LA VUELTA ST., SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.,

KILLED A COUPLE OF SNIPERS IN QUICK SUCCESSION DURING THE AFTERNOON.

WHILE THE COMMANDING GENERAL WAS HAVING MESS EARLY TONIGHT AMONG THE PINES, PALMS AND FLOWER BEDS OF THE GRASSY CITY PARK, SNIPERS' GUNS POPPED WITHIN EARSHOT.

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LT.WILLIAM KOLTOVSKY, 817 E. 182ND ST., THE BRONX, NEW YORK CITY, A MEMBER OF THE TANK FORCE THAT WAS PURSUING THE ENEMY COLUMN LATE YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT, SAID: "OUR AIR FORCE GAVE US WONDERFUL COOPERATION IN DRIVING THE GERMANS INTO A TRAP. THEY HARASSED THEM AND GAVE US A PLAY-BY-PLAY DETAIL ON THEIR PROGRESS."

MAJ.THOMAS P.BROOKS, 235 WALTON ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WHOSE FORCE RAN INTO ANOTHER ENEMY COLUMN, DECLARED: "THE GERMANS FOUGHT PLENTY HARD BUT THEY DIDN'T HAVE A CHANCE TO MAKE A STAND."

THE RECEPTION THE DOUGHBOYS GOT HERE WAS EQUALLY AS MOVING AS THE ONE AT RENNES AND ON A BIGGER SCALE, BECAUSE THIS IS A LARGER CITY.

A HALF DOZEN GI'S GALLOPED DOWN MAIN STREET ASTRIDE BEAUTIFUL SORRELS. THEY WERE HAVING THE TIME OF THEIR LIVES AND WHEN SOMEBODY ASKED WHAT WAS THE IDEA THEY YELLED: "WE'RE MOUNTIES."

CHEERS OF TOWNSPEOPLE CROWDING THE STREETS TURNED TO CATCALLS AND WHISTLES EVERY TIME A TRUCKLOAD OF SULLEN GERMAN PRISONERS LUMBERED BY.

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ON THE APPROACHES TO LE MANS I COUNTED AT LEAST 20 GERMAN TANKS, SOME FIRE-BLACKENED AND THE OTHERS APPARENTLY UNTOUCHED. IT WAS LIKELY THAT THE CREWS OF THE LATTER ABANDONED THEM WHEN THE TANKS RAN OUT OF GAS. MANY FELL VICTIMS TO OUR AIR FORCE.

MK646AEW

by wes gallagher

in a u. s. army observati n plene overlooking lorient, france, aug. 10--(ap)--this sullen nazi spawning ground of u-boats is dying slowly and stubbornly under a rain of shells and bombs from the besieging american army.

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a ring of american armor is squeezing the life out of the gestapo- and naval-held undersea fortress, which lies fanned out beneath the wings of this tiny piper cub. to the left, in the n n sun, the concrete and iron forts of the once french seaport belch orange defiance, and at the same time lick their wounds from 155mm american long toms, slashing into the city defenses.

up here in this artillery spotting plane, piloted by capt. charles d. damon of ames, iowa, it feels quite lonesome. this is EXEP especially so when you know that a few thousand yards away are some of the most

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formidable flak defenses in europe, with battery after battery of 88mm. guns which open up on inquisitive cubs when they get too close.

and shooting at a cub with an x 88 is x just like swatting a fly with a coal shovel.

"sometimes they let us come in close and don't shoot , but when we try to turn to get out, they send up everything. they are like cats waiting for mice," capt. damon said before we started.

lorient is cut off and contained, with no hope but surrender for the garrison, which is headed by a group of fanatical navy officers who have refused the americans' ultimatum and apparently are determined to fight to the last man.

the naval men there are the backbone of the defense. lorient is interlaced with large concrete forts built by the french, fire either out to sea or inland. in addition flak batteries, which the u-boat den one of the hottest spots in europe for american and bombers, form the outer perimeter of defenses and they ar

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formidable against tanks, as the 88's can be turned down and can deal devastating fire against attacking forces.

in addition all the german troops in the area have retreated under american and fighting french pressure into the fortress, making th

garrison a division or more within the powerful forts.

the famed u-boat pens were invisible today from the air but french and germans said the american and british bombings had failed to pierce their 16-foot layers of concrete and they were unharmed. a large part of the naval garrison, complete with huge stocks of food designed to replenish the u-boats, and a water-filtering set, now are making their headquarters in the pens, safe from artillery and bombing, coming out to fight only when required.

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are columns of smoke rising from the water front now as we swing away from the city, while other columns farther inland testify to the formidable batteries of 88's present. as we flew inland brittany showed little ruin of war. the advance has been too fast for the germans to turn small towns into strongholds for delaying actions, and when they were so inclined, the fighting french was underground too fast for them.

friday,

with the u. s. first army in france, aug. 11--(ap)-- thirteen officers and men from one infantry regiment of the 19th infantry division received distinguished service crosses, it was disclosed tonight.

they included sgts. carlos ritter, rfd one, white post, va.; ralph s. coffman, route 1, sidney, va.; l. m. armstrong, box 566, staunto va.; howard w. rogers, mc gaheysville, va.; lyman k. patterson, warr nton, va.

also lts. leonard a. anker, lovelock, nev.; verne w. morse, 320 fourt st., reynoldsville, pa.; capts. archibald sprould, millbrook, va.; john j. cotter, 285 west 8th street, wyoming, pa; forest zantow, 4313 hillcrest drive, madison, wis.; lt. col. sidney v. bingham, 4408 hanove st., dallas, tex.; col. charles d.w. canham,1225 michigan ave., howell, mich.; brig. gen. norman d. cota, 836 holly st., gainsville, fla.

(IN A DISPATCH FROM THE TENGCHUNG SECTOR LAST NIGHT, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH SAID THE JAPANESE GARRISON WAS MAKING A FIERCE, SUICIDAL DEFENSE OF THE CITY. THE ENEMY FORCES, HE SAID, APPARENTLY NUMBER ONLY A FEW HUNDRED, BUT THEY ARE STRONGLY ENTRENCHED AND APPARENTLY DETERMINED TO FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN.)

Add Moscow Russian (Luce) xxx farther north.

THE RED ARMY SEIZED MORE THAN 700 SETTLEMENTS YESTERDAY, A RUSSIAN WAR BULLETIN SAID, KILLING MORE THAN 3,800 NAZIS AND KNOCKING OUT OR DESTROYING MORE THAN 120 ENEMY TANKS. IT WAS THE NINTH STRAIGHT DAY THE RUSSIANS HAD RECORDED LOSS OF MORE THAN 100 TANKS BY THE GERMANS.

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THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED COUNTERATTACKING SAVAGELY AS THE PROSPECT OF RED ARMY INVASION OF EAST PRUSSIA MOUNTED HOURLY. THE MOST FREQUENT GERMAN THRUSTS WERE MADE AT THE ADVANCING SOVIET FORCES COMING EAST OF THE BORDER TOWN OF SCHIRWINDT AND NORTHWEST OF MARIAMPOLE, AND ALONG THE FLANK OF THE WIDENING LATVIAN CORRIDOR.

(GERMAN BROADCASTS SAID EVERY ABLE-BODIED MAN AND WOMAN FROM 15 TO 65 WAS DRAFTED TO DIG TRENCHES AGAINST THE IMMINENT ENTRY OF THE RED ARMY ONTO THE "HOLY" SOIL OF EAST PRUSSIA.)

OF ALL THE SECTORS ON THE EASTERN FRONT, HOWEVER, THE BULGE BEYOND THE VISTULA APPARENTLY HELD THE GREATEST TERROR FOR THE NAZIS. IT HAS BEEN EATING LIKE ACID INTO THE GERMAN DEFENSES, AND IT EXTENDS PAINFULLY AGAINST GERMAN LATERAL ROADS AND RAIL LINES CONNECTING KRAKOW AND WARSAW.

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HUNDREDS OF TANKS PLUNGED INTO ACTION WITH THE SUPREMACY OF SOUTHERN POLAND AT STAKE. THE BATTLE ROLLED ALONG ON A SEMI-CIRCULAR FRONT OF MORE THAN 50 MILES, UNDER THE SHADOW OF SCORES OF RUSSIAN AND GERMAN AIR SQUADRONS.

SOME RED ARMY ADVANCE TROOPS WERE REPORTED A LITTLE MORE THAN 20 MILES FROM KIELCE AND JEDREZJOW, RAIL COMMUNICATION POINTS WHOSE CAPTURE WOULD OPEN A GATEWAY INTO GERMAN SILESIA, OUTFLANK KRAKOW AND SHAKE THE ENEMY'S POSITIONS AT WARSAW.

IN THE FIGHTING AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE FRONT, THE TOWN OF SKOLE WAS CAPTURED. THE TOWN IS IN THE NARROWING CARPATHIAN VALLEY, WHERE THE ROAD AND RAILROAD WIND UP TO THE BESKID PASS AND THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN BORDER 20 MILES AWAY.

M401AEW

NIGHT LEAD PLISH (250)

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BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, AUG 10-(AP)-PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK SPED BACK TOWARD LONDON TONIGHT SHOULDERED WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY OF TRYING TO WELD TWO RIVAL POLISH REGIMES INTO ONE STRONG, INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT.

FOREIGN OBSERVERS, EAGER FOR A SOLUTION TO THE POLISH QUESTION NOW THAT LIBERATION SEEMS NEAR, NOTED THESE TWO DEVELOPMENTS BEARING UPON DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE IN LONDON AND THE SOVIET-BACKED NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION:

1. PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN, DESPITE HIS PREOCCUPATION WITH THE RED ARMY OFFENSIVES, TOOK TIME OFF LAST NIGHT FOR A SECOND VISIT WITH THE POLISH EXECUTIVE.

2. MIKOLAJCZYK WAS GIVEN A HOSPITABLE RECEPTION IN MOSCOW AND A FRIENDLY FAREWELL, INDICATING THAT HE IS ACCEPTABLE TO THE SOVIETS.

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THE POLISH PREMIER IS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD FRIENDS THAT HIS CONVERSATION WITH STALIN HAD CONVINCED HIM THE SOVIETS WERE NOT SEEKING A COMMUNISTIC POLAND BUT A FRIENDLY NEIGHBOR.

"THE MARSHAL IS A STRONG, SINCERE MAN," HE TOLD A FRIEND. "I LIKE TO TALK TO HIM."

A PERSON IN SOME AUTHORITY HERE WHO HAS FOLLOWED THE POLISH TALKS CLOSELY SAID: "WE MUST ALL BE PATIENT, FOR NOTHING SENSATIONAL IS LIKELY TO HAPPEN FOR SEVERAL WEEKS."

MIKOLAJCZYK HIMSELF RADIATED CONFIDENCE AND APPEARED GRIMLY DETERMINED THAT A WAY OUT WOULD BE FOUND.

BOTH THE COMMITTEE AND THE PREMIER AGREED THAT THE PEOPLE WHO STAYED BEHIND TO FIGHT THE GERMANS SHOULD LEAD POLAND BUT BOTH HELD THAT THEIR GROUPS BEST REPRESENTED THE UNDERGROUND.

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UNTIL THE RED AND POLISH ARMIES LIBERATE MOST OF POLAND THIS POINT WILL BE DIFFICULT FOR EITHER TO PROVE.

SN414PEW

ALGIERS,AUG.10-(AP)-HENRI BONNET, INFORMATION MINISTER OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, ANNOUNCED TODAY THE ADOPTION BY THE COMMITTEE OF AN ORDINANCE GOVERNING THE REORGANIZATION OF THE FRENCH PRESS ALONG LINES APPROVED LAST MARCH BY THE ASSEMBLY.

THE ORDINANCE SAYS THE OBJECT OF THE REORGANIZATION IS "TO ESTABLISH A CLEAN AND FINANCIALLY HONEST PRESS."

"NO ANONYMOUS NAMES ARE PERMITTED IN THE OPERATION OF NEWSPAPERS," THE ORDINANCE SAID. "PEOPLE MUST KNOW THE REAL OWNERS OF PAPERS. IN THE FUTURE ALL NEWSPAPERS MUST CARRY UNDER THE MASTHEADS THE NAMES AND PROFESSIONS OF MANAGERS AND SUB-MANAGERS. EVERY THREE MONTHS A COMPLETE LIST OF STAFF OR OCCASIONAL EDITORS MUST BE PUBLISHED. THE LARGEST SHAREHOLDER MUST ASSUME THE NEWSPAPER'S RESPONSIBILITY, ALTHOUGH HE DELEGATES POWERS TO OTHERS. IF THE MAJORITY OF SHARES ARE NOT OWNED BY ONE PERSON THE MANAGER MUST BE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, COMPANY PRESIDENT OR PARTNER, DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF COMPANY.

"THE MANAGER OF A NEWSPAPER OF ANY IMPORTANCE MUST DEVOTE HIS TIME TO THE NEWSPAPER, AND THE NEWSPAPER MUST BE THE PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF HIS INCOME. NEWSPAPERS MUST PUBLISH FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERIODICALLY AND ALSO THEIR ADVERTISING RATES. NEWSPAPERS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO ACCEPT ADVERTISING FROM HIDDEN SOURCES OR TO RECEIVE ANY FORM OF SUBSIDY FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS."

THE COMMITTEE SAID THE ORDINANCE COMPLETES THE LIST OF SUCH REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PRESS.

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A134

BERN, SWITZERLAND, AUG 10-(AP)-AN ITALIAN FRONTIER DISPATCH TO POPOLOPE LIBERTA OF BELLINZONA REPORTED TODAY THAT FASCISTS HAD MASSACRED 73 POLITICAL PRISONERS AT THE FOSSOLI CONCENTRATION CAMP. THE ACCOUNT SAID THE VICTIMS INCLUDED ATTORNEY GALILEO VECESSI, PROVINCIAL SECRETARY OF THE POPULAR PARTY IN MILAN IN 1925.

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, AUG. 10-(AP)-THE RED ARMY THREW A ONE-TWO PUNCH INTO THE GERMAN LEFT FLANK NORTHEAST OF WARSAW TONIGHT, A BIG FORCE SOUTHEAST OF BIALYSTOK SWARMING ACROSS THE NAREW RIVER TO JOIN UP WITH SOVIETS PUSHING UP FROM THE SOUTH TOWARDS EAST PRUSSIA.

THIS MANEUVER, TOGETHER WITH THE CAPTURE OF RASEINIAI, 50 MILES NORTHEAST OF TILSIT, BROUGHT INCREASED DANGER TO MANY THOUSANDS OF GERMANS STRUGGLING WITH MARSHAL IVAN CHERNIAKHOVSKY'S UNITS ON THE EAST PRUSSIA-LITHUANIAN-SUWALKI TRIANGLE FRONTIER.

(MORE)

THERE WAS NO MISTAKING THE DIRECTION OF THE RUSSIAN DRIVE NORTHEAST OF WARSAW WHERE IN THE SECTOR NORTH OF SIEDLCE THEY SWEPT INTO 30 VILLAGES AND MOVED SWIFTLY TOWARD THE SOUTHERN BORDER OF EAST PRUSSIA.

A LARGE SCALE BREAKTHROUGH WOULD BRING SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES TO THE MASSED THOUSANDS OF GERMANS MOVED INTO THE WILD BORDERLAND BETWEEN EAST PRUSSIA AND LITHUANIA AND THE SOVIETS ARE IN A POSITION TO REALIZE JUST SUCH A BREALTHROUGH WITH FORCES MOVED FROM SOUTHWEST OF BIALYSTOK.

EXPERIENCING SOME OF THE FINEST FLYING WEATHER IN RECENT WEEKS, WAVES OF STORMOVIKS WERE OUT IN FORCE TODAY ASSISTING IN THE IMPRESSIVE TOLL OF 199 TANKS DESTROYED OR PUT OUT OF COMMISSION ON THE EASTERN FRONT FROM THE UPPER BALTICS TO THE CARPATHIAN FOOT-HILLS.

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TWO GREAT TANK BATTLEFIELDS REMAINED IN THE SECTOR WEST OF THE VISTULA WHERE THE SOVIETS BEAT OFF FURIOUS GERMAN PANZER BLOWS AND IN THE BORDERLAND AREA BETWEEN EAST PRUSSIA AND LITHUANIA.

SOME OF THE FIERCEST FIGHTING SINCE KURSK IS TAKING PLACE BETWEEN HEAVY TANK GROUPS OF BOTH ARMIES, BUT THE STORMOVIKS--THE SOVIETS' FLYING ARTILLERY--SEEMED TO BE MAKING THE DIFFERENCE.

WE818PEW

POLISH (290)

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, AUG 10-(AP)-PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE RADIATED OPTIMISM TODAY AFTER A SECOND CONFERENCE WITH PREMIER STALIN HE SAID THE TWO RIVAL POLISH REGIMES PROBABLY WOULD MEET IN WARSAW AGAIN AFTER IT IS CAPTURED TO SEEK THE RECONCILIATION AGREEMENT THEY FAILED TO REACH HERE.

"I THINK WARSAW, WHICH IS FIGHTING NOW A TERRIBLE FIGHT, WOULD BE THE BEST PLACE," THE PREMIER TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE. "IT WOULD BE THE EASIEST PLACE TO FIND AN AGREEMENT."

HE EXPRESSED BELIEF MEMBERS OF THE POLISH UNDERGROUND SHOULD LEAD POLAND AND REMARKED THAT "THIS IS THE COMMON FRONT OF EVERY POLE."

MIKOLAJCZYK SAW STALIN FOR AN HOUR LAST NIGHT AND REPORTED THE RUSSIAN PREMIER HAD GIVEN ASSURANCE OF "HIS DESIRE FOR A STRONG, INDEPENDENT, DEMOCRATIC POLAND."

THE POLISH PREMIER SAID HE WAS "VERY GLAD TO LEARN THAT SOVIET RUSSIA WISHES THE COOPERATION OF ALL POLES," AND ADDED:

"THE THINGS WITH WHICH WE ARE DEALING ARE VERY DIFFICULT. THEY CONCERN THE FUTURE OF POLAND AND THE U.S.S.R. THIS IS ONE OF THE TEST CASES OF EUROPE."

HE PAUSED DRAMATICALLY, THEN SAID, "FOR SUCH A CASE THERE MUST BE A WAY OUT."

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE RIVAL REGIMES, THE EXILE GOVERNMENT AND THE SOVIET-SPONSORED NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION, BROKE UP YESTERDAY WITH BOTH SIDES INDICATING A DESIRE THAT THEY BE RESUMED SOON.

MIKOLAJCZYK, ALTHOUGH INDICATING PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE, DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE PATHS THE DISCUSSIONS FOLLOWED.

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"WE HAVE AGREED NOT TO MAKE STATEMENTS AND COUNTERSTATEMENTS," HE SAID, BUT ADDED THAT CERTAIN PROPOSALS HAD BEEN ADVANCED BY BOTH SIDES WHICH WOULD BE "CONSIDERED IN LONDON" AFTER HE RETURNS THERE SHORTLY.

MIKOLAJCZYK SAID HE WOULD CONFER WITH BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON AS HE HAD CONFERRED HERE WITH SIR ARCHIBALD JOHN CLARK KERR, BRITISH AMBASSADOR, AND W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR. HE SAW BOTH LAST NIGHT BEFORE VISITING STALIN.

M453AEW

~~OF AN AMERICAN SOLDIER.~~ Add USPFHQ, Pearl Harbor (Ericksen) xx change.

IT WAS A STRANGE CONTRAST WITH SAIPAN, FIRST ISLAND IN THE MARIANAS TO BE CONQUERED, WHERE THE JAPANESE FOUGHT TO THE LAST, EXACTING THE HIGHEST AMERICAN CASUALTIES OF ANY GROUND CAMPAIGN IN THE PACIFIC TO DATE.

BRIG.GEN.LEMUEL C.SHEPHERD, JR., OF LA JOLLA, CALIF., COMMANDER OF THE FIRST PROVISIONAL MARINE BRIGADE, WAS QUOTED IN ONE DISPATCH AS SAYING THAT NEVER BEFORE HAD HE ACTUALLY SEEN JAPANESE "PICK UP AND RUN" WHEN AMERICAN TROOPS ADVANCED.

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"THE JAPS HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO WITHDRAW FROM POSITIONS FOR TACTICAL REASONS BUT NEVER TO RUN FOR THEIR LIVES LIKE THESE ENEMY STRAGGLERS ON GUAM," SAID THIS VETERAN OF THE TOUGH NEW BRITAIN CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

"THE JAPS ARE RUNNING WHENEVER THEY SEE A MARINE," SAID MAJ. HAMILTON M.HOYLER OF AVENEL, N.J. HIS BATTALION HAD SPENT FRUITLESS HOURS IN BEATING THE BUSH FOR SIGNS OF THE ENEMY.

DOUGHBOYS AND MARINES WHO HAD BEEN AWAITING THE CLIMACTIC BANZAI CHARGE ADMITTED THEY WERE PUZZLED.

CHARLES P.ARNOT, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED ALLIED PRESS, WHO REPORTED THIS NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE PACIFIC WAR, CONCLUDED THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN COMPLETELY DISORGANIZED BY THE TERRIFIC PRE-INVASION BOMBARDMENT, THE MOST INTENSIVE OF PACIFIC INVASIONS.

THE COLLAPSE OF ORGANIZED RESISTANCE IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE ISLAND, WHERE THE ENEMY HAD BEEN SQUEEZED, CAME QUICKLY AFTER AN INFANTRY-SUPPORTED MOTORIZED COUP DESTROYED HASTILY CONSTRUCTED BLOCKS ALONG THE NARROW WINDING ROAD ALONG WHICH THE YANKS ADVANCED.

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THE JAPANESE THEN BROKE INTO SMALL GROUPS AND TOOK COVER IN THE DENSE UNDERBRUSH. DAYS WILL BE NEEDED TO FERRET THEM OUT.

GG223PCW NM

A HEAVY RAID ON TRUK ATOLL IN THE CAROLINES TUESDAY, DURING WHICH 60 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED BY SEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE HEAVY BOMBERS, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY NIMITZ. SOME TEN ENEMY INTERCEPTORS AROSE TO CONTEST THE STRIKE AND ONE WAS SHOT DOWN AND TWO DAMAGED. TWO AMERICAN BOMBERS WERE DAMAGED.

NAVY PLANES MEANWHILE STRUCK AT NAURU FOR THE FIFTH CONSECUTIVE DAY. THEIR TARGETS ON THAT PHOSPHATE ISLAND, A BRITISH MANDATE CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE TWO YEARS AGO, WERE GUN EMPLACEMENTS.

PONAPE IN THE CAROLINES AND MALOELAP IN THE MARSHALS ALSO WERE RAIDED TUESDAY.

VB742PCW

~~SONAL PHYSICIAN.~~ Add Honolulu FDR (Flieger) xx Physician

ALSO IN THE GROUP WERE SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN, SPECIAL COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT AND ONE OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S CLOSE PERSONAL ADVISORS, AND ELMER DAVIS, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION. DAVIS SAID HE WAS NOT A MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY AND EXPLAINED HE CAME TO THE PACIFIC TO REVIEW OWI OPERATIONS. HOWEVER, HE HELPED HANDLE PRESS RELATIONS.

HONOLULU WAS ALIVE WITH RUMORS--ALL OF THEM WRONG--THAT THE CLOSELY GUARDED NAVY COMPOUND WHERE THE PRESIDENT STAYED WOULD BE THE SITE OF A MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL OR GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI SHEK. ACTUALLY THE WHOLE AFFAIR WAS AN AMERICAN HUDDLE.

TO REPORTERS WHO ASKED THE PRESIDENT ABOUT AN ANGLO-AMERICAN MEETING MR. ROOSEVELT REPLIED THAT CHURCHILL IS NOT HERE AND ISN'T EXPECTED HERE. A CHURCHILL CONFERENCE, HE SAID, IS A QUESTION FOR FUTURE DETERMINATION.

A110WX

MR. ROOSEVELT SAID HE WILL REPORT TO THE NATION ON HIS PACIFIC TRIP--HIS FIRST WAR JOURNEY THIS YEAR--BUT GAVE NO INDICATION

30.24— 1791

OF A DATE. IN HIS SPEECH ACCEPTING DEMOCRATIC RENOMINATION, HE SAID HE HAS NO TIME FOR POLITICAL CAMPAIGNING IN THE USUAL SENSE, BUT SAID HE WOULD REPORT TO THE PEOPLE FROM TIME TO TIME.

AT TODAY'S NEWS CONFERENCE THE PRESIDENTSAID HE HAD RECEIVED A NICE TELEGRAM FROM SENATOR HARRY F. TRUMAN OF MISSOURI, HIS VICE PRESIDENTIAL RUNNING MATE, BUT HE TURNED ASIDE OTHER CAMPAIGN QUESTIONS BY SAYING HE WAS TOO FAR AWAY FROM POLITICS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, THURSDAY, AUG. 10; NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THAT TIME)

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SU828AEW

FDR

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, AUG.10; NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THAT TIME)

(ADVANCE) HONOLULU, JULY 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE CAMPAIGN CHIEFS OF THE PACIFIC SAT UNDER COOL PALMS ON THE FAMED BEACH AT WAIKIKI TO TALK ABOUT THE WAR.

THEY WERE IN THE BEACH-SIDE GARDEN OF THE MANSION HOME OF THE LATE CHRISTIAN R.HOLMES, A BEAUTIFUL ESTATE TAKEN OVER BY THE NAVY AS A REST HOME FOR COMBAT PILOTS. THE RAMBLING HOME AND GROUNDS, SHUT OFF FROM THE PUBLIC BY HIGH FENCES ON ONE SIDE AND THE BEACH ON THE OTHER, BECAME PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S HEADQUARTERS WHEN HE ARRIVED IN HONOLULU.

THE HOUSE IS EQUIPPED WITH AN ELEVATOR, SOUND MOVIE EQUIPMENT AND SIMILAR COMFORTS OF A LAVISH HOME. THE PRESIDENT MADE HIS QUARTERS ON A LARGE SLEEPING DECK OVERLOOKING THE LONG, ROLLING SURF OF WAIKIKI.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, AUG.10; NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THAT TIME)

FR925AEW

SUPERFORTRESS
BY JOHN GROVER

A SECRET NEW SUPERFORTRESS BASE NEAR THE EQUATOR, FRIDAY, AUG 11-(AP-IN A WIDESPREAD DOUBLE-HEADER RAID AGAINST EXTREMLY VITAL JAPANESE WAR INDUSTRY, GIANT AMERICAN B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES STRUCK HARD TODAY AT NAGASAKI, IN THE JAPANESE HOMELAND KYUSHU ISLANDS, AND AT PALEMBANG IN SUMATRA.

CHINA-BASED AIR BEHEMOTHS OF THE U.S. 20TH BOMBER COMMAND RAINED INCENDIARIES ON NAGASAKI IN THE FIRST FIRE-BOMB RAID AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOMELAND.

AT THE SAME TIME OTHER SUPERFORTRESSES WERE WINGING FROM THEIR NEW SECRET BASE IN THE LONGEST BOMBING MISSION OF THE WAR--[illegible] MILES ROUND TRIP--TO THROW HIGH EXPLOSIVES AT THE FINEST PETROLEUM TARGET IN THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, PALEMBANG.

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BOTH MISSIONS HIT STRATEGIC TARGETS OF "MOST VITAL IMPORT" IN DEVELOPING THE BROAD RANGE OF DESTRUCTION OF KEY JAPANESE INDUSTRIES.

THE PALEMBANG PETROLEUM INSTALLATIONS INCLUDE THE PLADJOE REFINERY, LARGEST IN JAPAN'S POSSESSION. THE BOMBED REFINERY PRODUCED 78 PER CENT AVIATION FUEL AND 22 PER CENT FUEL OIL.

SK1156PEW

THE FIRST REPORT FROM THE RETURNING R[illegible]CATED TH[illegible]STRIKES ON BOTH NAGASAKI AND PALEMBANG WERE SUCC[illegible]

CREWS FROM THE GIANT PLANES THAT RAID[illegible]ALEMBANG RADIOED THAT "LARGE FIRES WERE OBSERVED" ON THE TARGET, WITH TOWERING FLAMES MASKING THE ENTIRE STORAGE TANK AND REFINERY AREA.

REPORTS FROM THE NAGASKI RAIDERS SAID LARGE FIRES STARTED IN THE SHIPYARDS SPREAD RAPIDLY TO OTHER SECTIONS OF THE FLIMSY WOOD AND PAPER METROPOLIS.

THE NAGASAKI SHIPYARDS PRODUCE MUCH JAPANESE MERCHANT SHIPPING, ONE OF THE ENEMY'S PRIME REQUIREMENTS IN VIEW OF LOSSES SUFFERED TO HIS LONG LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS.

AN OFFICIAL VIEW WAS THAT THE DOUBLE BLOW WAS LIKELY TO HASTEN JAPANESE RETIREMENT TO THE "INNER ZONE OF DEFENSES."

THE RAID ON PALEMBANG WILL FORCE THE JAPANESE TO TRANSPORT CRUDE OIL TO THE REFINERY FROM JAPAN, IT WAS SAID. RESHIPMENT OF AVIATION GAS TO THE FIGHTING FRONT IS IMPOSING A NEW STRAIN ON JAPANESE SHIPPING ALREADY GROGGY AND CUT TO PIECES BY AMERICAN SUBMARINES.

EV108AEW

BOTH THE RAIDS, AT NIGHT, WERE [illegible]ED SIMULTANEOUSLY, WITH THE WIDE RANGE OF THE B-29 AND THE ABILITY TO SPLIT JAPANESE DEFENSES APART DRAMATICALLY DEMONSTRATED BY THE DOUBLE SMASH ON THE TARGETS.

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THE ONE-TWO PUNCH BY THE COORDINATED SQUADRON WAS A COMPLEX AND UNIQUE OPERATION, PLANNED FOR WEEKS. THE SQUADRON WINGED TO BASES APPROXIMATELY 2,500 MILES APART FOR BRIEFING, GASSING AND LOADING OF BOMBS, THEN PROCEEDED TO THE TARGET 1,000 MILES AWAY.

THE NEW BASE IN THE SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND AREA IS ONE OF THE BEST KEPT SECRETS OF THE WAR.

EV114AEW

(EDITOR'S NOTE: HERE IS THE STORY OF THE FIRST AMERICAN AIR RAID ON THE PHILIPPINES SINCE THE FALL OF CORREGIDOR IN MAY, 1942)
BY SPENCER DAVIS

(AN ADVANCED BOMBER BASE OFF DUTCH NEW GUINEA, AUG. 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A BIG NIGHT-FLYING LIBERATOR WITH A PICTURE OF BUGS BUNNY PAINTED ON THE FUSELAGE DELIBERATELY CIRCLED OVER THE DAVAO AIRPORT.

THE LIGHTS OF MINDANAO'S CAPITAL CITY GLOWED ON ONE SIDE AS THE PILOT, LT.GRANT JENSEN, KENOSHA, WIS., STEADIED FOR HIS RUN. BUT LIGHTS WERE NOT NECESSARY TO ILLUMINATE THE BUILDINGS AND JAPANESE SETTLEMENT IN THE BRILLIANT MOONLIGHT.

A119FX

AS THE PLANE GATHERED SPEED, JENSEN SAW A SHIP ANCHORED IN DAVAO RIVER TO THE LEFT OF THE AIRPORT, DISCHARGING CARGO UNDER FLOODLIGHTS. THE BOMB BAY DOORS CREAKED OPEN.

"BOMBS AWAY, SIC," REPORTED SECOND LT.DANIEL MAHONEY, ITHACA, N.Y., IN MATTER-OF-FACT TONE.

MOMENTS LATER A FAINT THUD OF FOUR 500-POUNDERS COULD BE HEARD AS THEY CRASHED ON AN AIRSTRIP FAR BELOW, THEY WERE THE FIRST AMERICAN BOMBS TO FALL IN THE BATTLE OF PHILIPPINE LIBERATION.

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"THEY'RE AWFULLY DAMNED COMPLACENT DOWN THERE," JENSEN SHOUTED INDIGNANTLY TO HIS CO-PILOT, SECOND LT.THEODORE HUFFMAN, WILKESBORO, N.C.

"THEY DIDN'T EVEN BLACK OUT THE CITY."

A120FX

"AFTER TONIGHT, THINGS ARE GOING TO BE DIFFERENT," HUFFMAN REPLIED WITH A BROAD GRIN.

"THE JAPS WERE TOO SURPRISED TO FIRE A SHOT AT US," JENSEN SAID LATER.

"WE DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO EXPECT WHEN WE FLEW UP DAVAO GULF. THE ONLY THING WE HAD TO GO BY WAS CIVILIAN PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN 1938. IT SURPRISED HECK OUT OF ME WHEN THEY LEFT CITY LIGHTS ON DURING THE WHOLE RUN."

FIVE SHIPS WERE SPOTTED EN ROUTE TO THE TARGET. THE [illegible]

PILOT SAID THEY WERE NOT HUGGING THE SHORE BUT WERE LAYING OUT IN MID CHANNEL AND EASY TO SPOT. A JAPANESE NIGHT FIGHTER TRACKED THE LIBERATOR ON RETIREMENT BUT FAILED TO ATTACK.

A121FX
OTHER CREW MEMBERS WHO MADE THE FIRST BOMBING RUN ON THE PHILIPPINES WERE: SECOND LT.ANDREW KOTORA, MONESSEN, PA., NAVIGATOR; TECH.SGTS.WILLIAM KELLY, SOUTH BOSTON, ENGINEER; JAMES WELCH, NORTH LIMA, OHIO, RADIO TECHNICIAN; STAFF SGTS.MAYNARD MARCUS, MILFORD, MASS., ASSISTANT ENGINEER; FRANK ALBERT, OLD TOWN, ME., RADIOMAN; ROBERT KENNEDY, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., TAIL GUNNER; AND WILLIAM LANE, METHUAN, MASS., NOSE GUNNER.
AFTER THEIR 13 HOURS 45 MINUTE FLIGHT, THEY BREAKFASTED AND WENT TO BED TO SLEEP THE SLEEP OF THE JUSTLY PROUD.
MM736PPW NM

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U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, AUG 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE DISTINCTION OF BEING THE FIRST ARMY ENLISTED MAN IN THIS WAR THEATER TO BE GRANTED A DIRECT COMMISSION AS SECOND LIEUTENANT FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE IN COMBA HAS GONE TO S/ SGT. DARWIN V.MACPHERSON, OF EASTON,ME., IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE.

AS A RESULT OF MERITORIOUS SERVICE IN THE BATTLE OF SAIPAN, IN WHICH HE TOK PART AS A PLATOON LEADER OF AN AMPHIBIAN TANK BATTALION, MACPHERSON'S COMMISSION WAS ORDERED BY LT.GEN. ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, JR9, COMMANDING U.S.ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS.

MACPHERSON, PLATOON LEADER OF AMPHIBIOUS TANKS IN THE FIRST ASSAULT WAVE, TOK COMMAND OF A PLATOON, THEN THE ENTIRE COMPANY, AS HIS SUPERIOR OFFICERS AND NONBACOMS BECAME CASUALTIES.

AUG 11 1944

MACPHERSON TAUGHT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AT EASTON PRIOR TO ENTERING THE ARMY 34 MONTHS AGO. HE IS A GRADUATE OF AROOSTOOK STATE NORMAL SCHOOL IN MAINE AND STUDIED TWO YEARS AT BENJAMIN FRANKLIN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

VB845PCW

(THE FOLLOWING WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT ALVIN M. JOSEPHY JR., OF WASHINGTON, D.C., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS).

(ADVANCE)-(WX)..GUAM--(DELAYED)--THE ROAD IS TWISTED AND NARROW. MARINES ARE PUSHING ALONG IT IN COLUMN FORMATION. THE MEN HUG THE BAMBOO THICKETS ALONG THE SIDES.

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A JAP SNIPER OPENS UP FROM A BANANA GROVE AT THE EDGE OF A CLEARING. THE MEN PAUSE. A PATROL GOES OFF AFTER HIM.

AN ADVANCE IS TAKING PLACE UP AND DOWN THE LINE. THIS COLUMN, DRIVING STRAIGHT ALONG THE ROAD, PASSES VIVID EVIDENCE OF THE BREATHLESSNESS OF THE JAP RETREAT. COMFORTABLE WOODEN HOUSES, OCCUPIED BY JAP OFFICERS, ARE FILLED WITH FOOD AND CLOTHING.

JAP ROAD SIGNS ARE STILL STANDING. A BRIDGE HAS NOT EVEN BEEN MINED.

ON A HILLSIDE A BATTERED VILLA IS SCATTERED WITH OFFICER'S EFFECTS.

ON THE FLOOR IS AN OFFICIAL SOUVENIR PROGRAM OF THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR OF 1933. A BROKEN HOME PROJECTION MACHINE STILL HAS A FILM IN IT, A SILENT PICTURE MADE YEARS AGO IN THE UNITED STATES ENTITLED "BARNEY GOOGLE."

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THERE IS MUCH AMERICAN EQUIPMENT AROUND, EVERYTHING FROM MUNITIONS TO BREAKFAST FOOD, SEIZED WHEN THE JAPS TOOK GUAM IN 1941.

OUTSIDE, ON THE ROAD, THE COLUMN IS STILL PUSHING FORWARD. TANKS ARE BACKED ALONG THE SIDES, WAITING FOR ORDERS. A RADIO JEEP MAKES ITS WAY CAREFULLY THROUGH A UNIT OF MARINE DOGS. A SHEPHERD DOG NAMED PRINCE DONATED BY ENS.CHARLES F.ELLINGER, COUNTRY CLUB HOME, FAIRVIEW AND LEESVILLE ROADS, RALEIGH, N.C.,

IS STANDING WITH ITS MASTER BESIDE AN EVACUATED JAP FOXHOLE. HE SNIFFS AT A BLOOD-STAINED JAP HELMET.

IT BEGINS TO RAIN. THE ROAD IS BECOMING MUDDY. A MARINE AUTOMATIC RIFLEMAN OPENS A JAP PARASOL AND TRUDGES ALONG WHILE THE MEN AROUND HIM LAUGH.

ON THE FLANKS, THERE IS ONLY SMALL ARMS FIRING. THE JAPS ARE STILL GIVING WAY QUICKLY. THEIR DEFENSE IN THIS SECTOR SEEMS DISORGANIZED.

AUG 11 1944

BUENOS AIRES, AUG. 10-(AP)-THE FEDERAL PROSECUTOR ASKED THE COURT TODAY TO REVOKE THE CITIZENSHIP OF FERNANDO ORTIZ ECHAGUE, NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT FOR LA NACION AND FORMER CHIEF OF LA NACION'S EUROPEAN STAFF, BECAUSE OF AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED JULY 29 IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT CENSORSHIP HAD BEEN LIFTED.

THE ARTICLE DEPLORED THAT THE MEASURE HAD NOT BEEN TAKEN PREVIOUSLY, ARGUING THAT CENSORSHIP HAD CAUSED THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE TO REMAIN IGNORANT OF FOREIGN OPINION.

AUG 11 1944

THE PROSECUTOR'S ACTION WAS THE RESULT OF A COMPLAINT BY A PRIVATE CITIZEN.

ORTIZ, A NATIVE OF SPAIN, WAS GRANTED ARGENTINE CITIZENSHIP IN 1938 AND LONG HAS BEEN UNDER FIRE OF NATIONALIST RADIO ORGANS.

THE PROSECUTOR CONTENDED ORTIZ' LONG ABSENCE FROM THE COUNTRY--HE WAS LAST HERE IN 1940--WAS A VIOLATION OF CITIZENSHIP REGULATIONS.

AQ ROSS 01500 RGB 5P

AUG 11 1944

GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR, AUG 10-(AP)-RAILWAY TRAFFIC THROUGHOUT ECUADOR WAS PARALYZED TODAY AS WORKERS WALKED OUT IN SYMPATHY WITH A STRIKE WHICH YESTERDAY CLOSED THE MAIN LINE BETWEEN GUAYAQUIL AND QUITO.

A STRIKERS' COMMITTEE DEMANDED THAT TRANSPORTATION MINISTER JULIO TEODORO SALEM RESIGN AS A PRELIMINARY TO NEGOTIATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE WHICH APPARENTLY STEMMED FROM HIS DISMISSAL OF SEVERAL EMPLOYES ON THE GUAQUIL-QUITO LINE.

THE STRIKE STRAND

DISMISSAL OF SEVERAL EMPLOYES ON THE GUAYAQUIL-QUITO LINE.

THE STRIKE STRANDED A GROUP OF PARLIAMENTARY DEPUTIES AT ALAUSI, AND EFFORTS WERE BEING MADE TO REACH WITH THE STRIKERS SOME ARRANGEMENT WHICH WOULD ENABLE THEM TO REACH QUITO TODAY IN TIME FOR THE OPENING OF THE ASSEMBLY.

STRONG DETACHMENTS OF POLICE WERE ASSIGNED TO GUARD RAILWAY PROPERTY.

M506AEW

gi[ht lead strike

guayaquil, ecuador, aug. 10--(ap)--rail workers announced tonight they would end a strike which paralyzed rail traffic throughout ecuador during the day, and would resume work in confidence that president velasco ibarra would consider grievance apparently arising from dismissal of several employes of the guayaquil-quito mail line. the line was closed by a strike yesterday and the tie-up became complete today when other rail workers walked out in sympathy.

AUG 11 1944

NEW YORK, AUG. 10-(AP)-AMERICAN TANK SPEARHEADS WHICH PASSED THROUGH LE MANS HAVE BEEN "STOPPED AT MONFORT," 10 MILES EAST OF LE MANS AND ABOUT 100 MILES FROM PARIS, THE GERMAN RADIO COMMENTATOR ALEX SCHMALFUSS, REPORTED TODAY. PREVIOUS GERMAN BROADCASTS PUT AMERICAN FORCES 87 MILES FROM PARIS.

ABOUT 10 DIVISIONS OF THE FULLY MECHANIZED "AMERICAN THIRD ARMY" ARE OPERATING IN THE COASTAL AREA OF BRITTANY, SCHMALFUSS SAID.

(EDS: ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED IN SHAEF, FIRST LEAD INVASION IF DESIRED.)

GH1010AEW

NEW YORK, AUG 10-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO SAID INA GERMAN-LANGUAGE BROADCAST TODAY THAT STOCKHOLM HAD REPORTED 35 EMPTY GERMAN VESSELS SIGHTED IN THE BALTIC, TRAVELING IN THE DIRECTION OF ESTONIA AND LATVIA.

"THIS SEEMS TO INDICATE THAT THE GERMANS MAY ATTEMPT TO EVACUATE TROOPS AND MATERIALS BY SEA," SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

MK737AEW

NEW YORK, AUG 10-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT JAPANESE COASTAL TORPEDO PATROL PLANES HAD ATTACKED "TWO ENEMY SUBMARINES IN WATERS NEAR THE JAPANESE MAINLAND" YESTERDAY AND ASSERTED THAT BOTH HAD BEEN "ACCOUNTED FOR."

ONE, THE JAPANESE SAID, WAS SPOTTED SURFACING OFF OSHIMA, IN THE IZU ISLANDS GROUP SOUTH OF TOKYO BAY. THE OTHER "WAS SUNK IN THE WATER SOUTHEAST OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA)," SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

BZ657AEW

--95--

PHILIPPINES

NEW YORK, AUG 10-(AP)-A BBC BROADCAST TONIGHT SAID THAT ALL THE AMERICAN LIBERATOR BOMBERS PARTICIPATING IN THE MINDANAO RAIDS THE PAST THREE NIGHTS RETURNED SAFELY ALTHOUGH THEY FLEW TO THE PHILIPPINES WITHOUT FIGHTER ESCORT.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE NBC, SAID RETURNING PILOTS RELATED THEY HAD STARTED FIRES, SEVERAL OF THEM VERY BIG ONES, AND HAD CAUSED EXPLOSIONS ON THE GROUND

SUPERFORTRESSES

NEW YORK, AUG. 10-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO TONIGHT ACKNOWLEDGED AMERICAN B-29 SUPERFORTRESS RAID ON THE JAPANESE HOMELAND DURING THE DAY.

A BROADCAST IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE RECORDED BY NBC MONITORS SAID 20 OF THE BIG PLANES FROM CHINA BASES ATTACKED IN SEVERAL FORMATIONS OVER KYUSHU ISLAND AND OTHER JAPANESE AREAS, BUT ADDED THAT "JAPANESE AIR FORCES IMMEDIATELY TOOK TO THE AIR TO WARD OFF THE ATTACK," AND "RESULTS OF OUR INTERCEPTION AND OUR LOSSES ARE BEING INVESTIGATED. IT IS BELIEVED THAT OUR LOSSES ARE NEGLIGIBLE."

WE744PEW

A68FX

NEW YORK, AUGUST 10-(AP)-THE HERALD-TRIBUNE SAYS THAT MAJ.GEN. ALEXANDER SURLES, HEAD OF THE ARMY BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS, TODAY CONFIRMED A REPORT THAT THE ARMY HAD BANNED FROM SALE IN POST EXCHANGES A GUIDE TO THE AIR FORCE WHICH HAS AS ITS FRONTISPIECE A PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WITH THE CAPTION: "COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY AND NAVY."

EDITIONS OF THE "OFFICIAL GUIDE TO THE ARMY AIR FORCE" IN WHICH THE FRONTISPIECE APPEARS WERE BANNED, THE PAPER SAYS, AS "POSSIBLE POLITICAL PROPAGANDA IN VIOLATION OF THE MUCH CRITICIZED TITLE FIVE OF THE SOLDIER'S VOTE LAW."

IT SAYS THE BOOK, "REGARDED AS ONE OF THE FINEST GUIDES PUT OUT BY THE ARMY," HAS BEEN PRINTED IN THREE EDITIONS, OF WHICH TWO EDITIONS TOTALING 525,000 COPIES BEAR THE BANNED PORTRAIT AND MAY NOT BE SOLD IN POST EXCHANGES.

SURLES IS QUOTED AS SAYING THE TWO EDITIONS WERE BEING WITHHELD PENDING CLARIFICATION OF THE LAW WHICH PROHIBITS DISTRIBUTION BY THE ARMY OF FEDERALLY-FINANCED MATTER WHICH MIGHT AFFECT THE FEDERAL ELECTION.

EV1225AEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG.10, 1940--BRITISH BOMB CHANNEL ISLAND OF GUERNSEY, RECENTLY SEIZED BY THE GERMANS. OTHER OBJECTIVES OF BRITISH NIGHT BOMBERS ARE SEAPLANE BASE AT BREST, OIL TANKS NEAR FLUSHING AND MUNITIONS FACTORIES AT COLOGNE AND LUDWIGSHAFEN; BRITISH SAY GERMANS DROPPING "WHISTLING" BOMBS INTENDED TO TERRIFY THOSE NOT KILLED.

M351AEW

NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1-RUSSIAN FRONT: 322 MILES (MEASURED FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW).

2--ITALIAN FRONT: 603 MILES (MEASURED FROM FLORENCE).

3-FRENCH FRONT: 626 MILES (MEASURED FROM SOISSONLES).

SE1113PEW

HITLER PROMOTES PARATROOP COMMANDER TO COLONEL GENERAL

(OWI) Aug 11 1944

THE NAZI DNB AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT ADOLF HITLER HAD PROMOTED LT. GEN. KURT STUDENT, WHOM IT IDENTIFIED AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF GERMAN

30.24— 17915

paratroops, to the rank of Colonel General.

In an English-language wireless dispatch to East Asia recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, DNB commented that the 54-year-old General was the youngest officer of his rank in the German air force and that he had been badly wounded on the first day of the Nazi invasion of the Netherlands.

8/11/44 BED 128PEW. . .

AUG 111944

A154WX (200)

Washington, Aug. 10--(AP)- An army officer stricken with infantile paralysis while in a remote corner of the Chinese hinterland was kept alive for 14 days by artificial respiration--long enough for him to be flown out to help.

The War Department, reporting the incident today, said he is 2nd Lt. Robert Wesselhoeft, Jr., 27, of Westwood, Mass., who became ill while on an AAF mapping party. He managed to hold himself in the saddle of a mount for two days, until the party could reach the home of a missionary.

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A wireless message was sent to the nearest station of the China-India-Burma wing of the air transport command. Meanwhile, Wesselhoeft was kept alive by artificial respiration administered by others in the party and by six Chinese hired and taught how to keep up the treatment.

Wesselhoeft's companions then built a 1,500 foot runway. On this make-shift strip a light liaison-type plane was landed, its seat removed and most of the equipment jettisoned to allow for the patient's 200-pound weight.

Major Fred G. Welsh of West Englewood, N.J., serving with the 14th airforce composite wing, flew the plane--a three and a half hour flight through weather so thick that other planes were grounded, over mountain ranges 17,000 feet high. And while Welsh flew the plane with one hand he pumped a lever to operate an improvised artificial respirator which kept Wesselhoeft alive.

Latest information said that the patient, in an iron lung at the Calcutta hospital, was "holding his own."

HY1215AEW

AUG 111944

(230) Washington, Aug.10--(AP)--President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines, who assumed office recently after the death of President Quezon, announced a reorganization of the Philippine Commonwealth war cabinet today.

At the same time he appointed Col. Carlos P. Romulo, colorful newspaper editor and publicist, as Philippine resident commissioner to the United States, succeeding Joaquin M. Elizalde, resigned. Romulo is secretary of information and public relations in the New Cabinet.

The only new member of the cabinet is Ismael Mathay, appointed to the newly created post of budget and finance commissioner. Two men were dropped from the old cabinet, Elizalde and Andreas Soriano, who was succeeded as Secretary of Finance by Jaime Hernandez. The latter was auditor general in the old cabinet, a post which now is abolished.

Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdes was retained in his position as Secretary of National Defense, Dr. Arturo B. Rotor keeps the title of Secretary to the President, and Col. Manuel Nieto changes his title from secretary to the cabinet to that of Secretary of Agriculture and Industry.

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Elizalde, a former Spanish citizen who was naturalized a Philippine citizen about 10 years ago, was a close personal friend of President Quezon, who died last week. He has never been an associate of Osmena.

AUG 111944

FR1133AEW

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30. 24— 17917

Americans Race to Trap 100,000 in France, Tanks Turn North to Hem In Fleeing Germans

New York, Aug 11 (AP)—NBC Reporter Ed Haaker, broadcasting from London, said tonight he had learned on the best authority that the American drive in France had carried all the way to the outskirts of Paris.

ALLIES BEWILDER ENEMY WITH SWIFT ARMORED ATTACKS

Nazis in Retreat West of Paris; Tanks Closing 33-Mile Escape Gap.

TROOPS CROSS LOIRE

Spearhead from Nantes Gains 10 Miles; Montgomery Hails Advance.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Saturday, Aug. 12.—(AP) U. S. tanks battled to close a 33-mile escape gap on an estimated 100,000 Germans reported in retreat west of Paris last night while other wide-ranging armor struck out suddenly from Nantes, burst across the Loire river barrier to southern France and plunged 10 miles beyond.

American armor, in apparent control of the field, was lashing out in every direction across the northern plains of France and nowhere did the Germans seem able to parry the rain of blows, such as this new one across the Loire.

"The great bulk of the German forces in northwest Europe are in a bad way," Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, chief of Allied ground forces, messaged his troops in France. "We are 'round behind them in many places and it is possible some of them may not get away."

(NBC Reporter Ed Haaker, broadcasting from London, said he had learned on the best authority that the American drive in France had carried all the way to the outskirts of Paris.)

Close in on Enemy

Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's forces striking north from Le Mans were closing in on the entire German Seventh army—which once boasted over 30 divisions—and the Paris radio declared they already had driven through Alencon, 33 miles south of where Canadian forces were fighting before Falaise.

At the southern end of the front his thrust across the broad reaches of the Loire within 24 hours after the river port of Nantes fell still had encountered no resistance in strength.

American troops were mopping up along the north bank between Nantes and Angers, which also was captured yesterday, but there was no word of any crossings.

As the Germans were confronted with the same sort of peril with which they bewildered the French in the 1940 lightning war, captured troops reported that Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge had given the signal for a general retreat.

This was apparent from an array of field dispatches reporting a march of conquest through Normandy, including British advances along a six-mile front east of Vire and their capture of the hilltop fortress of Thury-Harcourt, 14 miles south of Caen in the rugged country known as "Normandy's Switzerland."

Bombers Pound Foe

Allied medium bombers pounded away at the German anti-tank screen which has held up the Canadians before Falaise, but even this enemy stand might be a covering action for a general withdrawal.

Gen. Bradley kept his drives radiating from Le Mans cloaked by almost complete silence, leaving the enemy guessing at which might be feints and which the big punch capable of dealing them a knockout.

(Available information indicated Paris might not be one of the immediate objectives of the sweeping American advance and that the Allied command was pursuing the primary aim of any well directed campaign, to destroy the enemy armies.

(Thrusts in the Paris direction might be merely feints to divert enemy forces from more important battlefields. Headquarters maintained a close and mysterious silence concerning reports of progress on the road to Paris which named several cities as having been reached but which remained without official confirmation.)

Rail Points Blasted

British and American heavy bombers in strong force blasted rail concentration points north and east of Paris as air reconnaissance showed Von Kluge was trying desperately to bring supplies and reinforcements from deep in Germany for the battle of France.

Up to 500 other U. S. heavies bombed German troops, armor and coastal gun positions at Brest in close support of doughboys fighting into the port's perimeter defenses.

(The German communique declared the column traveling northward — the lower jaw of the potential trap — was a powerful one under strong air suport and declared it had been engaged in heavy fighting, the first intimation of any stout resistance since American armor began rolling over the Paris plain.)

A second column struck toward Chartres, guardian city of the last 50-mile defense zone before the capital, but there was no confirmation here of reports carried in the British press that Chartres had been reached. Chartres is 45 miles from Paris.

Another was reported rolling due east on Chateaudun, guarding the road to Orleans and the open country between the Seine and Loire rivers south of Paris. Here again, unofficial British reports said Chateaudun had been reached.

Head Toward Tours

The fourth column was believed heading toward Tours to solidify the hold on the Loire river, guarding the right American flank. This hold already was firm from the mouth to 50 miles upstream with the capture of Nantes and Angers, which fell with only token resistance.

There was still some resistance between Nantes and Angers, but it was without strength, and it was on the south bank that the enemy was reported bringing up elements of 10 divisions from southern France for a stand.

Montgomery Optimistic

Gen. Montgomery's assertion that the bulk of the Germans were "in a bad way" was contained in a message to the Allied armies in France. The general added:

"Today all is well . . . our armies are moving relentlessly eastward into France. Many hundreds of towns and villages have been liberated.

"These are momentous days and complete victory lies ahead and certain—so long as we do not relax."

The British and Canadians were bearing down steadily from the north to keep the enemy preoccupied and the storming of Thury-Harcourt further weakened the enemy grip along the Orne.

Thury Harcourt not only was the nerve center for seven good roads, but it protected the left wing of the Germans resisting the British-Canadian advance due south of Caen.

Two and one-half miles below Thury-Harcourt British patrols stabbed to the east bank of the Orne and were in position to throw a fourth bridgehead across the river barrier. Three already are well established above the town.

Stalled about five miles north of Falaise in the area above Pontigny, the First Canadian army—now disclosed to include an armored Polish division as well as British units—reached into Vimont, the town eight miles southeast of Caen, which has resisted all British efforts to push on toward Paris.

There was heavy fighting in Vimont, but its capture was not claimed.

Even the German bulge against the Avranches corridor—where a British staff officer said the enemy was throwing in more troops at a time when "any normal army would be pulling out"—was steadily being reduced.

Doughboys and tanks recaptured Gathemo, eight miles north of German-held Mortain, while other forces three miles east advanced on Vengeons, seven miles north of Mortain.

British Tommies also pressing down against this bulge captured Malsoncelles-La Jordan, five miles southeast of Vire and 12 miles northeast of Mortain.

Between these forces and British troops fighting around Thury-Harcourt, German tanks and troops were struggling to escape from untenable positions west of the Orne river, late front dispatches said.

From Mayenne, midway between Mortain and Le Mans, American patrols were operating well beyond the town but there were no details of operations.

The battle of the Brittany ports raged on unabated with Americans storming the main port of Brest joined by a new column which had driven along the north coast for 125 miles. Elements of three divisions were holding out from strong positions in Brest.

The submarine nest of Lorient on the south coast was under artillery attack and was cut off from the landward side but a garrison of fanatic Nazis and naval units was holed up in the submarine pens, protected by 16-foot covers of reinforced concrete.

The citadel of St. Malo, the north Brittany port, was steadily being reduced, and there was fierce fighting in Dinard, across the bay.

There was no news from the second south Brittany submarine base of St. Nazaire. (The Germans said the Americans had launched an attack.)

The Allied communique said mopping up was proceeding at Hennebont, five miles northeast of Lorient, and at Auray, between Lorient and St. Nazaire, and at Quiberon, which sits at the tip of a point of land jutting out into the sea south of Auray.

Sweep North May Trap 300,000

On the Orne River Front, France, Aug. 11 (AP)—Masses of German troops with tanks were fighting for their lives tonight in the great bulge west of the river Orne and Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge's plight hourly was growing more acute.

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 11 (AP)—Roaming American tank forces were reported throwing the main weight of their attack to the north today after a deep mystery thrust toward Paris, and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery declared tonight that "the great bulk of the German forces in northwest Europe are in a bad way."

The commander of Allied ground troops in France announced in a message to his soldiers:

"We are around behind them in many places and it is possible some of them may not get away.

"These are momentous days and complete victory lies ahead."

Reported Past Alencon

There still was no official inkling as to the depth of penetration toward Paris or the progress of the northward thrust, but the Paris radio said the Americans had passed Alencon, 30 miles north of Le Mans. At Alencon the spearhead would be but 42 miles from Canadian-Polish forces to the north above Falaise.

Two days had passed, however, since the Americans took Le Mans, 110 miles southwest of Paris, and latest advices from the front said no solid opposition had yet been encountered by the fast-geared armored and motorized formations.

An American dash to the Seine west of Paris might trap up to 300,000 German troops. In the 24 hours ended at Wednesday midnight the Americans captured 4,322 of the enemy.

Nazis Risk Destruction

Montgomery was hammering at German resistance below Caen so fiercely that the Germans risked destruction if they eased up for a getaway.

The British, supporting the Canadian-Polish attacks toward Falaise and toward Vimont, below Caen, captured the German stronghold of Thury-Harcourt, 15 miles southwest of Caen.

Below them, the Americans also were closing in around the eastern side of the German pocket at Mortain below Vire, taking Gathemo and advancing to points near Vengeons, three miles to the east.

90 Miles From Versailles

The Americans reached points only a little more than 90 miles from Versailles, a Paris suburb, without meeting serious resistance, field dispatches said, but today's Allied communique announced the destruction of 15 German tanks by aircraft somewhere in the area.

(The German communique said the American thrust had turned northward from Le Mans with srong air support. The Germans said the Americans had run into heavy fighting in that direction.

Interception Reported

(Transocean, the German news agency, said that Americans in the Le Mans area are driving northward and northeast in an attempt to link up with the Canadians in the Falaise area. It added that three to four American divisions pressing eastward from the Le Mans area had been intercepted at Montfort, ten miles to the east, and at Beaufay, a dozen miles to the northeast.)

(A broadcast of the International Information Bureau, German agency, said today the Americans were swinging the main weight of their attack north and northeast from Le Mans and had gained ground in a move to encircle German forces in northern France.)

It was obvious that the Paris-pointed spearhead at Le Mans had the choice of swinging northward toward the English Channel short of Paris, swinging south of the capital in an encircling move, or splitting and passing on both sides of it.

Might Cross Seine

A swing northward of the scythe would threaten the rear of the German's stubbornly held swivel position below Caen and approximately 20 German divisions or remnants of divisions—upward of 300,000 men. If the sweep crossed the Seine it would threaten the isolation of Le Havre and other Channel ports as well as the rocket bomb coast.

Unofficial reports said other armored columns meanwhile had veered off to the southeast from Le Mans toward Orleans on the Loire below Paris.

(An NBC broadcast from France said Americans in this drive were attacking Chateaudun, 62 miles from Versailles and 30 miles from Orleans. Chateaudun is 52 miles east of Le Mans. The Brazzaville radio said there were reports Chartres, 37 miles from Versailles, was in Allied hands, but German broadcasts specifically denied it, and there was no Allied confirmation.

Brest Under Attack

Combat teams made rapid progress in the Brittany peninsula to the rear, completing the capture of the Loire river cities of Nantes and Angers, and wiping out all resistance except at one stronghold, the Citadel, in St. Malo on the north coast, thus cleaning up three of the six large centers of Nazi resistance on the Brittany rim.

This was the situation elsewhere in Brittany:

Brest, French naval base at the western tip of Brittany was under heavy attack by the Americans. The force which attacked the city directly from the rear had been joined by another column which had swept the entire northeast. The Americans were confronted by elements of three divisions manning seven strong inland forts and 20 artillery batteries and hundreds of anti-aircraft guns which could be used as artillery. The besieging force apparently had a task as difficult as that at Cherbourg.

Assault On Lorient

(Transocean, the German news agency, declared that the hold-out German garrison at Brest had repulsed a United States tank attack, knocking out 30 tanks.)

At Quimper, 33 miles south of Brest on another tip of land, French resistance forces had wiped out a garrison of 1,500 to 2,000 Germans in a seven-day fight.

Lorient Under Attack.

Lorient, German U-boat nest on the south coast—under a rain of bombs and shells from American planes and Long Tom guns and heavy attack from encircling armor. The garrison, headed by a group of fanatical German naval officers, apparently was determined to fight to the last man, and had the refuge of the U-boat pens, whose sixteen-foot thick concrete and steel roofs had not yet been pierced by the heaviest bombs. The Americans were mopping up Hennebont, five miles northeast of Lorient.

To the east of Lorient, the Americans were mopping up Quiberon, on a seven-mile tongue of land, and Auray, to the north.

St. Malo—the "mad" commander, Col. von Auloch, a wounded veteran of Stalingrad, held on with the remnants of his 10,000-man garrison pinched into the citadel. Nearly 7,000 of his men had been captured or wounded, and his men were shooting their officers in order to surrender in groups.

St. Nazaire, the other big U-boat base on the south coast—no news. The Americans last were reported attacking a few miles from the city.

Nazis On Channel Islands Cut Off

London, Aug. 11 (AP)—Germans on the channel islands of Jersey and Guernsey have been cut off completely from their Nazi comrades in France by the American grip on the Cherbourg and Brest peninsulas and the Allied naval control of surrounding waters.

They have heavy guns, however, which they are using to invalidate, largely, the American - captured ports of St. Malo, on the Brittany Peninsula, and Granville, in Normandy.

The islands, which the Germans seized a few days after the fall of France and turned into radar and anti-aircraft outposts, are of importance to the British, an importance outweighing their now diminished military significance.

They are the first and only parts of English soil held by the erstwhile invader.

Nazis Say 1,500,000 Are in Battle of France

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP).—The German Transocean news agency estimated today that, in all, 1,500,000 men are involved on the two sides in the fighting in France, and acknowledged that the American breakthrough at Avranches placed the Germans "in a difficult position."

In a Berlin broadcast, the agency said General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Allied ground commander, was throwing fresh tank formations into the Canadian sector east of the Orne, where "the German high command has to reckon with a perpetual force of 200 to 1,000 tanks."

Polish Armored Unit In Caen-Falaise Push

With the Canadians in France, Aug. 11 (AP)—A Polish armored division with some Americans among the personnel is operating on the Canadian sector of the front in France, correspondents were permitted to disclose today.

The division, put together under some of the grimmest circumstances of the war, advanced about five miles as its contribution to the Canadian Caen-Falaise push and captured at least three towns.

About 1,000 members of the division come from a motorized brigade which fought the German Second Armored Division in Poland. They have asked and have received permission to fight it again if it is met on this sector.

British Are in Bastion.

On the Orne River Front, France, Aug. 11 (A. P.).—British troops today stormed into the stout German bastion of Thury-Harcourt, at the top of a steep wooded valley along the Orne River known as "the Switzerland of Normandy."

By smashing into the Thury-Harcourt hinge, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey broke the backbone of one of Field-Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge's major defense sectors in southeastern Normandy. The small riverside resort town, which boasted two hotels with combined accommodations of twenty-seven rooms, was abandoned by the Germans during the night.

Only fifty-odd "death or glory" snipers were left in the ruins to cover the German retreat.

Key Rail and Road Center.

Thury-Harcourt is a key rail and road center. The British Second Army earlier made a new crossing of the Orne immediately north of the town.

Although small in population, Thury-Harcourt is strategically important because seven major roads meet there. The fleeing Germans blew up bridges, but British engineers already were throwing across a new span this afternoon.

"The fall of Thury-Harcourt is a real blow to the Germans, who used it as a major switching center in shuttle movements across the front," Staff Capt. Hatton Croome said at advanced headquarters. "Even before the invasion, it always was considered by us as a major objective."

NAZIS CONTINUE FIGHT AT ST. MALO

Gallagher

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 11—(AP) St. Malo's mad commander, Col. Andreas Von Aulock, fought on today, squandering the lives of his men in a futile battle despite the third truce since the siege of St. Malo citadel began.

During this morning Von Aulock appealed for medical supplies and parties bearing white flags crossed 200 yards of no-man's-land.

As an American jeep with supplies drove up to the citadel a small party appeared at a tunnel, including a medical officer, six German orderlies and seven American soldiers who had been captured and now were released.

All the Americans were blindfolded until they came out into the sunlight.

They said no doubt the garrison, except for the commander, wanted to give up as "German losses are frightful" and wounded lie everywhere. The wounded are being attended by nurses and some Frenchwomen, consorts of German officers.

Five minutes after the truce the battle was resumed amid a roar of cannon fire.

U. S. Bombs Wound Canadian General

With the Canadian First Army in France, Aug. 8 (AP—Delayed). Maj. Gen. R. F. Keller, commander of the Canadian Third Division, was wounded today when a formation of United States heavy bombers dropped a group of fragmentary bombs short of their mark and into the Canadian troops' area.

Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair of the United States Army was killed in Normandy recently under similar circumstances.

Arm, Leg, Chest Hit

Keller was hit in the left arm and leg and also suffered a minor chest wound.

The bombs, dropped a short distance south of Caen, caused a number of casualties among personnel. None of the troops had time to take cover before the bombs started to explode.

Keller commanded the Third Division in its assault landing on the Normandy beaches and in its attack through Caen.

REDS PENETRATE NAZI BALTIC LINE

FOR 15 MILE GAIN

Germans Hurled Back Northeast of Warsaw; Big Guns Daze Enemy.

IMPERIL EAST PRUSSIA

Soviet Army Opens Drive Aimed at Trapping 300,000 Nazis in Baltic.

Hercher

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 12.—(AP) A Red army yesterday smashed 15 1-2 miles through German lines in southern Estonia in a renewed offensive aimed at strangling possibly 300,000 trapped Nazi Baltic troops, while other powerful Soviet units hurled back the enemy on a 100-mile front northeast of Warsaw in a great wheeling movement that swept to within 15 miles of imperilled German East Prussia.

Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic army collapsed German lines on a 43-mile front in Estonia from the edge of Lake Peipus to a point within 115 miles from the gulf of Riga, and captured 200 localities, among them the important rail and highway junction of Petseri, Moscow said.

Nazi Troops Trapped

His troops now were in a position to swing around Lake Peipus and force a German withdrawal in the Narva sector north of the lake, and drive straight westward to the Baltic and split in two the 30 German divisions estimated to be trapped in Estonia and Latvia by other Russian spearhead driving through to the gulf west of Riga, Latvian capital.

A midnight bulletin said the fresh spurt in the north was begun after a massive artillery preparation which dazed the Germans in their strong dugouts. Then Red infantrymen swarmed in and dislodged them, killing at least 1,500 and capturing 300. The 30th Nazi infantry division was among the units routed, the supplementary communique said.

Besides taking Petseri junction the Russians also seized Litovitsi on Lake Peipus 12 miles north west of Petseri; Lintsi, seven miles west of the junction; Tyuilike, 16 miles southwest of Petseri and 125 miles northeast of Riga; and Stukolovo, five miles southeast of Tyuilike and near the Latvian border.

In northern Poland the adjoining second and first White Russian armies under Gen. G. F. Zakharov and Marshal Konstantin K. Rossovsky leaped forward as much as 15 miles and captured 250 villages in decisive actions that immediately menaced Lomza and Ostro-Mazowiecki, two strong German communication centers linking the enemy's front between Warsaw and the southern edge of East Prussia.

Advance Through Jaglowo

Striking northwest along both sides of the Bialystok-Lyck highway running into East Prussia in the area of the Masurian lakes, several of Zakharov's columns fought their way through Jaglowo, only 15 miles from the pre-war German frontier. Other units several days ago had seized localities just a few miles north of Jaglowo and only 11 miles from the border.

Boguszewo, 19 miles northwest of Bialystok, also was captured, and the seizure of Tykocin, and Cieszymy put the Russians 27 miles east and 26 miles southeast of Lomza, which is only 20 miles from the bitterly-defended German border.

On a 42-mile front to the southwest Marshal Rokossovsky's troops plunged on ahead and were only eight miles from Malkinia junction on the Warsaw-Bialystok railway, a 115-mile stretch of trackage that soon will be engulfed at the present Red Army pace.

Rokossovsky's men not only intended to straighten the Russian lines in this area, but also to snap German defenses northeast of Warsaw prior to an all-out attack on the Polish capital.

Ruski, eight miles from the railway, fell to one Russian column which thus advanced nearly 15 miles in 24 hours to a point only 18 miles southeast of Ostro-Mazowiecki. The other localities taken extended from Kossoki, on the Bug river 60 miles northeast of Warsaw, in a line paralleling the railway down to Rudzienko, 25 miles east of embattled Warsaw.

The situation of Polish guerrillas inside Warsaw was grave, the Polish government in exile here said. General Bor, guerrilla commander, was quoted as saying that unless help arrived "our heroic fight must soon come to a disastrous end."

Enemy Uses Reserves

Moscow did not announce the

progress of operations on the Western Lithuanian front opposite German East Prussia, but dispatches from the Soviet capital said the Germans had thrown in hundreds of tanks and planes in an effort to prevent a squeeze play from the north by troops under Generals Ivan Bagramian and Ivan Cherniakhovsky, first Baltic and Third White Russian army commanders, respectively. Great battles of attrition were raging on their fronts.

The German high command bulletin said that Vilkaviskis, a road junction 11 miles from East Prussia, had been recaptured by the Germans. A later Berlin broadcast suggested it had been lost again to the Russians because the German communiqué began belittling its strategic importance.

Maslennikov's operations in the north were linked closely with the operations of three other Soviet armies which have ringed the Germans and are attempting to effect a "Baltic Stalingrad."

In Latvia, below Maslennikov's front, the Second Baltic army of Gen. Andrei Yeremenko captured 50 localities, including Gravenderi, only 55 miles southeast of Riga. A midnight Soviet bulletin said Russian troops in the area had crossed the Viesite river along its entire length and killed 600 Germans in one single area. Two German battalions also were dispersed, their survivors fleeing into forest hideouts.

Nazi Attacks Repulsed

On the hot Polish plains 100 miles south of Warsaw, where the Russians now hold a huge wedge in German lines west of the Vistula river, other Soviet units beat off German tank and infantry attacks and continued to fight to expand their bridgehead, Moscow said. In this area the Russians were reported within 20 miles of Kielce, Axis communications stronghold linking the threatened Krakow - Warsaw line.

Both sides were fighting under exhausting Summer temperatures, and the Russians were shuttling reinforcements across the Vistula. Berlin broadcasts told of German air attacks on Soviet boats in the river, and also acknowledged a German withdrawal in an unidentified area in order to prevent encirclement.

Veteran mountain troops from the Caucasus were fighting in the Carpathian mountains, climbing steadily toward the Czech frontier on a broad front, but Moscow did not report any new gains at that southern end of the long front.

Inside besieged Warsaw, Polish patriots were reported endangered by a dwindling of their ammunition supply. A communique distributed here by the Polish government-in-exile said elite German troops had lost up to 30 per cent of their effectives in a battle with Polish guerrillas in the northwestern suburbs of Warsaw, but for several days the Poles here have been pleading for Allied aid to the Partisans.

German tank units still are holding three main east-west thoroughfares in the Polish capital, the Poles said, and the Poles in Warsaw were quoted as saying they had not heard any gunfire on the Soviet-German battle line east of Warsaw since Aug. 3.

Russian Pincers Tightens About East Prussia

Moscow, Aug. 11 (AP)—Russian armies applying a great pincers upon East Prussia swept today within 50 miles of Tilsit and Memel and threatened the southern boundary of that home of the Junkers with a plunge across the Narew river.

Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, besieging Warsaw for the 12th day, thrust a threatening army group toward East Prussia from positions northeast of the Polish capital. This group increased the menace to Warsaw, too, because it could curve to the Vistula and outflank the Polish city from the north.

Seven Miles In Triangle

Russian troops already were seven or more miles inside the Suwalki triangle. In the north, the Soviet army group of 37-year-old Gen. Ivan Cherniakovsky sent bombs and artillery shells into the German province and fought bitter and repeated counterattacks at several gateways to East Prussia.

(In this great action the Germans started reporting that they were greatly outnumbered. On the threat to the south of East Prussia, the official German news agency DNB said, the Russians started a new offensive yesterday between Warsaw and Augustow.)

Vistula Breach Widened

A hundred miles or so south of Warsaw, the Russians widened the breach across the Vistula river to 42 miles and advanced doggedly to within 26 miles of Kielce. In that area the Red army stood within 75 miles of German Silesia and within 35 of Krakow, ancient capital of Poland and her fifth city.

(The Germans repeated that another bridgehead had been established over the Vistula.)

Chance To Flee By Water

The extermination of Germans trapped in the upper Baltic States neared its final phase. However, some thousands of the Germans, whose land communications were cut by a Russian plunge to the Baltic 25 miles west of Riga, still may be extricated by sea. The Red Air Force continued to pound on any shipping seen moving from Baltic harbors.

Of equal peril to Hitler's eastern divisions was an extension of the Soviet bridgehead across the Vistula south of the Polish capital, which cut the Sandomierz-Kielce highway with the capture of Lagow and put Red Army troops only twenty miles from the vital Warsaw-Krakow railway.

In the drive northeast of Warsaw, a big Soviet force south of Bialystok swarmed across the Narew River in a move to join other Red Army columns pushing up from the south in a drive on the southern border of East Prussia.

New Peril for Nazis.

This move, together with the capture of Raseinia in Lithuania, fifty-three miles northeast of Tilsit, brought increased danger to Nazi troops struggling with Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's units close to the eastern borders of the Junker province.

The Russians advanced on a broad front on both sides of the Niemen river. The battle line moved through 40 localities and extended south to Raudone.

50 Localities Captured

The drive on the southern side of East Prussia netted 50 localities on the western side of the Narew.

Closely allied with these attacks was the drive by Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's First White Russian Army from positions east of Warsaw in a northwesterly direction along a 38-mile front.

'Surrender Or Die,' Nazis Tell Bor

London, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Germans have sent an ultimatum to General Bor's underground troops holding parts of Warsaw that they must surrender or die, the Polish Telegraph Agency said today.

Bor announced in a radio message to the Polish Government in exile in London that unless help arrived "our heroic fight must soon come to a disastrous end."

Appeals For Arms

The exiled government issued an appeal yesterday for arms, ammunition and artillery support for these units of its underground army in the street battle at the rear of German forces opposing Russian siege lines at the eastern suburbs of the Polish capital.

Coupled with the ultimatum was a Nazi order for the Polish population to evacuate Warsaw. All the able-bodied were instructed to enroll for labor with the Germans, the Polish telegraph agency said.

Six professors in the University of Warsaw were reported in a Polish underground broadcast to have been executed by the Germans as a reprisal for the underground uprising.

The Germans now control the three main east-west lines of communication in Warsaw, the patriots are being shelled constantly, and the "population is discouraged," General Bor said.

From the Soviet-German battle line "we have heard no gunfire since Aug. 3," General Bor said.

Waves of Allied Bombers Smash Nazi Lines in France

Nearly 2,000 Planes Hammer Enemy Targets from Belgian Border to Brittany—Choke Freight Yards —Hammer Port of Brest.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 12—(AP) Nearly 2,000 Allied heavy bombers, blackening the skies from the Belgian border to the tip of Brittany, smashed at Germans throughout Friday, with attacks ranging from front-line support to great movements against distant, choked German freight-yards.

Wave after wave of heavies of the Eighth U. S. Air force and the RAF roared through clear skies against fuel dumps and transport routes far behind the battlelines in France, and in the afternoon the Americans, in a spectacular operation, rained armor-piercing explosives on strong German forces still holding out in the besieged port of Brest.

Fighter bombers, medium and lighter craft ranged the length and breadth of the front and stabbed against the enemy rear, blasting at his movements.

Nearly 500 Flying Fortresses and Liberators raced to the big port at the tip of the Breton peninsula, hitting coastal guns, anti-aircraft batteries and radio stations as well as cascading explosives by the hundreds of tons on the stubborn Germans who for days have held off American ground forces almost at the city's gates.

Excellent flying weather aided the aerial blow to hasten the fall of the big port.

There was little fighter or anti-aircraft opposition from the enemy during this and other operations during the day, which included steady flights by medium bombers and fighters and fighter bombers which ranged the front in close support of ground forces, especially those spearheading the advance north of Le Mans.

Up to 500 American heavies attacked fuel dumps at St. Florentin and Pacy on the Armancon river 75 miles southeast of Paris, railway yards at Mulhouse and Belfort in Alsace Lorraine, and three airfields in the vicinity of Paris.

Then in a second operation both Fortresses and Liberators flew to the French-German border and loosed explosives on vital Nazi freight yards at Saarbrucken and Strasbourg and a fuel depot at the latter city. Bombing was done visually, with results reported from good to excellent.

(German broadcasts and News broadcasts from Berlin reported, with no confirmation, that the Americans raiding Strasbourg had "directly hit" the city's ancient cathedral, built from the 11th to the 15th centuries. It added that the city's casualties were heavy.)

Late this afternoon British heavy bombers resumed their new daylight assaults—Lancasters and Halifaxes, with a fighter cover, attacking heavily railway yards at Lens and Douai and a locomotive depot at Somain, all in northeastern France.

These daylight heavy operations followed a busy night of Allied air activity in which RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes approximately 1,000-strong blasted enemy oil, U-boat and rail transport installations at Bordeaux, La Pallice and Dijon, and the swift British Mosquito bombers dumped two-ton blockbusters on Berlin.

The Bordeaux and La Pallice submarine bases, the only ones the Germans have left on the Bay of Biscay coast, were hit by Lancasters late this afternoon in a heavy follow-up to the night assault.

Marauders and Havocs of the U. S. Ninth Air force flew to both ends of the German line in France throughout the day and plastered an ammunition dump east of Rouen and a fuel dump east of Tours. Another force of Marauders hit temporary bridges over the Seine at Oissel. No planes were lost in the medium operations.

Yanks Bomb Oil And Airfields Near Paris

London, Aug. 11 (AP)—American heavy bombers smashed in force today at oil dumps and airfields near Paris and at rail yards in the German border city of Saarbrucken and the Alsace-Lorraine cities of Strasbourg, Mulhouse and Belfort.

All the rail yards were bottlenecks for German troops which invasion headquarters reported earlier today were moving "westward" toward the French front. Railway facilities through Strasbourg, Antwerp, Brussels, Metz, Lille and Sedan were bombed during the night.

Marauders, Havocs Active

American Marauders and Havocs bombed an ammunition dump in the Roumare forest five miles east of Rouen at midday. Another group of Marauders bombed a temporary bridge over the Seine at Oissel. All returned.

Before dawn, up to 1,000 heavy British bombers attacked oil supplies for submarines, trains and other targets while Mosquitos gave Berlin another restless night.

Up to 1,000 American planes, half Fortresses and Liberators, bombed and strafed these objectives:

Fuel dumps at St. Florentin and Pacy on the Armancon river 75 miles southeast of Paris.

Airfields Hammered

Airfields at Villacoublay on the outskirts of Paris, Toussus-le-Noble southwest of the capital, and Coulommiers, 30 miles east.

The latest attacks apparently were part of a rapidly shaping campaign to isolate Paris. The weather was clear and "good results" were reported.

The British heavies struck at oil depots at Bordeaux and La Pallice—the only bases left to Hitler's submarines.

Others Virtually Useless

Brest, Lorient and St. Nazaire, the oft-battered lairs for the one time terrors of the sea, are threatened so closely now by the American army that they are virtually useless to the enemy.

Bordeaux, at the mouth of the Gironde, and sheltered La Pallice nearly 100 miles to the north, must supply and refit a submarine force too large for them at a time when previous attacks on oil depots and rail and road communications have made it almost impossible for the enemy to bring up supplies.

Halifaxes attacked the railway junction of Dijon, 160 miles southeast of Paris. With railways farther north largely disorganized, this roundabout route from Southwest Germany to the battlefield is vital to the enemy.

Slav Rails Raided

Mediterranean Air Force bombers, making their second straight night foray into Yugoslavia, attacked rail yards at Kraljevo.

The trip to Berlin was the first for the Mosquitos since July 25.

The Germans said Bremen and southern Hungary also were attacked.

Day Flurry of Robots

Fog Hinders Air Warfare Against Bombs; Gunners Pick Off Some

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP).—Clusters of flying bombs dropped on southern England and the London area today in another daylight flurry, after yesterday's day and night lulls had been broken by sporadic barrages.

Foggy weather in France handicapped the aerial warfare against the robots, but anti-aircraft gunners on the coast picked off some.

A motion-picture theater which had not been used recently was ruined by a direct hit in the night. A number of persons were sleeping on the stage, but they were saved by a lowered safety curtain.

England Is Hit By Two Robot Attacks

London, Aug. 11 (AP)—German flying bomb attacks on Britain last night were limited to two flurries of activity—one early in the evening and another shortly after midnight.

An official announcement said casualties and damage had been caused by the robots, some of which fell in the London area.

1,000 Germans Reported Held

Stockholm, Aug. 11 (AP)—The newspaper *Tidningen* in an undated dispatch today, quoted a person with close connections in Germany as saying 1,000 Germans had been arrested and 100 executed since the reported attempt on Hitler's life July 20.

Two Negro Soldiers Hanged For Rape

London, Aug. 11 (AP)—Two Negro privates, Willie Smith, 21, Birmingham, Ala., and Eliga Brinson, 25, Tallahassee, Fla., were hanged today for the rape of a 16-year-old girl, American army headquarters announced.

They were convicted by a court-martial April 29 following the rape of the English girl near their base. Their sentence was reviewed and confirmed by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

London, Saturday, Aug. 12 (AP)—Greater Paris has been placed under an 11:15 P. M. curfew, beginning tonight, by order of the German command, the Paris radio said today.

Says Law Causes Restrictions.

London, Aug. 11 (A. P.).—Col. Thomas Kerschner, United States Voting Officer in the European theater of operations, said today that the prohibition against the sale of British publications inside United States Army reservations before the November election was in accord with strict interpretation of the Hatch act. The act prohibits Government agencies and officials from sponsoring political activity or propaganda.

The colonel told a press conference that the Army had no choice, but he emphasized there was nothing to prevent soldiers from buying newspapers, magazines and anything else outside an Army post.

He also said troops could subscribe and have British papers sent in by mail and that there was nothing to prevent them from getting political propaganda in private mail from home.

The order banning the sale of newspapers went into effect yesterday, but newsboys were allowed to sell their papers in the streets outside the encampment bases. Col. Kerschner said that permission for direct sale within a post was interpreted as Army sponsorship.

YUGOSLAVS REPORT NAZIS BURN VILLAGES

LONDON, Aug. 11—(AP) A communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters tonight claimed that the Germans, unable to beat the Yugoslav partisans in the field, had burned 30 Bosnia villages, killed more than 100 women and children and plundered many farms.

In Eastern Bosnia, the War bulletin said, partisans took a heavy toll of the 13th SS division and in Herzegovina reinforced Germans attempting to break through toward Niksix were meeting bloody resistance.

NAZIS ADAPT NEW MANPOWER DECREE

LONDON, Aug. 11—(AP) Nazis applied new pressure today to wring the last bit of manpower out of Germany amid new continental reports that both the German army and production fronts were strained to the utmost.

New decrees by Paul Joseph Goebbels, Hitler's total mobilization minister, took private telephones from millions of Germans and drastically curtailed mail and telegraph services.

Goebbels estimated his new service curtailments would free "tens of thousands" for the army and factories.

His new order followed a series of decrees yesterday aimed at releasing thousands of privately employed for war work.

The German radio broadcast that new drastic restrictions on German courts would release "several tens of thousands" officials and employes of German courts for war production or the army.

Reports from Bern, Switzerland, said 700,000 Italian prisoners of war in Germany were being hurried into Reich's mobilization effort.

In Stockholm the newspaper Tidningens in a "private" dispatch quoting a person with close connections in Germany, said German war leaders were withdrawing troops from the Calais area and rushing them to the seine-Loire river region for the defense of Paris. It also said thousands of Germans had been arrested and a hundred executed since the attempt on Hitler's life.

Moscow broadcasts named Baron Von Neurath, once one of Hitler's close associates, and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former minister of economics, as purge victims.

Deny Petain Has Left Vichy

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP).—Denying reports that Marshal Petain's government had left Vichy, the German-controlled Paris radio today said Petain conferred there yesterday with his War Secretary

Nazis 'Heil Hitler' or Die

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP).—The Moscow radio said today that Adolf Hitler had issued a decree to all judges of courts martial directing that the death penalty must be imposed on German officers who insist on using the army salute instead of the "Heil Hitler" salute.

TokyoSees Philippine Blow

Says Landing on an Uninhabited Island is Possible

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP).—The German radio broadcast a Tokyo dispatch today quoting a Japanese government spokesman as saying that in view of the fact that the Philippines consist of 7,000 islands, it is quite possible for a landing to be made on one of the uninhabited small islands.

Commenting on President Roosevelt's conference in Hawaii, the Japanese spokesman was quoted as saying the real invasion of the Philippines would be a different matter and would meet the "fiercest resistance" of Japanese fighting with Filipinos "for the independence of the young republic."

Dane Becomes An Exile To Save Fortress Crew

A United States Bomber Base in Britain, *Saturday*, Aug. 12 (AP)—The crew of a Flying Fortress rescued at sea after a recent raid has been brought to England by a Danish fisherman who left his home, family and business to do so.

The pilot, Lieut. Charles Canfield, of St. Joseph, Mo., said "the fisherman told us he could not go back to Denmark, after having been absent for several days, because the Germans would arrest him."

The airmen were drifting in a dinghy 13 miles from the enemy shore when the Danish skipper took them aboard his 35-ton boat.

Royalty Spends Day With Canadian Airmen

With a Canadian Bomber Group, Aug. 11 (AP)—England's King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Elizabeth, spent today touring air stations in the Canadian bomber group, one of the largest groups of the Bomber Command.

Their Majesties, starting early in the morning, visited four stations in all. At each, King George held investitures, decorating more than 150 Canadian airmen.

Never before had the King and Queen spent a full day with the RCAF and it was the first official visit of Princess Elizabeth to the Canadian personnel.

Doolittle Cites Air Cameramen

United States Air Force Headquarters, Britain, Aug. 11 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. James H. Doolittle cited the United States Eighth Air Force photographic reconnaissance group today for extraordinary heroism, gallantry and determination during June before and after the invasion of France started.

The group, commanded by Lieut.-Col. C. A. Shoop of Beverly Hills, Cal., obtained pictures of German fortifications and activities just before the landings in France and for several days afterward.. Bad weather forced the photographing pilots to work from treetop levels to 5,000 feet, despite intense ground fire. Their normal altitudes are up to seven miles.

Bombings Block Escape Of U-Boats To Japan

London, Aug. 11 (AP)—Allied bombings of U-boat nests at Bordeaux and La Pallice and their fuel-storage ports are designed to prevent escape of the raiders to other havens, including Japan, where they might be a factor in prolonging the Pacific war.

Authoritative air and naval sources said today it was "entirely likely" Hitler might be consigning part of his undersea fleet to his Far Eastern ally when European havens are lost.

POLES DRIVE TO THE CESANO

Advance To Within 17 Miles Of Pesaro On Adriatic

Rome, Aug. 11 (AP)—An offensive by Polish troops on the Adriatic flank of the Eighth Army has rolled forward to the Cesano river only 17 miles from Pesaro and the eastern end of the Germans' Gothic Line across northern Italy, Allied headquarters announced today.

Polish patrols already were across the river and field dispatches said all German forces had decamped under pressure from the southern bank of the Cesano, 40 miles below Rimini.

Five Nazi Attacks Fail

In an intial advance of two miles, this two-day-old Allied thrust had seized the towns of Scapezzano, Monterado and Corinaldo and the Poles were about half way between captured Ancona and the next major port, Pesaro.

Five unsuccessful counterattacks cost the Germans further heavy casualties. The enemy used many mortars and self-propelled guns. At the very start of the offensive 300 prisoners were taken.

Severe storms hampered the push and limited activity along most of the remainder of the Eighth and Fifth Army front.

Explosions In Florence

Even so, Allied units moved up to the south bank of the Arno river east of Florence. Inside Florence some sniping, mostly attributed to Fascists, continued. Enemy long range artillery continued to shell Allied communications in the southern outskirts of Florence.

There were unverified reports that explosions had been heard in the northern side of Florence, leading to fears that the Germans were blocking roads with demolitions but an official spokesman had no comment on this subject.

The food situation of the populace in southern Florence eased, with AMG sending an average of 60 tons of foodstuffs daily to the 80,000 persons there. Transportation of this food was complicated by Nazi fire on the roads leading into the city.

East of Florence, Indian troops which have terrorized the Germans continued their patrolling. A letter written by a captured Nazi sentry said the Indians "creep up on one slowly and unobtrusively, their knives between their teeth, and kill us unawares."

POLES MAKE GAIN ALONG ADRIATIC

Rome, Aug. 11 (A. P.).—Polish troops, launching an infantry and tank offensive along a six-mile front on the Adriatic coast, have captured high ground overlooking the Cesano Valley and have sent patrols across the Cesano River after a two-mile initial advance, Allied Headquarters said today.

The towns of Scapezzano, Monterado and Corinaldo were seized as the Poles swept through the Nazi defenses. The drive to the south bank of the Cesano put the Poles about half way between the captured port of Ancona and the next major town of Pesara, where the outposts of the Adriatic end of the Gothic Line are believed to begin.

Heavy storms slowed but failed to halt the onslaught. The hard-pressed Germans were reported to have withdrawn entirely from the south bank of the Cesano.

Heavy continuous rain fell along the entire Fifth Army front and thunderstorms were common on most of the Eighth Army front, with the result that activity was limited to artillery fire and patrol actions.

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's headquarters said the situation in Florence "remains the same."

In the bend of the Arno river east of Florence British units occupied areas south of the river from which the enemy had withdrawn and were within two miles of the junction town of Pontassieve.

Six German planes were shot down over Ploesti yesterday when up to 500 United States 15th Air Force heavy bombers raided Romanian oil targets. One formation of Liberators bombed the Steaua Romano refinery at Campina, 19 miles northwest of Ploesti.

CHURCHILL VISITS ITALIAN FRONT

ROME, Aug. 11 — (AP) Allied headquarters announced tonight the arrival of Prime Minister Winston Churchill in Italy on his first trip to this war theater. The purpose of the trip or how long he would stay were not disclosed.

Earlier this week Britain's Prime Minister visited the Normandy beachhead in France.

Churchill's visit to Italy gave the Germans a new case of jitters—this time bringing Nazi predictions that the Allies are on the verge of new invasion of Europe. The Germans have been forecasting repeatedly Allied landings on the Ligurian coast of north Italy or in southern France.

In London, officials were noncommittal, but it was noted the Premier's trip followed closely that of King George VI, who toured the Italian front where the German radio has said the Allies were regrouping for new offensives and new invasion operations.

CHURCHILL IN ITALY

Rome, Aug. 11 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill has arrived in Italy.

Allied headquarters announced tonight his arrival, but did not disclose the purpose or the probable length of his visit—his first to the Italian war theater, following closely upon a trip earlier this week to the Normandy beachhead.

Lieutenant Drops Bomb On Enemy Plane

Rome, Aug. 11 (AP)—Bombardier Lieutenant Lloyd W. Brown brought down an enemy plane with a 500-pound bomb.

Fellow-crewmen and photographs verified today Lieutenant Brown's report that a bomb he released over an aircraft factory at Gyor, Hungary, hit and demolished a fighter plane below his Fortress and then went on to the target. Burning fragments were all that was left of the fighter.

Brown, 20, is from Boise, Idaho.

Vatican Silent On Soviet Move

Vatican City, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Vatican News Service stated today that "nothing is known" concerning a report that the Soviet Government had submitted a proposal to the Vatican for coordinated action in the solution of post-war problems.

At the same time the Vatican City newspaper *Osservatore Romano* commented on a speech Pope Pius XII made Jun. 28 at an audience of Polish troops in which the pontiff said it was hoped that all nations would acknowledge their

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debts to the Polish nation.

The Vatican News Service said the report of a Soviet proposal was only a repetition of a rumor. It added, however, that it "is not impossible to imagine from the practican standpoint that Stalin might at any moment take up a surprise position before which the Vatican itself must be prepared."

Pope Receives Sarnoff.

Vatican City, Aug. 11 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII today received Col. David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, who is on military leave.

capacity of 1,400 bodies.

The Germans, Simonov reported, employed prisoners of war in the crematory and killed them in turn after one month of service.

Russian newspapers published additional photographs of Lublin "atrocities," including stacks of skeletons near the crematory ovens.

Simonov said that scores of thousands of childrens' shoes and even some soft knitted footgear for babies were found in the warehouse where possessions of the dead were collected.

Nazis Try To Shift Blame For Pole 'Death Factory'

Moscow, Aug. 11 (AP)—The army newspaper *Red Star* said today that German SS and Gestapo captives were trying desperately to shift responsibility for the Lublin "death factory" where, the Russians say, the Nazis executed a program of extermination against Poles and Jews

Blum Reported A Victim

Correspondent Konstantin Simonov, in another eyewitness dispatch from Lublin, reported that SS men accused the Gestapo of running the death factory, while captives from the Gestapo declared it was the work of the Schutzstaffel.

His dispatch yesterday quoted a survivor as saying that Leon Blum, former French Premier, died there.

Remembering the Kharkov trial which punished German war criminals by hanging, *Red Star* said the prisoners pleaded they had no part in the horrors in Lublin, now the seat of the Polish Committee of National Liberation.

Pravda, however, specifically accused the following:

SS Officer Tuman, assistant manager of the death establishment.

Chief of the Crematory Monfeld.

Located Near Highway

SS Officer Shouldin, manager of the warehouse where doomed persons left their clothing, shoes and other effects.

Surrounded by electrified wire, the death factory was reported located a few hundred yards from the Lublin-Chelm highway. The Moscow press said, preliminary figures indicated hundreds of thousands of persons were killed there.

He said the Germans built a new crematory after development of the Katyn Forest case, in which the Soviets exhumed the bodies of thousands of Polish officers after the Germans retreated from Smolensk. The crematory was said to have had five stoves and a total

NEW SPANISH MINISTER

MADRID, Aug. 11—(AP) Jose Felix Lequerica, a diplomat who acted as intermediary between the Germans and French in arranging the 1940 armistice was sworn in today as Spain's foreign minister. He succeeds Gen. Francisco Gomez Gordana y Sousa, who died Aug. 3.

The diplomat has been Francisco Franco's minister to Vichy.

EX-VICHY ENVOY GETS FRANCO POST

Madrid, Aug. 11 (A. P.).—Jose Felix Lequerica, Francisco Franco's ambassador to Vichy, was named Foreign Minister today. He succeeds Gen. Francisco Gomez Jordana y Sousa, who died on August 3.

Lequerica, 53 years old, recently has been national counselor of the Falange, Spain's state party. He was an intermediary between France and Germany in arranging the armistice of 1940. He later was honored at Vichy in a double ceremony, receiving the Grand Cross of the French Legion of Honor from Chief of State Petain, and the Grand Cross, German Eagle.

Irun, Spain, Aug. 11 (AP)—Intermittent heavy explosions and columns of smoke today from the Bayonne-Biarritz area indicated the Germans were destroying munitions, oil used to refuel submarines operating in the Bay of Biscay, and other supplies ahead of efforts to evacuate the region before advancing American columns block escape routes.

Barcelona, Aug. 11 (AP)—French Partisan forces surrounding Vichy have cut all direct railroad, highway and telephone communications between the collaborationist capital and Paris, reports reaching here today said.

Greeks Raid Mytilene, Free Gestapo Hostages

CAIRO, Aug. 11 (AP).—A Greek Aegean raiding force has struck successfully at Mytilene, Greek island west of the Turkish mainland, it was announced officially tonight.

The raiders released hundreds of hostages from Gestapo headquarters and in a brief fight killed two Germans, wounded eight, and set afire and destroyed Gestapo buildings. They withdrew without casualties after nearly three hours on the island.

Nazis Kill 11 Danes In Cellar, Report Says

Stockholm, Aug. 11 (AP)—Dagmarhus, free Danish press service, quoting unconfirmed reports from the Denmark capital, said today Germans had executed 11 Danes during the night in the cellars of the Copenhagen Gestapo headquarters, presumably in reprisal for the slayings of German policemen.

Meanwhile, reports here said sabotage continued in Denmark, railway tracks in Jutland being blasted and two German ships under repair in Danish shipyards being damaged by explosions.

NAZI SOLDIERS JOKE ON MORALE

Irun, Spain, Aug. 11 (A. P.).—The Germans themselves joke about morale in Hitler's armies.

A Frenchman who crossed the frontier said that he had heard a drunken German officer remark that the Nazi secret weapon V-2 consisted of millions of civilian coats and bicycles. The officer then added:

"That's all the German Army needs to vanish."

Stockholm, Aug. 11 (AP)—Twelve Nazi troop trains were reported by the Free Danish Press service today to have passed southward through Aarhus in the last 24 hours, indicating a heavy movement of German troops from Denmark probably toward France.

Nazis In South France 'Sots'

Irun, Spain, Aug. 11 (AP)—Sixteen-year-old Jean T'Kindt who crossed the Spanish frontier a month after he fled from his home in Belgium, said today the bulk of German troops have been transferred from coastal cities of southwestern France and that those who remain are "drunk most of the time."

"They sell every piece of German army equipment they can get to buy more wine," he added. "Each night they sing German songs while drinking. They tell anyone who will listen they are afraid they won't get back alive."

Russians Call Nazis Drunkards

Five Russians, once prisoners of war who were forced to volunteer for service in the German navy, told similar stories after fleeing into Spain. They described the remaining German garrisons in southwestern France as "drunkards, men plotting desertions and a handful of young fanatics."

The young Belgian said he left Biarritz, just north of the frontier, last Wednesday.

He declared that the German soldiers he saw while traveling from Brittany to the frontier "have no morale."

"Near the German front line," he added, "they still are disciplined, but in the south only a few are left and they know the war is lost for them. They all fear the French and are planning to escape as soon as the Gestapo and military police give them the opportunity."

Occasionally deserters are shot in the presence of the troops.

"I saw one shot in Biarritz Tuesday," young T'Kindt said.

Plenty Of M. P.'s

He said that although there are few troops in Biarritz, hundreds of military police remain and he expressed the view that "the Germans would all quit if it were not for the police."

Most of the arms have been taken from the German fortifications along the French coast, he said, but the Nazis are having little success in trying to send them north to the battle front because of wrecked rail lines.

CHINESE FORCES MAKE NEW EFFORT TO THWART JAPS

CHUNGKING, Aug. 11—(AP) Chinese forces, striking in a new area in their effort to thwart the Japanese in central China, have recovered the stronghold of Pingsiang, about 100 miles northeast of Hengyang, and pushed the enemy westward 30 miles to the outskirts of Liling, a Chinese spokesman said today.

In the immediate area of fallen Hengyang the Chinese gave the enemy no respite to exploit the prize, continuing attacks against the Japanese ring three to six miles from the city, the Chinese high command announced.

Both sides were suffering heavy casualties as the Chinese pursued their announced campaign to restrain the Japanese from complete control of the Hankow-Canton railroad. Having captured Leiyang, 30 miles south of Hengyang, the Chinese still were battling reinforced Japanese units in its suburbs.

A Chinese-American wing of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's 14th air force yesterday destroyed or damaged 50 planes at Taiyuan, in Shansi province. Two were destroyed in the air and 24 on the ground; 24 were damaged. All the Allied planes returned.

This loss was the heaviest the Japanese have suffered in a single raid in China.

Chinese planes also flew a number of missions in support of ground operations outside Hengyang and reported they inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. Other planes operating further north destroyed a railroad station and sank more than 20 supply boats on the Siang river.

On the western Yunnan front Chinese troops repulsed a heavy counter-attack by which the Japanese sought to relieve their hard-pressed positions on Sunghsan mountain, astride the Burma road west of the Salween river, a Chinese high command communique reported.

In the siege of Tengchung Chinese troops beat back seven counter-attacks and clung to the portion of the ancient city wall they had seized previously.

Chinese Hurl Back Japs West Of Salween River

Chungking, Aug. 11 (AP)—Chinese troops have thrown back a strong Japanese counterattack designed to relieve isolated enemy positions astride the Burma road west of the Salween river in western Yunnan province, a Chinese communique announced today.

At besieged Tengchung, Chinese troops who previously had seized the western corner of the ancient wall around that city were reported to have hurled back seven counter-attacks.

A communique from Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced that the Chinese-American composite wing of the 14th Air Force yesterday carried out one of its most successful missions, destroying or damaging 50 enemy planes in an attack on Taiyuan airdrome in Shansi province.

Two planes were downed in combat, the announcement said, 24 were destroyed on the ground and another 24 were damaged—all without loss to the attackers.

The Chinese continue to press attacks three to six miles from fallen Hengyang, with both sides suffering heavy casualties in the fight for the Canton-Hankow railway, the communique also said. The Chinese, after capturing Leiyang, thirty miles south of Hengyang, were still battling the enemy in the suburbs.

JAPS REPORTED SENDING TROOPS TO PHILIPPINES

CHUNGKING, Aug. 11—(AP) The Japanese are pouring reinforcements into the Philippines and Formosa to meet an American onslaught and are believed to be bolstering defenses in the Canton area against a feared landing on China's coast, a Chinese army spokesman said today.

Chinese quarters regarded President Roosevelt's conference with Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz at Honolulu as the forerunner of expanded and accelerated operations against Japan.

New Japan Expected

(A Japanese government spokesman, speaking over the Tokyo radio in a possible attempt to prepare the Japanese people for a new American assault, said it was quite possible for a landing to be made on one of the smaller, uninhabited of the Philippines' 7,000 islands.

(Turning to the Honolulu conference, the spokesman declared a "real" invasion of the Philippines would be quite a different matter and would meet "fiercest resistance" from Japanese and Filipinos.)

The feeling in Chungking was that the American drive through the Pacific must have revealed some unexpected enemy weaknesses enabling a speedier execution of plans to defeat Japan by land, sea and air.

Major Gen. C. C. Tseng, the army spokesman, said in addition to sending reinforcements to the Philippines and Formosa, the Japanese were making other preparations to defend these islands.

He quoted unconfirmed reports that the Japanese had transferred troops from Canton to other occupied ports in that stretch of the southwest China coast looking southeastward to the Philippines.

Other forces from Canton have been shifted to the big island of Hainan, which flanks the Canton area on the southwest, these advices said, and the Japanese were planning local mopping up operations to eliminate Chinese support or any landings on the Chinese coast.

Despite the loss of Hengyang, the last main city they held on the Canton-Hankow railway, the Chinese were generally optimistic and were convinced that measures were under way to reduce to a minimum the time lapse between the defeat of Germany and Japan.

Jap Document Taken

Gen. Tseng said a captured Japanese document showed that the Japanese lost 25,000 in casualties in July alone in the battle of Hengyang, which fell Tuesday. He estimated the entire Hunan campaign, of which Hengyang was a part, cost the Japanese 50,000 casualties.

The Japanese drive from Canton northward to link forces with those at Hengyang and complete the occupation of the Canton-

Hankow railway has been stalled, he said, possibly by the shift of forces from Canton to the other south China ports.

But the general was convinced the Japanese would not abandon their plan to occupy the whole railway, because this would provide the enemy with a comparatively safe line of retreat.

He predicted the Japanese would pause at Hengyang long enough to regroup, reorganize and reinforce themselves for a fresh move, possibly to clear all Chinese troops within a 30-mile radius of Hengyang.

Japs' Hengyang Claims

London, Aug. 11 (AP)—A broadcast Japanese communique today said Japanese forces had killed more than 4,100 Chinese troops and captured 13,300 in seizing the strategic Hunan rail center of Hengyang.

Among the prisoners, said the bulletin, was Gen. Fang Hsenchiao, commander of the Tenth Army, and four divisional commanders.

CHINESE PUSH ON BHAMO BASE

Drive Seven Miles South From Myitkyina In Burma

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 11 (AP)—Chinese troops and Kachin (Burmese) levies have driven seven miles south of captured Myitkyina in a new push toward Bhamo, Japanese base on the Irrawaddy river 73 miles farther south, Allied headquarters announced today.

[A Chinese spokesman in Chungking said the Japanese were preparing for the coming battle of Bhamo by rushing reinforcements there from Malaya.]

At the same time Allied troops in another North Burma drive were fighting more than 17 miles south of Mogaung on the Mogaung-Mandalay railroad, having pressed on through captured Taungni.

10 Miles From Frontier

To the west Allied forces had all but completed clearing the last Japanese invaders out of India, having chased them down the Tiddim road to a point within 10 miles of the Burma-India frontier.

In the past two weeks Allied raiding parties harassing the Japanese on the Tiddim road have killed more than 400 of the enemy and wounded 150, headquarters said.

Forces which have pursued the Japanese out of India through the border town of Tamu and into the Kabaw Valley, of Burma, still were unable to make contact with the fleeing enemy.

RAF planes attacked Japanese river craft and other targets without loss.

ALLIES IN BURMA PUSH FOR MOGAUNG

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 11 (A. P.).—Allied troops, in a swift seven mile advance in twenty-four hours, have reached a point seventeen miles southwest of Mogaung on the railway to Mandalay, allied headquarters announced today.

At the same time Chinese forces and Kachin levies operating further to the east battled their way southward seven miles from captured Myitkyina toward Bhamo, the announcement said.

In India, Allied forces pursuing the retreating Japanese southward along the Tiddim Road were said to have reached a point within ten miles of the Burma frontier.

MARIANAS-BASED PLANES BOMB IWO

Island 750 Miles From Tokyo Is Target

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 11 (AP)—Heavy bombers of the Seventh Army Air Force bombed Iwo Island in the Volcano group Wednesday in the first full-scale heavy strike from newly won airfields in the Marianas. Iwo is 750 miles from Tokyo.

The Liberators dropped 47 tons of bombs on the Iwo airfield and adjacent installations, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said in a press release today announcing the raid.

This first army heavy-bomber strike at Iwo starts a new stage in the Seventh AAF's leapfrogging air neutralization campaign across the Pacific.

Began From Midway

That campaign started with raids on Wake Island from a base on Midway Island and worked over the Gilberts, Marshalls and Carolines en route to the Marianas.

Iwo, 725 miles northwest of conquered Saipan, is situated about halfway from Saipan to Tokyo. It was first bombed from the Marianas by navy Liberator search planes in a series of strikes starting July 19.

Those comparatively light raids had been preceded by attacks by carrier-based planes, the first of which hit the Bonin and Volcano islands on June 14.

Fighters Tried Interception

Several enemy fighter planes attempted to intercept Wednesday's raid, Nimitz reported, but did no damage. Anti-aircraft fire, however, caused minor damage to three of the Liberators.

A dive-bombing and strafing attack was made the same day on Mili atoll in the Marshall Islands by more than 100 planes of the Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing. They met only meager ground fire from Japanese who have been bypassed for months.

Navy Man Kept Eluding Japs for 31 Months of Enemy Occupation

WAS HUNTED AS WILD ANIMAL

Refused to Surrender in 1941, Escaped to American Naval Craft Last Month.

Pearl Harbor, Aug. 11 (A. P.).—Fortune's wheel came full circle round today for Chief Radioman George Ray Tweed, graying, 42-year-old Oregonian who outlasted Japanese squads remorselessly hunting him for thirty-one nightmare months on now-liberated Guam.

He escaped and was picked up by an American naval vessel ten days before the Americans invaded Guam July 20. His story and that of Guam's reconquest were announced almost simultaneously by the Navy yesterday.

From the day—December 10, 1941—when the Japanese overwhelmed a handful of Americans on the island, Tweed lived in precarious flight on the 250-square mile island far out in the Pacific. The Japs hunted him like an animal; finally detailing a fifty-man patrol to capture him—and capture, often near, would have meant death.

The story he told after his rescue July 10 was released to the United States almost coincidentally with announcement that recapure of Guam had been completed.

Tweed had seen proud, cruel, vindictive Japanese forces rolling to victory past his buddies' bodies. The conquerors' final remnants were ragged and emaciated; fleeing instead of fighting back.

Reinstated in the United States Navy and promoted from radio man first class aboard the rescue ship, Tweed was returned to the United States. He was reunited in San Diego, Cal., with his wife, Mary Frances Tweed, 27, and their sons, Ronald, 9, and Robert, 3. They had not seen him since October, 1941, when they left Guam.

"It was a glorious reunion," said Mrs. Tweed, adding she never doubted that her husband would return.

Lost 30 Pounds.

During his ordeal the Portland, Ore., Navy man's hair silvered and he lost 30 pounds. He gained back 10 of these in the first five days after his rescue, by a combatant ship off Guam, ten days before the American landings. An American pilot previously had spotted him standing near the remote cave where he spent the latter part of his hermitage. He lived on rain water and food obtained in night forays.

Tweed said the Japanese landed on Guam December 9, after two days' bombing and strafing.

"We had so few guns, so little ammunition," he said, "there wasn't much we could do to defend. We had only about 200 Marines, a few scattered naval personnel and the island defense company.

Ammunition Gave Out.

"The Marines on Cabras Island, a narrow strip of land off the harbor, armed only with machine guns actually repulsed the Japs until their ammunition gave out.

"A couple of one-pound guns on ships in the harbor fired to the last, while a single machine gun on Agana Heights, above the town—the only 'anti-aircraft' battery we had—exhausted its ammunition."

Tweed said the Japanese forced a landing and shot their way into Agana, against the street-by-street, house-by-house opposition of Marines.

With a buddy, Tweed escaped to the "bush," after the American Governor ordered surrender on the third day.

The Japanese warned that all Americans who gave themselves up within thirty days would be interned in Japan; others found later would be killed.

Tweed's companion and three other Navy men they met all were captured and killed by the Japanese.

"Several times they learned where I was hiding, but each time I managed to escape, once by less than a minute," Tweed said.

Fleet Base Set Up At Saipan

Aboard Admiral Turner's Flagship in the Marianas, Aug. 11 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner announced today he has established headquarters for his Pacific fleet at Saipan Island—an advance of more than 3,000 miles from Pearl Harbor—and said it will be maintained there until "I can move further forward."

Turner disclosed that headquarters are under construction, both for his force and for the commander of Pacific amphibious troops, bringing tactical direction of the transpacific offensive less than 1,500 miles from Japan.

"Greatest Naval Victory"

The admiral's announcement followed completion of the conquest of Guam. Hailing the final capture of this Marianas base, Turner sent congratulations to Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, commander of the Fifth Fleet, terming it "the greatest naval victory the United States ever won."

Turner commanded the amphibious forces which captured the Gilberts, the Marshalls and now the Marianas. He took the marines into Guadalcanal in the first Pacific offensive.

"Got Their Number"

"We're got these Japs' number," he said, "and now we know how to do it. General MacArthur knows how, the navy knows how, the soldiers and the air (forces) know how. We're going to walk down the Ginza (one of Tokyo's main districts) before too long because we've got their number!"

From the standpoint of Japanese security, the situation reverses what our own plight would be if the Hawaiian Islands, only 2,000 miles off San Francisco, were in Japanese control.

Speaking for all amphibious forces, Turner offered Spruance cheers for splendid leadership in the Marianas fight and expressed hope he would be associated with him in future victories.

Praises General Smith

The admiral highly praised Lieut. Gen. Holland M. Smith of the Marine Corps for his direction of the ground campaign, declaring "he not only has my confidence but the confidence of every navy officer and probably every army officer because he knows how to do this job."

Citing the near-perfect coordination and cooperation of all forces involved in the Marianas operation, Turner said:

"We've come a long way in two years' time, both from the standpoint of cooperation and distance."

Meets Vandegrift

The admiral met Lieut. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, commandant of the marines, at the Saipan airport. They recalled their joint operation had begun at Guadalcanal almost exactly two years ago.

Turner also disclosed that, with completion of the mission of the amphibious forces, Vice Admiral John H. Hoover, of Great Falls, Mont., assumes command of the Marianas as part of his command of the forward area in the Central Pacific. Hoover is here now to accept the command.

Yanks On Guam 'Rabbit Hunting'

[Representing the Combined Allied Press]

Third Amphibious Corps Headquarters, Guam, Aug. 12 (Aug. 11, United States Time) (AP—Via Navy Radio)—Fighting on Guam developed into a human rabbit hunt today after Maj. Gen. Roy Geiger officially pronounced the island "secure."

Scattered remnants of Japanese troops, hiding in jungle thickets and caves of northern Guam, were the rabbits. Third Amphibious Corps marines and soldiers were the hunters.

Geiger ordered his men to comb the area for Japanese, who apparently were determined to hold out until death.

Thousand Soldiers At Large

Throughout the northern reaches of Guam, leathernecks and doughboys spread out to beat the bushes like country kids on a Saturday rabbit hunt; and they were just as happy, knowing the hard work of battle was finished. All they needed to complete the picture was hound dogs. Instead, they had trained Doberman pinschers to help flush the hiding Japanese.

It was estimated that more than a thousand enemy soldiers, some alone, some in small groups, were at large in the hills north of Agana. It may take several weeks to wipe them all out. But the unshaved, unbathed American troops, still wearing the sweaty, dirt-stained utility uniforms of combat, were making good headway.

Two Marines told how they had halted their work of building a latrine to dispose of one Japanese who had crawled out of a nearby thicket. Most of the stray Japs, however, are being found in small groups.

"Our boys are flushing the Nips, then opening up on them," said Col. W. A. Wachtler of Washington, D. C. "Sometimes one or two scamper away into thickets before they are cut down."

In the final maneuver of the twenty-one-day campaign, Gen. Geiger's troops cleaned up scattered pockets of resistance near Tarague Beach on the northern coast. About 200 Japanese were killed.

Geiger, summoning correspondents at 11.30 A. M. on August 10, told them: "We can now say the island is secure." He said the campaign was completed ahead of schedule. He recalled that four good-sized battles were fought, mentioning the fight of Adelup Point on the original beachhead north of Orote; a strong enemy counterattack against the Third Marine Division; conquest of the Orote peninsula and capture of Harmon road.

54 Tanks Destroyed

Fifty-four enemy tanks were destroyed or captured, six more were probably destroyed, and 117 field-pieces were wrecked or captured.

Capture of Guam's 250 square miles gave the United States the largest land mass yet wrested from the Nipponese in the Central Pacific.

Guamanians taken into the re organized insular naval guard force are again on duty, proudly wearing blue denims as if proclaiming the Star-Spangled Banner is here to stay.

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Owes Life To Big Feet, Navy Flyer Declares

United States Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 11 (AP)—"Thank God my feet are big," said Ensign Carl Eugene Smith, of Houston, Texas, in recounting today how they saved his life over the Pacific.

Smith baited out of his fighter plane at 5,000 feet while returning from the Task Force 58 strike at Palau July 27.

His parachute harness slipped off his shoulders as he plumetted from the plane. But the harness caught around his feet and ankles, saving him from a plunge to death.

He was forced to bail out because he could not release a bomb before landing on his carrier. A destroyer picked him up 10 minutes later.

Morgan Grandson Bombed Jap Cruiser

Pearl Harbor, Aug. 11 (A. P.)—Lieut. Paul Geddes Pennoyer Jr. of Locust Valley, L. I., grandson of the late John Pierpont Morgan, was one of four Navy torpedoplane pilots who attacked a Japanese airplane carrier June 19. He and his mates from Torpedo Squadron 28 let go sixteen 500-pound bombs on a 12,000-ton class carrier, setting it afire in the battle of the Philippines Sea.

The carrier was listed officially as probably sunk.

JAPS ALL AROUND, YANKS PLAY DEAD

Wounded By Grenade, They Fool Enemy, Are Rescued

A United States Naval Hospital, Hawaii, Aug. 11 (AP)—Husky Fred Hofmann, Jr. of Hoboken, N. J., a marine corporal, and three other Yank fighting men successfully "played possum" in a shell hole on Guam the night of July 25-26.

Hofmann told the story in a hospital here. He was among the first wounded evacuated from Guam.

His companions were a machine-gun section chief named Mike, a medical corpsman named Malone and a runner.

The afternoon of July 25 the men used lumber and sheet metal from a Japanese supply dump to roof their shell hole at an advanced position near Agana. They had a telephone but didn't dare use it because they were surrounded by Japanese.

"Blew His Head"

Just before midnight Hofmann detected a Japanese soldier looking into the hole. "He didn't do a thing," said the corporal. "He just stared like he was doped or crazy. I stuck my 45 out to the edge of the hole and let go. I guess it blew his head off. He was on his hands and knees and just settled down flat."

The corporal said he killed another Japanese with his rifle. Then the Nipponese started to heave hand grenades. Hofmann's right shoulder was fractured and cut when one went off in the hole. Malone was wounded in the chest, the runner in a heel. Mike was unhurt.

Then the four decided to play "possum."

They "Play Possum"

"One Nip walked on the roof and poked his rifle butt through," continued Hofmann. "He jabbed me in the leg. I didn't let out a peep and the Jap went away. He was silly. If he had been a marine he would have done his jabbing with a bayonet."

For six hours Japanese soldiers crawled by the hole thinking all inside were dead.

At 6 A. M. Hofmann got a chance to telephone. The call brought help—and rescue.

JAPANESE SNIPER KILLED COL. M'NAIR

WITH U. S. ARMY FORCES AT GUAM, Aug. 7.—(Delayed)—(AP) Col. Douglas McNair, 36, chief of staff of the 77th army division, was killed yesterday in the northern Guam area at a point where 4,000 troops had safely passed shortly before.

(The War department announced McNair's death Aug. 7).

McNair, 1928 graduate of West Point, was a son of Lt. Gen. Leslie McNair who lost his life last month on a Normandy battlefield in France.

The colonel, seeking his new command post, was fatally wounded when he approached a native hut where Sgt. Alfred Cawley, of Swansea, Mass., had noticed a Japanese. Two tanks later ran over the shack killing two Nippon occupants. A third was killed by Cawley.

Maj. Gen. Andrew Bruce, commander of the 77th, said he had instructed McNair not to go off the road without a tank escort but that his aide, with characteristic desire to get things done, quickly went ahead accompanied by the sergeant and Maj. Harry S. Cutting Jr., of Worcester, Mass., commander of special troops.

Cawley said the colonel approached to within 20 feet of the hut after the sergeant sighted a Japanese inside. McNair fired four shots from his pistol while Cawley emptied two rifle clips into the shack. The Japanese threw a grenade but it was a dud. During a fierce exchange of shots McNair was hit just above the breast bone.

Maj. Robert J. McKithren, of Temple, Tex., division signal officer, who accompanied McNair to the hospital in a jeep, said the colonel died enroute.

McNair is survived by his widow, whose home is at Santa Barbara, Calif., and an infant daughter.

HE'S DEATH TO 20 JAPS

Guam, July 31 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Corporal Martin Scanlon, a big 24-year-old Irishman of Pittsburgh, stood on the crest of a hill, his 200-pound frame silhouetted against the tropical moon and dared the Japanese to fight. That was the first night of the invasion battle.

And Second Lieut. William H. Crissim of Nashville, Tenn., telling about it today, said that Scanlon must have killed twenty Japanese, maybe more.

"All we know is that all that night he lifted his big body out of his foxhole onto the hill and cursed and fought Japs," he said—and the startling thing was that Scanlon is not an infantryman, but an artillery forward observer.

JAP DARES YANKS AND YANKS REPLY

Guam, Aug. 11 (A. P.).—A Japanese soldier leaped up on the crest of a ridge and shouted down at several American Marines: "One, two, three—you can't catch me!"

The Marines caught him—with a dozen bullets.

Blow Was Devastating.

A Secret New Superfortress Base Near the Equator, Aug. 11 (Aug. 10, American Time; delayed) (A. P.).—First reports to this base from Superfortresses returning from today's twin raids on Nagasaki in Japan, and at Palembang in Sumatra, indicated the gigantic bombers had struck devastating blows at two vital Japanese war industries—oil and shipping.

The Superfortresses flew against Palembang from this secret base of the southeast Asia Command on the longest bombing mission of the war, 3,600 miles round trip, and dropped high explosives on the finest petroleum target in the hands of the Japanese. Large fires were observed there, with towering flames masking the entire storage tank and refinery area, it was stated. At the outset of the raid the flak was "light but accurate."

At the same time Superfortresses of the China-based Twentieth United States Bomber Command rained incendiaries on Nagasaki in the first fire-bomb raid on the Japanese homeland. Reports from the Nagasaki raid crews said that they started large fires in the shipyards that spread rapidly to other sections of the metropolis.

Both assaults were made under cover of darkness, and our losses, if any, were not stated.

Crews of the Superfortresses from this base were loud in praise of the air-and-sea rescue system established by the British to protect them over the water sectors of their record bombing mission. An executive of the Twentieth Air Force said: "British generosity in establishing a chain of rescuers far at sea, at a considerable peril to their own crews, is heart-warming. It is one of the finest examples of Allied co-operation and is deeply appreciated by the B-29 crews."

B-29 SUPERFORTS CHALKED UP GOOD RESULTS IN RAID

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 —(AP) B-29 Superfortresses chalked up "good" results in their twofold smash yesterday at Japanese war industry in Sumatra and the Nipponese homeland, the 20th bomber command reported today. It said three of the aerial giants are missing and a fourth was forced down in enemy territory.

A "medium" force of the great planes was used in each attack, one hitting Japan's greatest source of oil, the Pladjoe refinery at Palembang, Sumatra, and the other industrial targets at the shipbuilding center of Nagasaki on Kyushu, one of the enemy's home islands.

The assault on Palembang was described officially as "the longest bombing mission ever undertaken." The attackers took off from "bases in the South East Asia command," the communique said. Dispatches from abroad reported these planes flew 3,600 miles round trip.

The planes that hit Nagasaki were from China bases and both attacks were made at night. The communique reported that three aircraft "are not accounted for from this double mission," and that one plane made an emergency landing at a forward Allied base in China. This plane was strafed after landing by four enemy fighters. Fighter planes attached to the base shot down at least two of the enemy planes.

The communique did not explain whether the three unreported planes represented a loss for the two forces or whether the loss was sustained by one unit alone. The latest mission raised to 9 the total of B-29's lost in four missions, beginning with the attack on Kyushu last June. The total includes one plane forced down and destroyed by American airmen after parts had been salvaged. The over-all percentage of loss for the four operations was considered unusually low.

Significantly, the communique mentioned that the Superfortresses attacked Nagasaki "for one and a half hours." It was assumed this might represent the time interval from the arrival of the first bomber until the last plane made its run over the target. Presumably the planes flew more or less in file rather than in the box or pattern formation used by the smaller B-17's and B-24's in European operations. This in turn would suggest that the bombers took off from their China bases at different times.

trial strength 3,500 miles apart in raids yesterday that left three of the planes unaccounted for and a fourth down in friendly territory.

At least three enemy craft were destroyed in carrying out the missions under cover of darkness.

The 20th Bombing Command announced this data today in providing additional details on the raids—the fourth major strike of the B-29s—with bombing results reported "good" both at Palembang in southern Sumatra and at Nagasaki on the Japanese island of Kyushu.

Longest Bombing Mission

The Palembang attack, officially described as "the longest bombing mission ever undertaken," was directed against the Pladjoe refinery, whence comes a major portion of Nippon's high octane gasoline.

Over Japanese home territory itself, the bombers spent 90 minutes, plastering that 12th largest Nipponese city.

Anti-aircraft opposition at Pladjoe was described as "weak to moderate" and at Nagasaki as "meager to moderate and inaccurate."

Fighter opposition similarly was weak to moderate at Pladjoe and "weak" over Sumatra, where B-29 crews reported they downed one fighter.

Forced Landing

At least two others were shot down by fighter aircraft attached to a forward base in China where one of the Superforts made a forced landing, only to be pounced upon and strafed by four Japanese ships.

Previous raids resulted in the loss of six B-29's although all planes returned from the July 7 attack on the Sasebo naval base.

The text of the 20th Air Force communique No. 8:

"Superfortresses of the 20th Bomber Command struck at two centers of Japanese industrial strength yesterday in night missions against widely separated targets.

"In the longest bombing mission ever undertaken, a medium force of B-29 aircraft attacked the Pladjoe refinery at Palembang in southern Sumatra, from bases in the Southeast Asia Command.

Major Oil Base

"Pladjoe is the largest Japanese source of oil in the Far East and is a major Japanese supplier of high-octane motor fuels. Observed bombing results were reported to be good. Several crews observed large fires and explosions at the target. Anti-aircraft opposition was weak to moderate, and enemy fighter opposition was weak to moderate.

"Visibility varied, with cloud formations encountered.

"Simultaneously, from bases in China, a medium force attacked for one and one half hours industrial targets at Nagasaki, on the Japanese mainland island of Kyushu.

Three Planes Bagged

"Here again the observed bombing results were good. Poor visibility prevented some elements of the mission from obtaining highly accurate visual observation of bombing results.

"Anti-aircraft was meager to moderate and inaccurate. Fighter opposition was weak. Our crews claim one enemy aircraft destroyed. One plane made an emergency landing at a forward base in China and was strafed after landing by four enemy fighters, of which at least two were shot down by fighter aircraft attached to that base.

"Three of our aircraft are not accounted for from this double mission."

3 B-29s On Jap Raid Reported Missing

Washington, Aug. 11 (AP)—Execution of three American prisoners of war by the Japanese was reported by the navy today.

AUG 121944

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"They said the damage had been very negligible," the Tokyo radio said.

"Then Odachi," the broadcast added, "proposed a measure concerning the strengthening of domestic defense in parallel with the national movement for total armament. As a result, it was decided that each affiliated ministry will make a concrete study to form a plan and the measure will be completed in outline by the next Cabinet meeting on August 15."

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30.24— 17925

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Officially the President's visit was a secret. But soldiers and sailors, instructed to police up their areas, guessed several days ago that some one of unusual importance was coming.

Some speculated it would be Mrs. Roosevelt.

The doubt was removed for the thousands of soldiers, sailors, marines and civilian workers as they lined the roads and watched the President's car pass by.

Mr. Roosevelt left the warship at 10 a. m. and did not finish his tour until 4 p. m., six hours later. Except for the time out for lunch, he was on the go practically the entire time.

At the end, he passed before long ranks of white and Negro troops, drawn up at attention in warehouses of the Army quartermaster's depot. The warehouses protected the soldiers from the rain.

No newspaper reporters accompanied the President's party.

War correspondents, on assignment with Admiral Fletcher's North Pacific force, were allowed to follow the inspection tour and attend the lunch. Secret service men said, unofficially, that the President was just on a vacation.

Roosevelt's Fish—Who Caught 'Em?

Aluetian Island Base, Alaska, Aug. 3 (AP—Delayed)—About those fish the President did or didn't catch here.

One "scuttlebutt" (navy for rumor) was that he caught them in the harbor, fishing from the fantail of his cruiser.

Another was that he fished but failed and that the fish—some fine salmon caught in an inlet—were sent aboard as a consolation.

For... Latvian President Dies

New York, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Nazi-controlled Riga radio announced tonight the death of Albert Kviesis, 62, President of Latvia from 1920 to 1936. The broadcast did not say when Kviesis had died but said the Latvian Government had decided yesterday to honor him with a state funeral.

BULLETINS

New York, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet, as reported to the Office of War Information, said today that French Gascoigne Partisans were approaching Bordeaux from "all sides," and that fall of the city was "expected shortly unless the Germans decide to send reinforcements."

Antonescu Quits, Report

New York, Aug. 11 (AP)—Reports from Berne, the British radio said today, say that Premier Ion Antonescu of Romania has resigned. There was no confirmation.

Japs Execute Three U. S. Prisoners Accused of Killing Police Officer

Seaman From Brooklyn and Two Marine Non-commissioned Officers Put to Death After Attempted Escape.

Washington, Aug. 11 (A. P.).—Three fleeing American prisoners, charged by the Japanese with killing a police officer, were recaptured, tried and executed, the Navy said today.

The executed prisoners were two Marine Corps non-commissioned officers and a Navy seaman. The Navy said they were slain by the Japanese on July 31, 1943.

They were Seaman Frank Meringolo, Sergt. Joe B. Chastain and Corporal Victor Paliotti.

The International Red Cross relayed through Switzerland to the State Department and the Navy information from the Japanese Foreign Office that the three Americans had been held prisoners of war in a camp in Manchuria.

The Navy said it was informed that the Red Cross had been told by the Japanese Foreign Office that:

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"The night of June 21, 1943, the prisoners escaped camp and fled in the direction of Russia. On July 2, 1943, they accosted a police inspector and endeavored to obtain food, stating they were starving. The inspector questioned them and they tried to pass as German aviators, explaining that their plane had crashed. "The inspector and two Mongols went with the men to the scene of the supposed accident. En route, according to the Japanese version, one of the prisoners killed the inspector with a kitchen knife and another seriously wounded one of the Mongols.

"The other Mongol fled and later succeeded in arresting the prisoners with the aid of local inhabitants. The three prisoners were tried before a military court and were condemned to death.

Meringolo, 21 years old, was the son of Demetrio Meringolo, 570 East Second street, Brooklyn. He elisted in the Navy in December, 1940, and was listed as a prisoner of war on March 2, 1943, after having been listed as missing since May 11, 1942.

Chastain, 44, the son of Sterling Chastain of Waco, Tex., enlisted in the Marines at Dallas, in April, 1939 and has been listed as a prisoner of war since June 18, 1943.

Paliotti, 23, son of Mrs. Julia Paliotti, Cranston, R. I., enlisted in the Marines in Denver, Col., in September, 1939, and has been listed as a prisoner since June 22, 1943.

Children Razing Tokyo Houses

By Morris J. Harris

[Chief of the former Associated Press Bureau at Shanghai and long time resident of Japan]

Washington, Aug. 11 (AP)—When Tokyo's war lords begin telling the children to tear down the houses preparatory to American air raids, they know they're whipped.

"Tens of thousands of homes" in the Mikado's capital have been destroyed by Japanese school children "bringing one of the greatest levelings since the earthquake of 1923," says a Tokyo broadcast aimed at Berlin and overheard by United States Government monitors.

Tokyo Is Firetrap

By and large Tokyo is a firetrap, notwithstanding its vaunted "modernization" since the great quake of 1923. Burning Japanese homes constituted the major damage in Tokyo from that earthquake.

So the school children have been turned into demolition crews to cut paths of open ground through the capital's closely built structures, hoping to lessen the toll American fire bombs will take when they start falling like leaves.

Tokyo is in a shape of a giant wheel. The hub is the Imperial Palace, a collection of inflammable structures. From there to the rim, most streets run in almost any and all directions, narrow and crooked.

These streets, thousands of them narrower than many of our alleys, are lined with pine wood and paper structures, the homes of Tokyo's millions.

RUSSIANS NAME ENVOY TO ATTEND PEACE SESSIONS

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko was appointed today to be Russia's delegate to the world peace agency talks here late this month. This completed the cast for a diplomatic performance which may greatly influence the course of world peace for generations to come.

The selection of Gromyko instead of some one more prominent in Moscow's inner councils led to speculation that the Soviet foreign office itself intends to keep in closest touch with the talks. This conclusion was based on the belief that had the Russian government intended its representative to make a series of independent decisions here, Foreign Affairs Commissar Molotov probably would have chosen one of his top home officials, such as vice commissar Litvinov or Vice Commissar Vishinski.

Gromyko is regarded as a hard-working young diplomat who generally keeps in most intimate touch with Moscow on all problems involving his responsibilities in this country.

Those with whom he will meet in the old Georgetown mansion, Dumbarton Oaks, where the exploratory conversations on how to preserve world peace will be held, are Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., for the United States; Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent undersecretary of foreign affairs for Britain; and Dr. Victor Hoo, political vice minister of foreign affairs for China.

Each of these men will be accompanied by a staff of advisors and in the sessions which probably will be opened by Secretary of State Hull August 21, they may rely heavily on work of their assistants.

The talks are aimed at a tentative agreement among the big four powers on the form of organization which would try to maintain permanent peace.

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U. S. SEIZES 103 MID-WEST TRUCK FIRMS

25,000 Strikers Ordered Back To Jobs As ODT Takes Control

Four-day strike at General Motors is called off.....*Page 3*

Washington, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Government tonight seized 103 mid-Western truck companies embroiled in a strike of 25,000 drivers, established a Federal manager, and ordered all the men back to work immediately to avert a traffic bottleneck that was rapidly endangering movement of military supplies.

President Roosevelt ordered the seizure at 5.30 P. M. He assigned the Office of Defense Transportation to conduct the $50,000,000 segment of the truck industry until the controversy is settled and said the weight of the army would be behind the ODT in its task.

The strikers quit work last week after the companies refused to pay a 7-cents-an-hour wage increase ordered by the War Labor Board. The operators said they couldn't afford it unless they got financial relief from the Government.

Effective At Midnight

Col. J. Monroe Johnson, director of the ODT, said his organization was taking over actual operations at midnight and from that time on the men would be paid the authorized wage boost. Back pay from November, when the WLB order was handed down, will be given to the drivers only from the future net operating revenue of each company, Colonel Johnson said.

The ODT chief named Ellis T. Longenecker, of the highway transport division, as Federal manager of the truck companies, which handle 5,000,000 tons of freight annually in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and parts of Wisconsin and Oklahoma.

William H. Davis, chairman of the WLB, informed President Roosevelt of the non-compliance by the operators and said transport of material for 300 major war plants was jeopardized.

Order Of Seizure

The army said it had been able to get by, up to now, but Mr. Roosevelt in his order of seizure remarked:

"There are threatened interruptions of the operation of transportation systems as a result of a labor disturbance. . . . The war effort will be unduly impeded or delayed by such interruptions. . . . It has become necessary in the national defense to take possession and assume control for needful and desirable purposes connected with the prosecution of the war."

The ODT thereupon wired union leaders to get the men back on the job "with all speed possible" and Mr. Longenecker left Washington immediately to set up headquarters in the Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis. The telegrams were sent to Daniel Tobin, president of the AFL Teamsters' Brotherhood, and Dexter L. Lewis, director of the Central States Drivers' Council.

Telegram To Companies

To the trucking companies, Johnson sent this telegram:

"By order of the President and on behalf of the United States I have today issued an order taking possession and control as of 12.01 A. M., August 12, 1944, of your motor carrier transportation system and of property used or useful in the operation thereof. Pending receipt of operations orders placed in the mail today you should continue to manage and operate or resume operations if possible in the usual manner. Operations orders will contain further directions.

"On behalf of the Government and armed forces I bespeak the full and hearty cooperation of both management and labor in the continuance or resumption of transportation service so sorely needed at this time to avoid imperiling an earlier conclusion of the war."

Certain Of Work

Colonel Johnson said each company would be returned to private operation as it complied with the War Labor Board wage order.

He said he was certain the strikers would report back to work promptly and would "assist the Federal manager in promptly and efficiently moving the vast tonnage of essential freight in the mid-West area."

In Chicago Major Alex Baxter, chief of the highway branch, Army Transport Corps, Sixth Transport Zone, said his men would continue to stand by in ODT offices in this area.

"The soldiers," Major Baxter said, "will advise ODT officials what should be moved. They have been ordered to remain in these offices, at least until after a conference of army and ODT officials tomorrow."

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SENATE APPROVES 'STATE RIGHTS' IN RECONVERSION ACT

Republicans and Southern Democrats Pass Measure by 55 to 19.

KILGORE ACT REJECTED

New Agency Set Up on Baruch Plan Under 'Surveillance' of Congress

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—(AP) With a Republican-southern Democratic coalition in command, the Senate passed overwhelmingly tonight a "states rights" post-war reconversion bill after rejecting, 49 to 25, the Murray-Kilgore measure setting up Federal standards of unemployment compensation. The vote for passage was 55 to 19.

The approved measure, sponsored by Chairman George (D-Ga.) of the Finance committee, sets up an Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion under a presidentially appointed director to co-ordinate planning for the gigantic switch back to a peacetime economy.

It embraces a provision extending post-war unemployment compensation coverage to 3,500,000 employes of the government, in addition to the millions now covered, but leaves the fixing of rates to the states. Under it the government would reimburse states for payments to ex-Federal workers and set up a Federal fund to guarantee the solvency of state unemployment systems.

The rejection of the Murray-Kilgore bill, setting up a much broader office of war mobilization and adjustment, came on an indirect vote by which the Senate substituted provisions of the George bill for sections of the rival measure which included the Federal jobless pay plan.

Offered to Cut Benefits

In an eleventh-hour effort to overcome opposition, the Murray-Kilgore bill proponents reduced from $35 to $25 a week the proposed maximum benefits payable under its terms.

But, with the votes in their pockets, and the White House keeping hands off, the opponents of the measure were in no mood for a compromise.

The George bill now goes to the House for action with indications that it will be referred to the Ways and Means committee for consideration early next week.

It provides for a demobilization setup which sponsors say carries out recommendations of the Baruch-Hancock report drafted at the suggestion of President Roosevelt. The director of the agency would work with an advisory board of 12 members, three each from industry, labor, agriculture and the public.

A joint committee of Congress would maintain a "continuous surveillance" over the demobilization program.

Absent from the bill were A.F.L.-C.I.O. proposals under which workers would be given six months vocational education at government expense with payments for subsistence while going to school.

Also missing were labor-proposed regional and industry advisory councils which Republicans said would mean "another NRA."

Barkley Backs Bill

Joining in the vote for final passage of the modified George bill, Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) deplored a parliamentary situation which did not permit a direct vote on the Murray-Kilgore bill itself.

"I had hoped I could vote affirmatively for the Murray-Kilgore bill," he said. "I hope the George bill will be amended and expanded in the House to make it satisfactory—legislation that will amply provide for dealing with the unemployment problem."

Sharing Barkley's view that the George bill was inadequate, Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) declared that nevertheless it "is a step in a very long journey towards the reconversion of the United States to a peace time basis."

The fact that advocates of the Murray-Kilgore bill lost, he said, "does not mean that the philosophy" behind their fight "has been abandoned."

Senator Hatch (D-N.M.) retorted that "the philosophy of that bill is being killed now."

The voting started after white-haired George told the Senate the main issue was whether the Senate wanted to "preserve the integrity of the states."

Among those voting for the bill on final passage were Senators Maloney (D), and Danaher (R), of Connecticut.

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SENATE GROUP TO INVESTIGATE WAR SUPPLIES

Mead Committee Seeks to Determine if There Is a Materiel Scarcity.

GETS BASSIE-KAPLAN REPORT

Will Question Nelson and Clay, Then Take Up Issue of Surplus Property Disposal.

Washington, Aug. 11 (A. P.).—Senator Mead (D.-N. Y.), chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, disclosed plans today for an inquiry to determine "whether or not there is a scarcity of supply of war material for the armed forces."

He told the Senate that the committee had obtained a copy of an unpublished section of the War Production Board's monthly report, prepared by Lewis Bassie and Irving Kaplan who later sought to resign when their summary was withheld.

He said that Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the WPB, and Major-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, WPB director of material, would be questioned at a closed hearing next Wednesday.

Senator Mead said open hearings would follow Thursday and Friday on the general question of surplus property disposals.

The Bassie-Kaplan section of the WPB report was held up, officials said last week, for fear that indications of a surplus of some materials might be misinterpreted as meaning that no shortages exist.

Mead Criticizes Service Chiefs.

In his report to the Senate Mr. Mead said that to the extent that the armed forces contract for supplies in quantities greater than are needed "they not only increase the cost of war, but they also impair and delay our conversion to peace.

"The committee believes that a reasonable amount of over-purchasing provides insurance against the possibility of 'too little too late,' but it also wishes to emphasize that reasonable balance is required."

While the nation cannot stop production on the "theory that the war with Germany will be over within a few months," Mr. Mead continued, "we can and must take every precaution to limit purchases to those articles for which there is some reasonable expectancy of their being required and used."

Asserting that while there is a lack of such items as heavy artillery, heavy trucks and bombs and other important types of material, "and we need 50,000 to 200,000 workers very badly right now," he said this constituted a small percentage of the work force.

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"We must do all that we can to provide the workers, but the military opposition to the use of material clearly surplus in areas not declared to be actually short of manpower is unjustified."

Col. Eddy Confirmed as Envoy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP).—The Senate confirmed today the nomination of Colonel William A. Eddy, of New Hampshire, of the Marine Corps, as special envoy and minister plenipotentiary to Saudi, Arabia.

Navy to Launch 2 Cruisers and Carrier at Once

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Ships Built at Philadelphia Displace 53,000 Tons; Will Be Named Aug. 20

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11 (AP).—The 27,000-ton aircraft carrier Antietam and the 13,000-ton cruisers Chicago and Los Angeles will be launched in a triple ceremony at the Philadelphia Navy Yard Sunday, Aug. 20, Rear Admiral M. F. Draemel announced today.

Naming of the three fighting ships, totaling more than 53,000 displacement tons, will mark the largest launching of warships at one time and place in American history and probably in the world, the Navy reported.

The three vessels, built simultaneously in neighboring drydocks, will be named in consecutive ceremonies which will take the place of the customary launchings in which ships slide down the ways. Water will be let into the drydocks beforehand, and the ships will be floated out later.

Both the Chicago and Los Angeles were paid for by the war bonds purchased by residents of the respective cities. The Antietam, first aircraft carrier ever built at the Navy Yard here, will be named by Mrs. Mildred E. Tydings, wife of the senior United States Senator from Maryland. The vessel is named after the bloody battle of Antietam, Maryland, in 1862, in which 5,000 were killed and 20,000 were wounded in one day. The carrier will be the second United States ship named Antietam.

The Chicago, third Naval vessel to bear the name, will be named by Mrs. Edward J. Kelly, wife of Chicago's mayor. The new cruiser, mounting a main battery of eight inch guns, will replace the 10,000 tonner of the same name which was torpedoed by the Japanese while convoying reinforcements to Guadalcanal in January, 1943.

The Los Angeles, second surface ship to be so named, will be sponsored by Mrs. Fletcher Bowron, wife of the mayor of Los Angeles.

Roosevelt to Talk On Radio This Evening

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP).—President Roosevelt will broadcast from the Bremerton Navy Yard, Seattle, Wash., tomorrow at 5 p. m. Seattle time (8 p. m. Eastern war time the White House announced tonight.

Disclosure that the President is to speak from Bremerton followed within a few hours publication of delayed dispatches revealing that he had been at an Aleutian base.

His last broadcast was made July 20 from California, at a naval base he inspected. At that time he formally accepted the nomination as the Democratic party's candidate for President for a fourth term.

There was no indication in the White House announcement of the subject which the President might discuss tomorrow.

CONFEREES DECIDE TO RELAX CURB ON NEWS FOR TROOPS

Back Voting Law Change to Allow Party Propaganda in Word and Picture.

Washington, Aug. 11 (A. P.).—Relaxation of tight official controls of the news, pictures and speeches which the armed forces may read, see and hear appeared in prospect today.

Interested Senators and representatives of the services agreed on an amendment to the soldier voting law as applied to political propaganda. Congressional action will be pressed.

In the latest Army application of the law, the "Official Guide to the Army Air Force" was barred from sale at post exchanges because it carries a pen portrait of President Roosevelt captioned "Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy."

Under strict application of the soldier voting law enacted last winter to prohibit the distribution of political propaganda through official channels, the Army has banned circulation within its jurisdiction of various newspapers, movies, books and speeches.

Agreement for a relaxing amendment was reached today at a conference among Senator Taft (R.-Ohio), Senator Green (D.-R. I.) and Army and Navy officers.

Difficulties Ironed Out.

Both Senators agreed after the conference that virtually all of the difficulties encountered thus far by the Army and Navy in interpreting the bill's limitations had been ironed out.

Senator Green, who has introduced an amendment to clarify the provisions governing dissemination of political propaganda overseas, said that a Senate legislative draftsman attended the conference and went to work immediately to perfect his amendment.

Senators Taft and Green, who have represented in general the Republican and the Democratic thinking on the subject, said that they were in agreement and that their joint view was being written out for inclusion in the Green amendment. Representatives of the Army and Navy, they said, "had no objection to our agreement and we feel that most of the difficulties are taken care of."

The only limitation to be placed on the circulation of newspapers, magazines, books, &c., is that whenever transportation or other difficulties interfere with full distribution, the choice of publicationss shall be made impartially by methods devised by the Army or Navy.

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No Limit Otherwise.

Senators Green and Taft, who sponsored the present legal restriction, said there is no limit otherwise on the number or kind of newspapers and publications of general circulation. British newspapers, they said, also could be read by overseas men and women, if available, under the amendment.

The selections of films likewise was left for the services to work out, on an impartial basis. Senator Taft said they now were selecting four of every six feature films which came out weekly.

Political speeches also may be broadcast overseas but the time must be divided equally between major opponents, Taft said. This provision of the law would not be touched in the amendment.

Senator Taft thought that the use of President Roosevelt's picture on the cover of the new Air Forces booklet, over which considerable controversy developed in the past two days, was "out" under the proposed amendment.

Would Leave It to Services.

Senator Green, on the other hand, thought that it was up to the Army and Navy to interpret the act on issues like that.

Major-Gen. Alexander D. Surles, chief of Army Public Relations, said that the distribution of those copies of the Air Forces book bearing the Roosevelt picture and caption is being held up pending legal clarification, because "there is a question as to whether the picture violates Title V (of the soldier vote law) now that the President is a candidate."

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Gen. Surles added that it was "difficult" for the Army to interpret the section, which contains a prohibition against Federal-financed political material designed to affect a national election.

Legion Petition Seeks Ban on

30.24—17927

War Criminals

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New York Delegates Urge Sanctions Against Any Country Offering Haven

BUFFALO, Aug. 11 (AP).—The New York Department of the American Legion today petitioned the United Nations to declare and enforce economic sanctions against any nation which gives sanctuary to "international war criminals" and refuses to deliver them to the United Nations for trial.

In a resolution adopted at its twenty-sixth annual state convention the Legion described the "criminals", as "Hitler and his Nazi and Fascist partners, cohorts, satellites and hirelings," and declared they should be prosecuted and appropriately punished as an aid to lasting peace.

Before adjourning the abbreviated war-time convention until tomorrow the Legion heard pleas for compulsory military training from representatives of both the Army and Navy.

"We know from experiences gained in this war that the youth of the country would have been far better off had they had a year of military training in their late teens," asserted Lieutenant Colonel Raymond J. Kelly, former national commander of the Legion and representative of Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson at the convention.

Commander J. L. Collis, assistant director of public relations for the Navy, added his indorsement, declaring the country must "eradicate distrust of armed forces by creation of a citizen Army and Navy."

The success of American participation in world problems after the war "depends almost entirely upon our strength here at home," Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, commanding general of the New York Guard, told the convention, adding that care of veterans is a "very important" phase of the home front program.

The legionaires adopted a resolution which recommended a Congressional investigation of New York City radio station WMCA's alleged refusal to broadcast an address by State Senator Frederic Coudert jr. to the New York County American Legion "relative to the dangers inherent in certain subversive activities in the United States."

War Risk Voyage Bonus In Pacific Zone Boosted

Washington, Aug. 11 (AP)—An increase in war risk voyage bonuses paid to merchant seamen on ships operating in the Pacific war zone was ordered today by the Maritime War Emergency Board, effective August 25.

The bonuses, payable to masters, officers and crews on vessels operating east of 136 degrees west longitude, are boosted from 25 per cent. of salaries with a $30 monthly minimum to 33⅓ per cent. of salaries with a $40 minimum.

The board also announced it was considering establishment of "a world-wide bonus floor in areas of minimum risk during the latter stages of the war and initial stages of the peace."

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1800 Nazi Prisoners On Short Rations

Stockton, Cal., Aug. 11 (A. P.)—Eighteen hundred German prisoners of war remained on short rations today after 500 of them had staged a strike to protest against the lengthening of their work day to 9 from 8 hours at the Stockton Army ordnance depot.

Major Arthur E. Cook, Army public relations officer, said many of the strikers had agreed to resume work, but all would be kept under discipline until everyone receded from the strike position.

SHITARA SISTERS AWAIT SENTENCE

Trio Convicted Of Conspiracy To Commit Treason

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Denver, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Shitara sisters, Japanese-American women branded by a United States District Court jury as conspirators who plotted to commit treason, waited in the Denver county jail today for Judge J. Foster Symes to pass sentence on them.

A jury of men deliberated behind locked doors for ten hours then voted to convict Mrs. Tsuruko (Toots) Wallace, 35; Mrs. Florence (Flo) Shivze Otani, 33, and Mrs. Billie Shitara Tanigoshi, 32, on the second count of an indictment charging treason and conspiracy to commit treason. The Government alleged they aided in the escape of two German prisoners of war.

Acquitted On Treason Count

The women, who had been evacuated from Inglewood, Cal., to the Granada Relocation Center at Amache, Col., were acquitted of the treason charge, under which they had faced a possible death sentence.

Now the maximum punishment that may be imposed upon them is two years in Federal prison and $10,000 fine. This was the third treason case of this war.

Judge Symes did not indicate when he will sentence the sisters. He allowed Defense Attorney Kenneth Robinson three days in which to file a new-trial motion. Whether the convictions will be appealed was undecided.

Robinson speculated that the verdict was a "compromise."

"It would look like the jury felt some punishment should be meted out and took the only course open to mete it out," he said.

Toots Asks "How Come?"

The sisters, two of whom are mothers, received the verdict without flinching. Then Mrs. Wallace, wife of a white shipyard worker in California, demanded:

"How come they find us guilty of conspiracy when we are not guilty of treason?"

The verdict brought only this observation from District Attorney Thomas J. Morrissey: "The jury has spoken."

Symes told the jury its verdict was "very fair."

Back to internment at Camp Campbell, Kentucky, have gone the two prisoners who the Government said were helped in their break last October from the Trinidad (Col.) prisoner of war inclosure by the Shitara sisters. The prisoners—Heinrich Haider and Herman August Loescher, both 31, who foguht for Rommel in North Africa until their capture—testified for the Government in the four-day trial.

Prisoners Try Hara Kiri

Denver, Aug. 11 (AP)—Lieut. Col D. H. Kelly, executive officer at Fitzsimons General Hospital, said three Japanese prisoners of war who were being treated at the institution for tuberculosis attempted to commit hara kiri today.

"They cut their wrists, necks and stomachs," said Colonel Kelly, formerly a Des Moines (Iowa) physician. "However, we stopped them before each finished his job and we believe each will recover." Two are non-commissioned officers and one a private.

It was the first disclosure that Japanese prisoners are confined at the hospital.

Three Ask Delay of Honors

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP).—Three Marine Corps battalion commanders have temporarily refused Silver Stars which they won for their work in the capture of the Marshall Islands. The men—Lieutenant Colonels Walfried H. Fromhold, of Pensacola, Fla.; Donn C. Hart, of Grand Forks, N. D., and Clair W. Shisler, of Canton, Ohio—have asked that presentation of the awards be delayed until the men they commanded receive theirs.

GOLDSTEIN WITHDRAWS WRIT AGAINST FISH

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 — (AP) Former Magistrate Joseph Goldstein today withdrew a summons Charging Representive Hamilton Fish (R-NY) with disorderly conduct.

Goldstein said the withdrawal was made because the summons had only local jurisdiction and added he would apply to a U. S. commissioner for a warrant for Fish.

The summons had been obtained on the grounds that a threat of violence to Jews was implied in a newspaper interview which quoted Fish as saying it would be better for Jews to split their vote instead of voting solidly for President Roosevelt.

Ga. Anti-Roosevelts Form GOP Coalition

Atlanta, Aug. 11 (AP)—Anti-Roosevelt forces, effecting a coalition which one spokesman said would give dissatisfied Democrats a ticket to support, offered Georgia voters today twin slates of Presidential electors and promised to "spend considerable money" in the forthcoming campaign.

The tickets, composed identically of six Republicans and six Democrats, were accepted for the November general election ballot by Secretary of State John B. Wilson under the tags "Republican" and "Independent Democrat." The regular Democratic entry, supporting the Roosevelt-Truman ticket, was the only other group admitted to the ballot.

Calls Action Unprecedented

"The Republican party at the present time is unrepresented on the ticket in Georgia," declared Republican National Committeeman Wilson Williams, who said Wilson's action was unprecedented.

The Republican group certified by Wilson, a Democrat, was headed by Clint Hager, former State Chairman, and Mayor R. G. Foster, of Wadley, who said he was "chairman of the real Republican party in Georgia," although his faction had been denied recognition by the party's national convention.

After Wilson rejected a slate offered by Williams' bi-racial group, Hager said the action meant "Negro leadership is out." His group then altered its list of electors to conform name-for-name with one filed earlier by the Independent Democrats, an unpledged faction that opposed Roosevelt in 1940.

GOP 'Peace Forces' Explained

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Washington, Aug. 11 (AP)—Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) said today that the term "peace forces" employed in the Republican platforms' foreign plank "means whatever force—whether moral, economic, diplomatic or military—may be necessary to keep the peace whenever such emergency arises."

Vandenberg, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the principal draftsman of his party's foreign policy declaration, asserted in a statement:

"I have never been able to understand the charge of ambiguity which has been made against the language in the Republican national platform which pledges the use of 'peace forces' by a post-war international organization to dispel military aggression.

No Ambiguity, He Says

"I believe that all of us who participated in writing the pledge would concur in the definition of the phrase. 'Peace forces' means whatever force—whether moral, economic, diplomatic or military—may be necessary to keep the peace whenever such emergency arises.

"It is an infinitely broader term than 'military forces.' It recognizes that peace rests upon many sanctions other than force. But it ultimately includes military force.

"'Peace forces' are all the 'forces' necessary to keep the 'peace.' Nothing could be plainer. We recognize 'force' as a last resort. We decline the militarist conception that it is the only resort."

Roosevelt-Willkie Parley Plan Reported

New York, Aug. 11 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential nominee, has been invited to discuss foreign affairs with President Roosevelt, two New York newspapers say.

The *Times* and the Herald Tribune reported that the President wrote a letter about July 13 inviting Willkie to a discussion.

Asked to confirm it Willkie said "no comment."

Wallace Job Report

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Washington, Aug. 11 (AP)—An associate of Vice-President Wallace said today Wallace had been told by President Roosevelt that an important Government post will be available to him if the Roosevelt-Truman ticket is elected in November.

Wallace declined to comment or to indicate whether he would accept.

At the same time friends said there had been no change in his plans to campaign for Mr. Roosevelt's reelection.

Earlier in the week, Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) told an interviewer that Wallace would make "several talks" during the campaign.

Post-War News Seen Broadcast in Facsimile

Television, FM Also Discussed at U. S.-Industry Meeting

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP).—A State Department committee met with representatives of telecommunications industries today in an attempt to reach agreement on questions with which the government will deal at forthcoming international communications conferences.

The State Department's announcement said that short-wave broadcasting was the chief problem discussed, but attention also was given to the future of television and frequency modulation broadcasting.

A prediction that facsimile broadcasting will be among the "phenomenal advances in science" to come out of the war was made at the meeting by George Henry Payne, vice-president and director of Finch Telecommunications Company and a former Federal Communications Commissioner.

Asserting that facsimile will supplement, rather than supplant, the newspaper and radio, Mr. Payne declared: "Through facsimile a man will receive a narrow strip of paper fed from a small transmitter attached to his radio, carrying the news of the moment, instantaneously transmitted hours in advance of newspaper or radio reporting."

Diary Of The War

AUG. 12, 1944 (AP).

American troops thrust north from Le Mans yesterday to close a 33-mile gap through which some 100,000 Germans were reported retreating.

Three other American armored thrusts were:

Toward Chartres, 45 miles from Paris.

East toward Chateaudun and the open country between the Seine and Loire rivers south of Paris.

Toward Tours to guard the American right flank.

The Americans also crossed the Loire and drove ten miles south of Nantes.

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On the northern end of the Russian front the Third Baltic Army advanced fifteen and one half miles on a 43-mile front.

Moscow said Soviet troops had expanded their Vistula river front 100 miles south of Warsaw and made further gains northeast of Warsaw just below the drive on East Prussia.

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In daylight yesterday American and British bombers hammered German dumps and transport routes behind the French battle front. Nearly 500 United States Fortresses and Liberators attacked Brest.

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In its second day the offensive by Polish troops on the Adriatic sector of the Italian front gained the Cesano river 17 miles from Pesaro, eastern anchor of the Germans' Gothic Line.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill arrived in Italy for the first visit to that front.

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The 20th United States Bomber Command, reporting on Thursday's Superfortress strikes, said medium flights of the sky giants registered good results. Three of the Superfortresses were listed as missing. Another was forced down in friendly territory.

One target was Japan's chief oil supply center, the Pladjoe refinery at Palembang, Sumatra. The other was the Nagasaki shipbuilding district on Kyushu Island, about 600 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz re-

ported yesterday that American land-based army bombers pounded Iwo Island, 600 miles from Japan proper, hitting airfields and other targets.

—o—

A Chinese army spokesman at Chungking said the Japanese were pouring reinforcements into the Philippines and Formosa and were believed to be strengthening their defenses in the Canton region against a possible American landing on the China coast.

The Chinese in Hunan province recaptured Pingsiang, about 100 miles north of Hengyang, and drove the Japanese westward 30 miles to the outskirts of Liling. Chinese forces continued to attack in the Hengyang region.

In China's Yunnan province, in the Burma border area, the Chinese repulsed heavy Japanese counterattacks on Sungshan Mountain and at besieged Tengchung.

Chinese troops, operating with Burmese levies, have advanced seven miles south of captured Myitkyina, in north Burma.

AUG 121944

LEAD DAY RUSSIAN

LONDON, AUG.11-(AP)-RUSSIAN FORCES ON THE SOUTHERN ESTONIAN FRONT BROKE THROUGH WEST AND SOUTHWEST OF PSKOV FOR A DISTANCE OF 15 1/2 MILES ON A FRONT 43 MILES WIDE IN A RENEWED OFFENSIVE, THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID TONIGHT.

AUG 121944

UM446PEW

RED TROOPS CAPTURED THE TOWN OF PETSERI, A DISTRICT CENTER OF ESTONIA, AND MORE THAN 200 POPULATED PLACES. PETSERI IS A ROAD JUNCTION 140 MILES NORTHEAST OF RIGA.

WEST OF KRUSTPILS RED TROOPS TOOK 50 POPULATED PLACES, AND ON THE FRONT BEYOND BIALYSTOK TROOPS TO THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST, DRIVING TOWARD EAST PRUSSIA, SEIZED 150 MORE COMMUNITIES.

OTHER RUSSIAN TROOPS THREW BACK GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS BY INFANTRY AND TANKS AND CONTINUED THE BATTLE TO EXPAND THEIR BRIDGEHEAD ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE VISTULA RIVER SOUTH OF WARSAW.

EAST OF WARSAW NEW ADVANCES WERE CHALKED UP BY THE RED FORCES FIGHTING THEIR WAY FORWARD NORTH AND NORTHWEST OF SIEDLCE. IN THIS AREA 100 POPULATED PLACES WERE TAKEN.

WM457PEW

Insert London Russian (Hercher) xxx long front

RIGA ALREADY IS MENACED BY TWO OTHER SOVIET ARMIES MUCH NEARER THAT CITY. GEN. IVAN BAGRAMIAN'S FIRST BALTIC ARMY, WHICH CUT THE NAZI LANE ESCAPE ROUTES WEST OF RIGA MORE THAN A WEEK AGO, LAST WAS REPORTED ONLY 20 MILES SOUTH OF RIGA. GEN.ANDREI YEREMENKO'S SECOND BALTIC ARMY WAS WITHIN 60 MILES OF RIGA ON THE SOUTHEAST.

AUG 121944

MARSHAL LEONID A.GOVOROV'S LENINGRAD FORCES LAST WERE REPORTED FIGHTING WEST OF NARVA IN NORTHERN ESTONIA, STRIKING ALONG THE BALTIC COAST, BUT MOSCOW HAS NOT MENTIONED THAT SECTOR FOR SOMETIME.

THE GERMAN BROADCAST SAID MASLENNIKOV'S TROOPS WERE SUPPORTED BY HERDS OF TANKS AND HUNDREDS OF YAK AND STORMOVIK PLANES.

AUG 121944

TWO CAPTURED GERMAN GENERALS WERE REPORTED IN MOSCOW DISPATCHES AS SAYING THE NAZI BALTIC FORCES WERE DOOMED, AND THAT THE EVENTUAL BAG MIGHT BE MORE THAN 300,000 MEN. THE GERMANS STILL HAVE A CHANCE TO ESCAPE BY SEA FROM THE PORTS IN ESTONIA AND LATVIA, BUT THUS FAR THERE HAS BEEN NO INDICATION THAT THEY WERE DOING ANYTHING BUT FIGHTING TO THE LAST AS ORDERED BY ADOLF HITLER. SOVIET RECONNAISSANCE PLANES PATROLLED THE BALTIC WATCHING FOR ANY SEAWARD EVACUATION ATTEMPT.

NORTHEAST OF WARSAW, WHERE THE RUSSIANS WERE CLEANING OUT A BIG AREA BETWEEN THE VISTULA AND BUG RIVERS, BERLIN SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD THROWN THREE MORE DIVISIONS INTO BATTLE. SMALL BREACHES IN THE GERMAN LINE WERE ADMITTED, PRESUMABLY ON THE APPROACHES TO LOMZA, GERMAN T STRONGHOLD LINKING THE AXIS LINE BETWEEN WARSAW AND EAST PRUSSIA.

DA415PEW

AUG 121944

LONDON--~~THIRD ADD FIRST (CORRECT)~~ LEAD Insert AERIAL X X X WERE REPORTED.

THE RAF FOLLOWED UP THESE ATTACKS THIS AFTERNOON (D) WITH LANCASTER AND HALIFAX RAIDS ON RAIL YARDS AND A LOCOMOTIVE DEPOT AT LENS, DOUAI AND SOMAIN IN NORTHEASTERN FRANCE, AND THE U-BOAT SHELTERS AT LA PALLICE AND BORDEAUX. THE POSSIBLE REFUGES OF ENEMY SUBMARINES ESCAPING FROM BREST, ST.NAZAIRE AND LORIENT.

THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED DAYLIGHT FIGHTER BOMBER FORMATIONS OVER SOUTHWESTERN GERMANY, AND SINGLE PLANES OVER NORTHWESTERN GERMANY, FRANCONIA AND BAVARIA.

AUG 121944

WEATHER OVER THE FRENCH BATTLE AREA WAS UNUSUALLY GOOD THIS MORNING AND SHOWED PROMISE OF REMAINING THAT WAY.

IN AERIAL COMBATS YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT, 16 GERMAN PLANES WERE DESTROYED, AND 26 OTHERS WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND. THE ALLIES LOST 22 PLANES.

AUG 121944

433

FIGHTER BOMBERS HAMMERED INCESSANTLY AT ENEMY RAIL MOVEMENTS FROM ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, METZ, STRASBOURG, THE LITTLE SEDAN AND OTHER POINTS EAST OF THE SEINE.

U.S. EIGHTH ARMY AIR FORCE FIGHTERS ALONE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 126 LOCOMOTIVES AND MORE THAN 1,200 RAILROAD CARS, MANY OF THEM CARRYING FUEL AND AMMUNITION TO THE FRONT. TACTICAL UNITS NEAR LE MANS DESTROYED 15 TANKS.

U.S.NINTH ARMY AIR FORCE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS CONCENTRATED ON RAIL BRIDGES AND LINES AROUND PARIS AND TO THE WEST.

MK751AEW

Add London Channel Is xxxxx erstwhile invader.

~~ERSTWHILE INVADER~~. THE ENGLIS ARE NO MORE LIKELY TO LET THEM STAY THERE THAN THE AMERICANS WOULD LET THE JAPANESE LOLL IN THE PHILIPPINES.

AUG 121944

A HEAD-ON ATTACK, HOWEVER, IS REGARDED AT THIS MOMENT AS PROBABLY MORE COSTLY THAN WISE. THE ISLANDS' VALUE FOR RADAR AND ANTI-AIRCRAF ALMOST HAS BEEN WIPED AWAY SINCE THE ALLIES NO LONGER NEED THAT ROUTE FOR FLIGHTS OVER FRANCE.

COMMANDOS RAIDED THE ISLANDS WITHOUT MUCH RESISTANCE, BUT THE DEFENSES HAVE BEEN INTENSIFIED SINCE THAT TIME.

GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER, IS IN A POSITION TO WAIT AND BIDE HIS TIME. HE CAN LET THE PINCH OF A TOTAL BLOCKADE WEAKEN THE DEFENSES AND DEMONSTRATE TO THE DEFENDERS THE FUTILITY OF THEIR POSITION.

AUG 121944

MK7AEW

Add London Petain xxxxxxx secretary

~~CONFERRED THERE YESTERDAY WITH HIS WAR SECRETARY~~, LT. GEN. EUGENE BRIDOUX, AND OTHER CABINET MEMBERS.

THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS FROM NEUTRAL CAPITALS RECENTLY THAT THE NAZIS HAD MOVED THE VICHY REGIME TO NANCY, NEARER THE GERMAN BORDER, BECAUSE OF THE ALLIED ADVANCE IN FRANCE.

M519AEW

AUG 121944

Add London German broadcast xxxx tanks."

TRANSOCEAN SAID POLISH TROOPS HAD GONE INTO ACTION ON THAT FRONT "TO MAKE UP FOR THE LOSSES OF THE CANADIANS."

THE BERLIN BROADCAST SAID THE CANADIANS AND THEIR POLISH REINFORCEMENTS HAD ADVANCED 3 1/2 MILES THROUGH TERRITORY "COMPLETELY DEVASTATED BY THE ALLIED ARTILLERY BARRAGE OF THE LAST FEW DAYS AND BY ALLIED AIR BOMBARDMENTS."

AMERICANS IN THE LE MANS AREA, 60 MILES TO THE SOUTH, ARE DRIVING NORTHWARD AND NORTHEAST IN AN ATTEMPT TO LINK UP WITH THE CANADIANS IN THE FALAISE AREA, TRANSOCEAN SAID. IT ADDED THAT THREE TO FOUR AMERICAN DIVISIONS PRESSING EASTWARDS FROM THE LE MANS AREA HAD BEEN INTERCEPTED AT MONTFORT, 10 MILES TO THE EAST, AND AT BEAUFAY, A DOZEN MILES TO THE NORTHEAST.

AUG 121944

TRANSOCEAN DECLARED THAT THE HOLD-OUT GERMAN GARRISON AT BREST HAD REPULSED A UNITED STATES TANK ATTACK, KNOCKING OUT 30.

FD945AEW

A&E U.S. Bomber Base (Bonker) xxx 35-ton loot

"HE HEADED FOR US SO FAST HE CRACKED A CYLINDER HEAD," SAID.

LT. CLARENCE E.ROSS OF FRANKLIN, NEB., THE CO-PILOT.

THE CREW WAS GIVEN COLD MILK, FRESH EGGS, HAM, BEER AND SODA POP, AND LT. WARREN SUDDATH OF 2139 ELLIOTT AVE., TOLEDO, OHIO, THE NAVIGATOR PRONOUNCED IT "THE BEST FOOD WE EVER HAD IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS."

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THE OTHER CREW MEMBERS ARE SGTS. THOMAS NORTON, 1822 ALPINE DRIVE, SAN MARINO, CALIF.; WILLIAM R.CAIN, MURRAYVILLE, ILL.; FRED E. LAWYER, FREDONIA, PA.; ALVIE KIRKENDALL, 4234 NORTH 60TH ST., LINCOLN, NEB., AND HERB BARTE, 3505 PERRY AVE., BRONX, N.Y.

TA908PEW

A46

LONDON, AUG 11-(AP)-THE DAILY MAIL, IN A DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM, TODAY QUOTED AN AUSTRIAN RESEARCH WORKER WHO FLED FROM GERMANY AS SAYING 250,000 TO 500,000 PERSONS ARE MAKING "SECRET WEAPONS" FOR THE NAZIS.

HE SAID MANY OF THE PERSONS EITHER FIRING THE FLYING BOMBS OR BEING TRAINED FOR THE PURPOSE WERE FORMER AIRMEN GROUNDED FOR LACK OF AIRCRAFT.

AUG 121944

M515AEW

LONDON, AUG 11-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER'S NEWSPAPER VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER WAS QUOTED TODAY BY THE BERLIN RADIO AS SAYING THE NEW GERMAN SCRAPE-THE-BARREL MANPOWER DECREES WERE ONLY THE BEGINNING AND DECLARED THAT "THIS TIME WE MEAN BUSINESS."

"WITHOUT VENTURING LOOSE PREDICTIONS, IT CAN BE SAID THAT TOTAL MOBILIZATION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE WILL BARE UNPRECEDENTED RESULTS," THE PAPER SAID IN REFERENCE TO THE SERIES OF DECREES ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY BY NAZI PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOBBELS.

THE DECREES BANNED NORMAL ENTERTAINMENT, ORDERED DOMESTIC SERVANTS INTO INDUSTRY OR THE ARMY, REQUIRED WOMEN UP TO 50 TO WORK, AND ORDERED MANY INDUSTRIAL WORKERS INTO THE ARMY.

A MOSCOW BROADCAST REPORTED "MASS ARRESTS IN GERMANY NOT ONLY AMONG GENERALS AND SENIOR OFFICERS BUT ALSO AMONG IMPORTANT CIVIL SERVANTS" AS HEINRICH HIMMLER CONTINUED HIS PURGE.

MOSCOW SAID SHOOTING BROKE OUT IN EAST PRUSSIA AND DANZIG WHEN NAZI SS ELITE GUARDSMEN ATTEMPTED TO ARREST ARMY OFFICERS, AND THAT "MANY SS MEN WERE KILLED."

THE SOVIET RADIO REPORTED THE LATEST VICTIMS OF THE PURGE INCLUDED DR.HJALMAR SCHACHT, NAZI ECONOMIST, BANKER AND MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, AND BARON KONSTANTIN VON NEURATH, A HIGH NAZI ONCE REPORTED BEING GROOMED AS HITLER'S SUCCESSOR. PREVIOUS UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAID SCHACHT HAD BEEN ARRESTED AND POSSIBLY KILLED.

MK708AEW

LONDON, AUG 11-(AP)-RAF BEAUFIGHTERS TORE INTO A GERMAN CONVOY OF FIVE MERCHANT SHIPS AND 10 ESCORT VESSELS LAST EVENING OFF HELGOLAND, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY, AND SANK OR DAMAGED AT LEAST SIX OF THE CRAFT.

ONE OF THE MERCHANTMEN WAS TORPEDOED AND LEFT BURNING FIERCELY WHILE ANOTHER WAS BELIEVED HIT AND SET AFIRE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT DECLARED. OF THE SCORT SHIPS, ONE WAS BLOWN UP WHEN HIT WITH ROCKET PROJECTILES AND FOUR OTHERS WERE SET ABLAZE.

FOUR PLANES WERE LOST IN THE FRAY.

BZ637AEW

AUG 121944

-99-

THIRD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

BY NED NORDNESS

LONDON,SATURDAY,AUG.12-(AP)-BRITISH MOSQUITOS BOMBED BERLIN DURING THE NIGHT, FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE NIGHT, AND SIMULTANEOUSLY A FORCE OF FOUR-ENGINED LANCASTERS ATTACKED A RAILWAY JUNCTION AT GIVORS IN FRANCE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

EVEN AS THIS PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NIGHT OPERATIONS CAME FROM THE AIR MINISTRY, THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO SOUNDED A WARNING THAT PLANES WERE APPROACHING, INDICATING DAYLIGHT ATTACKS WERE GETTING OFF TO AN EARLY START.

THE WEATHER BROKE FAIRLY CLEAR OVER THE STRAITS THIS MORNING, AFTER A MISTY NIGHT DURING WHICH THE GERMANS KEPT UP FLYING BOMB ATTACKS ON SOUTHERN ENGLAND, INCLUDING THE LONDON AREA.

NEARLY 2,000 X X X PICK UP PREV AT START.

EV115AEW

AUG 121944

LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD NEWSPAPERS X X X SPONSORSHIP.

KERSCHNER IS A FIELD ARTILLERY VETERAN FROM SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

THE HATCH ACT AMENDMENT, UNDER WHICH HE SAID THE ARMY WAS ACTING IMPARTIALLY, BECAME EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 1944, BUT DID NOT CLEAR THROUGH ARMY CHANNELS UNTIL YESTERDAY, WHEN ORDERS WENT OUT TO UNIT COMMANDERS.

"WE HAD ANOTHER IMPORTANT JOB FIRST--TO MEET THE ENEMY," HE SAID, YVLQ,8,& 5£3 $3)-6. "THIS CAME NEXT."

ALTHOUGH

"WE HAD ANOTMSGWUMPORTANT JOB FIRST--TO MEZT YHZSSMBXY," HE SAID, EXPLAINIMM HPE BQUK "

"WE HAD ANOTHER IMPORTANT JOB FIRST--TO MEET THE ENEMY," HE SAID, EXPLAINING THE DELAY. "THIS CAME NEXT."

ALTHOUGH ALL MATERIAL IN RADIO BROADCASTS GOING TO TROOPS UNDER ARMY SPONSORSHIP--BOTH BRITISH AND AMERICAN-- IS SCREENED, THE SOLDIERS MAY TURN ON THEIR RADIOS TO ANY BRITISH OR OTHER BROADCAST THEY WISH, HE SAID.

ONLY NEWSPAPERS WITH GENERAL CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES ARE PERMITTED NOW IN POST EXCHANGES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, AND THESE CURRENTLY ARE CONFINED TO THE OVERSEAS EDITIONS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE AND NEW YORK TIMES. NO EXCEPTIONS ARE ALLOWED FOR ANY FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

AUG 121944

LT.COL.J.B.LAWRENCE, PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER FOR THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, IS ASKING AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT IN LONDON TO ASSIST IN PICKING A LIST OF 15 REPRESENTATIVE U.S.NEWSPAPERS, ON WHICH SOLDIERS WILL BE POLLED. OF THESE, THE LEADING THREE WILL BE CHOSEN AND WILL BE PERMITTED TO COME IN AND BE SOLD IN POST EXCHANGES WITHOUT CENSORSHIP, SCREENING OR OTHER INTERFERENCE.

KERSCHNER SAID ANY BOOKS ON THE SHELVES OF ARMY INSTALLATIONS BEFORE APRIL 1 WERE CONSIDERED "PURE" AND NOT NOW AFFECTED BY ANY POLITICAL BAN.

AUG 121944

30.24—17931

~~LONDON, AUG 11-(AP)-~~AN ARTICLE IN STARS AND STRIPES, QUOTING AN ARMY SUPPLY OFFICER AS SAYING SALE OF BRITISH NEWSPAPERS WAS BANNED IN U. S.ARMY CAMPS BECAUSE OF A SHORT SUPPLY, BROUGHT A STATEMENT TODAY FROM MAJ. EDWARD STRODE, EXECUTIVE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER IN THIS THEATER, THAT THE ORDER ACTUALLY WAS ISSUED UNDER THE SOLDIER VOTE LAW.

MAJOR STRODE SAID FLATLY THAT WHETHER IT WAS A SUPPLY PROBLEM OR NOT THE BRITISH NEWSPAPERS CAME UNDER THE U.S. LAW WHICH PRESCRIBES THAT POLITICAL NEWS PROVIDED AMERICAN SOLDIERS MUST BE "BALANCED."

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER SAID HE HAD NOT HEARD OF ANY COMPLAINT FROM THE BRITISH NEWSPAPERS, AND HE ADDED THAT IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT THE ARMY HAS NO CONTROL OVER SOLDIERS BUYING THE PAPERS OUTSIDE THE ARMY STORES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES AND CHICAGO TRIBUNE ARE SOLD IN THE ARMY STORES, BUT STRODE SAID THEY WERE SPECIAL EDITIONS CARRYING NO POLITICAL NEWS.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS HAVE HAD NOTHING TO SAY EDITORIALLY ABOUT THE BAN, BUT ALL HAVE GIVEN PROMINENCE TO STORIES FROM NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS TELLING OF AMERICAN CRITICISM. THE PAPERS THIS MORNING CARRIED THE AMERICAN CRITICISM UNDER SUCH HEADLINES AS "NEWS BAN CALLED STUPID" AND "U.S. CAMP BAN ON BRITISH PAPERS MAY BE LIFTED."

THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS SAID "IT WAS STATED LAST NIGHT THAT CONSIDERATION ALSO WAS BEING GIVEN TO THE POSSIBILITY THAT SOME BBC BROADCASTS MAY ALSO 'UNDULY INFLUENCE A SOLDIER'S VOTE.'" THE PAPER DID NOT GIVE ANY AUTHORITY FOR THE STATEMENT.

M511AEW

AUG 121944

LONDON, AUG 11-(AP)-BULGARIAN PLANES ASSISTED GERMAN AND ROMANIAN FIGHTERS IN DESTROYING 13 OF THE AMERICAN AIRCRAFT WHICH ATTACKED THE PLOESTI OIL REGION OF ROMANIA YESTERDAY, THE BROADCAST GERMAN COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED TODAY.

YUGOSLAV (100)

LONDON, AUG 11-(AP)-YUGOSLAV PARTISANS, DRIVING ON A 70-MILE FRONT, HAVE CUT RAILROAD TRACKS AT SEVERAL PLACES BETWEEN NIS AND SKOPLJE, A COMMUNIQUE FROM MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

BRUS, 43 MILES WEST OF NIS, WAS RECAPTURED, AND AREAS BETWEEN BRUS AND ALEKSANDROVAC CLEARED OF THE ENEMY, GIVING THE PARTISAN ARMY A FRONT OF SOME 20 MILES HEADED TOWARD NIS, OFTEN A TARGET OF ALLIED BOMBERS.

AUG 121944

WEST OF LESKOVAC AND VRANJE BELOW NIS A 30-MILE WIDE SECTOR WAS DEVELOPING, WITH THE DRIVE AIMED TOWARD THE RAILWAY AND THE MARAVA RIVER.

SKOPLJE HAS ALSO BEEN POUNDED SEVERAL TIMES BY ALLIED PLANES.

GERMAN GARRISONS AROUND NIKSIC AND DANILOV GRAD IN MONTENEGRO HAVE BEEN PENNED IN, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

AUG 121944

MK 704AEW

U.S. 8TH AIR FORCE HDQ--FIRST ADD CITATION X X X SEVEN MILES.

SOME PICTURES WERE TAKEN SO LOW THAT SIGNS ON STORE FRONTS WERE LEGIBLE. A PICTURE OF A BATTERED FRENCH VILLAGE, TAKEN BY LT. COL. MORRIS E.HARTWELL, CHEYENNE, WYO., SHOWED AN OLD WOMAN KNEELING IN PRAYER IN A GARDEN.

LT.ROBERT E.MOSS, HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIF., CLIPPED A CHURCH STEEPLE WITH THE TAIL BOOM OF HIS P-38 AND LANDED WITH A TREE BRANCH STUCK IN A WING.

LT. JOHN L.ANDERSON, LITTLETON, COLO., FLEW SO LOW NEAR THE COAST THAT ONE WING DIPPED INTO THE WATER.

CAPT. HUBERT CHILDERS, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., HAD AN ENGINE KNOCKED OUT BY FLAK WHILE PHOTOGRAPHING FRENCH BRIDGES, AND HE FLEW HIS P-38 HOME FOR 300 MILES ON ONE ENGINE.

WM1017AEW

BULLETIN

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, AUG 11-(AP)-AMERICAN FORCES CAPTURED 4,322 GERMANS IN FRANCE IN 24 HOURS ENDED AT MIDNIGHT WEDNESDAY.

DA1157PEW

AUG 121944

SHAEF--INSERT ~~SECOND~~ NIGHT ~~LEAD~~ INVASION AFTER 16TH GRAPH BEGINNING "A SECOND COLUMN" AND ENDING (Long) "FROM PARIS."

(THE SWISS RADIO, HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN LONDON, SAID BRADLEY'S FORCES HAD REACHED CHARTRES, BUT GAVE NO DETAILS OR AUTHORITY FOR THE REPORT.)

ANOTHER WAS REPORTED, ETC. 17TH GRAPH.

AUG 121944

Add SHAEF Invasion (Long) (N) xxx of Nuray.

A TOTAL OF 4,322 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN, MOST OF THEM IN BRITTANY, IN 24 HOURS ENDING AT MIDNIGHT WEDNESDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

IT WAS BELIEVED THE AMERICANS IN BRITTANY WERE WORKING IN CLOSE CO-ORDINATION WITH THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR.

ALLIED WARPLANES, WHILE SWEEPING OVER THE BATTLEFIELD IN SUPPORT OF THE GROUND FORCES, ALSO RANGED FAR AFIELD, HAMMERING GERMAN NERVE CENTERS OF ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, METZ AND OTHER POINTS EAST OF THE SEINE OVER WHICH THE GERMANS MAY BE RUSHING REINFORCEMENTS FROM GERMANY.

THE ALLIED LINE IN FRANCE, BASED ON LAST CONFIRMED REPORTS, BEGINS AT ANGERS, ON THE LOIRE, RUNS NORTH TO AN UNDETERMINED POINT BETWEEN LE MANS AND CHARTRES, BACK NORTHWEST TO MORTAIN, NORTHEAST TO THURY-HARCOURT, SOUTHEAST TO A POINT JUST NORTH OF PONTIGNY, NORTH TO THE WEST EDGE OF TROARN AND ON TO THE CHANNEL.

DA359PEW

SHAEF--~~FIRST ADD SECOND LEAD~~ INVASION X X X IN THE AREA.

Insert (Hill)

A PRISONER CAPTURED ON THE CAEN FRONT SAID FIELD MARSHAL GUENTHER VON KLUGE, GERMAN COMMANDER IN THE WEST, HAD ORDERED A GENERAL RETREAT.

AUG 121944

(THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE X X X 4TH GRAF AS BEFORE.

Add SHAEF Invasion (Hill) xxx the city.

THE GERMAN RADIO SAID 1,500,000 MEN WERE ENGAGED ON BOTH SIDES IN THE FAR-FLUNG BATTLES RANGING FROM BRITTANY, THROUGH THE PARIS-POINTED SALIENT TO THE CAEN SECTOR.

THE LARGE-SCALE ENCIRCLEMENT THAT APPEARED TO BE IN THE MAKING BY THE AMERICANS' REPORTED NORTHWARD SWEEP FROM LE MANS OBVIOUSLY THREATENED TO BE FAR MORE DISASTROUS TO THE GERMANS IF IT SUCCEEDED IN TRAPPING THEIR FORCES AROUND CAEN THAN WOULD BE A MERE PUSHING OF THEIR LINE BACK TO PARIS AND THE SEINE.

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THE LATEST FIELD DISPATCHES FROM THE LE MANS FRONT SAID THE AMERICANS HAD THRUST 10 MILES PAST THAT CITY AND TO WITHIN 100 MILES OF PARIS WITHOUT MEETING ANY SERIOUS GERMAN OPPOSITION.

A94

THE BRITISH RENEWED PRESSURE ON THEIR END OF THIS HUGE MANEUVER BY THROWING A THIRD BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE ORNE RIVER AND STORMING TO WITHIN HALF A MILE OF THURY-HARCOURT, 15 MILES BELOW CAEN.

TWO OTHER POWERFUL BATTERING RAMS, SET UP BY THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, WERE DRIVING AGAINST ROMMEL'S GUN-STUDDED ANTI-TANK SCREEN -- ONELAST REPORTED WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THE GERMAN STRONGPOINT CITY OF FALAISE, 21 MILES SOUTH OF CAEN, AND THE OTHER THRUSTWARD EASTWARD IN THE VIMONT AREA BELOW TROARN.

THE DAILY HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT HARD FIGHTING RAGED ALL DAY YESTERDAY IN THE VIMONT AREA.

THE COMMUNIQUE MADE ONE INDIRECT REFERENCE TO THE AMERICAN TANK SPEARHEADS ADVANCING BEYOND LE MANS TOWARD THE INNER DEFENSES OF PARIS.

"ALLIED AIRCRAFT CONTINUED CLOSE SUPPORT OF THE ARMIES, ESPECIALLY NEAR LE MANS, WHERE 15 TANKS WERE DESTROYED," THE BULLETIN SAID.

THUS IT APPEARED THAT THE AMERICANS HAD RUN UP AGAINST RESISTANCE THERE. GERMAN BROADCASTS HAVE REPORTED FIGHTING 10 MILES EAST OF LE MANS.

ALTHOUGH THE AMERICAN GROUND TROOPS MAY STILL HAVE MILES TO TRAVEL AND MANY BATTLES TO FIGHT BEFORE MARCHING INTO PARIS THE AMERICAN AIR FORCES YESTERDAY KEPT THE ENEMY HOPPING AROUND THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

AUG 121944

ON THE BRITTANY PENINSULA, AMERICAN FORCES STILL WERE BESIEGING THE BIG WESTERN PORT OF BREST AND THE ENCIRCLED SUBMARINE BASE OF LORIENT, AND WERE BATTERING ONE FINAL NEST OF STAND-AND-DIE GERMAN RESISTANCE IN ST.MALO, ON THE NORTH. THE SITUATION AT ST.NAZAIRE, THE BIG U-BOAT NEST IN THE LOIRE ESTUARY, REMAINED CLOAKED IN OFFICIAL SILENCE.

FRENCH RESISTANCE FORCES REPORTED THEY LIBERATED QUIMPER, 33 MILES SOUTH OF BREST, THE REMNANTS OF A GARRISON OF 1,500 TO 2,000 GERMANS BEING WIPED OUT YESTERDAY AFTER A SEVEN-DAY FIGHT.

THE GERMANS ARE SEEKING TO RUSH REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES FROM BELGIUM, GERMANY AND EASTERN FRANCE, BUT THIS TRAFFIC CAME UNDER HEAVY AERIAL ATTACK.

FIGHTER BOMBERS STRUCK WITHOUT LET-UP AT RAIL MOVEMENTS WESTWARD FROM ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, METZ, STRASBOURG, LILLE, SEDAN AND OTHER POINTS EAST OF THE SEINE, THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCE.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE REPORTED FANNING OUT OF THE AMERICAN CHARTRES DRIVE TOWARD ORLEANS AND TOURS. THE LATTER CITY IS 48 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LE MANS. IT WAS BELIEVED THESE TWO COLUMNS MIGHT BE ATTEMPTING TO HEAD OFF THE THIN GERMAN FORCES IN

30.24 - 17933

SOUTHWESTERN FRANCE, ESTIMATED TO TOTAL ABOUT TEN DIVISIONS, WHICH WERE SAID TO BE RUSHING TOWARD THE BATTLE ZONE.

CONSOLIDATION OF THEIR POSITION AT NANTES AT THE BASE OF BRITTANY 30 MILES UP THE LOIRE ESTUARY GIVES THE AMERICANS A SOLID FLANK AT LEAST 50 AND POSSIBLY 100 OR MORE MILES DEEP AT THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF ROMMEL'S DEFENSE AREA.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID ENEMY RESISTANCE TO THE CANADIAN DRIVE TOWARD FALAISE "INCREASED CONSIDERABLY YESTERDAY.."

AUG 121944

IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT A POLISH ARMORED DIVISION IS FIGHTING IN THAT SECTOR AND THAT THE CANADIAN SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION, VETERAN OF THE DIEPPE RAID TWO YEARS AGO, FORMS PART OF THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY.

GAINS OF UP TO A MILE AND A HALF BY ALLIED FORCES DRIVING SOUTH OF VIRE ON THE AMERICAN LEFT FLANK WERE REPORTED BY THE COMMUNIQUE AND A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER DECLARED THAT "ANY NORMAL ARMY WOULD BE PULLING OUT OF THE WIRE SALIENT. BUT CURIOUSLY ENOUGH, THE GERMANS SEEM TO BE THROWING MORE TROOPS INTO THE FIRE."

WHILE THE BRITISH SERIOUSLY MENACED THURY-HARCOURT THE AMERICANS TO THE WEST RECAPTURED GATHEMO IN HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE ENEMY'S MORTAIN-VIRE SALIENT.

VANNES, ON THE SOUTH COAST OF BRITTANY, PREVIOUSLY WAS REPORTED CLEARED OF THE ENEMY.

THE FIGHT FOR BREST MOUNTED IN INTENSITY AFTER AN AMERICAN COLUMN WHICH HAD FOLLOWED THE PENINSULA'S NORTH COAST DREW UP BEFORE THE PORT AND JOINED OTHER FORCES WHICH HAVE BEEN THERE NEARLY A WEEK.

ELEMENTS OF THREE GERMAN DIVISIONS MAINTAINED A STRONG RESISTANCE IN THE BIG PORT AND FIELD REPORTS SAID IT SEEMED LIKELY THAT ITS REDUCTION WOULD TAKE AS LONG AS CHERBOURG.

ITS INLAND DEFENSES INCLUDE FOUR FORTS AND EIGHT BIG BATTERIES NORTH OF THE HARBOR AND THREE FORTS AND 12 BATTERIES SOUTH OF THE HARBOR ACROSS THE ELORN RIVER. THE GERMANS THERE ALSO HAVE SOME 100 HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND MORE THAN 250 LIGHT ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, ALL USABLE AS LAND ARTILLERY.

THE AMERICANS APPARENTLY HAVE REACHED BRITTANY'S SOUTH COAST BETWEEN LORIENT AND ST.NAZAIRE FOR THE COMMUNIQUE SAID MOPPING UP WAS IN PROGRESS IN THE AREA OF QUIBERON ANDNAURAY. QUIBERON IS DIRECTLY ON THE COAST.

AUG 121944

INSIDE ST.MALO'S ROCKY FORTRESS, WHICH SHEDS ARTILLERY SHELLS LIKE A TIN ROOF SHEDS HAIL, THE GERMAN GARRISON STUBBORNLY HELD OUT.

A DISPATCH FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT HAL BOYLE SAID THAT IN A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION YESTERDAY WITH AMERICAN OFFICERS THE GERMANS THERE AGREED IT WOULD BE FOOLISH TO FIGHT ON BUT ADDED THAT WAS WHAT THEY INTENDED TO DO.

SOME OF THE GERMAN SOLDIERS, HOWEVER, WERE REPORTED SHOOTING DOWN THEIR OFFICERS.

AUG 121944

BOYLE SAID IT SEEMED LIKELY THAT DIVEBOMBERS WOULD BE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN BLASTING THE GERMANS OUT SINCE THEY ALONE HAVE THE SHATTERING POWER NEEDED TO BLAST THE CITADEL'S MASSIVE STONE WALLS.

A GERMAN POCKET ALSO WAS STILL HOLDING OUT AT DINARD, NEAR ST.MA

(THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY TRANSOCEAN EARLY TODAY MADE THE WHOLLY UNCONFIRMED ASSERTION THAT THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY IS OPERATING IN BRITTANY "AND SEEMS TO BE IN THE HANDS OF" LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., "AN EXPONENT OF MOBILE WARFARE."

(ALLIED OFFICIALS HAVE ANNOUNCED THAT THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY IS FIGHTING IN FRANCE, BUT NEVER HAS MENTIONED ANY THIRD ARMY. NOR HAS THERE BEEN ANY WORD OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF PATTON, ONCE COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY IN SICILY, SINCE IT WAS REVEALED WEEKS AGO THAT HE WAS IN BRITAIN.

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(TRANSOCEAN SAID "TEN FULLY MOTORIZED DIVISIONS AT PRESENT ARE OPERATING IN THE COASTAL REGIONS OF BRITTANY.")

JS811AEW

Add With Canadians in France (Wilson) xx sector

THE AMERICANS IN THE DIVISION ARE THOSE OF POLISH DESCENT WHO VOLUNTEERED IN 1939 AT RECRUITING CENTERS IN CANADA, BEFORE THE UNITED STATES WAS IN THE WAR. MOST HAVE HAD TO LEARN POLISH SINCE THEY HAVE BEEN IN SERVICE.

MANY OF THE MEMBERS ARE MEN WHO ESCAPED FROM POLAND TO HUNGARY AND ROMANIA AND ACTUALLY BEGAN THEIR TRAINING FOR THIS FIGHT IN INTERNMENT CAMPS THERE. SOME FLED TO FRANCE BEFORE THE GERMAN INVASION AND FOUGHT THERE, LATER WITHDRAWING TO ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

SOME ARE FORMER RUSSIAN PRISONERS RELEASED WHEN RUSSIA WAS ATTACKED BY GERMANY. SOME FOUGHT IN NORWAY WITH THE BRITISH AND FRENCH, AND NOW IN SOME INSTANCES ARE FIGHTING THEIR OWN COUNTRYMEN DRAGOONED INTO THE GERMAN ARMY.

AUG 121944

TA830PEW

Add On the Orne River Front (Greene) aka objective."

ALL ALONG THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN FRONTS, THERE WERE REPORTS OF FRESH SUCCESSES TODAY. THE CLEAR, SUN-SPARKLING SKIES WERE ALIVE WITH ALLIED ROCKET PLANES AND BOMBERS SMASHING AT ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS, TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND GUN POSITIONS.

IN A V-SHAPED WEDGE BETWEEN THE ORNE AND LAIZE RIVERS SOUTH OF CAEN, THE BRITISH PUSHED AN ARMORED SPEARHEAD SOUTHWEST FROM BRETTEVILLE-SUR-LAIZE TO BARBERRY, LEAVING ONLY A 4,000-YARD "ESCAPE GAP" --- ENEMY TROOPS STILL SKULKING IN EITHER THE INGLAIS FOREST OR THE GRIMBOSQ FOREST TO THE NORTH.

OTHER BRITISH TROOPS EARLIER CAPTURED ESPINS ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE GAP.

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IN A SIMULTANEOUS DRIVE DOWN THE EAST SIDE OF THE ORNE FROM THE NORTH ANOTHER BRITISH COLUMN SEIZED HILL 128, SOME 1,500 YARDS NORTHEAST OF THURY-HARCOUT WHICH THUS APPEARED DOOMED TO EARLY CAPTURE.

THE FALL OF THIS CITY WOULD MEAN ANOTHER STAGGERING BLOW TO THE ENEMY'S FRAZZLED ORNE RIVER DEFENSE SYSTEM. LARGE GERMAN FORCES STILL ARE FIGHTING A HOPELESS BATTLE WEST OF THE ORNE.

COINCIDENT WITH THE MOUNTAIN THREAT TO THURY-HARCOURT THE BRITISH OPENED A CONCERTED ATTACK THIS MORNING ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK, STRIKING TOWARD THE SOUTHEAST IN THE VIRE SECTOR.

"ANY NORMAL ARMY WOULD BE PULLING OUT OF THE VIRE SALIENT," A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER SAID, "BUT CURIOUSLY ENOUGH THE GERMANS SEEM TO BE THROWING MORE TROOPS INTO THE FIRE."

M554AEW

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE--FIRST ADD ST.MALO CITADEL (BY GALLAGHER) X X X CANNON FIRE.

THE GERMAN TROOPS IN THE FORTRESS--AND EVEN THE MAD COLONEL HIMSELF --HAD LITTLE DOUBT AS TO THE FUTILITY OF THEIR STAND. AMERICAN OFFICERS ARGUED WITH THEM BY TELEPHONE YESTERDAY, POINTING OUT THE USELESS WASTE OF LIFE, AND THE GERMANS FREELY ADMITTED IT WOULD BE FOOLISH TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT. BUT CONTINUE IT THEY DID.

SINCE THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF SUCH SPIRIT AMONG THE TROOPS IN THE CITY STREETS WHEN THE AMERICANS STORMED INTO ST.MALO, THE STAND MUST BE A PERSONAL MATTER WITH COL.AULOCK, WHO WEARS THE KNIGHT'S CROSS OF THE IRON CROSS FOR SERVICE ON THE EASTERN FRONT AND ON THE KUBAN BRIDGEHEAD IN THE CAUCASUS. GERMAN PRISONERS TOLD THE AMERICANS THE COLONEL SUFFERED DELUSIONS AS THE RESULT OF A HEAD WOUND.

GERMANS SURRENDERED IN BATCHES OF 100 OR MORE IN THE STREETS BEFORE THE SIEGE OF THE CITADEL BEGAN. SOME HAD TO SHOOT THEIR OWN OFFICERS TO DO SO. WHEN THE SIEGE WAS LAID THE AMERICANS SET UP LOUD SPEAKERS WHICH BLARED ULTIMATUMS, AND THEY EVEN SENT A CHAPLAIN TO TRY TO SHAKE THE OBDURATE COLONEL. THEN MORE DIVE BOMBERS ROARED IN AND BLASTED THE GRANITE FORTRESS.

JP1058PEW

AUG 121944

U.S.NINTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, AUG.11-(AP)-THE NINTH AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, HEADED BY BRIG.GEN.NED SCHRAMM OF LARGO, FLA., IS IN ACTION HERE DEFENDING BASES OF THE NINTH AIR FORCE WITH FIGHTERS AND MM ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. BGNM SCHRAMM RECENTLY MMMMMMMMMM SUCCEEDED BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM L.RICHARDSON, WHO HAS TAKEN OVER THE NINTH ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENSE COMMAND.

AUG 121944

BU940A.APRA

BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE ROAD TO PARIS, AUG. 10--(10 P.M. DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICANS SURGED TO WITHIN APPROXIMATELY 100 MILES OF PARIS (ABOUT 10 MILES BEYOND LE MANS) TODAY WITHOUT MEETING ANY SIZEABLE OPPOSITION FROM THE GERMANS.

PROGRESS WAS UNIMPEDED BY THE ENEMY AND MORALE SOARED AMONG THE DOUGHBOYS, WHO WERE TALKING NOW IN TERMS OF WHEN THE WAR WILL BE OVER, INSTEAD OF WHEN WILL THEY TAKE THE NEXT HEDGEROW.

FD10AEW

30.24 — 17935

6

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS-FIRST ADD PARIS ROAD (BY BALL) XXX NEXT MEDGERON.

AUG 121944

PVT. EDWARD B.BAGI OF LATROBE, PA., REMARKED:

"LET'S BE ON WITH IT. WE'VE GOT THEM ON THE RUN NOW."

OF THE SAME FRAME OF MIND WERE PFC. WARREN WHITVER OF STERLING, ILL., AND PFC. JOE GINN OF SEDALIA, MO., THE LATTER A FORMER DAREDEVIL MOTORCYCLIST WITH JIMMY LYNCH.

AT A FIELD CEREMONY TODAY THE SILVER STAR WAS PINNED ON PVT. FRED C.MESKE OF BISMARCK, N.DAK., WHO CLEANED OUT AN ENEMY MACHINEGUN NEST YESTERDAY AFTER HIS MOTORCYCLE WAS SHOT FROM UNDER HIM WHILE HE WAS RIDING ESCORT FOR A GENERAL.

THE GERMANS LAST NIGHT SENT OVER A PAPER BOMBARDMENT OF LEAFLETS WHICH TOLD OF THE BUZZ-BOMB ATTACK ON LONDON, AND OTHERS TELLING THE GIS THAT THEIR "HAPPY DAYS ARE DONE." BOTH LEAFLETS WERE PASSED AROUND WITH CHUCKLES AND APPROPRIATE COMMENTS.

LT.WILLARD TAYLOR OF CLINCHPORT, VA., SAID THE IDEA ONCE FOUND AMONG GERMANS--THAT THE ALLIES SHOOT PRISONERS--NO LONGER PREDOMINATED AMONG CAPTURED NAZIS. THEIR ONE AIM NOW, HE SAID, WAS TO GET IT OVER WITH AND TO ACCEPT AMERICAN PROTECTION.

WM1040AEW

A116

FIRST LEAD CANADIANS-POLES (200)

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

AUG 121944

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG. 11-(AP)-A POLISH ARMORED DIVISION WENT INTO ACTION WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY THREE DAYS AGO AND ALREADY HAS ADVANCED FIVE MILES, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

IT WAS ALSO REVEALED THAT THE CANADIAN SECOND DIVISION, WHICH TOOK PART IN THE 1942 RAID ON DIEPPE, HAS BEEN FIGHTING IN NORMANDY.

THE CANADIANS, WITH THEIR POLISH AND BRITISH CONTINGENTS, HAVE BEEN CHECKED TEMPORARILY IN THEIR DRIVE UPON FALAISE BY FRESH GERMAN INFANTRY RESERVES FIGHTING BEHIND A HASTILY CONSTRUCTED ANTI-TANK SCREEN ABOUT FIVE MILES NORTH OF THAT BIRTHPLACE OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. THE MOMENTUM OF THE CANADIAN OFFENSIVE SOUTH OF CAEN WAS CHECKED IN THE POTIGNY AND QUESNAY AREAS.

ON THE LEFT FLANK THE CANADIANS FINALLY GOT POSSESSION OF SOIGNOLLES YESTERDAY AFTER IT HAD CHANGED HANDS SEVERAL TIMES.

THE ENEMY INFANTRY REINFORCEMENTS ARE CONCENTRATED MAINLY ON CONTAINING THE CAEN-FALAISE THRUST. THE ENEMY LINES RUNS FROM POTIGNY AND QUESNAY, WHERE THEY ENJOY THE COVER OF A HEAVY FORESTED AREA, TO VIMONT AND TROARN.

THE NAZIS HAVE SUCCEEDED IN BACKING UP THEIR IMMEDIATE TANK SCREEN WITH STRONGPOINTS ON THE NORTH AND WEST BANKS OF THE LAISON RIVER.

ALTHOUGH THE CANADIAN FRONTAL THRUST TOWARD FALAISE HAS BEEN TEMPORARILY HALTED, THE CITY FACES THREATS FROM TWO OTHER DIRECTIONS--FROM THE BRITISH EASTWARD EXPLOITATION OF A BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE ORNE AND FROM THE AMERICAN NORTHWARD DRIVE FROM THE LE MANS SECTOR.

(NO PICKUP)

FD908AEW

AUG 121944

ON THE BRITISH FRON IN FRANCE, AUG 11-(AP)-"THE GREAT BULK OF THE GERMAN FORCES IN NORTHWEST EUROPE ARE IN A BAD WAY, WE ARE'ROUND BEHIND THEM IN MANY PLACES AND IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SOME OF THEM MAY NOT GET AWAY," GEN.SIR.BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY DECLARED TONIGHT.

DA1?P

THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF ALL ALLIED GROUND TROOPS IN FRANCE, IN A MESSAGE TO THE ALLIED ARMIES HE COMMANDS UNDER GEN.EISENHOWER, SAID:

"TODAY, ALL IS WELL. X X X

"OUR ARMIES ARE MOVING RELENTLESSLY EASTWARD INTO FRANCE.

"MANY HUNDREDS OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES HAVE BEEN LIBERATED.

"THESE ARE MOMENTOUS DAYS AND COMPLETE VICTORY LIES AHEAD AND CERTAIN--SO LONG AS WE DO NOT RELAX."

BY WES GALLAGHER

IN A U.S.ARMY OBSERVATION PLANE OVERLOOKING LORIENT, FRANCE, AUG 10-(AP)-THIS SULLEN NAZI SPAWNING GROUND OF U-BOATS IS DYING SLOWLY AND STUBBORNLY UNDER A RAIN OF SHELLS AND BOMBS FROM THE BESIEGING AMERICAN ARMY.

A RING OF AMERICAN ARMOR IS SQUEEZING THE LIFE OUT OF THE GESTAPO- AND NAVAL-HELD UNDERSEA FORTRESS, WHICH LIES FANNED OUT BENEATH THE WINGS OF THIS TINY PIPER CUB. TO THE LEFT, IN THE NOON SUN, THE CONCRETE AND IRON FORTS OF THE ONCE FRENCH SEAPORT BELCH ORANGE DEFIANCE, AND AT THE SAME TIME LICK THEIR WOUNDS FROM 155 MM.AMERICAN LONG TOMS, SLASHING INTO THE CITY DEFENSES.

UP HERE IN THIS ARTILLERY SPOTTING PLANE, PILOTED BY CAPT.CHARLES D.DAMON OF AMES, IOWA, IT FEELS QUITE LONESOME. THIS IS ESPECIALLY SO WHEN YOU KNOW THAT A FEW THOUSAND YARDS AWAY ARE SOME OF THE MOST FORMIDABLE FLAK DEFENSES IN EUROPE, WITH BATTERY AFTER BATTERY OF 88 MM.GUNS WHICH OPEN UP ON INQUISITIVE CUBS WHEN THEY GET TOO CLOSE.

LORIENT IS CUT OFF AND CONTAINED, WITH NO HOPE BUT SURRENDER FOR THE GARRISON, WHICH IS HEADED BY A GROUP OF FANATICAL NAVY OFFICERS WHO HAVE REFUSED THE AMERICANS' ULTIMATUM AND APPARENTLY ARE DETERMINED TO FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN.

THE FAMED U-BOAT PENS WERE INVISIBLE TODAY FROM THE AIR BUT FRENCH AND GERMANS SAID THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOMBINGS HAD FAILED TO PIERCE THEIR 16-FOOT LAYERS OF CONCRETE AND THEY WERE UNHARMED.

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THE LITTLE GROUP OF CUB PILOTS WHICH HAS BEEN LEADING THE AMERICAN ARMORED COLUMNS SPEARHEADING INTO BRITTANY HAS BEEN DOING THINGS WITH THEIR OBSERVATION PLANES WHICH WOULD TURN THEIR ARTILLERY-SPOTTING INSTRUCTORS AT FORT SILL BACK IN THE UNITED STATES GRAY.

THEY ARE NOT SUPPOSED TO FLY OVER THE ENEMY LINES, BUT IN ACTING AS LOOKOUTS FOR ADVANCING ARMORED COLUMNS THEY FLY OVER ENEMY TERRITORY ALL THE TIME.

"WE'RE SORT OF CLAY PIGEONS," EXPLAINED LT.JOHN MAHER OF COLFAX, IOWA. "WE FLY ALONG UNTIL SOMEBODY SHOOTS AT US, AND THEN OUR COLUMNS KNOW THERE ARE GERMANS AROUND."

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AMONG THE PILOTS, WHO AGREE LORIENT IS ABOUT THE HOTTEST SPOT THEY HAVE ENCOUNTERED, ARE MAJ.CHARLES CARPENTER OF MOLINE, ILL.; LT.HARLEY MERRICH, 5627 SAN JOSE AVE., RICHMOND, CALIF.; LT.ROY CARSON, 1318 PAIGE ST., SAN FRANCISCO; LT.CLAUDE W.ATKINSON, ROUTE 3, MESQUITE, TEXAS, AND LT.BERNARD BOWER, 1139 EAST 49TH ST., KANSAS CITY.

IS320AEW

Add Moscow Russian (Gilmore) XXX 38-mile front.

HIS TROOPS, NEARING THE WARSAW-BIALYSTOK RAILWAY, CAPTURED STANISLAWOW, 20 MILES EAST OF WARSAW, AND 30 OTHER LOCALITIES NORTHEAST TO STERDYN, NEAR THE BUG RIVER AND 55 MILES NORTHEAST OF WARSAW. STERDYN IS 42 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LOMZA.

MOSCOW HAD NO FRESH NEWS FROM WARSAW ITSELF, BUT THE BATTLE THERE WAS BELIEVED GROWING IN VIOLENCE WITH THE DEVELOPMENTS NORTHEAST OF THE CITY AND THE MOVEMENT WEST OF THE VISTULA. TROOPS WHICH DO NOT CONTINUE NORTHWARD TOWARD EAST PRUSSIA AND NORTHWEST POLAND APPEARED LIKELY TO JOIN WITH THE RED ARMY FORCES BATTERING AT WARSAW ITSELF.

A TOTAL OF 285 TOWNS AND VILLAGES WERE REPORTED CAPTURED YESTERDAY BY THE RUSSIANS, INCLUDING JEKABPILS AND 67 OTHER LOCALITIES ON THE LATVIAN FRONT. THE CAPTURE OF DAUGAVA RAIL STATION, FIVE MILES NORTHWEST OF JEKABPILS, PUT THE RUSSIANS WITHIN 60 MILES SOUTHEAST OF RIGA, LATVIAN CAPITAL ON THE BALTIC. DZELZAVA, 85 MILES EAST OF RIGA, ALSO FELL.

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IN THE OIL COUNTRY OF THE CARPATHIAN FOOTHILLS, AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE LONG FRONT, THE RUSSIANS TOOK PODBUZ, 11 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE CAPTURED OIL CENTER OF DROHOBYCZ AND ONLY 27 MILES FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN BORDER. FORTY OTHER SETTLEMENTS IN THE RICH OIL FIELDS WERE LIBERATED.

AUG 121944

KK402AEW

NIGHT LEAD (160)

MOSCOW, AUG 11-(AP)-RED TANKS AND FIGHTER BOMBERS SMASHED WITHIN 15 MILES OF EAST PRUSSIA TODAY FROM THE BROKEN GERMAN LINE EAST OF THE BIEBRZA RIVER IN POLAND IN A GIGANTIC NUTCRACKER OFFENSIVE.

FORCES UNDER MARSHAL KONSTANTIN K.ROKOSSOVSKY AND GEN.G.F. ZAHKAROV RIPPED AHEAD NORTHEAST OF WARSAW IN WHAT POSSIBLY WAS THE GREATEST STRATEGIC MANEUVER OF THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN. AT THE SAME TIME, IN THE BALTIC, A NEW DRIVE ACROSS SOUTHERN ESTONIA CUT TO PIECES ISOLATED GERMAN FORCES LEFT TO THEIR FATE BY HITLER.

GEN.IVAN MASLENNIKOV, STRIKING FROM THE PSKOV AREA SOUTHWEST OF LAKE PEIPUS, SHATTERED THE ENEMY FRONT ON A SECTOR 43 MILES WIDE AND MORE THAN 15 MILES DEEP AND SENT AN ARMORED VANGUARD RACING PAST PETSERI, 115 MILES EAST OF THE GULF OF RIGA.

MORE THAN 200 ESTONIAN BORDER CITIES AND TOWNS AND VILLAGES FELL TO THE MASSIVE NEW ATTACK, DOMMING 30 GERMAN DIVISIONS WHICH CAPTURED ENEMY GENERALS SAY ARE TRAPPED IN THE BALTIC REPUBLICS.

MASLENNIKOV CAREFULLY BUILT UP HIS OFFENSIVE POWER FOR SEVERAL WEEKS.

JP1101PEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, AUG 11-(AP)-TWO CAPTURED GERMAN GENERALS, IN STATEMENTS APPEARING ABOVE THEIR SIGNATURES TODAY IN THE SOVIET PRESS, CALLED UPON THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND THE ARMY TO END THE WAR.

"OVER 30 GERMAN DIVISIONS ARE DOOMED TO EXTERMINATION OWING TO AN IRRESPONSIBLE HITLER'S STRATEGY," SAID THE STATEMENT, BY LT. GEN. VON KUROWSKI OF THE 110TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND MAJ. GEN. LINDEMANN OF THE 361ST INFANTRY DIVISION.

"THERE IS BUT ONE ISSUE -- IT IS TO STOP THE STRUGGLE AND LAY DOWN ARMS," THE STATEMENT SAID. "IT IS TIME TO FINISH WITH HITLER AND HIS CLIQUE. HE WHO FIGHTS AGAINST HITLER FIGHTS FOR GERMANY."

THE DECLARATION, DATED AUG.6, PROFESSED COMPLETE AGREEMENT WITH A MANIFESTO WHICH 60 OF THEIR FELLOW GENERALS REPORTEDLY SIGNED JULY 22 REPUDIATING HITLER.

MK735AEW

AUG 121944

MOSCOW, AUG. 11-(AP)-THE SOVIET UNION'S DELEGATION TO THE TRIPARTITE SECURITY CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON AUG. 21 WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS APPOINTED ANDREI A.GROMYKO, SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, CHAIRMAN. HE WILL BE ASSISTED BY REAR ADMIRAL RODIONOV AND MAJ.GEN.N.V.AVIN; FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS A.A.SOBOLEV AN S.K.TZARAPKIN; AND PROFESSORS S.A.GOLUNSKY, S.B. KRYLOV AND G.G.GOBLIN.

M.M.JUNIN WILL BE THE DELEGATION'S SECRETARY AND V.M.BEREZKHKOV, TRANSLATOR.

AUTHORITATIVE SOVIET WRITERS HAVE MADE CLEAR THAT THE RUSSIANS BELIEVE THE BIGGEST ALLIES MUST SHOULDER THE BIGGEST RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTAINING PEACEM THERE IS LITTLE BACKING HERE FOR AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE.

FD959AEW

3024-17937

STOCKHOLM--FIRST ADD HOSTAGES EXECUTED (A45) XXX BY EXPLOSIONS.

(LATER THE GERMAN AGENCY TRANSOCEAN, IN A BERLIN BROADCAST, QUOTED THE DANISH FOREIGN OFFICE AS DENYING THE STOCKHOLM REPORT THAT THE 11 DANES HAD BEEN EXECUTED, OR HAD EVEN BEEN ARRESTED.)

JS123AEW

AUG 121944

BERN, Aug. 10--(AP)---ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY ARE BEING ASSIGNED INDUSTRIAL WORK IN THE REICH'S FINAL "TOTAL MOBILIZATION" OF MANPOWER, A BERLIN DISPATCH TO THE CORRIERE DELLA SERA OF MILAN SAID TODAY.

THE DISPATCH SAID THE SHIFT OF THE RAGGEDLY UNIFORMED MEN FROM PRISON CAMPS TO MACHINES WAS AGREED UPON AT A RECENT MEETING OF HITLER AND MUSSOLINI. IT IS TO BE COMPLETED THIS MONTH.

APL 110 BRUTTOS 01245 JRT 84 ACW

Lisbon, Aug. 11-(AP)-Two Portugese ~~BLENHEIM~~ Blenheim planes collided today m while six squadrons maneuvered above Lisbon and three fliers were killed. One plane crashed into the Tagus river, the other landed safely.

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apl 01012-Lupi rides again-rm-1127a

Insert Guam (Henry) - 3rd Amphibious Corps HQ XXX Harmon road.

~~CAPTURE OF HARMON ROAD~~. HE ALSO CITED SEIZURE OF THREE MOUNTAIN HEIGHTS--MENJO, BARRIGADA AND SANTA ROSA.

THE JAPANESE NEVER RECOVERED FROM THE FIRST IMPACT OF AMERICAN BLOWS, SAID LT. COL. W.F. COLEMAN, 5429 FAIRHILL, PHILADELPHIA, GEIGER'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICER. AFTER A RECORD PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENT BY NAVY SHIPS AND PLANES, THE MARINES AFFECTED A COMPARATIVELY BLOODLESS LANDING JULY 21. THE JAPANESE HEAVILY COUNTER ATTACKED THE BEACHHEAD BUT COULDN'T WIPE IT OUT.

"THEY WERE SO BADLY BEATEN," SAID COLEMAN, "THEY NEVER WERE ABLE TO REORGANIZE."

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WITH ARTILLERY UNDER BRIG. GEN. PEDRO AUGUST O. DEL VALLE ADDED TO THEIR LETHAL POWER, NAVY WARSHIPS AND CARRIER PLANES OFFERED STRONG SUPPORT TO THE GROUND TROOPS, ADDING TO THE ENEMY DEBACLE WHICH ENDED IN JAPANESE FLEEING IN WILD DISORDER FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ANY PACIFIC ENGAGEMENT.

~~CALIF.~~, AND AN INFANT DAUGHTER. Add Guam McNair to ... slighter,

BRUCE NAMED LT.COL.GUY V.MILLER, OF (1105 SOUTH AVE) ...BURGH, PA., AS ACTING CHIEF OF STAFF. MILLER, FORMER DIVISION SUPPLY CHIEF, WAS HEAD EDITORIAL WRITER FOR THE PITTSBURGH PRESS BEFORE ENTERING THE SERVICE IN THE FALL OF 1940.

EA542PPW

ADD PEARL HARBOR PENNOYER XXXXX SUNK

PENNOYER IS FROM LOCUST VALLEY, LONG ISLAND, N.Y. THE OTHER PILOTS WERE LT. RONALD PAUL GIFT OF MARLETTE, MICHIGAN, ENS. ROBERT WESLEY BURNETT OF OAKLAND, CALIF., AND ENS. THOMAS GEORGE DREIS OF CHICAGO.

CG7Q8 ACW NM

ADD GUAM SCANLON XXXXX OBSERVER

DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF BITTER FIGHTING, EVERYBODY WHO WAS NOT FIRING A BATTERY GRABBED A RIFLE.

MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT JAMES E. HAGUE, 82 SIXTH STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTER AT BALTIMORE, LED ONE GROUP OF MARINES OVER A HILL, LOOKING FOR THE ENMEY.

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"IT WAS ABOUT AS WILD A NIGHT AS YOU CAN IMAGINE," JIMMY SAID LATER, "BUT WHEN IT WAS ALL OVER ARTILLERYMEN HAD KILLED 17 JAPS."

GG 843 ACW NM

GUAM,AUG 11 (AP)-SEEING AND ACTING ON GUAM:

JOE TANNER, PHARMACIST'S MATE 1/C FROM DACUSVILLE, S.C., PEEKED OVER THE EDGE OF HIS FOXHOLE ONE NIGHT AND PEEKING RIGHT BACK AT HIM WAS A JAPANESE.

TANNER FIRED FIRST.

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PFC EDWIN J.JOHNSON, 19, OF 2371 HOWLAND AVE., FLINT, MICH., WAS ON NIGHT PATROL AT A MARINE OUTPOST. HE SAW A SHADOW AMONG THE TREES.

HIS CHALLENGE BROUGHT THE REPLY, "OH, SO SORRY," AND THE FIGURE DARTED AWAY JUST AS JOHNSON FIRED.

THE NEXT MORNING THE BODY OF A JAPANESE CAPTAIN WAS FOUND AT THE SPOT.

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with the u. s. army on guam, aug. 7 (delayed)--(ap)--maj. winthrop rockefeller, 32, son of john d. rockefeller, jr., regimental supply offic pulled a panicky soldier out of a tight spot when the doughboy fell into coral reef ~~mud~~ hole during the landing on guam.

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rockefeller, who told of the incident only after he was reminded of it, said he helped the soldier reach a spot where he could stand up.

asked his impression of his first combat experience, maj. rockefeller said he had done so much maneuvering and firing with live ammunition it wasn't difficult to get used to the real thing.

BY FRED HAMPSON.

WITH U.S.TROOPS AT MAFFIN BAY, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, AUG.2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WHEN THE MEN OF THIS AMERICAN FIGHTING OUTFIT SPEAK THE NAMES OF PARSIOLA AND STEWART THEIR VOICES DEVELOP UNDERTONES OF REVERENCE AND DEVOTION.

PARSIOLA AND STEWART ARE HEROES TO THE MEN WHO TOOK ROCKY POINT WHOSE JUNGLE-BORDERED FLANKS AND ITS FACE ON THE BEACH WAS THE SCENE OF BLOODY FIGHTING FOR THIS REGIMENT.

PVT.CARL PARSIOLA, OF LINDEN,MICH., TRULY A ONE-MAN ARMY, AND LT.ROBERT STEWART, OF BATON ROUGE,LA., ARE THE HEROES OF THESE HEROIC YANK FIGHTERS.

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THE REGIMENT APPROACHED THE POINT FROM THE EAST AND MET WITHERING SNIPER, MACHINEGUN, MORTAR AND CANNON FIRE FROM CAVES. THE AMERICANS FOUGHT BLINDLY THROUGH THE JUNGLE SCREEN UNTIL THEIR AMMUNITION WAS ALMOST GONE.

THE MICHIGAN SOLDIER WENT BACK WITH A COMPANY TO BRING UP MORE AMMO HE RETURNED ONLY TO FIND HIS PLATOON PINNED DOWN BY HEAVY FIRE.

PARSIOLA TOOK A QUICK LOOK AT THE SITUATION, MUTTERED "HERE GOES NUTHIN" AND LOADED HIMSELF DOWN WITH GRENADES, A CAN OF GASOLINE, SOME DYNAMITE AND A RIFLE. MACHINEGUNS CHATTERED EACH TIME HE CROSSED A CLEARING BUT HIS LUCK HELD. HE GOT ABOVE THE JAPANESE CAVES AND CLEANED THEM OUT WITH DYNAMITE, GRENADES AND BURNING GASOLINE.

OTHERS OF THE PLATOON JOINED HIM WITH MORE DYNAMITE AND GASOLINE.

WHEN THE CLEANUP WAS WELL UNDER WAY PARSIOLA WAS AMONG THE FIRST TO VENTURE INTO A LARGE CAVERN. HE REPORTED HE KILLED THREE OR FOUR STUNNED JAPANESE THERE.

AUG 121944

THE DIVISION COMMANDER WHO WITNESSED PARSIOLA'S DEEDS MADE HIM A

30.24 - 17939

SECOND LIEUTENANT ON THE SPOT.

STEWART, A BATTALION MOTOR OFFICER, LED AN "ALLIGATOR" IN AN AMPHIBIOUS FLANKING MOVEMENT AGAINST THE POINT. A JAPANESE 77 MM SHELL HIT THE CRAFT, KILLING EIGHT MEN AND THROWING THE WOUNDED INTO THE WATER. IGNORING CANNON AND MACHINEGUN FIRE, STEWART SWAM ASHORE AND BACK SEVEN TIMES, EACH TIME RESCUING A WOUNDED OR STUNNED SOLDIER.

AUG 121944

DV835PCW

MELBOURNE,AUG.10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-OWNERS OF A FORMER LUXURY LINER WHICH IS TAKING MORE THAN 300 AUSTRALIAN WIVES OF AMERICAN SERVICEMEN AND ABOUT 70 BABIES TO THE UNITED STATES LOOKED TO THE FUTURE BEFORE THE SHIP SAILED.

THEY SOLVED THE DIAPER PROBLEM BY LAYING IN A RESERVE OF 12,000 PAPER ONES.

PANTRY SHELVES WERE LINED WITH ALL TYPES OF BABY FOODS.

THE DAY BEFORE THE DEPARTURE, YOUNG MOTHERS WALKED UP THE GANGWAYS WITH BABIES CRADLED IN THEIR ARMS.

IN A COUPLE OF HOURS, THE MOTHERS HAD CHANGED INTO SOMETHING COMFORTABLE, BABIES WERE CRAWLING HAPPILY AROUND THE DECKS AND ROWS OF DIAPERS WERE FLUTTERING FROM IMPROVISED CLOTHESLINES STRUNG BETWEEN GUN MOUNTING AND LIFEBOAT DAVIT.

MAMYHOF THE HUSBANDS ARE FIGHTING THE JAPANESE IN NEW GUINEA.

HW716PPW NM

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, AUG.11-(AP)-AUSTRALIA'S 4,500,000 VOTERS, INCLUDING CIVILIANS AND SERVICE PERSONNEL, WILL BALLOT AUG.19 ON PROPOSALS WHICH WOULD CONCENTRATE P

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, AUG.11-(AP)-AUSTRALIA'S 4,500,000 VOTERS, INCLUDING CIVILIANS AND SERVICE PERSONNEL, WILL BALLOT AUG.19 ON PROPOSALS WHICH WOULD CONCENTRATE IN THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENT MANY POWERS NOW HELD BY THE SIX COMMONWEALTH STATES.

THE PROPOSALS COMPRISE 14 POINTS COVERING PROJECTED PARTICIPATION BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IN POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION, INCLUDING CONTROL OVER EMPLOYMENT, PROFITEERING AND PRICES AND OTHER RELATED SUBJECTS.

PROTECTIVE PROVISIONS ARE ALSO PROVIDED FOR FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND SPEECH.

THE ELECTION IS THE OUTGROWTH OF A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN 1942, AT WHICH IT WAS AGREED UNANIMOUSLY TO CONCENTRATE THE POWERS IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

NON-LABOR PARTIES SUBSEQUENTLY DECIDED TO OPPOSE THE MEASURES ON THE GROUNDS THEY WOULD PERPETUATE THE WARTIME BUREAUCRACY.

THE POWERS ASKED WOULD CONTINUE FOR FIVE YEARS AFTER THE WAR WHEN ANOTHER REFERENDUM WOULD BE HELD TO CONSIDER INCORPORATION OF THE POWERS PERMANENTLY IN THE CONSTITUTION, MAKING SUCH CHANGES AS EXPERIENCES WOULD INDICATE NECESSARY.

SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN IN CAMPS AND AT COMBAT STATION WILL BE INCLUDED AMONG THOSE VOTING.

JP545APW

AUG 121944

(WX)..ALEUTIAN ISLAND BASE, ALASKA, AUG.3-(AP)-DELAYED)-WHAT DOES A PRIVATE FIRST CLASS SAY TO HIS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF DURING LUNCH AT AN ALEUTIAN MESS?

WILLIAM GOFF, RED-HAIRED, 19-YEAR-OLD MARINE OF BATESVILLE,ARK., SAID HE MISSED SEEING HIS GIRL FRIEND.

FERDINAND RUTSCHER, 20-YEAR-OLD SOLDIER OF 19 LINDSLEY AVE., IRVINGTON,N.J., SAID THE "CHOW" WAS GOOD ENOUGH BUT THAT HE COULD DO BETTER AT HOME.

THE TWO SAT AT THE RIGHT AND LEFT HAND, RESPECTIVELY, OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT LUNCH DURING A V[illegible] BY THE PRESIDENT TO THIS BASE TODAY.

AUG 121944

THEY WERE CHOSEN FROM AN ARMY-NAVY LINEUP OUTSIDE THE MESS HALL TO SIT WITH THE PRESIDENT.

GOFF, WHOSE FATHER IS FOREMAN OF THE ICE COMPANY AT BATESVILLE, SAID HE TOLD THE PRESIDENT THAT MEN OF THE ARMED FORCES IN THE ALEUTIANS MISSED THEIR WIVES AND SWEETHEARTS MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE. HE ADDED IN HIS CASE THERE WAS "A VERY SPECIAL GIRL."

RUTSCHER, WHO PROVIDED THE PRESIDENT WITH A CIGARETTE AND LIGHT FOR AN AFTER-LUNCH SMOKE, SAID THE PRESIDENT TOLD SOME GOOD JOKES.

"HE ASKED A LOT OF QUESTIONS ABOUT HUNTING AND FISHING," THE YOUNG SOLDIER SAID. "I THINK HE'D LIKE IT UP HERE."

EG803PEW

(ADVANCE)(WX)..ALEUTIAN ISLAND BASE,ALASKA,AUG.3-(AP)-DELAYED)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FOUND THE ALEUTIANS IN THEIR MOST ATTRACTIVE STATE.

THEY WERE GREEN, WITH THE SOLID MATTING OF TUNDRA AND SHORT GRASS SPRINKLED WITH MANY VARIETIES OF SMALL WILDFLOWERS.

RAIN HAD SETTLED THE DUST BUT HAD NOT YET PRODUCED THE MUD THAT SUCKS AND FLOATS.

THE SUMMER FOGS WERE LIFTING AND THE WINTER STORMS WERE YET TO COME. THE WILLIWAWS WERE STILL ONLY MILDLY GUSTY.

AN OCCASIONAL PATCH OF BLUE SKY OR RAY OF SUNSHINE WERE SEEN.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, FRIDAY, AUG.11).

WITH EG75[illegible]PEW

AUG 121944

(ADVANCE)(WX)..ALEUTIAN ISLAND BA[illegible], ALASKA, AUG.[illegible]-(AP)-(DELAYED)-FALA, THE PRESIDENT'S SCOTCH TERRIER, WOULD HAVE FOUND LOTS OF COMPANY IF HE COULD HAVE FOLLOWED THAT IMPULSE TO STAY IN THE ALEUTIANS.

THE FRISKY, BLACK PET WAS STILL ON THE DOCK AFTER THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY HAD GONE BACK ABOARD THE WARSHIP THAT BROUGHT THEM HERE. HE HAD TO BE SHOOED UP THE GANG PLANK.

DOGS ARE THE MOST COMMON PETS AND MASCOTS OF THE ARMED FORCES IN THIS THEATER. AND THE CLIMATE SEEMS TO AGREE WITH THEM.

VICE ADMIRAL FRANK JACK FLETCHER, COMMANDER OF THE NORTH PACIFIC, HAS A CHESAPEAKE RETRIEVER.

MAJOR GENERAL DAVENPORT JOHNSON, COMMANDER OF THE ELEVENTH AIR FORCE, OWNS A SPRINGER SPANIEL.

THE CANINE FAD HAS EVEN SPREAD TO THE FORCES AFLOAT. NEARLY EVERY DEST[illegible]OYER, DESTROYER ESCORT, PATROL CRAFT, SEAPLANE TENDER, MINESWEEPER OR TUG NOW HAS A DOG MASCOT, OR IS TRYING TO BEG OR [illegible]ORROW ONE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, FRIDAY, [illegible]UG.11).

EG751PEW

AN ALEUTIAN ISLAND BASE,AUG 7-(AP)-(DELAYED)-
ARMY AND NAVY COOPERATION SUPPLIED TRANSPORTATION FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DURING HIS ALEUTIAN VISIT, THE ARMY PROVIDING AN AUTOMOBILE AND THE NAVY THE DRIVER FOR HIS TOUR OF THIS BASE.

THE AUTOMOBILE, A PACKARD SEDAN, BELONGING TO THE ARMY'S ALASKAN DEPARTMENT, WAS DRIVEN BY A NAVY LIEUTENANT WHO SAID IT WAS HIS FIRST JOB OF CHAUFFEURING.

HE SAID THE PRESIDENT, WHO SAT IN THE FRONT SEAT WITH HIM, WAS FRIENDLY AND ENTERTAINING. HE ADDED THAT THE DRIVING DUTY, AFTER SEVERAL REHEARSALS, WAS EASY.

EG820PEW AUG 121944

SANTIAGO, CHILE, AUG 11-(AP)-FIFTY-THREE BODIES HAVE BEEN RECOVERED FROM SEWELL, ANDINE COPPER TOWN WHICH WAS ENGULFED BY A SNOWSLIDE, PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY. ABOUT SIXTY OTHERS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN BURIED BY THE SLIDE.

DA1012AEW

BUENOS AIRES, AUG 11-(AP)-THE LAST VESTIGES OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE ARGENTINE PRESS WERE REMOVED LAST NIGHT WHEN INTERVENTORS STATIONED IN PRESS ASSOCIATION AND CABLE COMPANY OFFICES WERE ADVISED OFFICIALLY THAT HENCEFORTH THEY WILL LACK AUTHORITY TO CENSOR NEWS.

ALTHOUGH THE INTERVENTORS HAVE REMAINED AT THEIR POSTS SINCE FOREIGN MINISTER GEN.ORLANDO PELUFFO ANNOUNCED THE LIFTING OF CENSORSHIP ON JULY 26, THEY HAVE NOT INTERFERED WITH THE PUBLICATION OF NEWS.

DA1054AEW

MEXICO CITY,AUG.11-(AP)-JULIAN CARRILLO, MEXICAN CLASSICAL CONDUCTOR, SAYS HE HAS INVENTED A NEW MUSICAL SYSTEM, AND AN ORGANIZATION CALLED "METROPOLITAN GROUP 13" HAS BEEN ORGANIZED TO SPREAD AND TEACH IT.

CARRILLO CALLS HIS MUSIC THE "THIRTEENTH SOUND SYSTEM" BECAUSE OF HIS DISCOVERY OF A "THIRTEENTH SOUND" IN MUSIC LED HIM TO A "NEW OCTAVE."

EACH TONE IS DIVIDED INTO 16 PARTS INSTEAD OF TWO, AS IN ORDINARY MUSIC, MAKING 96 SOUNDS IN ALL.

IN WRITING THE MUSIC NUMBERS FROM ZERO TO 95 ARE USED INSTEAD OF NOTE SYMBOLS. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS MUST BE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE MUSIC.

FJ623ACW

MEXICO CITY,AUG.11-(AP)-THE $38,000,000 MEXICAN FILM PRODUCTION INDUSTRY, WHICH SUPPLIES MOST OF LATIN AMERICA, IS BESET WITH THE MOST SERIOUS AND DISCORDANT SITUATION IN ITS AUG 121944 HISTORY AS THE RESULT OF A CONFLICT BETWEEN A UNION OFFICIAL ONE ONE HAND AND THE NO.1 FUNNY MAN AND NO.1 TENOR SINGER OF THE SCREEN ON THE OTHER.

THE PRODUCTION OF 32 FILMS WAS SUSPENDED THREE WEEKS AGO, AND NO NEW PRODUCTION HAS BEEN STARTED, IN VIEW OF THE UNION DEADLOCK.

MEANWHILE, THIS REPUBLIC'S 1,164 CINEMAS ARE SHOWING MORE HOLLYWOOD-MADE PICTURES, AND RIVAL BUENOS AIRES IS GAINING IN ITS BID AS "THE HOLLYWOOD OF LATIN AMERICA."

IT WAS WHEN CANTINFLAS, POPULAR COMEDIAN, AND JORGE NEGRETE, SINGING LOVER OF THE MEXICAN SCREEN, WERE ELECTED SECRETARIES OF THE ACTORS' DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL CINEMA WORKERS' UNION THAT THE TROUBLE CAME TO A HEAD. AUG 121944

CANTINFLAS AND NEGRETE OPPOSED ENRIQUE SOLIS, HEAD OF THE TECHNICAL WORKERS' GROUP OF 1,200, WHICH HAD ABSORBED THE ACTORS' UNIT OF 2,400, AND UNDER THEIR LEADERSHIP THE ACTORS "SECEDED." THE ACTORS CHARGED THAT THEY HAD NO VOTES ALTHOUGH THEY PAID 5 PER CENT UNION DUES, AND THAT 5,000 EXTRAS NOT REGULAR MEMBERS ALSO WERE REQUIRED TO PAY THE DUES.

THE TECHNICAL GROUP, LOYAL TO SOLIS, REPLIED BY "SEIZING" MEXICO'S THREE PRODUCTION STUDIOS AND PARALYZING THE INDUSTRY.

PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO AND THE LABOR MINISTRY INTERVENED AND RULED AGAINST SOLIS, WHO THEN PROMISED TO RESIGN.

HOWEVER, AFTER A MEETING OF HIS GROUP, HE ANNOUNCED THAT HIS FOLLOWERS DID NOT PERMIT HIM TO RESIGN.

MEMBERS OF THE 46 OTHER UNITS OF THE UNION THEN "CAPTURED" THE STUDIOS FROM THE TECHNICIANS' GROUP IN A BLOODLESS COUP.

BUT SALARY SCALES AND OTHER DIFFERENCES CAME TO THE FRONT, AND THE INDUSTRY REMAINS AT A STANDSTILL. AUG 121944

DV855PCWNM

KAMSACK,SASK.,AUG.11-(CANADIAN PRESS)-TWO HUNDRED SOLDIERS [illegible] ARRIVED TODAY TO HELP TOWNSMEN AND SCORES OF VOLUNTEERS FROM NEARBY COMMUNITIES CLEAR THE STORM-LITTERED STREET OF KAMSACK, WHERE WEDNESDAY MIDNIGHT'S CYCLONE CAUSED DAMAGE ESTIMATED BY THE TOWN CLERK AT $2,000,000.

30.24 —17941

THE FIRST STORM FATALITIES WERE REPORTED TODAY. EVELYN PADELY, 9, DIED OF HEAD INJURIES. A 2-YEAR-OLD BROTHER IS IN CRITICAL CONDITION.

LIGHTNING KILLED TWO OTHER PERSONS AS STORMS CUT A WIDE SWATH ACROSS THE PRAIRIES.

DV1037PCW

CARACAS,VE"EZUELA, AUG.11-(AP)-JACOB WILLIAM SCHMIDT, 45, TECH"OLOGIST FOR THE U.S.FOREIG" ECO"OMIC ADMI"ISTRATIO", DIED YESTERDAY AUG 12 1944 HEMORRHAGES AFTER HE WAS FLO"N HERE FROM THE ISLA"D OF MARGARITA BY LT.CO[illegible] HERVEY Y.WHITFIELD, HEAD OF THE U.S.AIR MISSIO" TO VE"EZUELA.

FOUR [illegible] TRANSFUSIO"S WERE SCHMIDT, WHOSE WIFE A"D TWO DAUGHTERS LIVE AT 1219 CAMERO" AVE., PLAI"FIELD,".J. FUNERAL SERVICES WERE HELD TODAY, WITH PRESIDE"T MEDI"A SE"DI"G FLOWERS. THE BODY WILL BE TAKE" TO THE U"ITED STATES.

BB337P....CARACAS 01300 AP24

A80 Add New York Japanese xxx caused."

DOMEI, JAPANESE PROPAGANDA AGENCY, IN A WIRELESS DISPATCH TO THE CONTROLLED PRESS IN OCCUPIED ASIA, SAID THAT "AT ONE SECTION OF KYUSHU FARM HOUSES WERE SET AFIRE, BUT THE FIRES WERE IMMEDIATELY CONTROLLED BY THE CIVILIAN UNITS WITHOUT THE HELP OF THE REGULAR FIRE BRIGADE." AUG 121944

ANOTHER JAPANESE BROADCAST SAID "ENEMY FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS HAD ATTACKED HALMAHERA AND YAP ISLANDS, AND MANOKWARI ON NEW GUINEA IN A SERIES OF RAIDS YESTERDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

THE BROADCAST SAID WASILE ON HALMAHERA, IMPORTANT JAPANESE STRONG-HOLD NORTHWEST OF NEW GUINEA, HAD BEEN HIT BY MORE THAN 50 PLANES IN A TWO-DAY ASSAULT. DOMEI CLAIMED SEVEN OF THE ATTACKING PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN.

YAP ISLAND WAS RAIDED YESTERDAY BY 19 HEAVY BOMBERS, DOMEI SAID, ADDING THAT JAPANESE GARRISON UNITS ON THE ISLAND HAD SHOT DOWN ONE PLANE AND "THEY WERE THUS REPULSED."

MANOKWARI, ON THE WESTERN TIP OF NEW GUINEA, WAS HIT BY "SIX LARGE ENEMY PLANES," DOMEI SAID, CLAIMING THAT ONE PLANE HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN.

BZ747AEW AUG 121944

NEW YORK AUG 11-(AP)-POPULATIO" OF TOKYO [illegible] O" AUG. 1 WAS 6,496,613, THE DOMEI AGE"CY SAID TODAY I" A DISPATCH REPORTED TO OWI.

THE POPULATIO" AUG.1,1940 WAS 6,778,804.

A168

NEW YORK,SATURDAY,AUG.12-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY DIRECTED AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WIRELESS DISPATCH TO NORTH AMERICA TODAY REPORTING THAT THE AREA AROUND CANTON, CHINA, HAD BEEN THE TARGET FOR AN "ATTEMPTED RAID" THURSDAY NIGHT.

THE DISPATCH, RECORDED BY THE F.C.C., WAS DATE-LINED CANTON, AUG.11, AND SAID THE ATTACK HAD BEEN MADE ABOUT 9:30 P.M.

"DUE TO THE STRONG DEFENSE TAKEN BY THE JAPANESE," DOMEI CLAIMED, "THE ENEMY WARPLANES FLED WITHOUT BEING ABLE TO ENTER THE CITY OR ITS VICINITY."

EV1242AEW

NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AUG 121944

1--RUSSIAN FRONT: 322 MILES (MEASURED FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW).

2--ITALIAN FRONT: 603 MILES (MEASURED FROM FLORENCE).

3--FRENCH FRONT: 626 MILES (MEASURED FROM SOIGNOLLES).

ME958PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG 121944

AUG.11, 1940--SEVERAL HUNDRED GERMAN PLANES BOMB ENGLISH CHANNEL COAST FROM DOVER TO PORTLAND; BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN CAIRO SAYS: "IT IS NOT OUR INTENTION TO DEFEND EVERY INCH OF SOIL IN SOMALILAND BUT RATHER TO MAKE THE ENEMY USE UP HIS PRECIOUS SUPPLIES OF FOOD, PETROL AND AMMUNITION, WHICH HE CANNOT REPLENISH, IN WHAT IS A STRATEGICALLY WASTEFUL ENTERPRISE."

M507AEW

WASHINGTON,AUG.11-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH SAID TODAY THAT COLONEL ANDRES SORIANO WILL NOT BE A MEMBER OF THE NEW WAR CABINET OF THE COMMONWEALTH, BECAUSE HE HAD SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION AS SECRETARY OF FINANCE BEFORE THE NEW PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT, SERGIO OSMENA, TOOK OFFICE.

COL.SORIANO, THE PHILIPPINE INFORMATION SERVICE SAID, HAD RESIGNED FROM THE CABINET AS SECRETARY OF FINANCE ON APRIL 13, 1944, BUT PRESIDENT QUEZON, WHO DIED RECENTLY, HAD ASKED THAT HE STAY ON.

HE AGAIN INSISTED ON SUBMITTING HIS RESIGNATION, IN ORDER TO RETURN TO ACTIVE MILITARY DUTY AND IS SOON TO LEAVE FOR THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THE CABINET, ON JULY 14, EXPRESSED APPRECIATION OF HIS SERVICES.

THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH GAVE THIS EXPLANATION IN COMMENTING UPON AN ASSOCIATED PRESS STORY WHICH SAID THAT SORIANO HAD BEEN DROPPED FROM THE NEW CABINET.

FR1134PEW NM

AUG 121944

A171

THIRD LEAD SHIP FIRE (300)

NEW YORK,SATURDAY,AUG.12-(AP)-A FIRE WHICH ALMOST COMPLETELY DESTROYED PIER NO. 4 IN THE HUDSON RIVER AT HOBOKEN,N.J., WAS BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL AT 12:30 A.M. TODAY AFTER A FOUR-HOUR BATTLE.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS SAID THE BLAZE HAD CAUSED $4,000,000 DAMAGE, INCLUDING DESTRUCTION OF GOODS STORED ON THE PIER AND THREE LIGHTERS AND A DERRICK MOORED ALONGSIDE WHICH BURNED TO THE WATERLINE.

FIVE MEN WHO SUFFERED BURNS OR HAD BEEN OVERCOME BY SMOKE WERE TAKEN TO ST.MARY'S HOSPITAL AT HOBOKEN, AND SOME 12 OTHERS WERE TREATED AT THE SCENE.

FIRE APPARATUS WAS CALLED FROM NEW YORK AND FROM SURROUNDING NEW JERSEY CITIES AFTER A GENERAL ALARM HAD BEEN SOUNDED BY THE HOBOKEN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

NINE HUNDRED COASTGUARDSMEN AND HUNDREDS OF REGULAR AND CIVILIAN DEFENSE AUXILIARY POLICE WERE CALLED TO AID IN KEEPING THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS A SAFE DISTANCE FROM THE BLAZING PIER.

POLICE CHIEF EDWARD L.MC FEELEY OF HOBOKEN SAID HE WAS INFORMED THE FIRE STARTED ON THE PIER WHEN DRUMS CONTAINING NITRO-CELLULOSE EXPLODED, BUT OTHER REPORTS SAID THE DRUMS CONTAINED A CHEMICAL USED IN PAINT, WHILE THE UNION CITY HUDSON DISPATCH SAID IT HEARD THAT THE EXPLODING MATERIAL WAS HIGH OCTANE GASOLINE.

MC FEELEY SAID THE FIRE WAS PRECEDED BY A SERIES OF MUFFLED EXPLOSIONS AND THAT THE ENSUING BLAZE SPREAD IN THE WOODEN UNDERSTRUCTURE OF THE PIER.

TWO SHIPS, AN AMERICAN LIBERTY STHIP AND A FOREIGN CARGO VESSEL, TIED UP AT THE PIER WERE TOWED TO SAFETY BEFORE THE FLAMES REACHED THEM, THE POLICE CHIEF REPORTED. A REPORT THAT ONE SHIP WAS LOADED WITH AMMUNITION COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED.

THE FIRE WAS AT ITS HEIGHT AT 10 P.M., WHEN THE FLAMES TOWERED ABOUT 500 FEET AND THREATENED TO SPREAD TO ADJOINING PIERS.

THE PIER, GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED, IS 1,000 FEET LONG AND HAS TWO FLOORS. BEFORE THE WAR IT WAS THE BERTH FOR SOME OF THE LARGEST TRANS-ATLANTIC LINERS.

(200)

AUG 121944

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD THIRD LEAD SHIP FIRE X X X TRANS-ATLANTIC LINERS.

THE LIGHTERS AND DERRICK WHICH BURNED HAMPERED FIREMEN BECAUSE THEY WERE TIED UP BETWEEN THE PIERS AND BLOCKED EFFORTS TO FIGHT THE BLAZE FROM THE SIDE. FOR SEVERAL HOURS FIREMEN WERE FORCED TO WITHDRAW COMPLETELY FROM THE PIER BECAUSE OF INTENSE HEAT AND ONLY FIREBOATS COULD BE EMPLOYED.

THE ADJOINING PIER NO. 3 WAS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

MC FEELEY DENIED REPORTS THAT "EIGHT PERSONS WERE MISSING" AS A RESULT OF THE FIRE. "I HAVE CHECKED THOROUGHLY," HE SAID, "AND NO LIVES WERE LOST."

MORE EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD IN THE VICINITY OF THE PIER BETWEEN 10 AND 11 P.M., BUT THEY WERE NOT SO SEVERE AS THE FIRST BLASTS, 15 OF WHICH WERE HEARD ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RIVER.

A COASTGUARD OFFICER WHO DECLINED TO GIVE HIS NAME SAID THE EXPLOSIONS WERE CAUSED BY SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION IN 45 DRUMS CONTAINING OIL AND CHEMICALS STORED ON THE PIER.

THE INJURED TREATED AT ST.MARY'S HOSPITAL IN HOBOKEN WERE LISTED AS:

JOHN KOSWAASKEY, 46, OF (211 WEBSTER AVENUE), JERSEY CITY, AND ALFRED DONNAULLE, 52, OF (522 26TH STREET) UNION CITY, LONGSHOREMEN WHO SUFFERED BURNS, AND COASTGUARDSMEN PAUL RAGE, (CQ) 19, JOHN TRECCA, 20, RUSSELL BROURREN, 31, DAVID SCHITER, 19, NORMAN JAMESON, 20, FRED BERRYHILL, 21, AND ANTHONY FORREY, 20, ALL OF WHOM WERE TREATED FOR SMOKE POISONING.

(EDS: IN THIRD GRAPH THIRD LEAD MAKE NINE MEN INJURED INSTEAD FIVE.)

AUG 121944

(NO PICKUP)

EV203AEW

PARATROOPS, TO THE RANK OF COLONEL GENERAL.

IN AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WIRELESS DISPATCH TO EAST ASIA RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, DNB COMMENTED THAT THE 54-YEAR-OLD GENERAL WAS THE YOUNGEST OFFICER OF HIS RANK IN THE GERMAN AIR FORCE AND THAT HE HAD BEEN BADLY WOUNDED ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE NAZI INVASION OF THE NETHERLANDS.

AUG 12 1944

AUG 12 1944 DUP

8/11/44 BED 128PEW...

A154WX (200)

WASHINGTON,AUG 10-(AP)-AN ARMY OFFICER STRICKEN WITH INFANTILE PARALYSIS WHILE IN A REMOTE CORNER OF THE CHINESE HINTERLAND WAS KEPT ALIVE FOR 14 DAYS BY ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION--LONG ENOUGH FOR HIM TO BE FLOWN OUT TO HELP.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT, REPORTING THE INCIDENT TODAY, SAID HE IS 2D LT.ROBERT WESSELHOEFT,JR., 27, OF WESTWOOD,MASS., WHO BECAME ILL WHILE ON AN AAF MAPPING PARTY. HE MANAGED TO HOLD HIMSELF IN THE SADDLE OF A MOUNT FOR TWO DAYS, UNTIL THE PARTY COULD REACH THE HOME OF A MISSIONARY.

A WIRELESS MESSAGE WAS SENT TO THE NEAREST STATION OF THE CHINA-INDIA-BURMA WING OF THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND. MEANWHILE, WESSELHOEFT WAS KEPT ALIVE BY ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION ADMINISTERED BY OTHERS IN THE PARTY AND BY SIX CHINESE HIRED WHO KNEW HOW TO KEEP UP THE TREATMENT.

AUG 12 1944

WESSELHOEFT'S COMPANIONS THEN BUILT A 1,500 FOOT RUNWAY. ON THIS MAKE-SHIFT STRIP A LIGHT LIAISON-TYPE PLANE WAS LANDED, ITS SEAT REMOVED AND MOST OF THE EQUIPMENT JETTISONED TO ALLOW FOR THE PATIENT'S 200-POUND WEIGHT.

MAJOR FRED G.WELSH OF WEST ENGLEWOOD,N.J., SERVING WITH THE 14TH AIRFORCE COMPOSITE WING, FLEW THE PLANE--A THREE AND A HALF HOUR FLIGHT THROUGH WEATHER SO THICK THAT OTHER PLANES WERE GROUNDED, OVER MOUNTAIN RANGES 17,000 FEET HIGH. AND WHILE WELSH FLEW THE PLANE WITH ONE HAND HE PUMPED A LEVER TO OPERATE AN IMPROVISED ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATOR WHICH KEPT WESSELHOEFT ALIVE.

LATEST INFORMATION SAID THAT THE PATIENT, IN AN IRON LUNG AT THE CALCUTTA HOSPITAL, WAS "HOLDING HIS OWN."

DUP

HY1215AEW

(230) WASHINGTON,AUG.10-(AP)-PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA OF PHILIPPINES, WHO ASSUMED OFFICE RECENTLY AFTER THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT QUEZON, ANNOUNCED A REORGANIZATION OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH WAR CABINET TODAY.

AT THE SAME TIME HE APPOINTED COL.CARLOS P.ROMULO, COLORFUL NEWSPAPER EDITOR AND PUBLICIST, AS PHILIPPINE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER TO THE UNITED STATES, SUCCEEDING JOAQUIN M.ELIZALDE, RESIGNED. ROMULO IS SECRETARY OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS IN THE NEW CABINET.

THE ONLY NEW MEMBER OF THE CABINET IS ISMAEL MATHAY, APPOINTED TO THE NEWLY CREATED POST OF BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMISSIONER. TWO MEN WERE DROPPED FROM THE OLD CABINET, ELIZALDE AND ANDREAS SORIANO, WHO WAS SUCCEEDED AS SECRETARY OF FINANCE BY JAIME HERNANDEZ. THE LATTER WAS AUDITOR GENERAL IN THE OLD CABINET, A POST WHICH NOW IS ABOLISHED.

30. 24— 1943

MAJ.GEN.BASILIO J.VALDES WAS RETAINED IN HIS POSITION AS SECRETARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, DR.ARTURO B.ROTOR KEEPS THE TITLE OF SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT, AND COL.MANUEL NIETO CHANGES HIS TITLE FROM SECRETARY TO THE CABINET TO THAT OF SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

AUG 12 1944

ELIZALDE, A FORMER SPANISH CITIZEN WHO WAS NATURALIZED A PHILIPPINE CITIZEN ABOUT 10 YEARS AGO, WAS A CLOSE PERSONAL FRIEND OF PRESIDENT QUEZON, WHO DIED LAST WEEK. HE HAS NEVER BEEN AN ASSOCIATE OF OSMENA.

FR1133AEW

DUP.

Blank

AUG 12 1944

AUG 12 1944

U. S. Tanks Hit Nazi Flank in Encirclement, Others Driving South as Riviera Is Bombed

OFFICIAL MYSTERY CLOAKS PROGRESS OF ALLIED FORCES

Germans Use All Available Reserves in Effort to Slow Drive.

10 MILE ADVANCE

Armored Thrust Pushes Toward Southern France Below Loire River.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sunday, Aug. 13 — (AP) The Allies, with official mystery cloaking the American swing around the left flank of the half-encircled German Seventh army in northwestern France, pounded forward slowly at five points in the bulge between Mortain and Caen yesterday and American armor pushed toward southern France well below the Loire to the portentous accompaniment of bomb bursts on the Mediterranean coast.

One German salient six miles wide and four miles deep was rubbed out by coordinated British-Canadian drives below Caen.

The Germans, reversing their previous withdrawal tactics, hurled all available reinforcements into the Normandy bulge which American, British and Canadian troops were battering from three sides.

The vast regions of France below the broad Loire river already had been penetrated by American ground forces which stabbed more than 10 miles southward after liberating Nantes.

News Lacking

But lack of news concerning that front and on activity beyond Le Mans on the Paris road — a place which the Americans had passed four days previously — reached the proportions of a complete blackout. Dispatches from the front were heavily censored, and at the late night headquarters press conference there was no word of developments.

The speed, extent and objectives of the American drives so befuddled the Germans that the Allies rigidly continued the four-day clamp-down on word of progress, announcing, "the situation must remain obscure purely for security reasons."

It asked public patience "because on secrecy depends the success of the Allied plan and the lives of American, British, Canadian and other Allied soldiers."

On the remainder of the active front, the British driving four miles east of Thury-Harcourt, reached Fresney-Le-Vieux and linked up with Canadians who pushed down from Bretteville-sur-Laize. This gave the British control of the Caen-Thury highway.

The Canadians took the road junction town of Barbery and advanced a mile and a half southward to Bois Halbout.

These drives eliminated the German salient between the Laize and Orne rivers. Whether any sizable German forces were trapped in the area was not disclosed.

Advance Half-Mile

East of Bretteville, across the Caen-Falaise road, the Canadians advanced a little over a half-mile in the St. Sylvain area against fierce opposition.

Southwest of Thury, the British captured St. Pierre La Vieille and pressed on southward within three miles north of Conde-sur-Noireau, an anchor point of German positions west of the Orne.

West of Conde the British were battling crack German troops in the town of Chenedolle six miles east of Vire. The heavy fighting here as well as that southeast of St. Sylvain involved both German SS. troops and paratroops and the Allies found thickly mined each bit of territory they were able to gain.

South of Vire the Americans recaptured Mortain, thus adding to the pressure on the Germans' Vire salient, but progress beyond that bitterly contested point was slowed by stubborn resistance.

Coming up from the south, 33 miles below the British positions, the Americans were meeting stiffer resistance, east of Mortain and Sourdeval field dispatches said.

Aim Kept Secret

Only the Supreme command and the participants knew whether the American drive was aimed primarily for Paris or to close the trap on the German Seventh army, estimated at about 100,000 men. Exact whereabouts of the Americans, who four days ago swept past Le Mans, 110 miles from Paris, remained undisclosed.

One unconfirmed radio report said the Americans were in the outskirts of Paris, but there was no supporting evidence, and headquarters declined to give a hint.

Field dispatches from the British front called the German reinforcement below Caen one of the strangest moves of the war and quoted British staff officers as being frankly puzzled at Field Marshal Gen. Guenther Von Kluge's gamble in throwing the bulk of the German armed forces in northwest Europe into such a threatening corridor.

"Undoubtedly, reinforcements are reaching the hard-pressed German divisions," one staff officer said. "Their quality is uncertain, but in some cases, at least, they are produced by milking other divisions or by switching reinforcements meant for other divisions."

German transport all around the front continued to take a heavy pounding from the air, but the Germans even sent back their vitally-needed front-line transport to bring up reinforcements as the battle flamed on in sweaty midsummer heat. Repeatedly the Germans put in counterattacks to keep the "roof" from caving in on them, but the British in each case held firm or made bloody gains.

The Germans officially acknowledged that they had withdrawn from Mortain and Sourdeval, on their left flank, in the face of an American drive spearhead by two tank divisions and three motorized infantry formations.

Yanks Beyond Aencon

The Germans also admitted the Americans were beyond Aencon, 30 miles north of Le Mans.

Field dispatches from the American First army said gains of one to two miles had been made on a 15-mile front from Mortain northeastward below Vire, with another American column pushing southeastward from Vire past Maisoncelles-la-Jourdan.

Mortain itself was by-passed and now well behind the American lines. Whether any small body of Germans was trapped there was not known.

On the Brittany peninsula the methodical American cleanup continued. The Germans made a sortie out of Brest during the day but were driven back, and their maneuver was described as a reconnaissance in force rather than a counterattack. Allied planes continued to bomb the besieged Brittany ports.

The Americans took 10,000 prisoners in 48 hours, it was disclosed, mostly on the Brittany peninsula.

The unexplained American thrust southward across the broad reaches of the Loire river was last reported 10 miles below Nantes. The Germans acknowledged that they had withdrawn generally from the north banks of the river between Angers and Nantes.

The German commander for southern France, Col. Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz, is believed to have less than 10 divisions to defend his extensive territory.

U. S. COLUMN RACES TOWARD SOUTH FRANCE

Operations West of Paris Are Shrouded in Deep Mystery.

GERMANS ARE KEPT GUESSING

Von Kluge Hurls More Nazis Into Orne-Caen Trap— Move Baffles Allies.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 12 (A. P.).— The Americans developed a threat to southern France today, as Supreme Headquarters announced that the four-day mystery operations west of Paris had the Germans so much in the dark that strictest secrecy was of paramount importance.

Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge was reported recklessly throwing the bulk of his West Wall forces into the area below Caen, despite the development of an Allied encirclement threat.

The menace to southern France was an American armored thrust ten miles southward across the Loire River, while up to 750 United States heavy bombers from Italy blasted Nazi coastal defenses along the Mediterranean.

Keeping Nazis Baffled.

Supreme Headquarters formally announced that the Allies' sweep across northwestern France — last officially reported on Wednesday to be driving beyond Le Mans, 110 miles from Paris—was calculated so to baffle the Germans with its speed and extent that "the situation must remain obscure purely for security reasons."

The only news since then has been front reports of a push northward toward the Channel—which might cut off the great German concentration locked in heavy fighting south of Caen and north of Falaise, forty-two miles from the reported tip of the American spearhead.

British and Canadian armies along the northern flank punched out new gains. The British advanced 2,500 yards to within 5,000 yards of the enemy bastion of Conde-sur-Noireau, 11 miles southwest of Thury-Harcourt and 26 from Caen, heightening the peril to Germans in the Caen pocket. The enemy, however, recaptured a bitterly fought hill farther north.

Resistance To Yanks

The squeeze on this area was continued by Americans from the south, but a front dispatch said this United States thrust above of Le Mans was meeting strong resistance.

German reports said the Americans had reached Alencon, 30 miles above Le Mans.

Even as the Allies pressed in on this coffin-shaped, 30-mile corridor extending west of the Orne, the Germans were reported pouring in reinforcements despite crippled

transport. Front dispatches said they had orders to withdraw only on authorization from Hitler's headquarters.

Sourdeval Entered

J. W. Gallagher, Associated Press correspondent, reported from the front that Americans, driving forward from one to two miles on a 15-mile front running roughly from Mortain toward Vire, sent patrols into Sourdeval and engulfed half a dozen small towns today.

Another column pushed out from Maisoncelles-la-Jourdan, four miles southeast of Vire, and made satisfactory progress.

In the area between Mortain and Sourdeval, the air force struck at German tanks and vehicles. Doughboys by-passed Mortain, now behind American lines, but it is not known if any small body of Germans was trapped in the town itself, Gallagher reported.

Counterattack At Brest

On the Breton peninsula the Germans hit out from besieged Brest this morning in a small counterattack. They were apparently reconnaissance thrusts to test United States offensive positions at the big port, hammered by RAF heavy bombers this morning.

Headquarters said United States troops had taken more than 10,000 prisoners in 48 hours up to Thursday midnight.

The break across the Loire ten miles into southern France was made Friday simultaneously with sudden raids by a special force of tactical bombers along the Mediterranean coast, 450 miles to the southeast.

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Costal Defenses Hit

It was timed with a bomb-rain along more than 40 miles of the French and Italian Rivieras by Italy-based warplanes striking at pillboxes, gun emplacements and radio stations of enemy coastal defenses. This blow was reminiscent of pre-invasion air raids on the French Channel area.

Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's drive across the Loire had great implications, but the possibilities of the Allies' course in this area may not be speculated upon at present.

It was the first sign, however, that the Allies did not intend to base their southern flank on the Loire river, stretching inland from the base of Brittany almost to Paris, but were starting to bite a chunk out of huge and thinly defended southern France—an area roughly four times that of the northwest Seine-Loire corner which they now dominate.

Communication Cut Told

(Barcelona reports said French Partisans had cut all direct railroad, highway and telephone communications between Vichy and Paris.)

General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery in a message to his troops yesterday asserted "the great bulk of the German forces in northwest Europe are in a bad way. We are around behind them in many places, and it is possible some of them may not get away."

Battle For Alencon

(The German high command communique today said the United States drive north of Le Mans had been reinforced, and that heavy fighting was in progress for Alencon, only 35 miles below Canadian-menaced Falaise.

(The Berlin radio said Americans reached Alencon yesterday—a point about 30 miles north of Le Mans—and pushed on north for several miles. The Berlin broadcast, picked up in London, said the Germans had evacuated Mortain and Sourdeval in the pocket behind Le Mans and Alencon.

"Most Important Thrust"

(Reuter reported that the German DNB news agency today described the reported American thrust north of Le Mans as "the most important of all the Allied thrusts."

(The agency said: "With powerful tanks and infantry mounted on tanks, the Americans here are pushing to the north. There can be no doubt that the Allies are attempting to pry open our front between the Orne and Vire by a wide-flung pincer attack."

Troop Shift Reported

(A Stockholm report said the enemy was pulling troops from the Calais area to the north and rushing them into the Seine-Loire sector.

(The Paris radio declared the Americans already had punched through Alencon, battling closer to a possible juncture with the Canadian First Army.)

London afternoon newspapers played up an unconfirmed report by an American broadcaster in London that American advance units were in the Paris outskirts. This came on top of a Swiss broadcast that the Americans had reached Chartres, the guardian city of the last 50-mile defense zone before Paris. But there was no official information of anything beyond a push of undetermined depth east of Le Mans, which is 110 miles from Paris.

Primary Objective

(The Paris radio said today the German command had placed Paris under an 11.15 P. M. curfew beginning tonight.

(Available information indicated Paris might not be one of the immediate objectives of the sweeping American advance and that the Allied command was pursuing the primary aim of destroying enemy armies.)

Nazi broadcasters took cognizance of the encirclement possibility in the drive north of Le Mans and forecast a German withdrawal from the narrow 30-mile Orne-Mortain salient where, amid steady and heavy fighting, the Allies were pressing the Germans back and threatening to squeeze the salient to extinction between the major northern, southern and eastward drives.

East Of Le Mans

In addition to the arms extending to the north and northeast, one American column was reported rolling due east of Le Mans on Chateaudun, guarding the road to Orleans and the open country between the Seine and Loire rivers south of Paris. Unofficial British reports said Chateaudun had been reached.

A fourth column striking out from Le Mans was believed headed toward Tours to the southeast to solidify the hold on the Loire river guarding the American right flank.

At General von Kluge's shattered hinge in Normandy, where the Canadian 1st Army still was halted outside Falaise, 21 miles south of Caen, the Germans withdrew from the dangerous six-mile-wide salient between the Orne and the Laize rivers.

British-Canadian Junction

Canadian patrols moving westward into the Cinglais forest met British patrols from the Orne bridgehead, making the junction without opposition.

A front dispatch said that the Canadian First Army pushed a mile and a half west over the Laize river near Barbery south of the forest, tightening the squeeze on the Germans between the Orne and Laize. The thrust was made from Bretteville-sur-Laize.

British troops on the Canadian First Army, who had plunged into Vimont, seven miles southeast of Caen, found the town too hot to hold.

British Second Army troops pressing from west of the Orne toward a junction with the Canadians attacking Falaise took Esson, across the river and just below the newly captured road junction town of Thury-Harcourt, putting them within 13 miles of the Canadian line.

Drive Near Conde

Front-line dispatches said that the British Second Army today captured high ground within 5,000 yards of the German bastion of Conde-sur-Noireau, 11 miles southwest of Thury-Harcourt and 26 from Caen.

The Tommies opened their attack just after dawn, and four hours later the enemy had been thrown back 2,500 yards in bitter close-quarter fighting. The threat to Conde heightened the peril of masses of German troops in the Orne river sector.

Farther north inside the tightening noose, however, the Germans delivered a violent assault, recapturing Hill 229 just west of St. Pierre la Vieille.

Evidently the American siege forces in Brittany were taking time in order to save manpower in cleaning up the doomed strongholds in the cut-off peninsula. The communique said only that the situation remained unchanged at Brest and Lorient.

A small part of the Germans' last strong point at St. Malo, north coast port, still was holding out and heavy fighting was continuing for the little cape town of Dinard, just across the inlet.

(The German radio said the "whole town of St. Malo is ablaze.")

Relentless Bombing

Closely keyed to the ground fighting were the relentless bombing attacks made by Allied aircraft on the Germans' fuel dumps, transportation routes and choked freight yards far behind the battle lines in France.

The primary objective of these attacks was the isolation of the zone of ground fighting. They were aimed at countering German attempts to rush reinforcements to their hard-pressed divisions from Belgium, Germany, and other areas of France.

Typical of this series of Allied air blows was the bombing attack carried out by four-engined RAF Lancasters last night on the railway junction at Givors, about 200 miles southeast of Paris and today's blow by American heavy bombers on Metz to the east.

Throughout the day yesterday nearly 2,000 Allied heavy bombers ranged from the Belgian border to the tip of Brittany in attacks ranging from front-line support to great movements against German supply lines.

Cut Off For ~~Five~~ Days, 'Lost Battalion' Saved

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Nazis "Had A Hell Of A Nerve" Demanding Surrender, Yanks' Commander Says After Rescue

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

With an American Infantry Battalion near Mortain, France, Aug. 12 (AP)—This battalion was rescued this afternoon after being cut off by the Germans for five and one-half days on an ear-shaped hill just east of Mortain.

The Germans repeatedly had demanded that the battalion surrender, but at the blackest hour, on Wednesday night, the captain in command sent this message back to the SS troops surrounding his force.

"I will surrender when every one of our bullets has been fired and every one of our bayonets is sticking in a German belly."

The captain was R. A. Kerley. He told about it tonight after a relief regiment had cut its way to the battalion's isolated position.

"A Hell Of A Nerve"

The captain stood gaunt and blackbearded against the wall of an old stable that now is the battalion command post and related his reply as calmly as if he were repeating some casual street-corner conversation from his home town of Houston, Texas.

An officer standing near by said, "You had a hell of a nerve to tell them that."

"They had a hell of a nerve to put a proposition like that up to me," replied Kerley with a grin.

Relieved By Counterattack

He and the survivors of the lost battalion came down the hill this afternoon after being relieved by the counterattack of two other infantry battalions, one of them commanded by the colonel of this regiment, who since Monday morning had sweated in silent agony to free his trapped men.

Now they are free and are holding another hill, which is quiet, and they can rest.

In the successful relieving assault, the colonel went up the hill in his jeep.

"The German doesn't make me walk often, but I had to hit the dirt from that jeep three times going up because of his fire," the colonel said.

Nazi Was "Very Polite"

Acting commander of the battalion was Capt. Reynolds C. Erickson, a Miles (Iowa) farmer until the war, but it was Kerley to whom the Germans delivered the ultimatum Wednesday.

"He (the German emissary) was an officer in shiny boots and very polite," said Kerley.

"He came up under a white flag and told me the battalion was surrounded and he would give us until 8 o'clock to quit, and if we didn't he would destroy us all."

Gesturing with one hand and digging into a can of field rations with the other, the thin, tough-looking American said, "I told him to go to hell."

Wounded Yell Approval

Then Kerley told him the only terms under which the battalion would surrender, and even the wounded lifted their heads and yelled approval at the captain's defiance.

The men of this battalion had been up there since early Monday, and the best efforts to help them had delivered them by air only enough food for two meals, while field guns shot medicines into them in the cases of smoke shells.

They got blood plasma bandages, sulpha powders and morphine, and all arrived safely except the morphine, which was too battered for use.

Caught Some Meat

The men also managed to catch a few rabbits and chickens, and said some indomitable French civilians slipped up the hill at night and gave them fresh milk.

Captain Erickson said the Germans also sneaked close to the top of the hill each night, "but in the daytime they stayed back from us."

"There were Germans on all sides of us," he said. "When they came out with their flag of truce our men were in fine spirits. We had just been killing some rabbits and chickens.

What He Remembers

"One thing I remember most of all was once when we were alerted that the Germans were going to attack by air. I was walking around up there and one of my men said to me, 'Is this it?'

"I don't know why, but that sticks in my mind more sharply than anything else in all of it."

The battalion held the hill beyond every reasonable hope, standing firm even when battalion and regimental command posts were overrun and medical officers captured and with the full force of an entire German SS division ranged against it.

Besides Captains Erickson and Kerley and their companies, others who came back with their companies, but not in the strength in which they went out, were Capt. Delmont K. Bryn, of Brookings, S. D.; Lieut. Joseph F. Reaser, of Gettysburg, Pa., and Lieut. Elmer C. Rohmiller (home address unavailable).

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ALLIES IN FRANCE HEARTEN RUSSIANS

Moscow, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—The Russians, overjoyed at the Allied victories in France, rushed all the latest news of the advances to the Red Army fronts today by planes, radio and telegraph. Newspapers took the tidings to the men on the march.

"Our soldiers are rejoicing with all their hearts at the good work of the Allied soldiers," commented Ilya Ehrenburg, author and journalist. "We are walking along different roads but we are going to the same place, Berlin."

Guns Shoot Sulfa, Plasma To U. S. 'Lost Battalion'

By J. W. Gallagher

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On the Mortain Sector in France, Aug. 12 (AP)—American Long Tom 155s, delivering life instead of death, fired shells filled with blood plasma, morphine and sulfa drugs to a "lost battalion" fighting on a hill behind German lines.

For five days the battalion of an American infantry division fought behind enemy lines, causing great havoc and refusing two demands to surrender from Hitler's prize SS troops. They were supplied with food in "dive-bombing" by Thunderbolts, and with medical supplies by Long Tom artillery shells.

In Line Over 40 Days

The battalion was part of a division which has been in the line more than 40 days. Although tired, it bore the brunt of an attack by more than four Nazi armored divisions, standing firm even when battalion and regimental command posts were overrun and switchboard operators had to use bazookas to drive off the enemy.

The battalion command directed artillery fire on German positions, and the infuriated Germans retaliated with mortar fire and a renewed counterattack. But the battalion held.

Yesterday during daylight the Germans, striving desperately to withdraw, took to a road with a large convoy of fanks and guns. The lost battalion on the hill spotted the column, called on artillery, and every American gun along that sector of the front rained shells down while the battalion corrected their fire.

Column Destroyed

The total destruction of the column was told in these words by an observer on the fading radio:

"Tired as we are and hungry as we are, there is not a man who is not happy as can be at the sight."

Late today a regiment fought its way to the battalion position, opening up a relief route.

While the problem of feeding the battalion was solved from the air, getting medical supplies there was a different question.

Morphine Battered

This was solved when someone thought of taking smoke shells, cutting out the insides, packing medical supplies in cotton and firing them to the hilltop with 155s from miles back.

The battlaion reported all except the morphine arrived in good shape, even to the blood plasma in glass containers. Some of the mophine was too battered for use.

Wild West Days Are Reborn in Battle of France

Roaming Nazi Bands Are 'Indians,' Hunted Down by American 'Federals'

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, Aug. 12 (AP).—The battle for France has become a twentieth century version of the winning of the American West, with roaming bands of Germans marked for extermination.

"Indian territory"—and that's the term used by Army officers to describe it—includes great blocks of forest and farm land from Brest to Le Mans and from Angers, by the River Loire, north to Mortain.

Although American armored columns have cut this great block of France away from the main body of the German Army there still are wandering and pocketed enemy groups ranging from small squads to units of some size still intact and fighting like roving Indian tribes.

Many of these enemy units now are breaking into French farm homes and stealing eggs and livestock to keep from starving.

Only from Mortain north to the sea is there anything like a stabilized front. Elsewhere American mechanized cavalry is thrusting and patrolling like Federal bluecoats of old Indian war times.

Playing the part of Indian scouts, armed members of the French resistance movement hunt out hidden bands of marauding Germans and either clash with them or ride back posthaste to report their presence to "Federal troops."

Troops ride to the noise of grinding tank treads instead of the music of hooves and cut up the enemy with shells instead of sabers, but they charge with all the thrill of a horse opera. Everything is there but the bugle.

Resistance fighters are so careless of dress as were the old-time Indian scouts—and they are just as reckless.

They ride about the secondary roads in diminutive vintage model automobiles, flying Tricolor flags visible for miles, and it takes a stout-hearted German to tangle with these wild young men carrying potato masher grenades and captured German rifles.

Some American armored columns between Le Mans and Brest are patrolling sixty-mile stretches. Some of these flying spearheads have run wild since the American break-through punctured the solid German Lessay-Periers-St. Lo line late in July and plunged the war into a period of razzle-dazzle fighting.

"The break-through ended that 1918 type of fighting in the Normandy hedgerows which was costly on both sides," said Captain James Campbell, of Memphis.

"Our reconnaissance units have light tanks, halftracks and light artillery, and if opposition isn't too strong they rush on through it. If it is more than they can handle they withdraw or fight a delaying action until heavy armored support arrives."

Like settlers of the covered wagon days, truck convoys moving through the "Apache country" need protection and they are getting it now, although in the first days of spectacular advance through Normandy they had to run a gantlet of enemy ambushes.

A number of trucks were shot up by hidden German machine-gunners who employed the old Indian trick of waiting until most of the convoy was past and then picking off stragglers.

In this wildwest warfare in Brittany motorcycle messengers have had a tougher time than the pony express riders.

Main roads now are safe, even to jeeps and unarmed traffic—except for perhaps an occasional fanatical sniper—but for days after the peninsula first was cut messengers were ambushed by lurking Germans.

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Rommel Used Pershing's Old 1918 Chateau

German General Worked at the Same Table, but Without Same Success

By Edward D. Ball

WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE ROAD TO PARIS, Aug. 11 (Delayed) (AP).—Field Marshal Erwin Rommel plotted his futile anti-invasion plans in the same stately stone chateau and at the same table where General John J. Pershing worked in the World War, and where British Army Headquarters was situated for a time early in this war.

The chateau, which now is behind our lines, also was headquarters for Colonel General Friedrich Dollmann, commander of German forces in western France, who was found dead at Le Mans in mysterious circumstances after the Allied invasion.

Rommel, Dollman, Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Sundstedt, Admiral Karl Doenitz, Air Force Field Marshal Hugo Sperrle and other high command leaders put their heads together in the richly furnished study until the Nazi army command decamped less than a month ago.

The plump, merry-eyed head housekeeper showed me through the ornate place today. She explained that her mistress, seventy-eight-year-old Comtesse du Houssoix, the owner, and her staff had remained in part of the chateau during the two years of German occupancy. The Comte du Houssoix died in 1939. The ailing comtesse was confined to her bed today.

The housekeeper showed me the second-floor study with its beautiful hand-carved oak paneling where the Nazi command pored over maps.

"And that table over there was where Pershing worked during visits to the chateau, which quartered forty of his staff officers in the last war," she said.

It was a solid, highly-polished table in the center of a room, walls which were covered with oils by old masters. Chairs about the room were covered with priceless tapestry.

"Dollmann," she continued, "arrived here Feb. 7, 1942, and lived here until they found him dead in Le Mans recently. He had stayed in town overnight and after his death the Germans announced he had committed suicide, but word got around that he was made a goat and put out of the way because the Germans couldn't stop the Allied invasion."

[The Berlin radio said on June 30 that Dollmau, commander of the 7th Germany Army, had been killed in action. It was speculated in London that he might have been a bomb victim. Hitler later gave Dollmann a posthumous decoration.]

Rommel made his first appearance at the chateau last March in great secrecy, the housekeeper said. After his first visit, Rommel came often.

For protection against air attack, the Nazis had within sprinting distance of the chateau a formidable shelter. Made of concrete blocks six feet square, it was equipped with anti-gas doors, running hot and cold water, beds, electric lights and air conditioning.

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Russians Smash Nazi Lines In Drive on East Prussia

Soviet Army Reaches Last Big Obstacle Before German Border

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 13.—(AP) Gen. C. F. Zakharov's Second White Russian army yesterday smashed six miles through strong German fortifications northeast of Warsaw, and reached the Bobrua river marshes, last big obstacle separating the Russians from the famous First World War battleground of the Masurian lakes inside German East Prussia.

In the north three other powerful Soviet armies tightened their trap on possibly 300,000 German troops pinned against the Baltic sea, and one of them, Red Army units suddenly lashed out westward toward Liepaja, west Latvian port and toward Memel, German seaport at the northern tip of German East Prussia.

610 Towns Captured

A Moscow communique announced the capture of 610 towns and villages, more than half of them by the adjoining armies of Generals Zakharov and Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's First White Russian troops.

The latter army was within four miles of the Warsaw-Bialystok railway on a broad front between the besieged Polish capital and beyond the Bug river as the Russians wheeled toward East Prussia.

Driving northwest along both sides of the Bialystok-Lyck railway, leading to East Prussia's southeastern corner, Zakharov's troops captured Mlawyanka, only seven miles east of the railway where it crosses the Bielsza river. Mlawyanka itself is only 14 miles from the East Prussian border, and other troops fighting along the Augustow canal farther north are within 12 miles of the frontier.

West of Bialystok other units under Zakharov rolled to within 20 miles east of Lomza with the capture of Szafranki, and 24 miles southeast of that big German stronghold with the seizure of Nowy Lud railroad station.

Rokossovsky's troops, spread out over a broad front between the Bug river and Warsaw, also were threatening to outflank the last big German defenses before the southern border of East Prussia, Ostrowirca, 19 miles northeast of Warsaw, and less than four miles from the Warsaw-Bialystok railway, fell to the Soviet forces in a wheeling movement.

Other villages captured on a battleline extending towards the Bug river, included Olechanow, 12 miles northeast of Warsaw, and only 14 miles southeast of Ostrowiecka. The latter city, with imperilled Lomza, is a main German bastions before East Prussia.

Berlin broadcasts said the German situation west of the Bug river, 100 miles south of Brest, where the Russians have established a great bridgehead toward German Silesia beyond, "still was grave," but the bulletin did not mention any change in that vital sector but said the troops successfully repulsed numerous counterattacks by large infantry and tank forces.

Nazis Resist Furiously

The Germans, threatened with a splitting of their front between Warsaw and Krakow in Southern Poland, were putting up a furious fight on the sun-baked plains, realizing that a Soviet breakthrough here would find the Russians soon spilling into Germany itself. The intensity of the fighting on all fronts was indicated by Moscow's announcement that 71 German tanks had been wrecked during Friday.

In Southern Estonia Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic army rolled on westward beyond Petseri, important rail junction which fell under the impact of his resumed offensive Friday. His troops covering around Lake Pskov too, Molozys in a three-mile advance along the lake, and the units striking due westward captured Tabina, 11 miles beyond Petseri and only 105 miles from the gulf of Riga.

Among the 60 localities taken by Maslennikov's troops was Sosa, 16 miles southwest of Petseri, and their apparent aim was to further chop up the 30 German divisions cut off in Latvia and Estonia.

Gen. Andrei Yeremenko's [illegible] Baltic army, sweeping toward the Gulf of Riga from the east, captured more than 50 [illegible] including Gaudzese, only 18 from Riga, Latvian [illegible]

In western Latvia [illegible] Bagramian's [illegible] suddenly yesterday combined [illegible] and again [illegible] cut [illegible] two [illegible]

dications that the Soviet high command might await further line-straightening operations northeast of Warsaw before launching an all-out attack on East Prussia.

The Germans hold a big bulge between Warsaw and East Prussia. This is being whittled down as the Russians roll close to Lomza, main German stronghold linking the two areas.

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2 Soviet Armies Advance Upon East Prussia

Luce

Moscow, Aug. 12 (AP)—Two Soviet armies, moving through 250 captured settlements over a 100-mile front, advanced upon the Masurian lake country of East Prussia today in a maneuver which seriously endangered the Germans' entire left flank.

Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's troops driving northward from positions northeast of Warsaw and General Zakharov's forces striking out from west and northwest of Bialystok toward the World War I battle theater in East Prussio were applying severe pressure on the Germans.

DAY

Nazis Shift Forces

The Germans who had massed reserves of armor in the East Prussia-Lithuanian frontier began a feverish shifting to meet the new danger.

Dispatches from the field northwest of Bialystok to the army newspaper *Red Star* said the Russians beat back—often in hand-to-hand clashes — initial counterattacks launched by the reserves. Ten to 12 counter-blows were hurled against separate sectors, but these were said to have slackened, with the enemy retreating westward.

Job For Infantry

This is difficult country for tanks and Russian infantry largely is winning the battle, marching ever closer to East Prussia.

Two swift-flowing deep rivers were the scene of today's hot battleground south of the Masurian lakes—the Bug, where it falls into the Vistula north of Warsaw, and the Biebrza, a tributary of the Narew, west and northwest of Bialystok.

There we[illegible]ndicatfons that the Russians have crossed either river, but if not, these operations are in the offing.

This smash into the Germans' left flank stands out as one of the best maneuvers of the war for Marshal Stalin, who always plays the game of a crafty boxer. A blow was thrown in after the enemy had been forced to move his main defense to the East Prussian-Lithuanian frontier.

Gains On Estonian Front

Sensational news poured in from the Estonian front as Gen. Ivan Maslennikov followed up his breakthrough southwest of Pskov and penetrated "deep in the enemy rear," a *Red Star* dispatch said.

Correspondents said the Germans threw in a new division in the region of captured Petseri and that it received one of the worst beatings of the campaign.

"The Hitlerites who resisted were exterminated and the rest capitulated," *Red Star* said. That, according to the count of captured German generals, left 29 more divisions in the Baltics. Perhaps 300,000 enemy troops faced destruction.

Car Strike At Riga

The Red Army advanced 15 to 20 miles through its 45-mile wide gap on the Estonian front and today was in a position to strike southwestward at Riga and move northward upon Tallinn.

The capture of 150 settlements northwest and west of Bialystok put the Soviets in some places 18½ miles southeast and east of the Prussian border and 29 miles from Lyck, in the Masurian lake region.

The push northeast of Warsaw which swept in 100 settlements and railway stations advanced the Russians in some places to less than 50 miles from the southern East Prussian border.

The steady advance toward Lomza carried past Tykocin, with the Russians 39 miles to the south and 25 miles away to the east.

3 Defense Points Captured

Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky, fighting one of the toughest engagements of his brilliant career, has not only spurred on the great East Prussian attack, but has wiped out German nests of resistance at Dobre, Pniewnik and Korytnica, 25 to 30 miles from Warsaw.

Between Warsaw and Bialystok the Red army has developed the threat of ultimate encirclement against both the Germans defending East Prussia and those engaged in the siege of Warsaw.

This was matched by the advance west of the Vistula bend in southern Poland, where other Red army forces, despite counterattacks by new panzer brigades, edged nearer to the enamy's lifelines between Warsaw and Krakow.

BOMBERS BLAST NAZIS IN FRANCE

AUG 131944

Allied Warplanes Rake Enemy Lines, Hammer Southern France.

Nordness

LONDON, Aug. 12—(AP) Clouds of Allied tactical warplanes plunged into the battle to annihilate Germany's army in Normandy today while possibly 750 American heavy bombers lashed at airfields and communication targets in northern France in an attempt to block off any enemy forces coming to its relief.

NIGHT

There was no rest for enemy air defenses anywhere in France, for in addition to all this, 750 four-engined bombers from Italy raked the southern coast of France and the Italian Riviera for a distance of 125 miles and British heavyweights rained six-ton earthquake bombs on Brest's U-boat pens.

Return to Britain

Then shuttle bombers, which had been to Russia, thundered back to Britain from Italian bases, plastering an air field five miles southwest of the southern French communications center of Toulouse enroute.

Late in the day RAF Lancasters swooped upon the Bay of Biscay U-boat shelters at Bordeaux—last good enemy base on the Atlantic coast—and La Pallice in a continuation of the anti-submarine offensive and Halifaxes bombed a fuel dump in the Forest de Montrichard, 60 miles from Le Mans.

Hunting down Nazi shipping in the Bay of Biscay, RAF coastal command bombers destroyed or damaged six vessels fleeing from Brittany ports. Halifaxes and Mosquitos scored a direct hit on a medium-sized merchant vessel, blew up a mine sweeper and damaged an armed escort vessel and three trawlers. Two aircraft were lost.

Reports Night Raids

The German radio said enemy bomber formations were over western and northwestern Germany tonight.

The enemy's much hammered railway yards at Metz were pounded during the morning by Fortresses and Liberators.

Heavyweights also loosed their cargoes on seven northern French air fields near Paris, Reims and Laon, and bombardiers said results were good in perfect flying weather.

Wave on wave of medium and light bombers and fighters roamed the battlefront, bent on making good the prediction of Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leig-Mallory that any German army in retreat would face annihilation from the air.

These tactical forces swarmed on behind the enemy lines, blasting at communications and other vital targets which prompted staff officers to assert that Allied ground forces had been given the most widespread and efficient air support in the history of warfare.

The Mediterranean heavy bombers flung against the military installations along the bomb-pocked underbelly of fortress Europe followed up closely the first tactical attacks on pill boxes, gun batteries and radio installations yesterday.

The Fortresses which returned from Italy with a round-trip escort of Mustangs today came back with the remarkable record of not losing a man.

Aircraft Factory Hit

They hit an FW-190 components factory near Gdynia in the Polish corridor on their eastward run last Sunday, then struck an oil refinery at Trzebina in Poland the next day and went back to Russian bases without loss.

They headed for Italy Tuesday and bombed German air fields at Zilestea and Buzau in Romania enroute.

Today's tactical attacks among other things blew up the last bridge across the Seine between Paris and the sea, making retreat as difficult for the enemy as has been his problem of reinforcement.

Allies Hit U-Boat Pens, F[illegible]ch Airfields

AUG 131944

L.Hawkins

London, Aug. 12 (AP)—Up to 750 American heavy bombers and 500 fighters tore at the rail yards of Metz and airfields in northern France today a few hours after a force of four-engined Lancasters poured six-ton factory busters into the U-boat shelters of besieged Brest.

Airfields attacked by the Americans included those at Le Perthe and Chamant, about 30 miles east of Paris, and Athies, Couvron and Juvincourt, near Laon.

Third Bombing In Week

The bombing of Brest was its third by heavy aircraft in a week.

American Fortresses, homing to British bases, also bashed an airfield near Toulouse on the final leg of a three-way shuttle run from Britain to Russia and back through Italy.

It was announced that Allied fighter-bombers, climaxing a week's campaign against German transportation in France since 6 A. M. today, had disabled 12 locomotives and 1,059 railroad cars. In the week they had destroyed or damaged 587 locomotives and 4,459 railroad cars.

Factory Bombed

The shuttle bombers hit the Focke-Wulf components factory at Ramel near Gdynia in the Polish corridor on the eastward run on August 6, struck an oil refinery at Trzebina in Poland on August 7 and returned to Russian bases without loss. They sped to Italy on August 8, hitting Romanian oil fields at Zilistea and Buzua on the way, and completed that leg also without loss.

The blows followed RAF night attacks on Berlin and Givors, a rail junction 200 miles southeast of Paris.

5th Blow In Twelve Hours

The German radio reported daylight battle formations approaching southwestern Germany, and single planes over the upper Danube and upper Silesia.

It was the second consecutive night Berlin was hit by two-ton bombs.

Givors, on the bank of the Rhone 14 miles south of Lyons, is a vital rail center. The attack by Lancasters was the fifth by the RAF bomber command in 12 hours against railways in France. The assaults are aimed at preventing the Germans moving reinforcements north from the Mediterranean area.

Railway Bridge Hit

Main tracks from the south and north run on each side of the Rhone river at Givors, and one branch of the main Marseille-Lyons-Paris line crosses the river and connects with other main lines in the yards.

Four bomber-command attacks by daylight yesterday were intended to prevent German reinforcements and supplies from rolling down from the Pas-de-Calais area. Special attention was given the railway bridge at Etaples, which had been damaged severely in previous raids.

The bridge has been under constant repair by the Nazis, who were able to throw only a single line across it.

Riviera Invasion Defense Lines Blasted by 1,000 U. S. Bombers

120-Mile Mediterranean Strip Reaching From Marseille to Nice Into Italy Gets a Pre-D-Day Style Raid; Area Held by Thin Nazi Force

AUG 131944

By Cable to The Associated Press

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 12.—Nearly 1,000 American heavy bombers operating from Italian bases today gave point to the words of Prime Minister Churchill, author of the term, "underbelly of Europe."

Possibly momentous holes were blown in a 120-mile strip of German coastal fortifications along the French Riviera and the Italian Riviera as Churchill toured Allied war bases in Italy.

In a sudden significant shift of weight in the Allied victory drive, the spotlight again is on the Mediterranean, where two years ago the Allies started unraveling the Nazis' fabric of conquest.

The bombings came after many weeks of attacks against coastal strips, inland communications and specialized installations and a preliminary operation was carried out yesterday by medium and light bombers and other tactical aircraft which pinpointed gun posts, radio installations and like targets.

[London dispatches pointed out that similar targets were selected by air forces from Great Britain just prior to the Allied invasion of Normandy.]

Adding to the attention suddenly turned on this sector, Flying Fortresses today returned to Britain, after a round trip to Russia and Italy, and bombed the important airfield at Toulouse in southwestern France on the final leg home.

These aerial thrusts coincided conspicuously with a surprise American armored invasion of southern France by a crossing of the Loire which penetrated to at least ten miles.

While the Loire crossing is 450 miles to the northwest of the Mediterranean coast target area it is a part of the same German defense unit directed by Field Marshal Johannes von Blaskowitz.

Large and thinly garrisoned, this region has been increasingly vulnerable since D Day.

Troops Quit Riviera

Only two days ago it was disclosed that two of the infantry divisions which the Germans had rushed to bolster the Normandy front were from Blaskowitz's Riviera defense.

The American drive across the Loire further disrupted his forces, which were believed now to be far under half the twenty-five-division force given Marshal Erwin Rommel to defend an area only one-quarter as large in northwestern France.

For several days reports from Spain have told of the Germans streaming up from southern France in disordered masses by bicycle and buggy and their armament, hastily dismantled, evidently with the purpose of improvising a Loire River defense line.

The new wounds were punched in the "under belly" at a point offering an avenue into Europe past the western wing of the Alps.

Allied Troops Waiting

In the Mediterranean theater was the same formidable array of Allied power that set the stage for the northern invasion—great depots of soldiers and supplies, both in Africa and Italy, dominance of sea lanes and air supremacy.

The distances were greater than those across the English Channel, but the Germans faced equally difficult problems of defense, and in view of their defeats in northwestern France, their strategic possibilities were less.

The Germans, in broadcasts, admitted an awareness that Churchill's visit to Italy might have "military as well as political significance."

Rome dispatches said that besides Churchill, Lieutenant Gen-

eral Brehon B. Somervell, American chief of Army Service Forces, and Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, had arrived in Italy to inspect military installations.

YANK PLANES RAID RIVIERA

Strike Along French And Italian Coast Defenses

Rome, Aug. 12 (AP)—Allied air might was thrown against the southern approaches to Hitler's European fortress today for the second time within 24 hours, with 750 United States heavy bombers scourging German military defenses along the southern coast of France.

High Officers in Rome

There was a feeling among the public that momentous developments in the Mediterranean were impending as high American military figures arrived to join Prime Minister Churchill, who already is in Rome. The arrival of Churchill alone was interpreted by *Popolo*, organ of the Christian Democrat party, as a sign of the importance the Italian theater of war "may assume in the near future."

It was announced that Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, and Lieut. Gen. Brehon S. Somervell, commander of United States Army Service Forces, had arrived to inspect military installations in the Mediterranean theater.

Allied concentration on such enemy coastal targets as pill boxes, radio stations and gun emplacements along the French coast and the Italian Riviera coincided with a plastering of the southern French transportation center of Toulouse by United States bombers shuttling from Russian bases via Italy on the way home to Britain.

Already Badly Damaged

Yesterday's big attack along the coast by tactical units struck a section of France whose communications with the Rhone Valley already were badly damaged by repeated air raids.

For the first time medium Mitchell and Marauder bombers, Thunderbolts and RAF Spitfires blazed away over a long stretch of southern France and for 40 miles of the neighboring Italian Riviera, singling out targets of German defenses.

Mitchells in considerable strength pounded gun positions near St. Tropez and St. Raphael, respectively 15 and 30 miles southwest of the French port of Cannes. Explosions and fires indicated ammunition stores had gone up in smoke.

Maurauders Unopposed

Without encountering flak or fighter opposition, Marauders bombed four gun batteries east of the naval base of Toulon, including one on Ile du Levant.

Spitfires, some roaring in no more than 10 feet above the ground, strafed radio and gun positions at Cap d'Antibes, St. Raphael, Cap Benat and Cap Camarat, all between Marseille and Nice, caught Germans running for their guns, drove some back and killed others.

Today's raids by heavy bombers also spread out to coastal defenses of northwest Italy, and while some enemy fighters were encountered, flak was light to moderate on all operations and good results were reported.

High Officers in Rome

Hugh R. Wilson, former United States Ambassador to Germany and Admiral William H. Standley former United States Ambassador to Moscow, already were in Rome.

Members of the Patterson-Somervell party included Col. V. H. Connors of the War Department General Staff; Lieut. Col. Leland S. MacPhail, assistant to Mr. Patterson; Lieut. Col. B. Q. Van Cott of the Army Air Force; Maj. Renato Francillo, Mr. Patterson's aide, and Maj. Edward Martin Jr., General Somervell's aide.

U. S. PLANES LASH MEDITERRANEAN INVASION COAST

Coastal Defenses Battered for Second Straight Day —Enemy Off Guard.

Rome, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—Fifteenth Air Force heavy bombers, numbering upward of 750, delivered a blistering attack on enemy military installations in the coastal areas of southern France today, following up an opening attack yesterday by the tactical air force.

Coastal defenses in northwest Italy also were hard hit in the second day of heavy hammering of Nazi defenses guarding the Mediterranean coast approaches to Europe. Mustang fighters strafed targets in the same areas.

American Fortresses, flying back to British bases after a shuttle trip to Russia and Italy, joined in the attack, hitting an airfield at Toulouse, also in southern France. This latter force was accompanied by fighters which made the three-point circuit with the Fortresses.

Bombers returning to Italy said some enemy fighters were encountered by the raiding formations, but good results were reported from the attack.

Yesterday German defenses along an eight-mile stretch of the southern French coast and a forty-mile section of the southern French coast and a forty-mile section of the neighboring Italian Riviera were hit by tactical bombers and fighters which concentrated on smashing pillboxes, radio facilities, gun emplacements in water-front areas. The enemy was caught off guard and only one Allied plane was lost.

BRITISH RAID NORWAY COAST

Carrier Planes Pound U-Boat Havens On 75-Mile Stretch

London, Aug. 12 (AP) — Carrier-borne planes of the British navy yesterday attacked shore installations on a 75-mile stretch of the Norwegian coast southwest of Trondheim, the Admiralty disclosed today.

Submarine havens along this coast were among the targets and their destruction would increase the supply problem of Nazi U-boats which were forced to flee from bases at St. Nazaire and Lorient by American advances in Brittany.

Tirpitz Again Bombed

Simultaneously, the Norwegian Government information service announced that the much-battered Nazi batfleship Tirpitz was again attacked by Allied aircraft July 16, 70 planes also smashing the quays and barracks.

The big warship, damaged seriously by British bombs April 3 but later reported repaired, was moored under a cliff-side in Alten fjord and suffered only light damage.

Yesterday's raid by planes from a carrier fleet commanded by Rear Admiral McGrigor was concentrated on the sector between Alesun and Kristiansund.

Hangars Set Afire

The Admiralty said aircraft hangars and large storehouses on an airfield at Gossen were heavily bombed and set afire, and six Messerschmitt 110's were destroyed on the ground and a seventh damaged in the surprise raid.

Other targets included radio stations and gun positions in the Lepsoy area, the communique said. A large oil tank was set afire and three armed vessels were left burning there. The raid cost the British two aircraft.

CARRIER PLANES HIT NORWEGIAN COAST

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Naval planes operating from a carrier force attacked shore installations on a sixty-five-mile sector of the Norwegian coast, the British Admiralty disclosed today.

The attack was carried out yesterday. It was concentrated against German coastal defenses and shipping between Aalesund, and Kristiansund, southwest of Trondheim.

The Admiralty said that aircraft hangars and large storehouses on an airfield at Gossen had been heavily attacked and set afire. Six enemy planes were destroyed on the ground and another was damaged. Radio stations and shore gun positions were successfully attacked, the communiqué said, and a large oil tank was set afire. Three armed vessels were left burning.

The attack cost two aircraft.

The Norwegian Government Information Service announced that the Allies' aircraft had again attacked the battered German battleship Tirpitz on July 16. The warship was moored under a cliffside and suffered only light damage, reports from Norway said. About seventy planes took part in the attack in the Altenfjord, smashing the quay and barracks.

The Tirpitz was reported to have been severely damaged in an attack by British planes on April 3. A Stockholm report on Aug. 1 said that the ship had been repaired.

Robots Stir Coast Barrage

London, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Germans fired a salvo of robots across the Channel late tonight, provoking a fierce coastal anti-aircraft barrage.

The sky was red with bursting shells as the gunners blasted at the missles. Explosions indicated some were brought down.

NAZIS INCREASE ROBOT ASSAULTS

London, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—Flying bomb attacks on London and the southern counties increased from midnight until after dawn today, with the assaults in the south heavier than they have been for some time.

Some of the robots appeared to be coming in on a new route over the French coast from behind Boulogne.

Anti-aircraft defenses shot down a number in the coastal area. One flaming mass, after being hit over the sea, crashed into a residential district. Property was damaged and a fire started but only one person was injured.

Meanwhile London holiday seekers crowded station platforms for trains to the north and a week end respite from the bombs, as well as the usual Englishman's excursion.

Throngs waiting for the Flying Scotsman gave rail officials their busiest morning since peacetime. Additional trains were placed on northbound routes.

Poles Controlling Part Of Warsaw

London, Aug. 12 (AP)—General Bor's Polish underground forces have regained control of the Stawki area of Warsaw, through which runs the railway to Danzig, the commander reported to the Polish Government in exile today.

The hard-pressed Patriots also hold the suburb of Zoliborz and heavy German artillery is being directed against the area, Bor said.

Optimistic Trend

The statement struck a faint note of optimism, asserting "enemy losses grow bigger and his actions show signs of diminishing." Fires still blazed in underground-held sections because the Germans seized all fire-fighting apparatus.

Bor said the underground saved 1,000 internees and prisoners of war from deportation July 31 and many of them, including officers and men of the British Royal Air Force, now are fighting alongside the Patriots.

Wladyslaw Banaczyk, Minister of Home Affairs, declared in a broadcast from London last night that the underground army was a combat unit of the Polish armed forces and German murders and atrocities among its members would be punished.

Lend-Lease Aid Asked For Bor Forces

Washington, Aug. 12 (AP)—Declaring the Polish underground army faces the possibility of "extermination," the executive board of the Polish-American Congress appealed to the United States Government today to grant full lend-lease assistance to General Bor, commander of Polish forces in Warsaw.

The board, completing a two-day session, declared Bor had made "frantic but unavailing appeals for necessary equipment." The Polish-American body declared "it is difficult for us to understand why, at a moment which can readily mean the turning point of the war . . . the Polish underground . . . should find itself disowned and exposed to the possibility of complete extermination."

Transportation Suggestion

Replying to a question at a news conference, Charles Rozmarek, president of the Congress, asserted weapons and munitions could be sent to the beleaguered Poles through an "underground transmission system."

The Congress reiterated its stand that the Polish Government in London is the sole legal authority to represent the nation.

NETHERLAND NAZIS WARNED BY MINISTER

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Dr. G. J. van Heuver Goedhart, the new Netherlands Minister of Justice, promised "Dutch justice" tonight for collaborationists who have been "filling their pockets" working for the Germans or trading on the black market.

He also disclosed a plan to ban the press "which now is daily dishing out German lies, until it is cleansed from the stained heritage left on it by the present editors and directors." In a broadcast to the Netherlands, he added:

"Justice must be done—not murder. The Government is prepared for quick and severe justice. It is ready to hear, sentence and execute traitors.

"The military authority must know how to respect the people's liberties. Immediately after the liberation of our European territory, we must go with all our strength for the Japanese in order to free Indonesia.

"All officials who have collaborated intolerably with the enemy must disappear, apart from further punitive measures."

The Minister said that the present exiled Government would, after liberation, "gladly give way to another Government selected by a man whom Queen Wilhelmina will select for that purpose after consultation with the liberated country."

Strike Hard Now, Order To French

London, Aug. 12 (AP)—French Forces of the Interior in 18 French departments, including two near Paris, were told tonight by Brig. Gen. Joseph Koenig to "strike hard now."

General Koenig, head of the FFI, in a broadcast over the London radio, told the partisans to strike ahead of the advancing Allied armies.

"Attack immediately all enemy elements directed toward the front," the French leader ordered. "Not a German soldier or lorry should be allowed to reinforce the enemy fighting against our Allies.

"Not a single German soldier should be allowed to withdraw without having to fight."

MARTIAL LAW IN SLOVAKIA

30-24—17949

Nazis' Balkan Wall Also Shows Signs Of Cracking

Singleton

London, Aug. 12 (AP)—Slovakia, partitioned victim of Adolf Hitler's dream of empire, was placed under martial law today in an effort to quell a rising revolt while Germany's Balkan wall showed signs of cracking under Red army pressure and the prospect of being deserted by the Nazis.

Transocean, German news agency, announced that martial law, the iron rule which the Germans used without avail in Yugoslavia, Poland and France, had been imposed on the doorstep country of Slovakia. It carries the death penalty for "revolutionary activities," murder, robbery and sabotage.

NIGHT

Extensive Havoc Indicated

The terse announcement indicated the extent of havoc by Partisans behind the lines of the backtracking German armies and officially discredited previous claims of Slovakian collaborators that the resistance movement was only a slight affair in which most of the forces had been "liquidated."

Slovakia, a remnant of Czechoslovakia, was declared an independent state under German "protection" in March, 1939. Russian troops already are near its eastern border, climbing the Carpathian Mountains south of Sanok in pre-war Poland.

Signs Of Balkan Crackup

The development there coincided with significant reports from various parts of the Balkans.

A report from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, relayed via Switzerland, said that Field Marshal Gen. Maximilian von Weichs, German commander in chief in the Balkans, had been wounded by a young Nazi lieutenant in an assassination attempt—presumably part of the feud between the Nazi party and the German army.

From Istânbul came an apparently well-founded report that a group of Romanian political leaders under Juliu Maniu, Peasant party chief had formed a provisional government, seeking a way out of war.

This peace movement was being solidified, it was said, with the full knowledge of Premier-Marshal Ion Antonescu. He was represented as unable to interfere.

[The British radio broadcast Friday night an unconfirmed Bern dispatch that Antonescu had resigned.]

Romanian Armistice Program

Communists, Socialists, Liberals and Peasant party members all were actively represented in the group, which was said to have virtually accomplished a program suitable to all major parties whereby an armistice would be asked of Russia, Britain and the United States.

With Hungary quivering under Allied air lacings, rumors came from Zurich that the Hungarian Government and the Germans were at odds over Hungary's desire to declare Budapest an open city. The Germans were said to be erecting fortifications in the capital and mining streets.

The Germans were going to great pains to deny that the Hungarian Cabinet shakeup was caused by anything beyond a domestic situation.

Berlin also declared that persistent rumors that Bulgaria was seeking an armistice with the Allies were ill-founded.

GOEBBELS TELLS NAZI FARMERS TO GROW MORE FOOD

AUG 13 1944

Goldberg

LONDON, Aug. 12—(AP) Goading groggy Germans into a last-ditch "total war," Mobilization Chief Paul Joseph Goebbels told representative farmers gathered in Berlin today that they must somehow produce more food to offset new shortages which he said were due to the fact that "we have lost vast territories in the East."

NIGHT

His speech as reported by the official German News agency DNB praised the farmers for helping to avoid a recurrence to date of "the conditions of 1917-18," but he added that "now new difficulties confront us. This means we have to make good this loss at home."

Goebbels is now making a virtue out of necessity in some of his drastic decrees.

An example is the growing difficulty of publishing German newspapers in bomb-shattered cities. It has been noticed in neutral countries that a number of metropolitan dailies have been appearing only twice or three times weekly.

But Gobbels' decree limiting newspapers and sharply reducing other publications is camouflaged as a voluntary decision.

Similarly, the sharpest reduction in railway freight and passenger traffic already has been enforced by Allied bombers blasting at communication lines, although Goebbels is trying to make the Germans believe curtailment is to provide a margin of reserve facilities.

Even his decree curtailing public meetings is superfluous since city transportation systems are so badly smashed that some of the most important "loyalty rallies" had to be held in convenient air raid shelters.

The ban on meetings also may be useful at this critical period when the Nazis have reason to suspect any gathering of more than a half dozen persons.

Goebbels is even taking the glamor out of movies. Germans can't buy or sell picture postcards of the stars any more and henceforth movie theater usherettes must be over 50 years of age.

Another decree forbids shopkeepers from displaying in windows goods that they cannot deliver inside.

AUG 13 1944

CUSTOMS IN RUSSIA BAFFLE AMERICANS

A BOMBER BASE, in England, Aug. 12 (AP)—What with putting the wong end of Russian cigarettes in their mouths and having the tears brought to their eyes by vodka, the Americans who flew on the second three-way shuttle flight to Russia and Italy found it took a while to get acclimated in a strange country.

Lieut. Anthony Salvia of Brewster, N. Y., a Fortress pilot, explained that Russian cigarettes have one hollow end you put in your mouth. The other end is filled with tobacco.

"Most of us put the tobacco end in our mouths and tried futilely to light the hollow end before we caught on," he said. "It gave the Russian soldiers a good laugh."

When the Americans arrived at the Russian base, tired from a ten-hour ride from England, the Russians gave them vodka.

"Boy that stuff is terrific," said Lieutenant Salvia. "It'll knock your top off." I took one gulp and it brought tears to my eyes. I turned away so the Russians wouldn't see the tears."

Lieutenant Salvia praised the Russian women.

"They have swell figures," he said, "and they are very becoming in their gray uniforms. I didn't see a frail girl among them."

He praised the generosity of the Russian troops. He said they gave the Americans five rubles apiece as souvenirs and would not take any money in return.

Marines Use Old Method To Explode Sea Mines

London, Aug. 12 (AP)—The English Channel was cleared of hundreds of Nazi floating mines on D-day by United States marines armed with rifles stationed in the rigging of auxiliary naval craft in the van of the invading fleet. Sharpshooters popped off the mines on the horizon as fast as they hove into view.

This expedient was chosen since it was impossible to sweep the waters clear of floating mines before D-day without giving away the secret. Although novel in this war, the role of marine sharpshooters in the rigging of vessels is as old as the corps.

Japs Expect More.

London, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—Superfortress raids on Japan so far are but attempts on the part of the enemy to gather experience for future raids on a major scale, a Berlin broadcast quoted Japanese newspapers as warning the people today.

German Acknowledges Eisenhower Success

London, Aug. 12 (AP)—Max Krull, military commentator for the German news agency DNB, said tonight the American break-through and mobile offensive in France was "a major success for Eisenhower."

The German radio speaker added that "the battles are still in the initial stages of a great war of movement, and cannot yet be said to have reached the stage of an open battle.

"It is not even clear yet where von Kluge thinks of taking up the battle with his operational reserves, which already are employed on a minor scale near Le Mans and on the Loire."

Allied 'Ghost' Voice Heckles Broadcaster

London, Aug. 12 (AP)—A "ghost Heckler" broke in during pauses in the Berlin overseas radio news cast today shouting comments on Allied advances.

At the first pause the voice came in with "The Russians are advancing. The Americans are advancing. The British are advancing."

When the station announcer said a Russian unit was surrounded the heckler interrupted: "It's not true. That's a lie."

At the conclusion the announcer said: "I hope you had good reception."

The voice countered with "unite against Hitler."

FEARS GERMANS WILL RUIN PARIS

London, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—Fear that the Germans will attempt to destroy Paris before retreating, in retaliation for the bombing of Berlin, was expressed today by a French official.

He also disclosed that Gen. Charles de Gaulle's French Committee of National Liberation will delay establishing an administration in France until it can "go back home" to the capital. The original plan was to set up shop in the first big city liberated. He said the speed of the Allied advance and a belief that Paris might be freed within a few weeks caused the change.

This official observed gloomily that the Germans would be determined to extract all possible vengeance "because they would not be likely to leave intact the capital of a country they consider conquered while their own Berlin is in ruins."

Tito's Men Wreck Big Railway Tunnel

London, Aug. 12 (AP)—Marshal Tito's troops have demolished the big Smarje tunnel, cutting off railway communications between Ljubljana, at the northern end of Yugoslavia, and the Adriatic, a communique from the Partisan leader's headquarters said today.

Railway lines leading into Zagreb, about 70 miles southeast of Ljubljana, have been cut in several places, the communique added.

The Partisans have halted an offensive attempted by Germans, Bulgarians and Chetniks west of Leskovac and Vranje, where Tito's forces are fighting toward the Nis-Skoplje railway at the southern end of Yugoslavia, the communique said.

Florence Freed From War As Nazi Troops Withdraw

AUG 13 1944

Kennedy

Rome, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Germans have pulled out of Florence, releasing Italy's most beautiful city after a week in which contending armies stood on opposite banks of the Arno river, which runs through it.

NIGHT

A German withdrawal, made under cover of darkness, permitted officers of the Allied Military Government to enter the main part of the city north of the Arno river today to assist the stricken population. There were no official reports that the Eighth Army had yet crossed the stream.

Snipers Left Behind

The Germans withdrew north of the Mugnone Canal, which skirts the northern edge of the city, but some snipers were left behind.

In the modern suburbs on the eastern extremity of the city, where wide streets separate apartment houses, there was machine-gun fire from German parachute troops stationed on roofs.

Neither army shelled Florence, and only its rail yards and installations in the immediate vicinity were bombed. There were machine-gun duels across the Arno, but these caused little or no damage.

Civilian Plight Worse

First reports from officers crossing the Arno indicated the situation of the population was even worse than had been believed.

Food, water and medical supplies were short, and the entire male population—exept for Fascist combatants—had been confined to their homes by the Germans.

While it was too early to fully assess Florence's priceless art treasures and monuments, they apparently were virtually intact, except for the bridges across the Arno. There was known to have been some looting.

Only One Bridge Intact

Of Florence's famous bridges, only its most noted one of Ponte Vecchio is intact. This one was merely blocked by the wrecking of buildings at both ends.

An official report failed to say whether AMG officials had been able to verify that the Germans had carried out demolitions in the northern part of the city.

Action along the Arno west of Florence, where the Eighth Army is bringing up its forces to attempt a crossing, was confined largely to patrols.

Yield On Adriatic Front

On the Adriatic front, the Germans have withdrawn across the Cesano river from Monte Porzio to the coast, a distance of more than seven miles, and the Poles threw a bridgehead across the stream two miles from the sea.

A German prisoner, reporting on the tenacious fighting in Italy, said officers were advising the troops they must fight to the death against the Eighth Army Indian forces because the Indians kill all prisoners.

Rain closed down on the Fifth Army sector at the opposite end of the front, and there was only patrol action and scattered artillery and small-arms fire.

AUG 13 1944

Nazis Withdraw Forces From Florence

Heinzelin

Rome, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Germans withdrew all their forces from Florence today, and the ancient cradle of Italian art and culture was spared from the ravages of battle.

DAY

Allied troops, who have refrained from firing on the northern part of the city lying beyond the Arno river, remained on the south bank of the stream, but officers of the military government crossed over to assist the hungry civilian population.

Mass For Assault

It was apparent, an official announcement said, that the enemy withdrew the bulk of his forces during the night to the north of the Mugone canal.

The Eighth Army, bringing up its lines on the west for a crossing of the Arno and an assault on the German Gothic Line beyond, reached a number of villages west and northwest of Empoli against stiffening German resistance.

Snipers Still Active

An official source said Colonel Fuchs, who was the German garrison commander at Florence, had fighting under him parachutists, engineers and "various Fascist squads organized by the notorious Pavolini" (Alessandro Pavolini,

Mussolini's' Minister of Culture) who infiltrated into houses south of the river as snipers.

The Allied command announced that it now was possible for the Allies to help civilians in the northern part of the city who under the Germans had been short of food, water and medical supplies.

Some snipers still were being encountered inside the city.

The Germans have pushed back from 500 to 1,000 yards on both sides of Fibbiana, between Empoli and Montelupo, but action in general on the Italian front yesterday was confined largely to patrolling, headquarters said.

Meanwhile German shelling caused the Fifth Army to withdraw a half mile to the southwest of San Colombano.

In the Polish sector near the Adriatic the Germans have withdrawn over the Cesano river below Pesaro. On the left, advance Polish elements have reached points two miles east and northeast of Castelleone di Suasa. Forward troops faced heavy enemy shell fire. Polish troops have reached a lateral road one mile beyond the river.

Rains slowed road movements and hampered other activity on the Fifth Army front, where patrols were unable to make contact with the enemy.

WHITTEN IN NEW POST

General Heads Air Force Service Command in Mediterranean

ROME, Aug. 12 (AP)—The assignment of Brig. Gen. Lymon P. Whitten to command the United States Army Air Forces Service Command in the Mediterranean theatre, succeeding Brig. Gen. Harold Z. Bartron, was announced today.

General Whitten headed the Air Services Division of the General Staff of the Army Air Forces in Washington before his arrival in Italy. General Bartron is leaving the Mediterranean for an undisclosed assignment.

The award was not made because he was the first to land on the beaches but was in recognition of his one-man fight against the Germans when they attempted to hurl the American 36th Division back into the sea some hours after it landed.

He was hospitalized for six months with a broken arm suffered at Salerno.

After landing at Salerno his company advanced 800 yards inland. Shortly before dawn the Germans attacked with tanks and infantry. Logan scrambled up a canal in full view of the Nazis and took three carefully aimed shots, killing three German machine-gunners.

He advanced under fire across the open terrain to a wall and crouched behind it. He picked off two more German gunners, hurdled the wall, seized a machine gun and turned it on the other fleeing members of its crew.

Then he hurled the weapon against the wall, smashing it, and a moment later captured two more Germans who were trying to sneak away. He brought them back to his company.

Learning that snipers had been inflicting casualties on his men, Logan then advanced on a house containing a sniper, shot the lock away, kicked open the door and killed the sniper.

Moscow Denies Project For Vatican Discussions

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 12—The Moscow radio broadcast tonight an official denial of reports that Russia had suggested to the Vatican a coordination between Moscow and the Vatican in post-war handling of social and religious problems.

The broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor here, ascribed the reports to the foreign press, particularly The News Chronicle and The Daily Telegraph of London.

"Tass is authorized to state that these reports are unfounded," said the Moscow broadcast.

Brazilian General Sees Clark

ROME, Aug. 12 (AP).—Major General Joao Batista Mascarenhas de Moraes, commander of the 1st Brazilian Expeditionary Force in Italy, visited 5th Army headquarters yesterday and conferred with Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark it was announced today.

Pope Grants Audience To American Diplomats

Vatican City, Aug. 12 (AP)—Hugh R. Wilson, former United States Ambassador to Germany, and Admiral William H. Standley, former United States Ambassador to Moscow, were given an audience by Pope Pius XII today.

The Pope also recently received the Bishop of Litchfield, of the Church of England, for more than 45 minutes. This was the first time the pontiff had given a private audience to a bishop of that faith.

Italian Liberal Parties Agree On Programs

Rome, Aug. 12 (AP)—In a move generally interpreted as strengthening the rightist forces, the Liberal party of Rome and Liberal Democratic party of southern Italy have agreed on virtually the same program, it was announced today.

The fusion of the two groups followed a recent meeting in Naples and came almost at the same time as the Socialists and Communists decided on close collaboration.

Polish Committee Gets Lublin Power, Report

London, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Moscow radio broadcast a Lublin dispatch today that the National Council of Poland, sitting in that liberated Polish city, had delegated legislative powers to the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation until November 1, subject to revocation at any time.

All the committee's acts are subject to the council's ratification, however, the broadcast said.

The committee and council are at odds with the Polish Exiled Government in London over establishment of a permanent regime for Poland after the country is freed.

the victims who died in the Nazi extermination camp there, Soviet dispatches from that city said today. Assembled in the great square before the Lublin Castle, the mourners, led by Father Krusinski, sang the traditional "Saint Virgin" song of the Poles, these reports said, adding:

Polish troops stood with uncovered heads. Women and girls, overcome with emotion, flung themselves on the ground. Prayers for the dead continued for hours in the hot sun.

German captives dug up many bodies of the victims as hostile Poles watched.

There were screams of "murderers!" and "degenerates!" from the crowd as prisoners lifted the corpse of a child from an opened ditch.

The Committee of Liberation unveiled a tablet on a wall of Lublin Castle and masons sealed an urn with ashes of the Nazi victims into the wall.

The memorial tablet carried this inscription:

"To the millions of the victims killed by the German criminals at Maidanek (the suburban village where the extermination camp was situated) and in the castle . August 6. The Polish people."

A Ghastly Vista.

Huge crowds flocked to the extermination camp, looking with frightened and angry faces at scenes of half-burned bodies and piles of ashes of hundreds of others.

"The people don't cry," said a Pravda dispatch. "They have no tears left."

German prisoners dug silently.

"They shudder when they hear the crowd shout and scream at some fresh new atrocity," the dispatch said.

Correspondent Boris Gorbatov said one of the torture instruments was a weighing chamber, where the Germans recorded the slow starvation of victims who

fore the castle, closeups of crematories full of bones, piles of victims and shoes.

The investigation showed the Germans had strung charged wires around the camp after the escape of thirty men early in its history.

Prisoners sometimes were allowed to bathe in a filthy pool, correspondents were told, and when they had finished the guards would amuse themselves by ordering them to dress in three seconds. Those who failed were thrown back into the pool, ordered to submerge, and when they came up for air, were beaten over the head with rifle butts, eyewitnesses were quoted.

Soviet Engineer Poitr Denisov told correspondents of two prisoners who begged a guard to hang them. He said one was strangled to death on the spot.

Vladilaw Skavronok, a worker at the camp, told investigators that German women guards were used to carry out acts of sadism. He said he saw one of these women march six children to a crematory, strip them, shoot them and then stuff their bodies in the stove.

The Germans, he added, often turned on loud speakers playing fox trots when they carried out mass hangings of Jews.

Norwegian Freighter Sunk

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 12 (AP).—The 1,000-ton Norwegian freighter Erling Lindoe, carrying iron pyrites to Germany, struck a mine and sank off the Swedish coast last night. Twenty seamen were lost, five saved.

No Change In Spain's Foreign Policy Seen

Madrid, Aug. 12 (AP)—There will be no change in Spain's foreign policy, Foreign Minister Jose Felix Lequerica said today in his first public declaration after being named to succeed Gen. Francisco Gomez Jordana y Sousa, who died Aug. 31.

De Gaulle Asks French To Join Interior Units

Algiers, Aug. 12 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle today again urged Frenchmen to join the French Forces of the Interior.

A communique said the French leader had also appointed a former delegate general to the consultative assembly as Minister of the Interior of France. The communique did not give the new Minister's name.

Few Nazis Left In Lower France

Irun, Spain, Aug. 12 (AP)—Southwestern France was reported almost bare of German troops today.

The last contingent of German troops in the Hendaye region left the border area during the night, a report said, and today even the over-age German sentinels no longer stood guard on the French side of the International bridge.

The German Ambassador to Spain, Hans Dieckhoff, paid a visit to German-occupied France yesterday but returned to Spain before sundown.

Stay On Spanish Side

Several German railroad officials assigned to the international station here spent last night on the Spanish side instead of returning to Hendaye as usual to sleep.

Before sundown yesterday anti-aircraft batteries at Biarritz shot off a few rounds, presumably disposing of the last few shells on hand following heavy explosions heard previously indicating the Germans were demolishing munitions in the area.

A Frenchman who crossed the border during the night said the Hotel du Palaiz in Biarritz which has served as German headquarters in this region since 1940 now is empty. He said orderlies burned records several days ago and all the high officers left yesterday.

Madrid, Aug. 12 (AP)—Escaped prisoners of war and foreign laborers have begun guerrilla warfare inside Germany, the German press revealed today in a dispatch from Nazi Correspondent Werner Gilles, who wrote from "In the Mountains of Southern Germany."

The correspondent said "terrorists and guerrillas" were waging a war of destruction on Germans in the mountain regions, wiping out entire families, burning homes and stealing food and arms.

Prisoners Fight To Last

He described an expedition against the guerrillas which led far above snowline, and said heavily armed German police finally isolated one group of escaped Russian prisoners and foreign laborers who fought to the last.

"It was astonishing that they were able to withstand the intense cold in their thin clothes for hours and days," the correspondent wrote.

Policemen Overpowered

Another dispatch from Austria said four policemen who sought storm shelter in a mountain hut were overpowered by "terrorists" and only one policeman escaped.

Adolf Hitler's own newspaper, *Voelkischer Beobachter*, reported guerrillas killed four Germans in one village, and commented:

"Even in the smallest village everything must be prepared for defense against air raids, marauding foreign workers and armed prisoners of war who have escaped."

Romanian Peace Unit Reported

Istanbul, Aug. 11 (AP—Delayed)—Romanian political leaders under Peasant party chief Juliu Maniu have formed a provisional peace government, according to information obtained today from a source in close contact with Bucharest.

The peace movement was declared solidifying with the full knowledge of Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu, who was represented as powerless to interfere. (The British radio broadcast last night an unconfirmed Bern report that Antonescu had resigned.)

The political chieftains, meeting regularly in Bucharest, are in contact with former Romanian Minis-

Highest Honor To Yank Who Halted Nazi Attack

Rome, Aug. 12 (AP)—Technical Sergeant James M. Logan, of Luling, Texas, said to be the first American soldier to jump ashore at Salerno last September, has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

25,000 Mourn at Mass for Lublin Nazi Victims

Moscow, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—The wailing of 25,000 mourners swelled over Lublin as the Polish Committee of National Liberation carried out a huge Mass for

were not hanged. The average weight for prisoners was reported to have been 70 to 80 pounds as they were fed solely upon soup made from grass.

The Moscow press carried pictures of tremendous crowds be-

He said the policy "defined by Caudillo (Francisco Franco, chief of State) continues without the slightest alteration, but with natural developments dictated by circumstances and necessities of the country."

Guerrillas Are Active In Germany

Zurich, Switzerland, Aug. 12 (AP)—A reliable report from Belgrade today said Field Marshal Baron Maximilian von Weichs, German commander in chief in

ters to Moscow and Berlin who are slated for posts in the surrender government, said this source. Four parties were reported represented.

Form Of Succession

The party leaders are "trying to arrive now at a form of succession to the present government," the source said. His information was that Antonescu would be asked to step down into the position of army chief of staff.

The aim of the party leaders is said to be a program acceptable to all major parties in Romania for an armistice and peace with Russia, Britain and the United States. This has been virtually accomplished, it was asserted. This was the information from Bucharest:

At present the proposed replacement government includes Communists, Socialists, Liberals and members of the Peasant parties.

The aged Maniu, an advocate before the war of settling Romania's differences with Russia, is the guiding spirit and slated for the Premiership.

Communists' Leaders

The Communists are represented by Basile Constantinescu, an Iasi man in his late forties who in the past was imprisoned as a Communist, and the younger Victor Patrascanu of a Romanian literary family.

Representing the Socialists are Titel Petrescu, a lawyer in his fifties who is a former minister of justice, and another lawyer named Siana.

Dinu Bratianu, 70, and his nephew, George Bratianu, represent the Liberal party.

These are the main figures within the country.

The peace group, according to this report, is ready to sacrifice Bessarabia to the Russians.

MORE GROUND WON BY ALLIES IN INDIA

Expulsion of All the Japanese Expected Soon—British Seize Town in North Burma

J. Grover

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 12 (AP)—The expulsion of the final remaining Japanese from Northeastern India was imminent tonight with the Allied capture of the last large village on the Tiddim Road before the Burma border.

NIGHT

Allied troops on the Tiddim Road were only a few miles from the Burma border, which on this front [illegible] sixty miles south of Imphal, the Allied base which the enemy defied jungle and monsoon to assault.

To the east other Allied forces drove the Japanese across the border, plunged deeper into Burma and at some points were within ten miles of the Chindwin River.

Marching east from the Kabaw Valley, these forces have encountered no opposition and have counted 500 enemy dead in the valley, a communiqué announced. The Japanese are believed to be clearing out of the area after a series of disastrous defeats.

The Japanese Imperial Headquarters communiqué, broadcast from Tokyo, reported the Japanese in the areas of Imphal and Kohima "regrouped and made preparations for further operations."

Tokyo said Allied attempts to reopen the Burma Road were being frustrated by strong resistance in the area of the Chinese-Burma border town of Lukiang, thirty-one miles southeast of Myitkyina and west of the embattled Japanese base of [illegible] Tengchung

Japs Almost Cleared From All Of India

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 12 (AP) — Allied troops have almost cleared Japanese forces from northeastern India by occupying the last large village before the Burma frontier on the Tiddim road, headquarters announced today.

The Allied troops are only a few miles from the border.

Other forces which pursued the Japanese out of India through the border town of Tamu and into the Kabaw Valley of Burma have advanced within ten miles of the Chindwin river without meeting any opposition, the daily communique said.

B 29'S NOW PERIL VITALS OF JAPAN

AUG 1 3 1944

New Southeast Asia Base Opens Vast War Industry in Colonies to Destruction

J. Grover

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 12 (AP)—Wide possibilities for the destruction of the most important Japanese installations in the conquered colonies of southeast Asia have been opened with the establishment of a Superfortress base in the southeast Asia command territory, unveiled with this week's smashing B-29 raid against Palembang on Sumatra.

The growing importance of the Twentieth Bomber Command's huge flying destroyers in the strategic picture of the Far Eastern war was high-lighted by the destruction at Palembang of the largest refinery producing bulk aviation gasoline for the Japanese.

Extension of the range of the B-29's in a southeasterly arc from the new roost endangers the most vital Japanese production reservoirs at a time the enemy can least afford their elimination.

Throughout the two years since their seizure, the enemy has been busily employed exploiting Thailand, Indo-China, Malaya and the Netherlands Indies.

Photos Show Expansion

Allied photographers have brought back evidence that the Japanese have rebuilt and expanded production facilities on which they have depended to maintain supply of both the home and war fronts.

Location of these production facilities in the hinterland eased the strain on shipping, which has been decimated by the American submarine campaign. The short haul from the colonial production centers to the fronts has compensated somewhat for the deadly submarine attrition.

Allied naval strikes have hit coastal installations but have been unable to reach inland factories. Now, however, the super-bombers operating from the Southeast Asia Command Base can reach production centers previously safe.

The smashing of such centers as Palembang makes it necessary for the Japanese to ship raw materials to factories in Japan, more than doubling the load of shipping, and creates an additional drain on the home front manpower.

Japanese Feebleness Shown

The series of pinpoint raids by the superbombers on specific industrial targets suggests that the Twentieth Bomber Command is proceeding with a systematic, piecemeal destruction of industrial outposts.

The attack on Palembang again demonstrated the feebleness of the Japanese defense against air strikes. Not a man or plane was scratched in this longest bombing mission in history. The pilots reported that anti-aircraft fire was "weak to moderate" around the enemy's biggest refineries, and that air opposition was nothing to weak. Enemy night fighters encountered were green and wary. Only one plane pressed an attack against a Superfortress, and this one quickly broke off.

The superbomber is so contemptuous of opposition that one "Big Bee" pilot impudently used his multiple-ton monster as a fighter bomber, strafing a 5-,000-ton tanker from low level with big secret guns.

AUG 13 1944

VITAL RAIL TOWN IN BURMA FALLS

Hoosa

CHUNGKING, Aug. 12 — (AP) British troops, after a one-week drive in difficult weather have captured the strategic north Burmese railway town of Taungni, 17 miles south of the former Japanese base of Mogaung, the Chinese command announced tonight.

DAY

(Expulsion of the last remaining Japanese from northeastern India along the Burma border was reported imminent in a dispatch from southeast Asia command headquarters at Kandy, Ceylon. Allied troops on the Tiddim road below Imphal were only a few miles from the Burma border).

The British found Taungni wrecked, disease rampant and the stench of dead Japanese so great that the Allied troops found it impossible to enter the city in force, a Chinese communique stated. There was much evidence of malaria and beriberi, and the stench of the city was "distant even two miles to the north," the bulletin declared.

The British drove to Taungni through Nampadaung and Sahmaw, beginning the push by capturing strongly-defended "Hill 60" controlling a good stretch of the railway.

"Most of the countryside in the Taungni area is flooded," the Chinese communique said. "In many places the water is three to four feet deep. Bridges are cut and the transportation of equipment and artillery is almost impossible.

"After the first bitter fight, the Japanese seemed to realize their position was hopeless and they offered little resistance. Many of the enemy dead were left unburied and much equipment was abandoned."

The bodies of 200 Japanese were counted between Hill 60 and Taungni, and many more were found in the town itself. "Our officer who walked through the filth and stench of the Hukawng and Mogaung valleys described the situation at Taungni as the worst he has encountered," the communique said.

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Chinese Still Fight In Hengyang Sector

Chungking, Aug. 12 (AP) — The Chinese high command said today heavy fighting continued on the approaches to Japanese-held Hengyang, and in the suburbs of Leiyang, 30 miles to the south, where the Chinese are in possession of the town.

The Chinese were pressing attacks near Liling, 75 miles northeast of Hengyang, and repelled attacks in the suburbs of Yiyang, 60 miles northwest of Changsha.

Yanks Bomb Changsha

Earlier, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced that American Liberators dropped a heavy load of bombs yesterday on targets in the eastern section of Japanese-held Changsha, Hunan provincal capital, and fires followed a series of explosions.

It was the second large-scale American air attack on the city since it fell to the Japanese in June in their southward drive along the Hankow-Canton railway.

The communique also said that fighter aircraft of the Chinese-American wing knocked down two enemy planes, while on patrol over the Yellow river sector and another was left burning on the ground near Puchow.

All the Allied aircraft returned.

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Jap Troop Shifts Seen

Chungking, Aug. 12 (AP) — The Japanese are shuffling forces all over conquered areas to meet as best they can the American attacks now drawing steadily nearer Japan itself, a Chinese army spokesman said last night.

Troop reinforcements are being poured into the Philippines and Formosa. Defenses also are reported being strengthened in the Canton area, apparently in fear of an Allied landing on China's coast.

30-24—17951

Land Bombers Pound Iwo Jima First Time

AUG 13 1944

London, Aug. 12 (AP)—Superfortress raids on Japan so far "are but attempts on the part of the enemy to gather experience for future raids on a major scale," a Berlin broadcast quoted Japanese newspapers as warning the people today.

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 12 (AP)—Big United States Army Liberators on Saipan have opened the same deadly campaign of attrition against enemy islands south of Japan as that of New Guinea-based bombers already weakening bases guarding the Philippines.

While Gen. Douglas MacArthur added five more ships today to the 11 in his August reports have listed as sunk by planes south of Mindanao, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed the first heavy land-based strike at the Volcano Islands, 750 miles from Tokyo.

47 Tons Dropped

Nimitz did not say from whence the Liberators carried their 47 tons Wednesday to Iwo Jima but he identified the bombers as elements of the Seventh Army Air Force, previously reported to have moved its advanced base to Saipan.

MacArthur's report today from the Southwest Pacific told of the sinking of four freighters and a coastal vessel near Halmahera, the biggest Japanese defense base between New Guinea and the Philippines, with two other freighters probably sunk. There was no interception by Nipponese planes based on Halmahera's airfields.

3 Hit By Flak

Nimitz' press release on the raid at Iwo Jima, an island about halfway between Saipan and Tokyo, said, "several enemy fighters attempted to intercept our force but did no damage, although anti-aircraft fire caused minor damage to three Liberators."

He also reported an attack by more than 100 marine planes on Mili, an enemy-held atoll in the Marshalls which has been by-passed since last February.

MacArthur also reported that Australian-flown fighters surprised 500 Japanese staging a parade at the Samate airdrome near Sorong, northwest Dutch New Guinea, flew low to kill many of them and chased the rest in panic.

HALMAHERA

Vessels Caught There And Off Vogelkop Peninsula; Davao Hit Again

Richard Bergholz

General Headquarters, South west Pacific, *Sunday*, Aug. 13 (AP)—A new air raid on the Philippines and a strong aerial sweep against Halmahera Island, in which 41 parked Japanese planes, were de stroyed or damaged and shipping was heavily hit, were reported by headquarters today.

In the Halmahera attack and air sweeps along Vogelkop peninsula, Dutch New Guinea, four 1,000-ton freighters were sunk, a 3,000-ton freighter-transport destroyed or severely damaged and coastal vessels were sunk or damaged.

NIGHT

Hit Davao Waterfront

Night air patrols bombed the water front at Davao on Mindanao, main southern island in the Philippines, Thursday night and Friday morning. Results were not announced. Two days previously, the first raids against the Philippines since April, 1942, were made in three successive night attacks against Davao airdromes.

During two-day intensive attacks on Halmahera, southern guardian of the Philippines, heavy and medium bombers struck shipping and aircraft. For the second time, no Japanese interception was reported.

Liberators smashed the Galel airdrome Thursday, destroying or damaging at least 31 parked planes

Sink 10 Jap Seaplanes

Mitchell mediums the next day sank 10 seaplanes at their moorings in Wasile Bay, at the northern part of Halmahera. The Mitchells also sank a 1,000-ton freighter, seriously

STRONG RAID REPEATED AT

damaged the heavier freighter-transport and five coastal vessels and 28 barges.

Night patrols bombed the Miti airdrome and blew up a near-by ammunition dump.

This was the heaviest bag of aircraft at Halmahera, some 300 miles south of Mindanao, which was brought under intensive American aerial attack in late July.

Hit Vogelkop Shipping

Boston attack planes hit shipping around Vogelkop, sinking three freighters and damaging another. Five coastal vessels and eight barges also were damaged.

A week's bombing in this theater has cost the Japanese ten freighters sunk and 11 freighters and 11 coastal vessels damaged. A total of 20 ships have been sunk thus far in August.

In what the communique called "final mopping up operations" in the Aitape area of Zritish New Guinea, an additional 1,057 Japanese killed were reported. Nipponese dead now total 8,064 since the trapped 18th Imperial Army attempted to break Allied encirclement July 12.

Davis Pays Guam Visit, Studies Propaganda

Guam, Aug. 7 (AP—Delayed)—Elmer Davis, chief of the Office of War Information, visited Guam's battlelines today and observers felt he was making a first-hand study of ways to encourage Japanese soldiers to surrender.

Conceding that American propaganda in the Pacific area was less successful than in Europe, Davis predicted its effectiveness would grow as defeats of the enemy mount. He added "victory is after all the best propaganda."

Notes Break In Fanaticism

Davis said there were signs that Japanese fanatical resistance is breaking. He cited Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea, where, he asserted, a sizeable percentage of the Japanese gave themselves up.

The OWI chief lunched at Orote airfield. He had field rations and then a bumpy jeep trip to the headquarters of Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, veteran officer of marines.

Flies swarmed over the food and there was a nauseating smell of Japanese dead in the shattered building where Davis ate. Neither seemed to bother him.

At war-ravaged Agana City Davis viewed the ruins of the Governor's palace. He picked up a piece of broken concrete for a souvenir.

Help Start Radio Station

Davis conferred with General Geiger, commander of all land forces in the Guam campaign. Then he visited the battle front with Col. Merton H. Silverthorn, of Minneapolis.

At Saipan Island Davis participated in the inauguration of radio station WXLD. The station is for American troops. Davis said.

Baker Island Revealed As Year-Old U. S. Air Base

Occupied While Japan Held Gilberts, 600 Miles Away

ARMY AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Central Pacific, Aug. 10 (Delayed) (AP).—Brigadier General Robert W. Douglas jr., commander of the 7th United States Air Force, disclosed today that Baker Island, 2,000 miles southwest of Honolulu, has been an important American air base for almost a year.

General Douglas said a Central Pacific American task force moved bases of the 7th to the little island, within 600 miles of the Gilbert Islands while they still were dominated by the Japanese. He added: "Our occupation of Baker Island was one of the best-kept secrets of Central Pacific operations. Jap reconnaissance planes which attempted to penetrate the defense screen were shot down."

10,000 Americans Wed Aussie Girls

Sydney, Australia, Aug. 12 (AP)—Nearly 10,000 Australian girls have married American servicemen since the latter started coming here in large numbers in early 1942, and already 4,000 of these war brides and some 200 babies have gone to the United States.

Another 134 brides are awaiting transportation and 2,000 others have applied for permits to enter the United States.

The largest single contingent—296 wives and 72 babies—recently embarked on a pre-war American luxury liner.

Japan Takes Steps To Shift Industries

New York, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today the Japan Industrial Machinery Control Association had decided to set up a supervisory and "efficiency" office empowered to order "divisional shifts and other emergency shifts" in machine tool factories "to cope with the enemy air raids."

In the broadcast, directed to North America in English and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, Tokyo said the office would be a "sub-structure" of the control association and would be a "war production corporation."

Japs Take U. S. Officers At Hengyang, DNB Says

New York, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Nazi DNB agency transmitted a dispatch to the controlled European press today quoting Japanese "military quarters" as saying that "about 20 United States army officers were made prisoner when the Japanese captured Hengyang" in China's Hunan province.

The DNB dispatch, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, declared the American officers had been sent to Hengyang "a few months ago to direct defense."

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LOG OF TOUR BY PRESIDENT

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 12 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's Pacific war tour at a glance:

July 13—Left Washington accompanied by White House military advisers.

July 19—Arrived at Marine base, San Diego, Cal.

July 20—Accepted fourth-term nomination in speech broadcast from train in base.

July 21—Boarded cruiser for Pearl Harbor.

July 26—Arrived at Pearl Harbor for military conferences and inspections.

Aug. 3—Visited a military base in Alaska.

The High Lights Of F. D. R. Speech

Bremerton, Wash., Aug. 12 (AP)—High lights of President Roosevelt's speech at the Puget Sound Navy Yard tonight:

"We are utterly opposed to aggression or sneak attacks—but we, as a people, are insistent that other nations must not under any circumstances through the foreseeable future commit such attacks against the United States. Therefore it is essential that we be fully prepared to prevent them for all time to come."

"The word and honor of Japan cannot be trusted."

"We have no desire to ask for any possession of the United Nations, but I am confident (they will) be glad to join with us in protection against aggression and in machinery to prevent aggression."

"It is important that we have forward bases nearer to Japan. The same thing is true in regard to the defenses of all the American republics from Mexico past the Panama Canal and all the way down to Chile."

"The war is well in hand, but I cannot tell you, if I knew, when the war will be over either in Europe or in the Far East or the war against Japan.

"It will be over the sooner if the people or this country will maintain the making of the necessary supplies and ships and planes. By so doing we will hasten the day of peace."

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Roosevelt For A Permanent Curb on Japan

Back in U.S. From Alaska and Hawaii, He Asserts Tokyo Can't Be Trusted

Says America Asks No Allied Territory

Planned for Victory With MacArthur and Nimitz; Million Men in Pacific

The President's address—Page 33

By The Associated Press

BREMERTON, Wash., Aug. 12.—President Roosevelt came home from a 15-day inspection of the Pacific war zone tonight to declare the United Nations must prepare permanent defenses against any future aggressions by the Japanese.

"The word and the honor of Japan cannot be trusted," he declared.

The President came into dock at this huge navy yard about 4 p. m., ending a war tour that begun when he left the marine base at San Diego, Calif., on July 21—a day after his fourth-term nomination by the Democrats.

During his absence he visited Pearl Harbor, where he conferred with the war chiefs of the Pacific, and inspected military bases in the Aleutians.

He brought a laugh when he said he played hookey near Juneau, Alaska, long enough to sneak in three hours of fishing. The result: one halibut and one flounder.

Urges Permanent Defenses

Permanent Pacific defenses must be obtained, Mr. Roosevelt said, to protect this hemisphere from Alaska to Chile. It is important, he added, that we have permanent bases nearer to Japan. He declared the war was "well in hand in the vast area" of the Pacific where, he said, "more than a million of our troops" are on duty.

"We have no desire to ask for any possessions of the United Nations," he said, "but the United Nations who are working so well with us in the winning of the war will, I am confident, be glad to join with us in protection against aggression and in machinery to prevent aggression.

"With them and their help, I am sure that we can agree completely so that Central and South America will be as safe against attack from the South Pacific as North America is going to be from the North Pacific itself."

As for Japan, the President said:

"It is an unfortunate fact that years of proof must pass before we can trust Japan and before we can classify Japan as a member of the society of nations which seek permanent peace and whose word we can take."

The President said that during his absence—he left Washington July 13—he kept in close touch with developments in the Capital and on all war fronts. But he did not offer a guess on the war's end.

"I cannot tell you, if I knew, when he war will be over either in Europe or in the Far East or the war against Japan," he said.

"It will be over the sooner," he said, "if the people of this country will maintain the making of the necessary supplies and ships and planes. By so doing we will hasten the day of peace. By so doing we will save our own pocketbooks and those of our children; by so doing we will run a better chance of substantial unity among the United Nations in laying more securely the foundation of a lasting peace."

No word of politics entered his speech, delivered from the base on a gun mount of the destroyer which brought him into the heart of this bustling navy yard. His visible audience, consisted of sailors, Navy officers and workers who lined the dockside to hear the Chief Executive's first speech since he accepted the Democratic renomination on July 20.

The Chief Executive, wearing a felt hat and dark suit, chatted with those on shipboard as the vessel came in. He puffed on a cigarette and conversed with his daughter, Anna Boettiger, who went out to meet the President's ship early afternoon. He appeared tanned from his sea voyages of recent days.

While the President sat aboard the vessel before time for his speech the Puget Sound Navy Yard Band played swing tunes from a temporary bandstand thrown up on the dockside. As he stood to speak, a cheer and applause went up from the audience. He waved a return greeting.

He told of his military conferences in Honolulu with "my old friend General Douglas MacArthur," and said he had participated in "interesting and useful conferences accompanied by Admiral Nimitz and my own chief of staff, Admiral Leahy, and General Richardson, the commanding general of Army forces in the Hawaiian area, and Admiral Halsey, commander of the 3d Fleet."

The three days of conferences, he said, "developed complete accord both in the understanding of the problem that confronts us and in the opinion as to the best method for its solution."

The Chief Executive interrupted his prepared text to comment on what he termed "a modern marvel"—the fact that newspapers did not break security to discuss his trip although they were in on the secret from the time he left Washington.

The President said the Hawaiian Islands have been converted from a mere outpost to a major base for front line operations in the Pacific. He brought a cheer from his audience when he declared "the islands will make possible future operations in China—make possible the recapture and independence of the Philippines, and make possible the carrying of war into the home islands of Japan itself, and its capital city of Tokyo."

Mr. Roosevelt said upon his return to Washington he intends to set up a study of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands as "a place to which many veterans of this war, especialy those who do not have strong roots in their own homes, can go to become pioneers."

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President's Bremerton Address

BREMERTON, Wash., Aug. 12 (AP).—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's address delivered at the Puget Sound Navy Yard here:

It is just thirty days since I left Washington, but I have been at all times in close touch with the work there and also in daily communication with our forces in the European and Far Eastern theaters of war. It is good to come back to the Puget Sound Navy Yard, for, as you know, I have been coming here off and on since 1913 or 1914. Since my visit here nearly two years ago I am glad to know of the splendid progress that is being maintained both here and at many places on the Pacific Coast in turning out ships and planes and munitions of almost every other variety and in the training of men for all of the armed services. So I have thought that you would be interested in a brief summary of my visit to Hawaii and to the Aleutian Islands and Alaska, from which I am about to step foot on shore in the continental United States.

When I got to San Diego, and for three days before going on board ship, I had the opportunity to visit many of the patients in the hospital there, a large number of whom were just back from the fighting in the Marshall and Marianas Islands,

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and also I witnessed a large practice landing operation on the beaches of southern California between Los Angeles and San Diego, the kind of warfare which has been so successfully developed by us during the last two years. This is of a wholly new type requiring all kinds of new equipment and new training, and I think I can safely say that no other nation in the world has worked it out as successfully as we have shown within the last few years in the capture of Saipan and Tinian and the recapturing of Guam, resulting in new threats against Japan itself and against all of their operations in the southwest Pacific.

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Describes Operation

It takes a personal observation of a landing maneuver such as I saw from a high bluff overlooking the shore below to understand how well the application of experience is being carried out. The landing craft—a wholly new type of ship—came to the beach from the transports offshore under a cover of fog. They came on in waves, the marines and infantry getting the first toe hold, followed by other waves and then by all manner of equipment, ammunition and wire and tanks, all protected by air coverage, and preceded theoretically by a devastating bombardment from heavy ships lying offshore. When a beachhead was obtained to a depth of a mile or two there followed the unloading of great quantities of supplies of all kinds, including tanks and trucks and jeeps.

Timing is of the utmost importance in an operation of this kind, together with instantaneous communication from the shore to the ships and planes. Here was demonstrated the perfect co-operation between all of the services—Army, Navy and marines—and to this should be added the teamwork for the immediate care of the wounded and their quick transfer back to the hospital ships. We, in our comfortable homes, ought to realize that to all troops and marines who are to conduct a new landing expedition on some far distant island in the Pacific, as well as on the coast of France, this amphibious training is being given at a number of places in the United States before the expedition even starts. Hundreds of instructors are required, nearly all men who have participated in actual combat operations beforehand. Many of these instructors will, of course, accompany the troops in the actual operations of future landings.

The cruiser on which I went from San Diego to Hawaii is one of a number of what we call "post-treaty cruisers," much larger and more powerful and faster than the pre-war cruisers, which were limited by treaty to 10,000 tons. This particular ship joined the Pacific Fleet less than a year ago, but has already engaged in fifteen operations in the western and southwest Pacific. Hers is a magnificent record. Her skipper and crew have brought her through all of these many offensive missions unscathed, and because of the experience thus gained she is an even more powerful weapon than she was the day she joined the fleet.

The voyage was uneventful and we arrived at Pearl Harbor on July 26.

What an amazing change since my visit there ten years ago. Up to that time the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard had maintained a steady growth like most of our other navy yards, but today it is capable of making repairs to the heaviest ships and employs a force nearly ten times as great, many of the mechanics coming from the west coast. All of the battleships and smaller craft which were sunk or damaged in the attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, have been raised with the exception of the Arizona. In her case, because of the explosion of her forward magazine, salvage was impossible, but in her case her main battery of heavy guns was removed and remounted and now forms a part of the coastal defenses on the Island of Oahu.

All of the other ships are afloat and in service, most of them having been put back into commission here at Puget Sound and all of them greatly improved in fire power. They have been used in action in the Pacific and elsewhere—one of them indeed, the Nevada, having taken part in the bombardment of the coast of Normandy prior to and during the landing operations there as late as the sixth of June.

I spent three days on the Island of Oahu, and everywhere, as at the navy yard, the war activities have multiplied almost beyond belief.

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On the afternoon of my arrival my old friend, General Douglas MacArthur, arrived by air from New Guinea, and we began a series of interesting and useful conferences, accompanied by Admiral Nimitz and my own chief of staff, Admiral Leahy, and General Richardson, the commanding general of Army forces in the Hawaiian area, and Admiral Halsey, commander of the 3d Fleet.

In these three days we talked about Pacific problems and the best method of conducting the Pacific campaign in the future. The discussions developed complete accord, both in the understanding of the problem that confronts us and in the opinion as to the best methods for its solution. All of us must bear in mind the enormous size of the Pacific area, keeping a mental map of the whole ocean in mind.

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Hawaii Once an Outpost

The Hawaiian Islands used to be considered an outpost. We were not allowed to fortify Guam nor did we fortify Wake or Midway or Samoa.

Today the Hawaiian Islands are no longer a mere outpost. They constitute a major base from which, and from the Pacific Coast, front-line operations are being conducted twice as far away as the distance between the coast and Hawaii. The Hawaiian Islands have helped to make possible the victories at Guadalcanal and New Guinea and the Marshalls and the Marianas. The islands will make possible future operations in China—make possible the recapture and independence of the Philippines, and make possible the carrying of war into the home islands of Japan itself and its capital city of Tokyo.

In a few minutes I want to say another word about the future of the Pacific.

During the rest of my stay in Hawaii I visited many activities, including the great airfields, the hospitals, and an ambulance plane at Hickam Field which had just come in with wounded men from Saipan; and I saw a large Army group which was going through a complete course on jungle warfare—an art which we have developed so expertly that our troops are more than a match in the jungle for any Japanese whom we have yet to meet. I am very proud of the basic training and the final training our sons are getting at home and overseas.

Rejoining our ship, we headed for the Aleutian Islands, four days later arriving at Adak and one of the more westerly islands of the group. There again I found intense activity at what might be called a nearly completed advance base. It was from here that a great part of the expeditions for the recapture of Attu and Kiska started. Adak two years ago was a bleak and practically uninhabited island which, with the other Aleutian Islands, seemed relatively unimportant in the plans for the security of our own continent.

You here can well realize the commotion which followed the Japanese occupation of Attu and Kiska and you may have thought that the chiefs of staff in Washington were not paying enough attention to the threat against Alaska and the coast. We realized, of course, that such a Japanese threat could become serious if it was unopposed, but we knew also that Japan did not have the naval and air power to carry this into effect without greater resources and a longer time to plan. Preparations to throw the Japanese from their toeholds had been laid even before the Japanese got there, and the rest of the story you know. It took great preparations and heavy fighting to eject them from Attu and by the time the great expedition to recapture Kiska got there the Japanese had decided that discretion was the better part of valor; they decided retirement, and retreat was better for them than hara-kiri. They abandoned the Aleutians.

The climate at Adak is not the most inviting in the world, but I want to say a word of appreciation to the thousands of officers and men of all the services who have built up this base and other bases in the extreme northwest in such a short time to a point where the people of our Pacific Coast, of British Columbia, and of Alaska can feel certain that we are safe against Japanese invasion on any large scale.

Delayed by Fog and Rain

Delayed by fog and rain, we had to give up putting in at Dutch Harbor, but we did stop at Kodiak, a large island off the end of the Alaskan peninsula. Here, also, the three services have completed a very excellent, though smaller, base. The first little town we had seen in Alaskan waters and the first trees made me think of the coasts of Maine and Newfoundland.

We were told that a number of officers and men at this and other ports are considering settling in Alaska after the war is over. I hope that this is so because the development of Alaska has only been scratched and it is still the country of the pioneer. Only a small part of its mineral resources have been explored and there is, of course, an abundance of fish and game and timber, together with great possibilities for agriculture. I could not help remembering that the climate, the crops and other resources are not essentially different from northern Europe—Norway, Sweden and Finland—and the people of these countries in spite of the cold and, in winter, the darkness have brought their civilizations to a high and prosperous level. On my return to Washington I am going to set up a study of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands as a place to which many veterans of this war, especially those who do not have strong roots in their own homes, can go to become pioneers. It is a land with a small population but which I am convinced has great opportunities for those who are willing to work and to help build up all kinds of new things in new lands.

This trip has given me a chance to talk over the social and economic future of the Hawaiian Islands with Governor Stainback, and the future of the people of Alaska with Governor Gruening. He asked me to assure you that the tan which I have acquired in the last few days has come from the Alaska sun. Near Juneau I played hookey for three hours, went fishing and caught one halibut and one flounder.

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Opposed to Sneak Attacks

Speaking again of the future of the defense of the Pacific and the use of its strongpoints in order to prevent attacks on us. You who live in the Pacific Northwest have realized that a line for sea and air navigation following the Great Circle course from Puget Sound to Siberia and northern China passed very close to the Alaskan coast and thence westward along the line of the Aleutian Islands. From the point of view of national defense, therefore, it is essential that our control of this route shall be undisputed. Everybody in Siberia and China knows that we have no ambition to acquire land on the Continent of Asia. We, as a people, are utterly opposed to aggression or sneak attacks—but, we as a people, are insistent that other nations must not, under any circumstances, through the foreseeable future commit such attacks against the United States. Therefore, it is essential that we be fully prepared to prevent them for all time to come. The word and the honor of Japan can not be trusted.

That is a simple statement from the military, naval and air point of view. But with the end of a Japanese threat there is an excellent outlook for a permanent peace in the whole of the Pacific area. It is, therefore, natural and proper for us to think of the economic and commercial future. It is logical that we should foresee a great interchange of commerce between our shores and those of Siberia and China—and in this commercial development Alaska and the Aleutian Islands become automatic stepping stones for trade, both by water and by cargo planes. And this means the automatic development of transportation to Alaska via British Columbia and as far north as the Yukon.

It is as long as ten years ago that I talked with Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, in regard to the development of highways and air routes and even a railroad to Alaska via British Columbia and the Yukon. Great interest in both nations was aroused but it took the war to get quick action. Today the Alcan highway is practically completed and an air route to Fairbanks enables us to deliver thousands of planes to our ally Russia by way of Alaska, Bering Straits and Siberia. These planes are an important factor in the brilliant and brave advance of the Russian armies on their march to Berlin. And I might observe also that our close relations and true friendship with Canada during these years has proved to be an illustrious example of working hand in hand with your neighbor for the general good.

Island Bases Important

South of the Alaska-Aleutians route the use of island groups must also be considered for defense and for commerce in getting to and from the American and Asiatic continents. We understand at last the importance of the Hawaiian Islands. It is important that we have other bases—forward bases nearer to Japan than they lie. The same thing is true in regard to the defense of all the American republics from Mexico past the Panama Canal and all the way down to Chile. There are hundreds of islands in the South Pacific which bear the same relation to South America and the Panama Canal as Hawaii bears to North America. These islands are possessions of the British Empire and the French. They are important commercially just as they are from the defense point of view for they lead to New Zealand, Australia, the Dutch Indies and the southern Philippines. With all these places we shall undoubtedly have a growing trade.

We have no desire to ask for any possessions of the United Nations. But the United Nations who are working so well with us in the winning of the war will, I am confident, be glad to join with us in protection against aggression and in machinery to prevent aggression. With them and with their help I am sure that we can agree completely so that Central and South America will be as safe against attack from the South Pacific as North America is going to be from the North Pacific itself.

Gains Seen for Allies

The self-interests of our allies will be affected by fair and friendly collaboration with us. They, too, will gain in national security. They will gain economically. The destinies of the peoples of the whole Pacific will for many years be entwined with our own destiny. Already there is stirring among hundreds of millions of them a desire for the right to work out their own destinies and they show no evidence of seeking to overrun the earth—with one exception.

That exception is and has been for many, many years that of Japan and the Japanese people—because whether or not the people of Japan itself know and approve of what their lords

have done for nearly a century, the fact remains that they seem to be giving hearty approval to the Japanese policy of acquisition of their neighbors and their neighbors' lands and a military and economic control of as many other nations as they can lay their hands on. It is an unfortunate fact that other nations cannot trust Japan, it is an unfortunate fact that years of proof must pass before we can trust Japan and before we can classify Japan as a member of the society of nations which seek permanent peace and whose word we can take.

In removing the future menace of Japan to us and to our continent we are holding out the hope that other people in the Far East can be freed from the same threat; the people of the Philippines never have wished and never will wish to be slaves to Japan. And the same thing is true of the peoples of Korea, that ancient kingdom which was overrun by the Japanese half a century ago. The peoples of Manchuria and all the rest of China. The same thing is true of the peoples of Indo-China, the people of Siam, the peoples of Java and even the most primitive peoples of New Guinea and of the so-called mandated islands which we are in the splendid process of throwing the Japanese out of.

Million Troops In Pacific

I am glad to have the opportunity of taking this short trip, first for the conferences with General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz and secondly for the first-hand view of certain bases which are of vital importance to the ending of the war and to the prevention in the future of any similar attack.

More than a million of our troops are overseas in the Pacific. The war is well in hand in this vast area, but I cannot tell you, if I knew, when the war will be over, either in Europe or in the Far East or the war against Japan.

It will be over the sooner if the people of this country will maintain the making of the necessary supplies and ships and planes. By so doing we will hasten the day of peace. By so doing we will save our own pocketbooks and those of our children; by so doing we will save the lives of our sons, and by so doing we will run a better chance of substantial unity among the United Nations in laying more securely the foundation of a lasting peace.

Easier Jap Censorship Seen As Possible Window Dressing

AUG 131944

By RUSSELL BRINES

[Former AP Correspondent in Tokyo]

San Francisco, Aug. 12 (AP)—A new policy for Japan's controlled press, promising the end of the Government's "indirect guidance" and more regard for public opinion, has been reported by the official Domei news agency.

United States Government monitors recorded a Domei broadcast which said Tokyo newspapers prominently reported the new policy. It added the hope of Japanese editors that the chance would permit them to infuse "fresh air" into news columns which evidently have lost public confidence.

Newspaperman In Post

Taketora Ogata, recently appointed president of the Cabinet Board of Information, announced the Koiso Government's "new wartime information policy," Domei said. Ogata, president of the powerful Mainichi newspaper chain, is the first active newspaperman to occupy this key propaganda position.

Ogata was quoted as saying the Government henceforth will abandon its policy of "controlling public opinion" and will "duly respect" it, as reflected through the newspapers.

To Remove Public Doubt

The Government will refrain from "giving indirect guidance" to the press on wartime publicity, and will assist newspapers in acquiring "accurate information speedily."

"The Government is prepared," Ogata added, "to make such corrections in its wartime information as may become necessary . . . to remove the slightest inclination on the part of the general public to disbelieve what the newspapers report, especially with reference to the military situation."

Domei's report was in English, beamed to America. Therefore it may be only window-dressing to picture Japan as becoming liberal in advance of potential overtures for a compromise peace.

Nevertheless, a short time previously the army and navy ministers jointly recommended that the Government consider permitting "free expression of public opinion with the object of enhancing home-front morale."

Decade Of Censorship

For more than a decade the Government's "indirect guidance" of the press has meant strict censorship. Government propaganda was fed through the newspapers in large and monotonously repetitious doses.

The Japanese are avid newspaper readers. Leading papers have circulations reaching into the millions. The militarists, reaching power, capitalized upon this pathway to control over the gullible people.

But popular disillusionment with war leadership evidently has given newspaper owners an opening to convince the Koiso "goodwill" government that more candor is required to quiet public restlessness.

HOUSE TO TAKE UP WAR GOODS BILL

Surplus Property Legislation Given Right of Way Over George Measure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 — (AP) The House leadership gave the go-ahead signal today to surplus property disposal legislation, sidetracking temporarily the George unemployment - demobilization bill passed yesterday by the Senate.

Three days of debate, starting Tuesday, were allotted tentatively to the surplus property measure which was approved today by the house expenditures committee, the final decision to be made Monday by the Rules committee.

Doughton Calls Meeting

Chairman Doughton (D - NC) meanwhile called a meeting of the Ways and Means committee for Tuesday to determine the line of action on the George measure, which the Senate passed by a 55 to 19 vote after rejecting the revised Kilgore bill calling for unemployment benefits up to $25 weekly.

The committee will decide whether to divorce from the bill a provision establishing an Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion headed by a presidentially-appointed director at $15,000 a year.

Earlier house plans called for creation of an office of reconversion, unemployment compensation and surplus property disposal.

Chairman Colmer (D-Miss) of the House Postwar Economic committee, said he believed the three-point program could be expedited by leaving in the George bill the provision setting up the reconversion machinery.

A postwar subcommittee headed by Representative Cooper (D-Tenn) has agreed on a separate bill embodying the main principles of the Senate's reconversion proposal. By leaving both subjects in one bill, in the opinion of House leaders, a pre-election Congressional adjournment starting around September 1 might be possible.

There was little controversy in sight on the Surplus Property bill, written by a committee headed by Representative Manasco (D-Ala), it provides for appointment of a surplus property director with broad authority to supervise the orderly disposition of government-held surpluses that will be salable in the domestic markets. Similar legislation is being studied by a Senate military subcommittee.

May Renew Fight

There was a prospect that Kilgore bill backers would renew in the House their fight for liberal unemployment benefits for civilian workers thrown out of jobs after the war and for returning veterans. The same coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats that defeated the Kilgore bill in the Senate was confident it could hold its ground in the House.

The George bill leaves entirely in the hands of the states the standards for unemployment benefits, adds several million government workers to coverage and guarantees the solvency of state social security systems. It does not boost existing state compensation levels averaging about $20 weekly.

It also sets up a bi-partisan Congressional committee and a committee representing industry, labor, agriculture and the public to help determine questions of policy. In addition, the measure authorizes loans and grants to states and municipalities to finance job-providing public work

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BAN ON 2 FILMS ERROR, SAYS ARMY

List Of Forbidden Books Rises To 15, It Is Disclosed

Right of the press to criticize censorship rules upheld by New Zealand court.....*Page 11*

Washington, Aug. 12 (AP)—The army, admitting tonight that two motion pictures it had said were banned from distribution to troops were never even considered, disclosed at the same time that its list of forbidden books has grown to 15, including Raymond Clapper's "Watching the World."

Three days ago, the War Department Bureau of Public Relations informed reporters that the movies "Wilson," based on the career of President Woodrow Wilson, and "Heavenly Days," which takes the radio stars, Fibber McGee and Molly, to Washington, had officially run afoul of the soldier-vote law's prohibition against army-sponsored distribution of political propaganda.

Tonight, after high-ranking officers had spent most of the day conferring on a report of what actually had occurred, a cautiously worded statement was issued that information which reached the press . . . "was in error."

"Failed Of Selection"

"Upon investigation by the bureau of public relations," said the announcement, "it is found that only informal discussions of the pictures have taken place. No occasion has yet arisen for the War Department to determine whether these particular pictures are available or eligible for showing to troops."

Inquiry about the present status of books which have "failed of selection" (army officers recoil from the word "banned") because of decisions that they might be held to violate the no-propaganda section of the soldier vote law, produced the information that 15 titles are now on the list.

In addition to "Watching The World," a collection of the late Raymond Clapper's daily columns, the list includes "Lend Lease" by Edward R. Stettinius, Under Secretary of State; "Time For Decision," by Stettinius' predecessor, Sumner Welles, and Eric Johnstons' "America Unlimited."

Grew's Book On List

Senator James M. Mead's "Tell the Folks Back Home" is banned, as is "My Ten Years in Japan," by Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador in Tokyo. Others on the list, including the few previously announced, are:

"Yankee From Olympus," by Catherine Drinker Bowen; E. B. White's "One Man's Meat"; Charles and Mary Beard's "Basic History of the United States"; Charles A. Beard's "The Republic" (Beard is the only author on the list twice); Chang's biography of "Chang Kai-Shek"; John Dos Passos' "State Of The Nation"; Stuart Chase's "Rich Land, Poor Land"; John Carlson's "Under Cover"; and "The Official Guide to the Army Air Forces."

Roosevelt Sketch Reason

The last named got thumbs-down when the air forces themselves proposed to purchase it in quantity for official distribution, the decision being based on a ruling that a pen-portrait of President Roosevelt, commander in chief, which was the frontispiece of the volume in some editions might be considered political propaganda.

All the other titles were given unfavorable rulings under the soldier-vote law when submitted to the army and navy by the council on books in wartime, as suggested volumes to be distributed as recreational reading.

Congress To Discuss Law

The section of the law under which these actions were taken—or, as in the case of the motion picture, not taken—is scheduled to get a going over in Congress next week. Senator Taft (R., Ohio), author of the original section, and Senator Green (D. R. I.) have agreed on a new draft which the army officials expect to eliminate all the bans so far imposed, and obviate similar prohibitions in the future.

Declaring that America's fighting men overseas are "not idiots," Maury Maverick, smaller war plants corporation chairman, said today that legislative restrictions on what the army and navy may distribute to them in moving pictures, newspapers and other publications should be "immediately repealed."

He Has A Son

Maverick told a news conference that he "has the right" to express himself on this subject because he has a son and 23 nephews in service, and that he "feels deeply and sincerely about it."

"We've got to quit making mom's boys out of these fellows," Maverick asserted. "They're grown up. They're tough. And a whole lot less susceptible to propaganda of any nature than we civilians are."

before it was submitted to them by Twentieth Century-Fox.

Saw It In New York

"I understand some of the members saw the picture at a New York theater and then went out and told the newspapers it could not be shown to the troops," Chandler said.

"It was a gratuitous insult to the producers. The established procedure is for the review board to make its decisions after pictures are submitted to them."

Senator Taft (R., Ohio), who worked out with Senator Green (D., R. I.) amendments to permit freer circulation of news, pictures and speeches among the troops, said he did not know what procedure the army had employed, but asserted "the film evidently is strong pro-Roosevelt propaganda."

Fight For League

The picture deals with the life of the First World War President and his fight for the League of Nations.

The Green-Taft amendments are designed to give army and navy authorities wider discretion in the selection of material for the troops. Taft said they would permit showing of the Wilson film.

In one of the latest applications of the law several hundred thousand copies of "The Official Guide to the Army Air Force" were prohibited from sale at post exchanges because they contain a pen portrait of President Roosevelt captioned "Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy."

DESTROYER ESCORT SUNK IN ATLANTIC

Navy Discloses Fiske Destroyed by Torpedo from Nazi Submarine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—(AP) The Destroyer Escort Fiske was sunk by an enemy torpedo recently in the Atlantic, the navy announced today.

The brief announcement gave no indication of where the Fiske was hit by the torpedo launched from a German U-boat.

Next of kin of all casualties aboard the vessel which was under

Procedure Of Ban On 'Wilson' Film Called Irregular

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Washington, Aug. 12 (AP)—A complaint that the army followed an "irregular course" in banning the showing of the movie "Wilson" to overseas troops was raised today in the midst of efforts to modify anti-political propaganda restrictions of the soldier voting law.

Senator Chandler (D., Ky.) said he had asked War Secretary Stimson to investigate reports that members of an army review board turned thumbs down on the picture

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command of Lt. John A. Comly, 27, have been notified, the navy said. Comly is listed as a survivor.

The 300-foot Fiske is one of the hundreds of new destroyer escorts being turned out with production-line speed for operation in both the Atlantic and Pacific.

Small but deadly, the destroyer escorts are used principally for convoy operations against submarines, but little information has been disclosed about this type of ship.

The navy gave no indication of the number of casualties among the approximately 150 men aboard the Fiske.

The Fiske was built by the Consolidated Steel corporation at Orange, Texas, and was commissioned, Aug. 25, 1943.

Lt. Comly's wife lives at Meetinghouse Lane and Prescott Row, Marion Park, Pa.

The loss of the Fiske raises to 175 the number of American warships lost since the war started. This includes 134 sunk, 32 listed as overdue and presumed lost, and nine destroyed to prevent capture.

EMPLOYES VOTE AGAINST STRIKE

AUG 13 1944

But Electric Boat Workers Will Quit Tomorrow, Union Official Insists.

GROTON, Aug. 12 — (AP) The Electric Boat company, builder of submarines for the Navy, reported tonight that its employes had voted 6,334 to 1,717 against a strike called for 6 a. m. Monday by the Shipbuilding and Marine Engineers union, an independent.

Charles Suisman of New London, counsel for the union which says it has 34 grievances, repeated a previous statement that the strike, notice of which was given by the union 30 days ago, would go on as scheduled, regardless of the result of today's vote taken under supervision of the National Labor Relations board.

The result of the vote as announced by a company spokesman: present and eligible to vote 9,591; voting 8,118; yes, 1,717; no, 6,344; void ballots, 67.

Suisman said the 1,717 voting for the strike represented a "bare majority" of the union members taking part in the election, the legality of which was questioned in advance by the union which asserted the company misrepresented the situation in sample ballots mailed to workers.

The attorney, asked how many members the union had, said "normally" five or six thousands but that many were "on vacation."

The NLRB has summarized the union's contentions thus:

1—That bargaining between it and the company with respect to certain grievances has not been carried on in good faith by the company and that the company has violated certain provisions of the existing collective bargaining agreement;

2—That the company has by acts of intimidation and coercion and by suspending the union president and by other unspecified acts discouraged union activities and affiliation, and

3—That the company has violated certain provisions of the public contracts act and of a Connecticut statute pertaining to the payment of wages.

After the vote was announced, O. Pomeroy Robinson, Electric Boat vice-president, issued this statement:

"We are very happy to have had this definite proof that the majority of our employes were not misled by the propaganda issued against the company by a few union men. We have full confidence in our employes and are not surprised that they voted to back the war effort."

FREIGHT SERVICE BEING RESUMED ON MIDWEST LINES

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 12—(AP) With both unions and truck operators giving complete cooperation, the government tonight moved rapidly toward resumption of complete over-the-road freight service on 103 midwestern lines by Monday.

Ellis T. Longenecker, federal manager of the lines under government control, said he had received word that trucks were ready to roll at Sioux Falls, S. D., Omaha, Neb. and Sioux City, Iowa with operators and unions having agreed to acceptance of federal rules.

Ready to Start Hauling

He reported that 50 per cent of Chicago truckers were set to start hauling with the remainder held up only because the situation had not yet cleared up in the twin cities' area, whence their loads were destined.

"There is no middle road in this situation," Longenecker said. "Either the operators haul the freight or the ODT will, even to the extent of furnishing the necessary personnel. With the present evinced spirit of cooperation of both unions and operators we do not anticipate having to take over any firm physically and we hope to have congested midwest terminals cleared within a few days after things really get rolling Monday."

His prediction came as he scheduled week-end meetings with both groups at which he and corps of government transport experts will explain the federal directive. Under present plans, the companies will be operated by their owners. Longenecker said, and he anticipated no necessity for calling the military help made possible in the presidential order.

Insures Pay Raise

The directive insures payment to the drivers of the seven-cent-an-hour pay raise given them last February by the War Labor board under government operation, a move the operators have said was impossible for them with present revenue. The order also directs that back pay due under the WLB ruling be made from net operating profits.

P. E. Field, Chicago, traffic consultant for the Maritime commission, one of the first men to meet with Longenecker after he arrived by plane from Washington, warned that the truck tieup was threatening construction of 100 ships in three midwestern yards.

Longenecker assured him that all essentials would receive immediate attention under a system of what he called "automatic priorities" already given war goods by the companies.

Field said two shipyards at Superior, Wis., and one at Milwaukee faced shutdowns in some departments unless needed parts were delivered soon.

One-day Alaska Round Trip.

Seattle, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—One-day round-trip commercial air service to Alaska was scheduled for the first time today. Pan American World Airways announced that four days a week an air traveler will be able to fly from Seattle to Juneau in six hours, disembark for half an hour and return to Seattle the same night.

Certain Radio Scripts Subpœnaed By FCC

Washington, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission issued subpoenas today for certain radio scripts by Upton Close, Fulton Lewis, Jr., Boake Carter, Dewitt Emery, Sheelah Carter, and Col. Robert McCormick broadcast over Station WHKC, Columbus, Ohio.

The subpoenas were issued at the request of the CIO United Automobile Workers, who are asking that the station's license be revoked on the ground that WHKC has been unfair in allotting time for discussion of various issues, principally those concerning organized labor.

Close, Lewis, Boake Carter and Sheelah Carter are radio commentators. Emery is president of the National Small Businessmen's Association, and Colonel McCormick is publisher of the Chicago *Tribune*.

120,000 Planes Predicted for 1944

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 12 (A. P.).—Harry Woodhead, president of Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corporation, believes that the nation's aircraft industry is capable of producing 120,000 planes this year.

Speaking to the American Society of Tool Engineers last night, Mr. Woodhead did not elaborate on the opinion he expressed, but recalled the industry regarded as fantastic President Roosevelt's call in 1940 for an annual output of 50,000 planes.

Chiang Replies to Wallace

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP).—President Chiang Kai-shek of China cabled to Vice-President Henry H. Wallace today that the Chinese defense of Hengyang may prove to be the turning point in the Japanese attempt to break through "the inexorably constricting Allied ring."

Replying to a cable from Mr. Wallace praising the defense of fallen Hengyang, the Chinese leader said: "I am deeply grateful for your tribute to the heroic defense of Hengyang. History may yet say that the grim and tenacious defense put up by our brave soldiers there against overwhelming odds proved to be the turning point in the last desperate attempt of the Japanese to break through the inexorably constricting Allied ring, and, if so, our dead would not have died in vain."

Prisoner Of Japs Well, He Writes

Long Beach, Cal., Aug. 12 (AP)—The wife of Capt. George Johnson McMillin, naval governor of Guam prior to his capture by the Japanese five days after Pearl Harbor, said last night he had written her that he is in "splendid health" in a Formosa prison camp.

Mrs. McMillin said she received three letters from him Thursday, the first since August, 1942.

Mrs. McMillin christened the cruiser Guam at Camden, N. J., last autumn.

Mirror Saved American Trapped on Guam by Foe

He Used It to Signal to U. S. Warship From Cave

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 12 (AP).—A mirror that Chief Radioman George R. Tweed, forty-two years old, took with him when he fled to the wilds of Guam after the Japanese invaded the island in December, 1941, played a major role in his rescue last July 10 by a party from an American warship.

First details of Tweed's remarkable exploits were related today by his wife, Mary Francis Tweed, whom he visited here from July 17 to Aug. 1.

Mrs. Tweed said that during the last few months on Guam her husband lived in a cave facing the sea. It was from here that he signaled an American warship with a mirror.

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Add London Bomber Base
"THEY CAME ONLY 30 MILES (ABOUT 60) A MONTH, YET THEY WOULDN'T TAKE ANY OF OUR MONEY IN RETURN," SAID LT. EUGENE GABONSKI, OF MILWAUKEE, WIS., A NAVIGATOR.

AMONG THE DEPARTMENTS MENTIONED WERE EURE AND EURE ET LOIRE.

EURE IS BETWEEN PARIS AND CAEN WHILE EURE ET LOIRE IS LOCATED BETWEEN PARIS AND LE MANS. THE EASTERN BORDERS OF BOTH DEPARTMENTS ARE WITHIN 30 MILES OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

THE EASTERN BORDERS OF BOTH DEPARTMENTS ARE WITHIN 30 MILES OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

LONDON--INSERT NIGHT LEAD AERIAL AFTER 11TH GRAF (INCLUDING PREVIOUS INSERT) ENDING X X X HISTORY OF WARFARE. (Nordness)

SO SWIFT AND SUSTAINED WAS THE PACE OF THE PLANES ON TACTICAL BOMBING MISSIONS OVER NORMANDY THAT NO RECAPITULATION OF THE NUMBER OF SORTIES WAS AVAILABLE BY MIDNIGHT BUT THE TOTAL UNDOUBTEDLY WAS IN THE THOUSANDS. THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE ALONE HAD FLOWN MORE THAN 1,000 SORTIESHEE

TMOTTTT

AUG 13 1944

A85SE

SECOND NIGHT LEAD AERIAL
BY NED NORDNESS

LONDON, SUNDAY, AUG. 13-(AP)-RAF BOMBERS IN GREAT STRENGTH HAMMERED BRUNSWICK IN CENTRAL GERMANY AND RUSSELSHEIM, 15 MILES SOUTHWEST OF FRANKFURT, LAST NIGHT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

OTHER NIGHT RAIDERS ATTACKED UNSPECIFIED OBJECTIVES IN NORTHERN FRANCE. THESE BLOWS CAME AS THE GERMANS SEND MORE FLYING BOMBS THROUGH THE NIGHT INTO SOUTHERN ENGLAND AND THE LONDON AREA CAUSING MORE DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES.

THE BRITISH NIGHT BOMBING PLANES TOOK OFF AFTER CLOUDS OF ALLIED TACTICAL WARPLANES PLUNGED INTO THE BATTLE TO ANNIHILATE GERMANY'S ARMY IN NORMANDY YESTERDAY WHILE POSSIBLY 750 AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS LASHED AT AIRFIELDS AND COMMUNICATIONS TARGETS IN NORTHERN FRANCE IN AN ATTEMPT TO BLOCK OFF ANY ENEMY FORCES COMING TO ITS RELIEF.

THERE WAS NO X X X SECOND GRAPH.

JS129AEW

-95-

LONDON, AUG 12-(AP)-LONDON AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS GAVE PROMINENT HEADLINES TODAY TO A WHOLLY UNCONFIRMED REPORT THAT AMERICAN ADVANCED UNITS HAD REACHED THE "OUTSKIRTS OF PARIS."

THE REPORT WAS ATTRIBUTED TO AN AMERICAN BROADCASTER. THE NEWSPAPERS EMPHASIZED THE REPORT WAS UNCONFIRMED.

BZ557AEW

LONDON, AUG 12-(AP)-THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY TRANSOCEAN SAID IN A BROADCAST TONIGHT THAT THE "GERMAN GARRISON AT BREST NOW HAS RECEIVED TWO ULTIMATUMS TO SURRENDER."

THE BROADCAST ALSO SAID "ENEMY WARSHIPS HAVE TRIED TO ENTER THE HARBOR OF LORIENT."

AMERICAN ADVANCE UNITS REACHED BREST LAST SATURDAY BUT HAVE ENCOUNTERED STIFF RESISTANCE FROM THE GERMAN GARRISON.

KAAAOPEW

LONDON AUG 12-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT NAZI PATROL BOATS SANK ONE BRITISH MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT AND DAMAGED SEVERAL OTHERS IN A MORNING CLASH IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

THE BROADCAST ASSERTED THE BRITISH MTB'S WERE WITH A NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR FORCE THAT INFLICTED NO LOSSES ON THE GERMANS.

KK536AEW

-95-

LONDON, AUG. 12-(AP)-GERMAN BROADCASTS TODAY SAID ALLIED WARSHIPS HAD TRIED TO INVADE THE HARBOR OF LORIENT, GERMAN BASE ON THE SOUTH COAST OF BRITTANY WHICH IS UNDER ATTACK.

THE GERMANS DECLARED THE SEA THRUST WAS TURNED BACK.

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE DECLARED GERMAN U-BOATS OFF THE FRENCH COAST AND IN OTHER WATERS SANK FOUR ALLIED FREIGHTERS TOTALLING TONS AND TWO MINESWEEPERS, AND TORPEDOED ANOTHER THREE SHIPS AND A DESTROYER.

THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

FD913AEW

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NIGHT LEAD YUGOSLAV (60)

LONDON, AUG.12-(AP)-MARSHAL TITO'S PARTISANS, SMASHING A GERMAN DRIVE WEST OF LESKOVAC, IN SERBIA, KILLED 200 OF THE ENEMY AND CAPTURED 300 ALONG WITH MUCH BOOTY, THE FREE YUGOSLAV COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST TONIGHT SAID.

THE WAR BULLETIN ALSO REPORTED FIERCE CLASHES IN MONTENEGRO AND CROATIA AND THE SLASHING OF THE ZAGREB-SISAK AND THE ZAGREB-KARLOVAC RAIL LINES.

WM&AK833PEW

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LONDON, SUNDAY, AUG. 13-(AP)-~~GEORGE BERNARD SHAW~~, IN AN ARTICLE IN THE SUNDAY OBSERVER, TODAY SET $3,200 TO $4,800 A YEAR AS THE BASIC INCOME NECESSARY TO KEEP CIVILIZATION SAFE AND STEADY."

SHAW ARGUED FOR EQUALITY OF INCOME "WITH THE BASIC INCOME LARGE ENOUGH TO PRODUCE A PRIME MINISTER, HIGHER MATHMETICIANS, HISTORIANS AND PHILOSOPHERS, AUTHORS AND ARTISTS AS WELL AS PLOUGHMEN AND DAIRYMAIDS."

HE SAID $3,200 A YEAR IN A "SCIENTIFICALLY ORGANIZED SOCIETY" WOULD GO FARTHER THAN THE $16,000 ESTIMATED BY H.G.WELLS RECENTLY AS THE NECESSARY BASIC INCOME.

AK1102PEW

LONDON, SUNDAY, AUG. 13-(AP)-THE VICHY RADIO, POSSIBLY FISHING FOR INFORMATION, SAID TODAY AMERICAN TROOPS WERE THRUSTING ALONG ROADS TO CHATEAUDUN AND VENDOME.

CHATEAUDUN IS 52 MILES EAST OF LE MANS, FROM WHICH FOUR AMERICAN COLUMNS ARE DRIVING, AND VENDOME IS 43 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LE MANS.

THE BROADCAST SAID IT "SEEMS THAT THE THIRD AMERICAN ARMY TEMPORARILY HAS INTERRUPTED ITS MARCH ON PARIS TO TAKE THE GERMAN FORCES IN NORMANDY IN THE REAR," AND ADDED THAT ALENCON, 30 MILES NORTH OF LE MANS, HAD BEEN OCCUPIED BY AMERICAN TROOPS AFTER STIFF FIGHTING.

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS HAS CLOAKED THE DRIVES RANGING OUT FROM LE MANS IN MYSTERY TO KEEP INFORMATION FROM THE GERMANS. THERE HAS BEEN NO CONFIRMATION FROM ALLIED SOURCES THAT THE THIRD AMERICAN ARMY WAS ENGAGED IN FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED IN SECOND NIGHT LEAD INVASION.)

JS240AEW

LONDON, AUG. 12--(AP)--DNB, GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY THAT AMERICAN FORCES IN BRITTANY WERE BEING SUPPLIED WITH FUEL AND AMMUNITION BY AIR TRANSPORT, rather than by highway traffic from the Normandy supply bases.

APL 1348 CCC 909A

AT A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, AUG. 12 (AP)— 1-Lt. RUSSELL HALL, A BOMBARDIER ON A FLYING FORTRESS WHO LIVES AT 2170 JEFFERSON AVE., DETROIT, MICH. ENJOYED THE LONG SHUTTLE FLIGHT TO RUSSIA AND ITALY BUT STILL HE WAS GLAD TO GET BACK TO HIS HORSE AND BUGGY IN ENGLAND TODAY.

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"I'VE GOT A DARN GOOD HORSE," HE SAID.

"ONE DAY WHEN" HE AND XXXXX LT. (FIRST NAME UNAVAILABLE) BRODERSEN OF HERNAN, NEB., A PILOT, COULD NOT GET A JEEP TO RIDE AROUND IN THEY CHIPPED IN AND BOUGHT A HORSE AND BUGGY FROM AN ENGLISH FARMER.

THE BEST PART OF THE SHUTTLE TRIP WAS A THREE-DAY STOPOVER IN ITALY.

"WE WENT SWIMMING EVERY DAY AND GOT A GOOD TAN," HE SAID, ADDING "IT WAS FUN TO FORGET THE ARMY FOR THREE WHOLE DAYS."

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AP-LONDON-AUG13-3P

Insert SHAEF Invasion (Hill) xxxx the inlet.

THE GERMAN GARRISON IN THE CITADEL OF ST. MALO WAS SUFFERING HEAVY LOSSES AND WAS SAID TO BE WILLING TO GIVE UP BUT WAS BEING KEPT IN THE STRUGGLE BY ITS COMMANDER, THE "MAD" COLONEL ANDRES VON AULOCK.

THERE WAS A TRUCE YESTERDAY MORNING, THE THIRD SINCE THE SIEGE BEGAN, TO ENABLE AN AMERICAN JEEP TO DELIVER MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR WHICH VON AULOCK HAD APPEALED. DURING THAT TRUCE SEVEN AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO HAD BEEN CAPTURED WERE RELEASED.

A VETERAN OF THE EASTERN FRONT, VON AULOCK WAS SAID BY GERMAN PRISONERS TO SUFFER DELUSIONS AS THE RESULT OF A HEAD WOUND. TWO DAYS AGO AMERICAN OFFICERS ARGUED WITH THE GERMAN GARRISON BY TELEPHONE TO SURRENDER. THE GERMANS SAID THEIR CONTINUANCE OF THE FIGHT WAS FUTILE, BUT THEY CONTINUED IT JUST THE SAME.

Add SHAEF Invasion (Hill) xxxx suppl. losses

RAIL CONCENTRATION POINTS IN THE VICINITY OF PARIS WERE BLASTED AND BOMBS WERE CASCADED ON VITAL NAZI FREIGHT YARDS AT SAARBRUCKEN AND STRASBOURG AND A FUEL DEPOT AT THE LATTER CITY.

(THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER TIDNINGENS IN A DISPATCH QUOTING A PERSON WITH CLOSE CONNECTIONS IN GERMANY, SAID GERMAN WAR LEADERS WERE WITHDRAWING TROOPS FROM THE CALAIS AREA--THE PORTION OF FRANCE CLOSEST TO BRITAIN--AND RUSHING THEM TO THE SEINE-LOIRE RIVER REGION FOR THE DEFENSE OF PARIS.)

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(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE TODAY SAID THE U.S. 3RD ARMY HAD BEEN REINFORCED, AND THAT HEAVY FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS FOR ALENCON, ONLY 35-MILES BELOW CANADIAN-MENACED FALAISE.)

(THE BERLIN RADIO SAID THE AMERICANS HAD REACHED ALENCON FRIDAY AND PUSHED ON SEVERAL MILES NORTH. THIS, FOLLOWING REPORTS OF A TANK ATTACK ON THE TOWN, INDICATED ADVANCED FORCES HAD BY-PASSED IT.

(THE SAME BROADCAST ADMITTED NAZI EVACUATION OF THE TOWNS OF MORTAIN AND SOURDEVAL IN THE POCKET TO THE WEST, WHERE THE GERMANS HAD MOUNTED FIERCE ARMORED ASSAULTS SEEKING TO SPLIT THE ALLIED ARMIES.)

A DISPATCH FROM THE BRITISH ORNE RIVER FRONT DECLARED FIELD MARSHAL GEN. GUENTHER VON KLUGE WAS APPARENTLY JAMMING MORE TROOPS AND ARMOR INTO HIS NARROWING ORNE POCKET INSTEAD OF TRYING TO WITHDRAW.

THIS WAS VIEWED AS A SUPREME GERMAN GAMBLE TO HOLD THEM, EVEN THOUGH THREATENED WITH A DEATH TRAP.

(A STOCKHOLM REPORT SAID THE ENEMY WAS PULLING TROOPS FROM THE CALAIS AREA TO THE WEST AND RUSHING THEM INTO THE SEINE-LOIRE SECTOR.

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SHAEF Invasion (H.11) xxxx now dominate

THE BEST INFORMATION IS THAT FIELD MARSHAL GEN. JOHANNES BLASKOWITZ, GUARDING SOUTHERN FRANCE, NOW HAS CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN 20 DIVISIONS. WHEN THE AMERICANS APPROACHED THE LOIRE, SPANISH REPORTS SAID A LARGE PORTION OF BLASKOWITZ' UNITS WERE RUSHING NORTHARD, WITH ARMAMENT DISMANTLED FROM KEY POINTS SUCH AS BORDEAUX, 175 MILES SOUTH OF THE LOIRE, EVIDENTLY TO ESTABLISH A LOIRE LINE. THE LIGHTNING AMERICAN PENETRATION APPARENTLY QUICKLY THREW A MONKEYWRENCH INTO THIS EFFORT.

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS REMAINED COMPLETELY SILENT ON THE U.S. DRIVES REPORTED SPEARING NORTH, EAST AND SOUTH OF LE MANS, POSSIBLY BECAUSE THE GERMANS THEMSELVES WERE CONFUSED AS TO THE EXACT DIRECTION OF THESE OPERATIONS, AND DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THEY WERE SIMPLY FEINTS.

A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THE GERMANS WERE STIFFLY OPPOSING A PUSH NORTH OF LE MANS, AN OFFENSIVE WHICH THREATENS TO SAW IN BEHIND THE ENEMY IN THE CAEN AREA BEFORE FALAISE.

AFTER [illegible] DECORATION).

Insert On the Road to Paris (Ball) xxx decoration).

SHORTLY BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THIS WAR, THE HOUSEKEEPER CONTINUED, BRITISH FIELD MARSHAL LORD GORT AND HIS STAFF CAME TO THE CHATEAU SECRETLY TO DISCUSS DEFENSE PLANS WITH THE FRENCH. WHEN HOSTILITIES BEGAN, LORD GORT SET UP HEADQUARTERS HERE WITH THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AS HIS AIDE.

CAME OFTEN.

Insert On the Road to Paris (Ball) xxx came often

"HE WOULD BRING DOENITZ, SPERRLE, VON RUNSTEDT AND OTHERS, AND THEY'D ALWAYS GO TO THE SECOND FLOOR FOR LONG CONFERENCES," SHE SAID. "THEY WOULD LEAVE IN SEPARATE PARTIES FOR INSPECTION TOURS OF COAST DEFENSES."

Add On The Main Sector in France (Gallagher) xxx for use.

TYPICAL OF THE FIGHTING ACTION THE DIVISION ENGAGED IN IN HOLDING THE NAZI ATTEMPT TO [illegible] TO THE SEA WAS THAT OF CAPT. W.W. DRUCKENMILLER, OAK[illegible]OHIO, WHO RUSED FROM A COMMAND POST WITH A BAZOOKA--A TWO-MAN WEAPON--LOADED AND FIRED IT AND KNOCKED OUT A 45-TON PANTHER TANK. THEN HE PICKED UP A CARBINE AND SHOT THE TANK CREW ONE BY ONE AS THEY TRIED TO ESCAPE.

LT.-COL. ROBERT FRANKLIN OF JACKSON, TENN., STEPPED OUT OF A COMMAND POST AND SHOT TWO GERMANS WITH A PISTOL BEFORE THE TIDE OF ADVANCE WAS STOPPED.

SB253PEW

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BULLETIN

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

WITH AN AMERICAN INFANTRY BATTALION NEAR MORTAIN, FRANCE, AUG. 12 -(AP)-THIS BATTALION WAS RESCUED HIS AFTERNOON AFTER BEING CUT OFF BY THE GERMANS FOR FIVE AND ONE-HALF DAYS ON AN EAR-SHAPED HILL JUST EAST OF MORTAIN.

FD427PEW

CANADIANS

BY ROBERT C. WILSON

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, AUG 12-(AP)-LT.GEN.H.D.G.CRERAR'S CANADIAN FIRST ARMY PUSHED A MILE AND A HALF WEST OVER THE LAIZE RIVER NEAR BARBERY TODAY, TIGHTENING THE SQUEEZE ON THE GERMANS BETWEEN THE ORNE AND LAIZE RIVERS.

THE GERMANS IN THAT AREA ALSO ARE UNDER PRESSURE FROM THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY.

THIS EFFORT OF THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY TO LINK UP WITH THE BRITISH WHO ARE FANNING OUT FROM THURY-HARCOURT AND WHO HAVE BEEN IN THE FOREST OF CINGLAIS WAS MADE WHILE A LULL CONTINUED OVER OTHER SECTORS OF THE FRONT.

BZ634AEW

[illegible]E BRITISH TROOPS WHO HAD PLUNGED INTO VIMONT FOUND THE TOWN TOO HOT TO HOLD.

THE CANADIAN BULGE WESTWARD OVER THE LAIZE WAS MADE IN A THRUST FROM BRETTEVILLE-SUR-LAIZE AND IT WAS REGARDED AS POSSIBLE THAT THE CANADIANS SOON WOULD BE LINKED THERE WITH THE BRITISH WHO FORCED A NEW BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE ORNE.

THE GERMANS SAT TIGHT IN AN ARC ABOUT FIVE MILES NORTH OF FALAISE.

THE RAF CONTINUED TO POUND GERMAN TRANSPORT IN THIS SECTOR, AND YESTERDAY IT DESTROYED 31 VEHICLES AND DAMAGED 33.

JS747AEW

30.24— 17959

BULLETIN

BY DON WHITEHEAD

MORTAIN, FRANCE, AUG. 12-(AP)-THIS TOWN WAS RECAPTURED TODAY BY THE AMERICANS WHO ARE PPUTTING HEAVIER PRESSURE ON THE GERMANS IN THE VIRE SALIENT.

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FDA14PEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG. 12-(AP)-DRIVING FORWARD FROM ONE TO TWO MILES ON A 15-MILE FRONT RUNNING ROUGHLY FROM MORTAIN TOWARD VIRE, AMERICANS SENT PATROLS INTO SOURDEVAL AND ENGULFED HALF A DOZEN SMALL TOWNS TODAY.

ANOTHER COLUMN PUSHED OUT FROM MAISONCELLES-LA-JOURDAN, FOUR MILES SOUTHEAST OF VIRE, AND MADE SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

IN THE AREA BETWEEN MORTAIN AND SOURDEVAL, THE AIR FORCE STRUCK AT GERMAN TANKS AND VEHICLES. DOUGHBOYS BYPASSED MORTAIN, NOW BEHIND AMERICAN LINES, BUT IT IS NOT KNOWN HERE IF ANY SMALL BODY OF GERMANS WAS TRAPPED IN THE TOWN ITSELF.

JJ207PEW.

BY ROGER D.GREENE

ON THE ORNE RIVER FRONT, AUG. 12-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL GEN. GUENTHER VON KLUGE IS SENDING REINFORCEMENTS INTO THE GERMAN BULGE WEST OF THE ORNE IN ONE OF THE STRANGEST MOVES ON THE WESTERN FRONT, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

INSTEAD OF TRYING TO ESCAPE FRO THE EVER-TIGHTENING NOOSE--A COFFIN-SHAPED CORRIDOR RESEMBLING THE GERMAN DEATH TRAP SALIENT AT STALINGRAD---THE NAZI COMMANDER APPARENTLY WAS JAMMING MORE TROOPS AND ARMOR INTO THE POCKET.

"UNDO

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UBTEDLY REINFORCEMENTS ARE REACHING THE HARD-PRESSED GERMAN DIVISIONS," A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER SAID. "THEIR QUALITY IS UNCERTAIN BUT IN SOME CASES AT LEAST THEY WERE PRODUCED BY MILKING OTHER DIVISIONS OR BY SWITCHING REINFORCEMENTS MEANT FOR OTHER

OTHER DIVISIONS OR BY SWITCHING REINFORCEMENTS MEANT FOR OTHER DIVISIONS."

BRITISH STRATEGISTS WERE FRANKLY PUZZLED BY VON KLUGE'S AMAZING GAMBLE IN THROWING THE BULK OF GERMAN ARMED FORCES IN NORTHWEST EUROPE INTO THE BATTLE CAULDRON WHERE FLAMES ARE LICKING AT THEM FROM ALL SIDES.

THERE OBVIOUSLY IS GRAVE DANGER--AS GENERAL MONTGOMERY SAID LAST NIGHT--THAT "SOME OF THEM MAY NOT ESCAPE."

"WHAT IS THE BOCHE GOING TO DO?" A HEADQUARLERS OFFICER ASKED. "IT IS A WEIRD SITUATION BUT PERHAPS ONE ANSER IS THE STORY TOLD BY A GERMAN PRISONER WHO SAID NOBODY WAS ALLOWED TO WITHDRAW WITHOUT A DIRECT ORDER FRO HITLER. THE PRISONER SAID HIS UNIT WITHDREW ONE KILOMETER AND GOT HELL. THERE'S NO DOUBT THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO STAND AND FIGHT TO THE DEATH."

ANOTHER EXPLANATION IS THAT GERMAN GENERALS ARE TOO TERRIFIED OF HITLER TO TELL HIM THE TRUE PICTURE--PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF THE CURRENT BLOOD PURGE OF THE NAZI MILITARY HIERARCHY SUSPECTED OF COWARDICE--AND THAT GERMAN FIELD COMMANDERS PREFER THE RISK OF BEING SHOT IN BATTLE TO THE CERTAINTY OF BEING SHOT IF THEY RETREAT.

ON THE FIGHTING FRONT, TANK-LED BRITISH TROOPS SMASHED THE GERMAN PIVOT CENTERING ON HIGH GROUND SOUTHEAST OF VIRE, AND DROVE 3,000 YARDS SOUTH OF THE VIRE-VASSY ROAD.

POCKETS OF GERMAN SUICIDE SQUADS "CAME TO LIFE AGAIN" IN THE REGION OF THURY-HARCOURT AFTER THE BRITISH HAD OCCUPIED THE TOWN, AND FINAL MOPPING-UP IS IN PROGRESS THERE. WHILE FIGHTING STILL BLAZED IN THE STREETS, BRITISH SAPPERS THREW BRIDGES ACROSS THE ORNE UNDER FIRE.

MEN FROM FIVE GERMAN DIVISIONS WERE CAPTURED ON THE BRITISH FRONT YESTERDAY.

FD1007AEW

BY ROGER GREENE

ON THE ORNE RIVER FRONT, AUG. 12-(AP)-THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, CRACKING DEEP INTO FIELD MARSHAL VON KLUGE'S NORTHERN FLANK, TODAY CAPTURED HIGH GROUND WITHIN 5,000 YARDS OF THE GERMAN BASTION OF CONDE-SUR-NOIREAU, 11 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THURY-HARCOUT AND 26 FROM CAEN.

THE TOMMIES OPENED THEIR ATTACK IN THE POST-DAWN COOLNESS, AND FOUR HOURS LATER THE ENEMY HAD BEEN THROWN BACK 2,500 YARDS IN BITTER CLOSE-QUARTER FIGHTING.

THE THREAT TO CONDE HEIGHTENED THE PERIL OF MASSES OF GERMAN TROOPS FIGHTING IN BLIND OBEDIENCE TO HITLER'S "STAND OR DIE" ORDER IN THE BULGE WEST OF THE ORNE RIVER.

FARTHER NORTH INSIDE THE TIGHTENING NOOSE, HOWEVER, THE GERMANS DELIVERED A VIOLENT ASSAULT, RECAPTURING HILL 229 JUST WEST OF ST.PIERRE LA VIEILLE, SCENE OF BITTER AND BLOODY FIGHTING FOR THE LAST 36 HOURS.

N1125AEW

~~LEGEND~~. BACK IN ACTION, HE DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF AGAIN IN THE BATTLE FOR ROME, WHERE HE WAS WOUNDED AS THE DIVISION MADE ITS BREAKTHROUGH AT VELLETRI.

Insert Rome Logan (Kennedy) Salerno AUG 131944

THE ONLY SON OF MRS. MAGGIE M.LOGAN OF LULING, THE FIGHTING SERGEANT WAS MOBILIZED WITH THE FAMOUS TEXAS DIVSION IN 1940.

Add Rome Logan (Kennedy) xxx sniper.

HE REJOINED HIS BATTALION AT ANZIO AFTER RELEASE FROM THE HOSPITAL IN MAY AND AT VELLETRI STOOD UP AGAINST A GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK WITH AN AUTOMATIC RIFLE, EMPTYING FIVE MAGAZINES. THE WEAPON JAMMED AS TWO GERMANS CAME WITHIN 20 YARDS OF HIM. HE HURLED GRENADES WHICH FELLED BOTH.

THEN HE LED HIS SQUAD INTO VELLETRI AGAINST FURTHER DESPERATE GERMAN OPPOSITION.

TA921PEW

Add Rome Aerial (Norgaard) xxxx was lost

FOR THE FIRST TIME AMERICAN MITCHELLS, MARAUDERS AND THUNDERBOLTS AND RAF SPITFIRES CONCENTRATED ON SMASHING ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS, PILLBOXES, RADIO FACILITIES AND GUN EMPLACEMENTS IN THESE WATERFRONT AREAS.

THE ATTACK COINCIDED WITH THE ARRIVAL IN ITALY OF PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL AND COMMENT IN THE ITALIAN PRESS THAT HIS VISIT WAS A SIGN OF THE IMPORTANCE THE ITALIAN WAR THEATER "MAY ASSUME IN THE NEAR FUTURE."

AUG 131944

THE AMERICAN MITCHELLS, IN CONSIDERABLE STRENGTH, HAMMERED GUN POSTS NEAR ST.TROPEZ AND ST.RAPHAEL, 15 AND 30 MILES RESPECTIVELY WEST OF CANNES. EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES INDICATED AMMUNITION STORES WERE HIT.

FOUR OTHER COASTAL GUN BATTERIES EAST OF TOULON, INCLUDING ONE ON THE ILE DU LEVANT, WERE BLASTED BY MARAUDERS, WHICH FAILED TO ENCOUNTER EITHER FLAK OR FIGHTER OPPOSITION.

SPITFIRES STRAFED RADIO INSTALLATIONS AND GUN POSTS AT CAP D'ANTIBES, ST.RAPHAEL, CAP RENAT AND CAP CAMARAT, ALL BETWEEN MARSEILLE AND NICE.

COMING IN AT 10 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND AT ONE PLACE, THE SPITFIRES CAUGHT GERMAN SOLDIERS RUNNING FOR THEIR GUNS, DROVE MANY BACK INTO SHELTER AND KILLED OTHERS.

ENEMY DEFENSES BETWEEN SAVONA AND IMPERIA ON THE ITALIAN RIVIERA WERE RAIDED BY THUNDERBOLTS.

AUG 131944

ISTANBUL, AUG. 12-(AP)REPORTS REACHED HERE TODAY INDICATING THE BULGARIAN COMMUNIST AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES ARE FORMING A COALITION INTENDED TO EXERT PRESSURE TO GET BULGARIA OUT OF THE WAR.

DETAILS OF THE NEW PRESSURE ALLIANCE, BELIEVED HERE THE FIRST FRUITS OF IMPROVING BULGARIAN-SOVIET RELATIONS, WERE EXPECTED TO BE AVAILABLE SOON.

MEANWHILE, BULGARIAN OPPOSITION PARTIES' LEADERS, HEADED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHIEF AND FORMER PREMIER NIKOLA MUSHANOV HAVE BEEN MEETING DAILY IN SOFIA. THEY HAVE BEEN IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE GOVERNMENT HEADED BY IVAN BAGRIANOV. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE OPPOSITION AND THE GOVERNMENT APPARENTLY CLEARED CONSIDERABLY THE PAST FEW WEEKS.

ROBERT KELLY, UNITED STATES CHARGE D'AFFAIRS, ARRIVED AT ISTANBUL FROM ANKARA, ACCOMPANIED BY DR. FLOYD BLACK, FOR MANY EARS PRESIDENT OF AN AMERICAN COLLEGE IN BULGARIA AND WELL ACQUAINTED WITH MOST OUTSTANDING BULGARS.

IT WAS BELIEVED BLACK AND KELLY ARE CONTINUING TO PARTICIPATE IN EXPLORATORY PEACE TALKS BETWEEN BULGARIANS AND THE ALLIES. TALKS APPARENTLY HIT THEIR CHIEF SNAG OVER THE QUESTION OF THE BULGARIAN EVACUATION OF MACEDONIA AND THRACE AS A PRELUDE TO ARMISTICE STEPS.

THERE WAS SOME INDICATION OF A BULGARIAN WITHDRAWAL FROM THE FLORINA REGION OF GREECE TOWARDS BULGARIA PROPER, THOUGH IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO ASSESS THE EXTENT OF THE MOVEMENT AS YET.

EV1205AEW

BERN,AUG.12-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER BERNER TAGWACHT, ATTRIBUTING THE INFORMATION TO DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES, SAID TODAY 4,000 TO 5,000 GERMANS, NEARLY ALL OFFICERS, WERE SHOT JULY 21 AND 22 AS A RESULT OF THE ATTEMPT ON HITLER'S LIFE.

THE PLOT AGAINST HITLER, SAID THE PAPER, EXTENDED INTO MANY CIRCLES, INCLUDING COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, AND INCLUDED MANY MAYORS OF LARGER CITIES. IT SAID THE MANYR OF COLOGNE HAD BEEN SHOT AND OTHERS WERE IN HIDING.

AUG 131944

AK1017

NIGHT LEAD (150)

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, AUG. 12-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS' BIG WEDGE INTO HITLER'S LEFT FLANK DEVELOPED INTO A SERIOUS BREAKTHROUGH TONIGHT NORTHEAST OF WARSAW AND RED ARMY TROOPS, EXPLOITING THEIR SUCCESS, CAPTURED 350 SETTLEMENTS, DROVE WITHIN 27 MILES OF THE EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER AND EDGED CLOSE TO THE COMMUNICATION CENTERS OF LOMZA AND OSTROW.

THE VICTORIOUS RED ARMY CROSSED BOTH THE UPPER BUG AND BIEBRZA RIVERS--LAST TWO MAJOR OBSTACLES BEFORE THE SOUTHERN BORDER OF EAST PRUSSIA.

SWARMS OF INFANTRY SUPPORTED BY WAVES OF FIGHTERS, STORMOVIKS AND MEDIUM BOMBERS POURED THROUGH THE BIG OPENING TOWARD THE FRONTIER.

CROSSING THE BUG RIVER NORTH OF SIEDLCE THE SOVIETS LIBERATED MATKOVENTA, 10 MILES SOUTH OF OSTROW.

WEST OF BIALYSTOK ACROSS THE BIEBRZA THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED SOKOLE, 27 MILES FROM THE EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER AND ABOUT NINE MILES SOUTHEAST OF LOMZA.

IN THIS AREA MARSHAL KONSTANTIN K.ROKOSSOVSKY'S RIGHT WING WAS IN CONTACT WITH GEN. G.F. ZAKHAROV'S LEFT WING FORMING A DOUBLE FORCE STRIKING INTO THE GERMANS' FLANK.

AK856PEW

A111 Add Istanbul Romanian (O'Brien) xxx Russians

IN SWITZERLAND ARE GRIGORE GAFENCU, THE FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER AND LAST ROMANIAN MINISTER TO MOSCOW, AND RAOUL BOSSY, UNTIL A YEAR AGO ROMANIAN MINISTER TO BERLIN, WERE BELIEVED IN TOUCH WITH ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES IN SWITZERLAND. ONE POSSIBLE ROMANIAN-

30.24— 17961

SOVIET CONTACT WOULD BE THROUGH THE ROMANIAN MINISTER TO ANKARA, GEORGE CRETZIANO.

THIS SOURCE DECLARED ALSO THAT THE GERMANS ARE DEFINITELY WITHDRAWING THEIR AIR FORCES FROM THE BUCHAREST AND PLOESTI AREAS, AND HAVE MOVED FOUR DIVISIONS TO THE WARSAW FRONT FROM IASI.

AUG 31944

IRUN--[redacted] ADD SOUTHWEST FRANCE X X X LEFT YESTERDAY.

ONE REPORT SAID THE GERMANS, FOLLOWING THE WITHDRAWAL OF REGULAR TROOPS, HAD TURNED OVER THE JOB OF POLICING SOUTHWESTERN FRANCE TO GESTAPO AGENTS AND MILITARY POLICE PLUS A "TRANSITION ARMY" COMPOSED OF 15-YEAR-OLD GERMAN BOYS AND MEN 55 TO 60.

THE REPORT ADDED THAT THE GESTAPO AGENTS AND MILITARY POLICE WERE EXPECTED TO LEAVE THE AREA MOMENTARILY, LEAVING ONLY THE "TRANSITION ARMY" TO HOLD OFF THE MAQUIS AS LONG AS POSSIBLE.

AFTER COMPLETING EVACUATION OF ALL GERMAN CIVILIANS FROM THE BORDEAUX AREA THE NAZIS SYSTEMATICALLY TURNED THEIR ATTENTION TO TOULOUSE, ORDERING ALL THEIR NATIONALS TO PREPARE TO LEAVE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

AUG 131944

AD CHINESE (140)
MOOSA

CHUNGKING, AUG. 12-(AP)-FIGHTING IN HUNAN PROVINCE RAGED WITH UNDIMINISHED FURY TONIGHT WITH THE JAPANESE IN POSSESSION OF THE VITAL RAIL CITY OF HENGYANG TRYING TO DISLODGE DIE-HARD CHINESE FROM THE SOUTHERN SUBURBS.

HEAVY FIGHTING WAS REPORTED IN AND AROUND THE PERIMETER OF PROVINCE TOWNS ON THE NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE CITY WHERE THE CHINESE HOPE TO FORESTALL JAPANESE CONQUEST OF THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

(THE TOKYO RADIO CLAIMED 20 AMERICAN OFFICERS, DELEGATED SOME MONTHS AGO TO ASSIST IN PREPARING DEFENSES OF THE CITY, WERE CAPTURED IN THE FALL OF HENGYANG.)

THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND SAID CHINESE PLANES KNOCKED OUT A NUMBER OF STRONGLY FORTIFIED POINTS AROUND HENGYANG, AND A COMMUNIQUE FROM GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL'S HEADQUARTERS REPORTED AMERICAN LIBERATORS TOUCHED OFF GREAT EXPLOSIONS IN A RAID ON THE HUNAN PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF CHANGSHA.

THE HIGH COMMAND SAID JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS IN THE SUBURBS OF HENGYANG WERE BEATEN OFF.

AK931PEW

MONTREAL, AUG 12-(AP)-GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN THE 11-DAY-OLD STRIKE OF 4,000 TRAMWAY COMPANY WORKERS IS EXPECTED TO RESULT IN RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION HERE MONDAY.

LABOR MINISTER MITCHELL TODAY ANNOUNCED APPOINTMENT OF TWO CONTROLLERS TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM AND OPERATE IT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT.

TRAMWAY EMPLOYES WHO LEFT THEIR JOBS TO ENFORCE A DEMAND FOR A UNION SHOP CLAUSE IN A NEW AGREEMENT WITH THE COMPANY WERE ORDERED TO REPORT FOR WORK MONDAY MORNING. BOTH THE COMPANY AND THE UNION, THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, ANNOUNCED THEY WOULD COMPLY WITH THE GOVERNMENT ORDER.

KA11PEW

AUG 131944

Add 7th AAF HQ XXX shot down."

"IT IS DOUBTFUL IF THE JAPS EVER DISCOVERED THAT WE WERE THERE. AS WE WERE ONLY 600 MILES FROM THEIR GILBERT ISLAND BASES, WE EXPECTED THAT THEY WOULD BOMB US. THEY DID NOT DO SO ALTHOUGH THEY DID ATTACK OUR INSTALLATIONS ON OTHER ISLANDS SOMEWHAT FARTHER AWAY."

AVIATION ENGINEERS OF THE 7TH OVER CAME GREAT PHYSICAL OBSTACLES IN LANDING AT BAKER AND BUILDING THE AIRSTRIP. THE INHABITANTS OF THE ISLAND WERE UNINTERESTED IN THE OPERATIONS. THEY ARE CLUMSY BOOBY BIRDS, COUSINS OF MIDWAY'S GOONEYS. SIX DAYS AFTER THE LANDING THE AIRSTRIP WAS IN USE.

THE U.S. FLAG WENT UP ON BAKER IN 1839. IN THE EARLY YEARS IT WAS KNOWN AS THE "WHALERS' POSTOFFICE." MAIL AND NOTES WERE LEFT THERE BY PASSING SHIPS FOR OTHER VESSELS. THE ISLAND HAS NEVER HAD A PERMANENT COLONY.

WNRWYPCW

BY ELMONT WAITE (320)

ABOARD U.S. CARRIER FLAGSHIP OFF BONIN ISLANDS, AUG 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PILOTS OF THIS MIGHTY CARRIER TASK FORCE WERE ONLY TWO FLYING HOURS AWAY FROM TOKYO DURING THEIR GREAT STRIKE INSIDE JAPAN'S INNER DEFENSE RING AUG. 3-4.

THEIR TARGETS WERE A JAPANESE CONVOY AND THE STRATEGIC BONIN ISLANDS. THE ISLANDS ARE 600 MILES SOUTH OF JAPAN BUT THE AMERICAN FLIERS AND SURFACE SHIPS CHASED THE CONVOY NORTHWEST OF THE BONINS AND VIRTUALLY WIPED IT OUT.

(ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ, PACIFIC FLEET COMMANDER, REPORTED THE RESULTS OF THIS TASK FORCE OPERATION IN HIS COMMUNIQUE OF AUG. 6).

VICE ADM. MARC A. MITSCHER, THE HARD FIGHTING CHIEF OF THIS OUTFIT, VIEWED THE RESULTS OF THE TWO-DAY OPERATION AND THEN ONCLUDED "THE JAPS SEEM TO BE CALLING THEIR AIR PERSONNEL BACK FROM THESE OUTLYING ISLANDS TO THE EMPIRE."

AIR OPPOSITION OVER THE BONINS WAS ALMOST NIL. THE DEFENSE WAS ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

CARRIER PLANES HIT THE CONVOY YESTERDAY, SINKING FOUR FREIGHTERS AND FOUR BARGES. CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS UNDER REAR ADM.L.T. DUBOISE REACHED THE SCENE BY NIGHTFALL. THE SHIPS SANK A BIG NEW DESTROYER, A FREIGHTER AND SOME BARGES.

TODAY SURFACE UNITS SANK A SMALL OILER WHILE PLANES DESTROYED AN ESCORT VESSEL AND OTHER SHIPS INCLUDING TWO BARGES LOADED WITH PERSONNEL. THE FLIERS PROBABLY SANK A CRUISER AND FIVE SMALLER SHIPS. ALL WERE BURNING WHEN LAST SEEN.

THESE ASSORTMENTS OF LUGGERS, FREIGHTERS, BARGES, SAMPANS AND OLD DESTROYERS ARE WORTHY OF NOTE BECAUSE THEY REVEAL SO CLEARLY HOW DESPERATE IS JAPAN'S NEED FOR SHIPS.

THICK GRAY SKIEYLOAMPERED THE BOMBS BUT GROUND INSTALLATIONS AT IWO JIMA, ANI JIMA, HAHA JIMA AND MUKO JIMA ALL WERE DAMAGED AUG 131944 AND OMURA TOWN ON CHICHI JIMA WAS DEMOLISHED.

LESS THAN 25 JAPANESE PLANES WERE FOUND AGROUND AT IWO FIELDS. ONLY TWO ZEROS GOT INTO THE AIR. LT.LUTHER PRATER, OF (RT. 1) ADA,OHIO, AND ENSIGN ROBERT W.BLAKESLEE, OF (805 MAIN ST.) THREE RIVERS,MICH., POUNCED ON ONE AT THE SAME TIME AND IT BLEW UP. ENSIGN BURRAS ALLEN CRITCHER, JR., OF WILLIAMSTON,N.C., SHOT DOWN THE OTHER.

U.S. PATROL PLANES AND SEARCH PLANES ALSO SHOT DOWN THREE BIG FOUR-ENGINE FLYING BOATS AND ONE MEDIUM BOMBER WITHOUT OPPOSIION.

EXCEPT FOR MAKESHIFT CONVOYS, THESE LAST OUTPOSTS OF THE JAPANESE IN THE BONINS APPARENTLY HAVE BEEN LEFT TO THEIR OWN DEVICES.

HW726PPW NM

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, AUG. 12-(CANADIAN PRESS)-THE RIGHT OF THE PRESS TO CRITICIZE CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS WAS UPHELD HERE TODAY WITH THE VERDICT OF THE FULL COURT IN FAVOR OF NEWSPAPER EDITOR ROBERT HEWITT BILLENS CONVICTED EARLY THIS YEAR OF A BREACH OF NEW ZEALAND CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS.

BY A MAJORITY DECISION, THE FULL COURT, WITH TWO JUDGES IN FAVOR AND LORD CHIEF JUSTICE SIR MICHAEL MYERS DISSENTING, UPHELD BILLENS' APPEAL. AUG 131944

LAST DECEMBER BILLENS, EDITOR OF THE MANAWATU TIMES, PALMERSTON NORTH, IN AN EDITORIAL ENTITLED "THE GAG," CRITICIZED THE CENSORSHIP AND THE DIRCTOR OF PUBLICITY J.T. PAUL. BILLENS DESCRIBED THE DIRECTOR AS "SUPREME ARTIST IN SUPPRESSION IN THE ANGLO-SAXON WORLD TODAY" AND STATED THAT WHAT DROVE THE "GAGGING MACHINE" INTO TOP GEAR WAS SOLICITUDE FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

"THE GOVERNMENT'S GAGGING EXPERT CAN BE RELIED UPON TO FIND AN EXCUSE AT ANY MOMENT OF THE DAY OR NIGHT, AND ON ANY MATTER FROM GROWING ONIONS TO COAL MINERS' STRIKES" TO FURTHER THAT SOLICITUDE, SAID BILLENS.

HE CHARGED THAT ON THREE SPECIFIC OCCASIONS "THE GAG" HAD BEEN APPLIED AND THAT IN ALL THREE CASES THE SUPPRESSION "CONCERNED THE WORKERS FOR WHOSE SPECIAL INTERESTS THE GOVERNMENT EXISTS, OR CLAIMS TO EXIST."

BILLENS WAS CONVICTED UNDER CENSORSHIP AND PUBLICITY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS WHICH PROHIBIT ANY STATEMENT OR INDICATION THAT ANY MATTER HAD BEEN REQUIRED TO BE SUBMITTED TO CENSORSHIP, OR THAT THE CENSOR REFUSED HIS AUTHORITY FOR PUBLICATION OF ANY MATTER.

JUSTICE JOHNSON, ONE OF THE TWO JUDGES WHO UPHELD THE APPEAL, WROTE IN HIS JUDGEMENT:

"THE PRESS HAS WON ONLY BY MANY HARDFOUGHT BATTLES THE FREEDOM OF PUBLICATION WHICH EVERY EDITOR THINKS IT HIS BOUNDED DUTY TO PRESERVE. LIKE PANTRYMAIDS WHO IN THE PRESENCE OF CROCKERY SEEM SEIZED WITH AN IRRESISTIBLE URGE TO DESTRUCTION, THE CENSORSHIP, WHEN IT FACES THE PRESS, SEEMS POWERLESS TO RESTRAIN AN INBORN LUST FOR SUPPRESSION.

"IN THIS INFLAMMABLE ATMOSPHERE THE CENSOR STRUCK A MATCH BY ISSUING A SET OF DIRECTIVES TO WHICH--UNLESS IT WAS CONTENT TO SURRENDER ITS FREEDOM--THE PRESS COULD WELL FEEL OBLIGED TO MAKE PROTEST. THE DIRECTIVES WHICH PROVED THE LAST STRAW EXPLAIN THE INDIGNATION THEY AROUSED IN BILLENS' BREAST AND ILLUSTRATE THE PROPENSITY ON THE PART OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY TO EXPAND HIS SPHERE OF ACTIVITY TO AN ASTONISHING EXTENT."

AK740PEW

NEW YORK, AUG. 12-(AP)-A LONDON BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS TONIGHT QUOTED THE ALGIERS RADIO AS SAYING THAT "THE ABOLITION OF VICHY'S LAWS WILL BE CARRIED OUT GRADUALLY AS FRANCE IS LIBERATED," ADDING THAT GRADUAL ABOLITION WAS NECESSARY "TO AVOID THE TOTAL DISORGANIZATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION."

AK950PEW

NEW YORK, AUG 12-(AP)-A NAZI TRANSKONTINENT AGENCY DISPATCH MONITORED BY THE FCC SAID TODAY THAT ALESSANDRO PAVOLINI, SECRETARY OF STATE IN MUSSOLINI'S PUPPET FASCIST REGIME IN NORTHERN ITALY, WAS WOUNDED WHILE DIRECTING OPERATIONS AGAINST ITALIAN PATRIOTS IN THE MOUNTAINS OF PIEDMONT.

G540PEW AUG 131944

(300)

BOMBAY, AUG 11-(AP)-THE OLD ECONOMIC LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND HAS BEEN BROUGHT INTO PLAY IN THE SILVER MARKET HERE IN AN ATTEMPT TO FORCE DOWN THE PRICE OF THE WHITE METAL USUALLY HOARDED BY INDIANS BUT, AFTER A SLIGHT DROP, THE PRICE STILL RUNS FAR ABOVE THAT IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE SILVER IS BEING LEND-LEASED BY THE UNITED STATES TO INDIA, WHICH HAS RECEIVED 100,000,000 OUNCES. THE METAL IS TO BE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES OUNCE FOR OUNCE.

SILVER HAD BEEN SELLING FOR 135 RUPEES PER HUNDRED TOLAS, ROUGHLY $1.09 AN OUNCE. THE AVERAGE UNITED STATES PRICE IS 44 3/4 CENTS FOR FOREIGN SILVER AND 71.11 CENTS FOR DOMESTICALLY-MINED SILVER.

A FEW DAYS AFTER ANNOUNCEMENT AMERICA WAS LENDING SILVER THE PRICE DROPPED TO THE EQUIVALENT OF 98 CENTS AN OUNCE, BUT THEN IT BOUNDED UP AGAIN TO $1.09 AS FARMERS AND SMALL SHOPKEEPERS INCREASED THEIR HOARDS.

SILVER COINS, THE ONLY MONEY THE NATIVE INDIAN TRUSTS, IS REPLACING PAPER CURRENCY. FINANCIAL OFFICIALS HOPE THE READY AVAILABILITY OF COINS WILL DISCOURAGE HOARDING.

MOST AMERICAN SILVER, IT WAS EXPECTED, WILL BE SOLD IN THE OPEN MARKET. THE INCREASED SUPPLY IS EVIDENCED BY THE DAILY OFFERINGS OF 200 SILVER BARS OF 1,000 OUNCES EACH BY THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA. THE BANK HOPES BY THIS INCREASED SUPPLY TO RE-ESTABLISH THE DOWNTREND IN PRICES THAT FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE AMERICAN LOAN BROUGHT.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT CAME TO THE RESCUE OF INDIA'S FINANCES ONCE BEFORE WHEN, AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR, IT LOANED 1,000,000 OUNCES OF SILVER TO STABILIZE CURRENCY HERE.

DURING THIS WAR, INDIA HAD RECEIVED PRACTICALLY NO SILVER SINCE THE FIRST SHOTS WERE FIRED, UNTIL THE UNITED STATES AGAIN TOOK A HAND. U.S. TREASURY FIGURES LAST YEAR SHOWED THAT IN THE FIRST 11 MONTHS OF 1943, AMERICA LEND-LEASED 40,897,000 OUNCES OF SILVER, MOSTLY BULLION, AND IT WAS BELIEVED THAT GREAT BRITAIN AND INDIA WERE THE PRINCIPAL BENEFICIARIES.

JJ258PEW

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS,

FRENCH

LAIZE.....LAYZ
BARBERY.....BAHR-BAY-REE'
ST. MARTIN-DE-SALLEN.....SEHN MAHR-TEHN-DER-SAH-LEHN'
MULHOUSE.....MULE-OOZ'
GIVORS.....JEE-VOHR'
TOUSSUS LE NOBLE....TOO-SOO-LER-NOHBL'
COLOMMIERS.....KOO-LOHM-YAY'

RUSSIAN, BALTIC, POLISH

BIERZA.....BEE-EB-SHAH
PETSERI.....PET'-SAY-REE
TYKOCIN.....TEE'-KOHT-SEEN

WD102 CAEW

AUG 131944

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG. 12, 1940--MORE THAN 450 GERMAN PLANES RAID 200 MILES OF BRITISH SOUTH COAST AND REPORT DAMAGING NAVAL BASE AND CITY OF PORTSMOUTH; RUSSIA ABOLISHES POLITICAL COMMISSAR SYSTEM IN RED ARMY.

JP310AEW

AUG 131944

A107

NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1--RUSSIAN FRONT: 322 MILES (MEASURED FROM EASTERN WARSAW).
2--ITALIAN FRONT: 603 MILES (MEASURED FROM FLORENCE).
3--FRENCH FRONT: 626 MILES (MEASURED FROM SOIGNOLLES).

AK949PEW

NEW YORK, AUG. 12-(AP)-THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE INSTITUTE TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT NEARLY ONE-FIFTH OF THE NATION'S PRE-WAR FLEET OF 129 OCEAN-GOING PASSENGER LINERS HAS BEEN LOST SINCE PEARL HARBOR.

IN RECAPITULATING WAR LOSSES, THE INSTITUTE REPORTED ONLY TWO CASUALTIES AMONG THE ELEVEN LARGEST AMERICAN-FLAG LINERS OF 17,000 OR MORE GROSS TONS.

961

30. 24— 17963

FOUR LOSSES WERE NOTED AMONG THE 22 SHIPS BETWEEN 10,000 AND 17,000 TONS AND 17 AMONG FORMER PASSENGER LINERS OF LESS THAN 10,000 TONS.

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DECLARING THAT ALL OF AMERICA'S FAMOUS LINERS WERE NOW SERVING AS TROOP TRANSPORTS OR HOSPITAL SHIPS, THE INSTITUTE SAID NONE OF THE LOST SHIPS WOULD BE REPLACED UNTIL THE WAR ENDS.

THE REPORT SAID THE REBUILT TRANSATLANTIC LINER MANHATTAN, 24,289 TONS, NOW THE ARMY TRANSPORT OAKFIELD, WAS AGAIN IN ACTIVE SERVICE ALTHOUGH EARLIER IT HAD BEEN LISTED AS A TOTAL LOSS AFTER BURNING AT SEA.

THE MANHATTAN AND THE 21,936-TON PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, SUNK BY A MINE IN THE SOLOMONS IN OCTOBER, 1942, WERE THE LARGEST LINERS LOST, THE INSTITUTE SAID.

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FOUR "PRESIDENT" LINERS COMPRISED THE TOLL OF MEDIUM-SIZED LINER LOSSES. INCLUDED AMONG THESE WERE THE PRESIDENT PIERCE AND THE PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, WHICH AS THE ARMY TRANSPORTS HUGH L.SCOTT AND TASKER H.BLISS, WERE LOST IN THE NORTH AFRICA INVASION.

ALSO NAMED WERE THE PRESIDENT HARRISON, DESTROYED BY AN AMERICAN SUBMARINE AFTER ITS SEIZURE BY THE JAPANESE, AND THE PRESIDENT GRANT, LOST ON A SUBMERGED REEF BARELY TEN MILES FROM ITS PACIFIC DESTINATION.

AK1140PEW

BY BONNIE BILEY

SAN FRANCISCO, AUG. 12-(AP)-A BIG, GRAY SEA-GOING NURSERY, BRINGING 299 AUSTRALIAN WAR WIVES WITH 74 CHILDREN TO THEIR HUSBANDS' NATIVE LAND, DOCKED HERE TODAY AT A PIER LINED WITH PINK AND BLUE BABY BASSETS, PROVIDED BY THE RED CROSS.

TYPICAL OF THE LATEST CONTINGENT OF AUSTRALIAN WAR BRIDES WAS MRS.ALFRED BUCKSBAUM, WIFE OF A U.S.ARMY PRIVATE, WHO IS HEADED FOR (8256 BURLINGAME AVE.) DETROIT.

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"IT'S WONDERFUL TO BE HERE," SHE SAID, "BUT IT'S ALL LIKE A DREAM, ACTUALLY BEING IN AMERICA. I'M LOOKING FORWARD SO MUCH TO SEEING MY HUSBAND'S HOME IN DETROIT.

"THE GIRLS ARE ALL SO GLAD TO BE HERE, ONLY SOME OF THEM ARE JUST A LITTLE BIT HOMESICK, I'M AFRAID."

MORE INTERESTED IN A BATH THAN IN ANYTHING ELSE WAS MRS.GROVER B.GHOLSON, BOUND FOR PORTLAND, ORE. SHE WAS A MILLINERY DESIGNER IN SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, UNTIL SHE MET HER HUSBAND, A CAPTAIN IN THE ARMY AIR FORCE.

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"I'M GOING TO GO RIGHT OUT AND SPEND ALL OUR RED POINTS ON BUTTER AND EAT AND EAT AND EAT, ALL OF IT I WANT," ONE SHILLING WAR BRIDE DECLARED. "AND THEN I'M GOING OUT TO BUY ME SOME RATION-FREE CLOTHES."

MAKING THE TRIP HOME WITH HIS WIFE AND SEVEN-MONTHS-OLD DAUGHTER, PAULINE, WAS CHARLES L.TIDD, MAIL SPECIALIST 3/C, OF THE NAVY, ON THEIR WAY TO HOLLAND, MICH. ANOTHER COMPLETE FAMILY WAS CHIEF MACHINIST MATE DANIEL J.SLOSSER (3323 W. PIERCE ST.) MILWAUKEE, WIS., MRS.SLOSSER AND THEIR DAUGHTER, VERONICA ANN, 11 MONTHS.

AGES OF THE WIVES RANGED FROM 18 TO 36 YEARS AND OF THE CHILDREN FROM TWO MONTHS TO TWO YEARS.

EA509PPW MM

AUG 131944

BY WADE WERNER

LONDON, AUG 12-(AP)-HINTS OF HOHENZOLLERN COMPLICITY IN THE PLOT TO KILL HITLER ARE BEGINNING TO APPEAR IN GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS ON THE HANGING THIS WEEK OF FIELD MARSHAL GEN.ERWIN VON WITZLEBEN AND OTHER OFFICERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE JULY 20 BOMBING.

EDITORIAL ATTACKS ON FORMER LEADERS OF VARIOUS MONARCHIST ORGANGA IZATIONS, AS WELL AS ON THE ONCE-POWERFUL STAHLHELM NATIONALIST MOVEMENT, FOR DREAMING AND PLANNING A RESTORATION OF THE HOHENZOLLERN DYNASTY OBLIQUELY SUGGEST THAT THEY INSTIGATED THE CONSPIRACY TO REMOVE HITLER.

ONE EAST PRUSSIAN PAPER RECALLS THAT HITLER SOON AFTER HE CAME TO POWER FOUND IT NECESSARY TO SUPPRESS MONARCHIST ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS THE KAMERADSCHAFT HOHENZOLLERN (HOHENZOLLERN FELLOWSHIP), AND THEN ADDS THAT NEVERTHELESS THE MONARCHISTS "CONTINUED THEIR SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES," WORKING CLEVERLY UNDERGROUND AND BEHIND THE SCENES.

IT SAYS THAT GEN.KURT VON SCHLEICHER (KULLED IN HITLER'S 1933 BLOOD BATH) WAS PLOTTING A RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY, BUT DESPITE HIS FATE, THE PAPER ADDS, ARISTOCRATIC SCHEMERS FAILED TO LEARN.

"IN CLUBS, AROUND THEI

DRINKING TABLES AND AT HUNTING DINNERS THE ETERNALLY RETROGADE JUNKERS NAGGED AT THE LAWS AND DECREES OF THE VERY STATE TO WHICH THEY OWED THEIR POSSIBILITIES OF CONTINUED EXISTENCE," THE PAPER SAID.

TEN YEARS AFTER "SCHLEICHER'S ABORTIVE CRIME," COL.COUNT CLAUS VON STAUFFENBERG ON JULY 20 "PLACED A BOMB DESIGNED TO UPSET THE NAZI REGIME ---- THE SAME SCOUNDRELS OPERATING WITH THE SAME METHODS," THE ARTICLE CONTINUED. IT ADDED:

"THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST STATE NOT ONLY GUARANTEED THE LIFE AND PROPERTY OF THE REACTIONARY CIRCLES, BUT ALSO LEFT THEM THEIR TITLES AND GAVE THEM NEW UNIFORMS, REGIMENTS AND DIVISIONS.

"THE STAUFFENBERGIANS THANK US FOR THIS WITH TREASON AND PERJURY."

HITLER'S BIG NEWSPAPER, THE VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, SAID THAT THE JUNKERS WERE "DISPLEASED BECAUSE UNDER THIS REGIME THOUSANDS OF ORDINARY PRIVATES BECAME OFFICERS AND EVEN GENERALS."

THE "FRONT UND HEIMAT," A NEWS SERVICE FOR THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES, ALSO TAKES UP THE THEME THAT ARISTOCRATIC CONSPIRATORS "NEVER FORGAVE THE FUEHRER" BECAUSE HE DISREGARDED THE ARISTOCRATIC TRADITIONS AND "OPENED THE WAY TO AN OFFICER'S CAREER TO THE MAN-IN-THE-STREET."

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AUG 14 1944

Bomb-Rent Nazis Retreat Toward Paris; Main Escape Road Cut by American Tanks

AUG 14 1944

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ARGENTAN SEIZED, ARMORED FORCES CLOSING IN ON FOE

Allied High Command Discloses 55-Mile Advance Beyond Le Mans.

ENEMY IN FLIGHT

Von Kluge Tries to Save 200,000 on Route Open to Artillery Fire.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 13.—(AP) U. S. armored columns, in a scythe-like sweep northward behind the enemy line, have stormed into Argentan, cutting the last direct escape highway towards Paris for the bulk of the German Seventh army retreating in bomb-rent columns through an escape hatch now narrowed to 18 miles.

One good road, leading northeast from Falaise to Lisieux and indirectly to Paris, remained in Nazi control, but was made hazardous by Canadian artillery fire. (The Brazzaville radio, heard by CBS, said the Allies were only one and one-quarter miles from Falaise).

Official Secrecy Lifted

Lifting five days of secrecy, Supreme Allied headquarters disclosed that the U. S. drive in France beyond Le Mans had pounded 55 miles north to Argentan, within some 18 miles of the British and Canadians pinching in from the north of the Germans in the 30-mile-deep "coffin corner" of Normandy.

Front line dispatches said the German Seventh army was in full retreat all the way to Paris through the narrowing corridor. Thousands of Allied bombers and fighters ripped, with frightful toll, at the congested columns of tanks, trucks and troops falling back all along the road to Paris.

There was no indication of how many of up to 200,000 Germans engaged in that sector were getting out.

The whole escape corridor was within artillery range of the Americans on the south and the Canadians and British to the north. The Allied northern flank was closing in on Falaise, key road hub only 15 miles above Argentan.

Coupled with these blows from north and south to spring the Normandy trap shut, the U. S. First army at the western end of the bulge opened a general offensive at dawn Sunday, advancing some miles on a front between Vire and Mortain. The Germans fled before them in every conceivable type of vehicle, a front dispatch said, and these enemy columns too were being cut to pieces from the air.

The American armor forming the southern jaw of the trap—carrying a threat of Stalingrad proportions to the Germans—had plunged more than 100 miles through Nazi lines since it slashed eastward from the Breton peninsula. Then one column hammered northward, from Le Mans, seized Alencon 30 miles away, and punched another 25 miles to Argentan. Argentan perhaps already had been passed.

For five days, while this Le Mans-to-Argentan drive covered 55 miles, Supreme headquarters had cloaked the operation in strictest secrecy. There still was no announcement on whether other columns had fanned out east closer toward Paris or in other directions from Le Mans. LeMans is 110 miles southwest of Paris.

Canadians Push Ahead

Even as the U. S. push was smashing up from the south, Canadian and British troops pressed deeper into the German corridor from the north.

Overhead bomber and fighter fleets including more than 1,250 heavy bombers churned and blocked the Nazi retreat with a wall of explosive ruin. These blows—with unprecedented use of heavy bombers hitting at highway traffic—clearly were intended to fulfill Allied predictions the enemy would be destroyed from the air once he broke cover and attempted a general retreat.

It still was a fighting retreat, and not yet a rout. But with 20 German divisions hard pressed and tight hemmed it had the potentiality of another Stalingrad trap.

Allied armies already had taken 115,000 prisoners since D-day and contacted 40 Nazi divisions—the cream of the German army in northwest Europe. Since Saturday 5,760 prisoners had been taken.

An Associated Press front line dispatch declared this wholesale withdrawal was the greatest German concession of defeat since the invasion.

(A German broadcast said Nazi bombers had struck at Le Mesle on the Sarthe river, 13 miles northeast of Alencon and 83 miles west of Paris. It declared there were heavy forces of American tanks and troops at Le Mesle).

Even without the bomb seal-off, it was a race between German retreat and Allied attack to determine whether the Germans got out with tattered tag-ends of what once was a great German army—or went to death in an entrapment that would open up the whole west of France.

Mass Nazi Retreat

A dispatch from the British front described the German retreat as a mass trek toward the Seine by tens of thousands of vehicles, many fired and torn by bombs.

There was no indication whether Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge hoped to rally for a major stand on the Seine, or even Paris.

The greatest of the new assaults to crush the Germans inside their broken bulge was uncorked at daylight by the American First army along the whole half-moon-shaped westernmost tip of the wedge, from which the Nazis a week ago tried to split the Allies in Normandy and Brittany.

Front reports described it as a general attack all the way from Vire to Mortain and said the initial thrust had carried forward several miles, sweeping up hundreds of prisoners. Here, too, the Germans were observed withdrawing. At the same time, they rushed up at least one rested division in a frantic effort to block a U. S. breakthrough.

The American push was slowly rolling back the last of some nine German divisions against assault positions of the British and Canadians in a squeeze play which left some forces already hopelessly trapped and others facing prospects little brighter.

The Canadian 1st Army lunged ahead two miles to Le Mesnil and Le Biquet in a flanking thrust northwest of Falaise, and there were reports of extensive German movements out of that enemy stronghold.

2d Army Surges On

The British 2d Army, on the right of the Canadians stabbed in toward Falaise from both sides of the River Orne, forging an almost solid front from five to eight miles from that road center.

British forces were within 5,000 yards of the supporting German bastion at Conde, midway between Falaise and Vire. But enemy resistance continued stiff, suicide stands were made in Thury-Harcourt, where fighting still continued, and in other localities.

British Gain 10 Miles

Despite the formidable defenses, the British and Canadians had gained five to 10 miles all along a 25-mile front during the last week.

A spokesman for General Eisenhower, broadcasting to French civilians, declared "the liberating armies are pouring across France, and the enemy is changing the disposition of his troops and armaments each hour." It warned them to take cover when Allied planes approach, to avoid enemy routes of travel and bridges, and not to travel on bicycles during daylight because so much German transport had been destroyed that "the enemy now is moving troops on bicycles."

Airmen reported seeing streams of German truck convoys heading eastward—toward Paris and Germany. On jammed roads and rail lines behind the front Eighth air force fighter-bombers alone destroyed or damaged almost 4,000 railway cars, over 500 locomotives, and nearly 300 trucks in two days of relentless, continuing attacks.

Since D-Day, Supreme headquarters, the planes have hit 70 German headquarters, the army's nerve centers, and are known to have killed one general—Maj.-Gen. Ritter von Elber von Dawams.

MAQUIS RALLY TO TRAP NAZIS

Seek To Seal Off South France Escape As Planes Hit Again

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 13 (AP)—For the third successive day Allied air might hammered at German defenses along the Mediterranean coast of France today while inland the Maquis rallied to a new campaign in a bid to seal off escape of Nazi forces or Vichyites in the region below the Loire river now shakily held by forces of Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz.

The Allied security ban on speculation of possible developments in the fight for France prevented any enlargement on Allied opportunities in southern France or the likelihood of their exploitation, but it was clear that the fate of the once Vichy-ruled region had reached the stage where the decision no longer rested with the defense—but with Allied strategy.

Nazis Admit Withdrawal

There was no indication from supreme headquarters that the American breach of the Loire river line below Nantes had been deepened beyond the ten miles disclosed two days ago, but Germans who admitted a withdrawal south of Nantes said tonight their troops had been pulled back to the southern bank of the river barrier from below Angers to 50 miles upstream.

There was no suggestion either of a German stand in strength or that General Blaskowitz could make one without draining his

whole Mediterranean coast in an exposure, tactically at least, equally as dangerous.

By this two-way threat he is forced to split his 10-division defense force so badly that he is left with insufficient strength to hold against a major onslaught from either direction.

His ten di isions thus have been turned by a single great strategic stroke into potentially little more than a garrison of suicidal prospects. He had little hope of reinforcement.

Instructions Broadcast

The Algiers radio all day today broadcast the French provisional government's instructions to the Maquis to cut off Germans who might try to flee north to Paris between the Loire and the Garonne and to seal the Pyrenees passes to keep Germans or Vichy French from flight to Spain.

The air attack on military defenses of the French Riviera was the second in two days by forces up to 750 heavies, adding the thunder of their big bombs to the pinpoint destruction of medium bombers Friday.

up to 750 heavies. The bombers came from bases in Italy, where Prime Minister Churchill watched at first hand the whole great vista of the rip of the "underbelly" of Nazi Europe.

RETREAT ONLY NAZI COURSE

AUG 14 1944

British Officer Cites Problem Faced By Von Kluge

By ROGER D. GREENE

With the British Forces in Normandy, Aug. 13 (AP)—A British staff general, recapitulating today what he termed a very good week, said the Germans were now jumping to our tune.

NIGHT

Nazi Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge has committed his resources up to the hilt and is having to scratch around to keep his fighting divisions up to strength, this officer said.

Several Nazi divisions were said to have been broken up to provide replacements for badly mauled units.

No Choice But Retreat

The officer said von Kluge had no choice except to pull out, and already was trying to ward off combined American and British thrusts against his narrowing escape gap south of Falaise.

The staff officer said the Germans were staging a bitter, deliberate fighting withdrawal rather than a headlong retreat, but he declared there were great possibilities ahead.

Even though there are no signs of panic, the Germans face the greatest difficulties and danger under the Allied aerial whiplash and are suffering heavy losses in this new and humiliating *drang nach osten*—march to the east.

Points To Dilemma

In a summary of the situation the officer said:

Only one small escape gap is left open for von Kluge to try to extricate his battered forces.

Von Kluge's greatest dilemma is that the German army is only about 50 per cent. mobile. Consequently, it is virtually impossible for him to break out of the Orleans gap. All he can try to do is to hold here and give there and slowly pull back.

Lacks Reconnaissance

Von Kluge also is severely handicapped in determining the strength and direction of the Allied thrusts because of his almost complete lack of aerial reconnaissance.

The staff officer said von Kluge's abortive thrust against the Americans toward Avranches was the German staff college's solution for a critical situation, based on the hope a lightning drive would split Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley's forces and create confusion and cause delay.

Apparently, he said, the German high command failed to realize the true picture in the field and ignored the fine fighting spirit of the United States troops, with the result the Americans knocked the enemy out.

RETREATING ENEMY SIGHTED AT PARIS

Germans Fleeing From Mortain Cut to Pieces From Air as U. S. Troops Attack

White

WITH AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 13 (AP)—In every sort of military vehicle, withdrawing German forces were racing back toward Paris tonight before the sustained and powerful advance of Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's American forces along the clawlike arched front extending from the Vire region to Mortain.

The withdrawing Germans—with Gestapo agents well up among them—are being cut to pieces by Allied air forces, and no one can estimate what losses they are suffering. They have been observed all along roads from the front to Paris itself.

There were streams of this frantic traffic all the way into Paris. The Allied air forces threw fighter bombers into the battle and appeared to be having one of the greatest field days.

Along the upper part of the front only were the Germans fighting stubbornly. However, even these were not trying to hole up in foxholes but being driven back without prepared positions in the rear.

The Germans have been withdrawing through an open gap. How many will get back it is impossible to estimate now.

On the upper arc of the American front—roughly from Vire down to the region of Mortain—the Germans fought only delaying actions. Sourdeval has been captured by American arms and Mortain now is firmly in American hands.

The pattern was nearly the same everywhere—a back-stepping defense by the Germans with a delaying stand here or there in an effort to buy a little time.

American troops were hacking powerfully and effectively at the network of roads controlling movement to the east.

Already, no really favorable road network still existed out of the area.

German prisoners have been taken from five divisions, including Panzer units.

NAZIS CONTINUE RESISTANCE IN FORT AT ST. MALO

AUG 14 1944

By HAL BOYLE

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS BESIEGING ST. MALO CITADEL, Aug. 12—(delayed)—(AP) Stubborn Col. Andreas Von Aulock and the Nazi garrison still held on to their redoubtable seagirt fortress in St. Malo harbor tonight after a picked American assault group reached the inner wall of the rocky citadel but was unable to crack an entrance.

This fort is set into the ground to a depth of some 50 feet and beneath it is a network of underground tunnels extending in all directions from the water's edge.

Approaches Covered

It was heavy and all but impregnable pill boxes staggered along its top so that all approaches are covered with a deadly crossfire.

This fort is surrounded on three sides by the sea and the only way to attack it is across a narrow bottleneck of land with 500 yards of open ground to traverse before the wall is even reached. This open ground is heavily fortified with trip wires, barbed wire, anti-tank obstacles and mines.

The whole area is under fire from heavy caliber naval guns zeroed in from harbor islands and from closer guns emplaced along the water front itself.

The first actual assault on the citadel itself was made under command of Maj. John Speedie of San Antonio, Tex., after the approaching streets had been cleared of desperate Nazi defenders. The storming force was led by Lt. John J. Warkowitz of Carteret, N. J.

Here's what they did:

First, supporting American artillery laid down a 20-minute barrage concentrated on pillboxes posted to fire on the land approach. Hoping to catch the enemy before he could return to his gun positions, the assault troops ran forward as soon as the fire lifted. They were accompanied by flamethrowers and engineers.

Artillery then resumed fire, this time trying to knock out those close-in German guns placed along the water front a few hundred yards away. It required the utmost infantry and artillery coordination.

Surrounding the fort on the land approach, the crack Doughboy outfit quickly scaled the wall only to find that it was an outer wall and they were in a moat between two great stone barriers. They fought back savagely at the pillboxes and enemy machinegunners firing from slits back of the outer wall.

Gain Entrance

To get at the troops stationed deep in the side of the fortress, the Doughboys tossed grenades down the ventilator openings. Working their way along one wall, despite intense German fire from the front and rear, two squads managed to force an entrance into a room built in one corner, but found it was a blind apartment with no access to the interior fortress.

Unable to force an entrance at any point, the remainder of the assault force finally was ordered to withdraw, and as it fought its way back across the outer wall, Nazi naval guns out in the harbor reopened fire, shelling the top of their own fortress in an attempt to destroy the invading troops. That was how confident they were that the fortress was impregnable to artillery bursts.

"This is the strongest German fortification we have yet come against," said an American officer. He added grimly: "But it will be taken. Von Aulock said he would make a new Stalingrad of this place, and that's what he is going to get, and the story will have the same ending as the Stalingrad the Germans had in Russia."

AUG 14 1944

Classmate, Captured, Gives Bombing Data

Ninth Air Force Headquarters, France, Aug. 10 (AP—Delayed)—An air force intelligence officer needed information on vital German installations so he sent for a prisoner who reportedly had worked there.

When the prisoner walked into the tent, there was a stunned silence. After a terse exchange of greetings the German sat down and talked.

Later an official report stated simply that the target was bombed—it did not mention that the German prisoner and the air intelligence officer were classmates at a well-known university in the United States.

Terrific Aerial Onslaught Batters Nazi Supply Lines

AUG 14 1944

Allied Bombers Rip Enemy Troops in France, Blast Road Network.

Nordness

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 14—(AP) In the biggest aerial day since D-day, Allied air might inflicted terrible punishment yesterday on Field Marshal Guenther Von Kluge's retreating Normandy army, blasting vehicles and troops and ripping jammed roads and bridges all the way from the battlefront to Paris and the Seine.

Every type of aircraft, including more than 1,250 American heavy bombers, concentrated on the enemy's retreat route between Falaise and Argentan in an area bordered roughly by Lisieux and Rouen to the northeast, Laigle to the south, and eastward to Paris.

Yanks Blast Roads

Flying Fortresses and Liberators bombed roads and road junctions on a large scale for the first time, as did RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes. The heavies attacked in threes and bombardiers picked their own targets.

Marauders and Havocs of the Ninth Air force, Mitchells, Bostons and Mosquitors of the Second tactical air force, and fighter bombers of the Eighth Air force joined in the mauling assault, attacking everything that moved along the roads.

Returning crews told of terrific punishment meted out to German armor and troops rushing eastward to escape the Allied trap. Field reports related that the enemy was jamming the roads with as many as 80 vehicles to the mile, with everything headed eastward. These packed roads were targets for the Allied airmen, who left behind masses of wreckage.

From dawn until midnight there wasn't a moment when some formation wasn't in the sky.

Marauders and Havocs late in the day bombed rail bridges at Cerisy, Peronne and Doullens and a fuel transfer point at Corviel, with a loss of two Marauders.

After dark Lancasters, keeping up the incessant campaign against the enfeebled submarine menace, blasted oil storage depots at Bordeaux after having blasted submarine pens at Brest, with 6-ton bombs in the second attack in two days.

Indicating Allied planes were over Germany early today the Berlin radio broadcast that "nuisance raiders" were flying toward the Brandenburg-Berlin area.

Railways Destroyed

The Eighth's fighter bombers had a field day, destroying or damaging 2,110 railway cars, 221 locomotives, 217 military trucks and 79 other vehicles in addition to plastering 23 freight yards, 14 bridges and three tunnels. They lost eight planes.

Twelve heavy bombers were lost during the day.

Lending their full deadly weight to the effort to ram a cork into the bottle holding Nazi troops, the heavies in unprecedented operations smashed at roads and highway junctions in the areas of Bernay, Elbeuf, Rouen, Buchy, Conches, Quille, Damville, St. Leger, Meulan and Hernonville in the broad sector between the Seine and the battlefront.

RAF heavy bombers joined the Flying Fortresses and Liberators in plastering roads and bridges. Marauders and Havocs swarmed down, strafing roads. Fighter-bombers of the Ninth and Eighth Air forces and tactical air force darted in to hit armor, troops, locomotives, railway cars, oil cars, and all types of vehicles, hindering enemy movement behind a mass of twisted wreckage.

The weather was perfect for flying, and the enemy offered little opposition from ground guns or interceptors. Rarely have Allied planes had such a target and opportunity.

Southern France Hit

Meanwhile Mediterranean heavy bombers again smashed at military targets in southern France, in northern Italy and Yugoslavia. It was the second straight day of heavy bomber blows on Mediterranean anti-invasion defenses, and the third air blow on that sector in as many days. Tactical bombers began the assaults Friday, followed by up to 750 big bombers Saturday.

Heavy, medium and fighter-bombers from Italy hammered anew at gun emplacements, radio installations and other objectives along the French Riviera.

Liberators from Italy struck at rail bridges over the Rhone while Lightning fighter bombers flew all the way to Monte Limar, 135 miles north of Marseille, and attacked an airfield.

One formation of Flying Fortresses bombed troop concentrations in Pec, Yugoslavia.

Bridges Blown Up

From the west, Fortresses and Liberators also smashed an important railway bridge over the Seine and other formations thundered down upon enemy gun positions at St. Malo, on the north coast of Brittany, and at the nearby Isle de Cezembre where big German naval guns have been hampering the attack on St. Malo's citadel.

Close to 350 Marauders and Havoc bombers in co-ordinated attacks chewed up roads leading into Lisieux, Bernay and Rugles in successful operations in support of the ground attacks.

In darkness this morning Lancasters and Halifaxes struck the day's first blows at road junction and other targets in the enemy rear, heavily bombing such objectives as Falaise.

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Other RAF Lancasters went back to the besieged Breton port of Brest for the second straight day and unloaded six-ton earthquake bombs on the U-boat pens, leaving great clouds of smoke swirling above the target. A tanker also was set afire.

The RAF bomber command sent out more than 1,300 planes in 24 hours ending this morning, it was announced, including yesterday's attacks on the submarine nests of Brest, Bordeaux and La Pallice.

Rennes Airdrome Bigger Than LaGuardia Field

Rennes, France, Aug. 10 (AP—Delayed)—The Rennes airdrome, captured by the Americans, covers more acres than LaGuardia Field in New York and is one of the largest and best equipped fields the Germans had in France.

Originally laid out by the British in 1939, the field had 18 large hangars and two new concrete runways, one 4,360 feet long and the other slightly over 5,000 feet, which the Germans had built.

Both runways were 250 feet wide with elaborate systems of taxiways and parking areas extending two and a half miles into the cover of woods.

AUG 14 1944

RUSSIANS ATTACK VITAL RAIL LINK NORTH OF WARSAW

Nazis Hurled Back Across Biebrza River, Last Obstacle before East Prussia.

GERMAN DEAD MOUNT

Second Baltic Army Captures Madona in Drive Toward Baltic Sea.

Herther

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 14—(AP) Russian troops attacking with increased power yesterday drove to within 16 miles of the Nazi stronghold of Lomza in their broad blanking movement northeast of embattled Warsaw, and hurled the Germans across the Biebrza river, last big water obstacle before the German East Prussian border, 15 miles beyond.

NIGHT

A special Moscow announcement also disclosed that Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's Second Baltic army had killed or captured nearly 70,000 Germans bringing to more than 600,000 the number of enemy casualties suffered since the big Summer offensive began June 23.

Drive Toward Baltic

Yeremenko's troops, now almost half-way across Latvia in a drive toward the Baltic sea, yesterday captured the rail and highway center of Madona, 75 miles east of Riga, Latvian capital. Other units are within 55 miles of Riga on the southeast in the concerted Russian drive aimed at smashing 25 weakened Nazi divisions of possibly 200,000 men trapped in Estonia and Latvia.

North of Yeremenko's sector another powerful Soviet army, the Third Baltic, captured the rail and highway town of Voru, nearly 38 miles inside Estonia and 95 miles from the gulf of Riga. Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's men apparently intend to seal off Estonia as part of the methodical chopping up of the trapped enemy divisions.

The rail city of Rouge, eight miles southwest of Voru, also was captured. Its fall put the Russians only 32 miles from Valga, junction of the Talinn-Riga and Pskov-Riga railways. The line running through Valga is the backbone of Axis defenses in the two Baltic states.

Driving northward along the western shore of Lake Pskov the Russians also seized Sakhodi, 10 miles northwest of Petseri.

On the front near the southeastern corner of East Prussia Gen. G. F. Zakharov's Second White Russian army virtually had cleared the enemy from a 25-mile section of the east bank of the Biebrza river in a drive toward East Prussia along both sides of the Bialystok-Lyck railway.

By capturing Downary and Goniadz, the Russian were only three miles from the point where the railway crosses [illegible] fall of Gielczyn, [illegible] one Soviet column 17 miles east of Lomza, one of the main communication centers linking enemy defenes lines between Warsaw and East Prussia. The seizure of Menzhenin found other Red army units only 16 miles southeast of Lomza.

Zakharov's troops and the adjoining First White Russian army under Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky swept up 180 towns and villages during the day on a 100-mile front which has almost reached the entire length of the Bialystok-Warsaw trunk railway.

A midnight Soviet bulletin said the Germans still were hurling in large forces of counterattacking reserves, and in one area the oftenwrecked Hermann Goering division lost 500 killed. The Goering division previously had been knocked out by Allied troops in Tunisia, Sicily and Italy.

Among the villages taken by Rokossovsky's troops in the broad wheeling movement northeast of Warsaw were Mostowka, only 11 miles northeast of Warsaw, and Sulejow, 26 miles northeast of the Polish capital where Polish patriots were reported still fighting the Germans in the streets. Both Mostowka and Sulejow are only two miles from the Bialystok-Warsaw railway.

Gain in Lithuania

Moscow did not mention the progress of its troops in the Carpathian mountains near the Czech border in lower Poland, or in Western Latvia and Lithuania where they also are threatening German East Prussia. Berlin, however, reported slight Russian gains in Lithuania in the area of Vilkaviskis, which is 12 miles from the Prussian frontier.

The special announcement regarding the toll taken by Yeremenko's troops said that more than 60,000 Germans had been killed and 9,636 captured between July 10 and Aug. 10. In addition, the Second Baltic army destroyed or captured 167 airplanes, 226 German tanks and self-propelled guns, 1,820 guns of various calibers, 500 mortars, 3,113 machineguns, and 2,429 motor vehicles, Moscow said.

A Berlin broadcast, admitting a limited German retreat in northern Poland, said General Zakharov's army had been reinforced with 10 fresh Soviet divisions.

Moscow did not announce any further gains west of the Vistula 100 miles south of Warsaw. Enemy infantry and tank counterattacks were repulsed there, the communique said.

Advance in Latvia

Capt. Ernst Von Hammer, Transocean military commentator, also acknowledged Soviet successes in Western Latvia, Southern Estonia, and in Central Poland west of the Vistula river, where the Russians now have a huge bridgehead from which they can outflank the Polish capital and drive straight westward toward Germany's highly industrialized Silesia.

Moscow dispatches said tens of thousands of Lithuanian, Lettish and Estonian volunteers had joined three powerful Soviet armies in the sustained drives against two Nazi armies trapped in Estonia and Latvia. The size of the German forces now has shrunk to about 200,000, a Moscow estimate said.

One Lettish division attacking toward Riga, the Latvian capital, was reported almost within artillery range of that prize port, and all the Baltic-born troops were cooperating in terrain which they have known since childhood, Moscow said.

REDS DISCLAIM WARSAW FIGHT

AUG 14 1944

Puts Blame For Premature Uprising On Emigre Regime

Love

Moscow, Aug. 13 (AP)—Soviet resentment over reports the Red army had abandoned Warsaw's underground army to its fate raised fresh obstacles today for an agreement on Polish unity between the government-in-exile and the Russian-backed National Committee of Liberation.

NIGHT

The Soviet Government, through the official news agency Tass, disclaimed all responsibility for the premature insurrection in Warsaw, where Gen. Bor's patriot troops are ringed by German forces, while the Red army hammers at the suburbs.

No Liaison Attempted

This statement declared that the Polish Exile Government never attempted to establish liaison with the Red army command. "Misunderstanding or calumny of the Soviet command" was the reaction to foreign reports that the Patriots had contacted the Red army but received no aid.

Tass said flatly the source of these reports has been the Exile Government in London—with whom Russia severed relations—and that that regime itself ordered the battle inside Warsaw to begin.

"No attempts to notify and coordinate any events in Warsaw with the Soviet command were even made by Polish emigrant circles," Tass asserted. "The responsibility for things happening in Warsaw rests entiretly upon Polish emigrant circles in London."

Daily Worker Charge Featured

All Moscow newspapers printed a London dispatch quoting *Daily Worker* charges that Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, commander in chief of the exile Polish army, after visiting Rome in an attempt to carry on anti-Soviet intrigues in the Vatican, ordered the Warsaw uprising to snatch credit for the capital's liberation from the Red army and its Polish corps.

This account declared that the Warsaw population was misled into thinking Sosnkowski's agents were in close touch with Red forces at the eastern gates, and as a result the Patriots suffered heavy losses.

Recriminations by London Poles concerning Warsaw served to harden opinion further here against the powerful elements headed by Sosnkowski, whom Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk did not repudiate on his Moscow visit.

Meanwhile, the National Committee of Liberation is firmly organizing civil administration, police and political life in liberated Polish territory with the backing of the Red army.

Churchill Meets Tito in Rome, Allied Balkan Blow May Ensue

AUG 14 1944

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 13. — Prime Minister Churchill, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) and other Allied and Yugoslav personalities have met in Rome, the United Nations radio at Algiers said tonight.

[The British radio, in a broadcast to Europe hinting at "big new movements" in the Mediterranean area, said Marshal Broz and Dr. Ivan Subashitch, Premier of the Yugoslav government in exile, had joined at Rome Mr. Churchill, Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell, American chief of Army Service Forces, and Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, N. B. C. reported last night.]

NAZI-CHETNIK FORCE BEATEN

Tito Reports Defeat Of 4,000 Foes In 6-Day Battle

London, Aug. 13 (AP)—A column of 4,000 Germans and Serb Chetniks, trying to break through to Niksic from Trebinje Bilece, was beaten in a six-day battle and forced to flee after heavy losses, Marshal Tito of the Yugoslav Partisans reported in a communique today.

NIGHT

In another battle with Gen. Draja Mihailovic's Chetniks, 522 Serbs were killed, 500 wounded and 637 captured, the communique declared.

TITO UNITS NEAR RAIL HUB

Harry Reserves for 4,000 Nazis and Chetniks Under Attack

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Partisan forces of Marshal Tito in an offensive in central Serbia are closing on the rail town of Krusevac and advanced units have slashed German communications, a Free Yugoslav communiqué said today.

The war bulletin said Partisans in Montenegro were cutting up reinforcements attempting to reach a column of 4,000 Germans and Chetniks beset for six days in the Lim Valley.

In Macedonia and Croatia Patriots wrecked rail lines, and destroyed German transport and equipment yesterday, the communiqué added.

An earlier bulletin said 522 Serbs were killed, 500 wounded and 637 captured in another battle with Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch's Chetniks.

Morgenthau And Winant Eden's Luncheon Guests

London, Aug. 13 (AP) — Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, United States Ambassador John G. Winant and Dr. Harry D. White, economic director of the Treasury Department, were luncheon guests today of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

NIGHT

5 GERMAN SHIPS SUNK BY ALLIES

LONDON, Aug. 13—(AP) Prowling Allied warships, maintaining a blockade in the Bay of Biscay and along the channel coast, around Brittany, sank five enemy ships and possibly a sixth in a series of skirmishes Saturday, the Admiralty announced today.

NIGHT

One small convoy of three armed trawlers and a supply ship was caught off Pointe de Penmarche-Finisterre, below the besieged Breton port of Brest, and was wiped out by a force of British and Canadian destroyers.

Whether the convoy was trying to evacuate personnel from Brittany was not made clear.

Another force led by the British cruiser Diadem and including at least one Polish warship, torpedoed and sank a medium armed merchant vessel west of La Rochelle in the Bay of Biscay.

Earlier, British motor torpedo boats on patrol in the channel intercepted an auxiliary vessel under escort of eight R-boats off Le Havre and pressed home a torpedo attack on the larger ship despite heavy enemy fire. Two large explosions were heard and it was considered likely the auxiliary vessel was hit.

The Allied warships suffered no casualties in all these skirmishes.

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2 BRITISH DESTROYERS ARE SUNK IN INVASION

LONDON, Aug. 13.—(AP) The Admiralty announced today the loss of the destroyers Isis and Quorn, three minesweepers and two trawlers in invasion operations.

The Isis, of the intrepid class, displaced 1,370 tons. The vessel was completed in 1937 and war service included action in the Mediterranean where she helped shell Genoa and Livorno in February, 1941 and a spell in the Far East where she landed Commandos during the Malayan campaign.

NIGHT

The Quorn, a hunt class ship of 904 tons, was completed in 1940 and was mainly engaged in convoy work.

The Isis had a normal complement of 145 men and the Quorn slightly fewer.

Many Robot Planes Blasted Over England

London, Aug. 13 (AP)—Sharp-eyed fighter pilots and anti-aircraft gunners beat back flying bomb attacks today, exploding a number of the missiles over the sea as

southern England and London enjoyed a comparatively quiet Sunday.

A few robots got through, however, inflicting battle scars on two churches, one of which dates back to the 12th century; a famous English school, a hospital, a post-office and wrecking a row of 14th century houses.

Deaths were not high and a dozen persons were dug out of the wreckage after amazing escapes.

French Warned On Allied Bombs

London, Aug. 13 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told the French people behind the German lines today how to avoid Allied bombs and bullets aimed at the enemy.

The commander in chief's latest instructions, carried over the Algiers radio, said the Germans were using farm vehicles and moving troops on bicycles. It told the French not to cycle in groups and warned them to take cover at the sight of Allied planes.

"Dig your protective trench far from routes of travel and as near home as you can," he said. "Keep an emergency supply of food at hand.

"Tie labels on the necks of your own children with their names, your name and your address. When you see liberating troops, stay under cover until you know the Allies have control and firing has ceased.

"The Germans have been shooting citizens who showed the tricolor too soon."

Von Paulus Urges Hitler Removal

London, Aug. 13 (AP)—Field Marshal General Friedrich von Paulus, Nazi commander who lost at Stalingrad, told the Germans in a statement broadcast by the Moscow radio today that "the war is lost through the fault of Hitler, and continuation by the Germans is senseless bloodshed."

"Germany," said von Paulus, "must remove Hitler, set up a new government which will make peace and create conditions which will insure the continued existence of our people.

"Recent events have made continuation of the war by the Germans senseless bloodshed. The Red army already has reached the frontiers of East Prussia. In France the Anglo-American troops are through the German defenses and in terrain giving them wide operational freedom. . . . For Germany the war is lost."

He warned the Germans that "the attitude of Hitler's representatives toward the population of occupied countries — which evokes the disgust of every real soldier and every sincere German—will impose upon us the most serious reproaches from all peoples of the world."

Nazi Offensive in Italy to Begin In 6 Weeks, Hitler Tells Troops

ROME, Aug. 13—(AP) German armies in Italy—their morale bolstered by a proclamation by Adolf Hitler telling them the Nazis will be ready to assume an offensive in six weeks—sent many patrols probing into the Allied lines south of the Arno river, Allied headquarters said today.

The Allied military government, meanwhile, speeded its efforts to bring relief to citizens of Florence, after withdrawal of Nazi troops from the city.

The headquarters of Gen. Sir Harold Alexander reported indiscriminate sniping within Florence was complicating the task of transporting food, water and medicine across the Arno. Strenuous efforts are being made to curb the shooting by both patriots and Fascists who have been battling each other for over a week.

An Allied headquarters spokesman declared "it is hoped that it will not be long before a reasonable administration of the civilian population is possible, but it must be borne in mind that conditions under which this will be achieved are the most difficult yet encountered in the Italian campaign."

A bulletin signed by Hitler telling Nazi troops that the defensive phase of the war soon will end and from then on the German army again will be attacking was distributed among the retreating Germans.

One Nazi prisoner said morale was high in his regiment as a result of this promise.

A number of German patrols were engaged in brisk clashes by American patrols on the south banks of the lower Arno, but there was no major fighting anywhere along the entire front yesterday.

Eighth army tanks and infantry entered Empoli, west of Florence, and after some street fighting reported the town clear except for a few snipers. The town's 15th century cathedral contains valuable Della Robbia paintings.

On the Adriatic sector the Poles and Italians were enlarging their bridgehead across the Cesano river and consolidating their latest gains.

Lt. Col. Eggers, Nazi commander of the Fourth parachute regiment which held Cassino for so long during the Spring, has been recaptured by British guards after escaping from Italian patriots who seized him recently, it was announced.

ITALIANS DEMAND WIDER FREEDOM

Use Churchill's Visit As Occasion For Appeal

London, Aug. 13 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, Marshal Tito and other Allied and Yugoslav personalities have met in Rome, the United Nations radio at Algiers said tonight.

Rome, Aug. 13 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill's visit has been seized upon by the Italian press and political party leaders as an opportunity for intensification of their appeals to the Allies to allow a greater participation of Italian troops at the front and to revise the armistice conditions.

Randolfo Pacciardi, a leading figure in the Republican party, which is not represented in the six-party coalition Government, reiterated today a suggestion heard on all sides that the British are supporting the monarchy.

Pacciardi Blames King, Son

Addressing a mass meeting, Pacciardi said "Churchill often has said 'one man alone' was responsible for bringing Italy into the war."

"He is wrong," the Republican leader said, "for the King, his son, Crown Prince Umberto, and the army chief of staff (Badoglio) shared the responsibility with Mussolini."

During the speech which was frequently interrupted by anti-monarchical outbursts, Pacciardi, who led the Italian Garibaldi Legion against the Fascists in Spain and who recently returned from the United States, said that "if it had not been for President Roosevelt we still would be under the German heel."

For United States Of Europe

He added that the interest of the United States was in healing Europe so that Americans will not be sacrificed every generation and the only way to do this is to work for a "United States of Europe."

In an open letter to Churchill, *Italia Libera*, the Action Party newspaper, said "we are right in asking that he make himself the interpreter before his Parliament and before his Allies of the state of mind of the Italian people."

"We would like to know—our Government has said so to the Allies—what is the law of war which governs us," the article continued. "We would like to be able to lay the first brick of reconstruction under your control but with clear responsibility and autonomy."

Partisans And Fascists Battle In Florence

Florence, Aug. 13 (AP)—Gunfire still crackled in the streets of the world's greatest art center today but Italian Partisans were relentlessly cleaning up the city street by street.

The Germans, who are dug-in to the extreme north of the city, have blown all but one of the bridges over the canal in that part of Florence. Late yesterday, apparently being prodded too much by Partisans, the Germans sent two tanks to fire a few rounds down several long streets. Little damage resulted and the Germans withdrew.

Partisans are everywhere in the city—riding bicycles with tommy guns slung over their shoulders, and astride the tops of small Italian sedans.

13 Fascists Executed

Three more Fascists—two men and a woman—were lined up against the wall of an arcade beside the Church of Santa Maria Novella and executed yesterday afternoon for sniping. Ten others had been executed previously.

The only connection between the newly freed northern part of the city and southern section was over the Ponte Vecchio, which is suitable for pedestrian traffic only, and a foot-wide dam a few hundred yards down the river which was heavily mined.

Nazis Seize All Hearses

AMG officials, to provide food for the hungry people of Florence (about 300,000), north of the river have transported more than 12 tons of food over the Ponte Vecchio with a human chain of workers passing the supplies along by hand.

For a week before the Germans left they pillaged the shops of Florence and gathered all transport including hearses and horse-drawn wagons. Women and men on the streets were stripped of their jewelry by the Nazis.

Experiences Of Americans

The theft of the hearses caused great trouble. Mortuaries were crowded with dead and many were being taken in handcarts for burial.

But most of the priceless architectural treasures in the main part of the old city are undamaged.

Mrs. Tessie Passante, of New York, whose husband was formerly employed by the Standard Oil Company and is now a geologist in Florence, said "the Germans behaved very badly last week. My husband couldn't go out, and whenever I went out for water I took off all my rings."

Mrs. Mazie Kelton, another American who was caught in Italy when the war broke out, said she had not been out of her house in a week.

Citizens report that many of the city's manholes conceal mines, and it was assumed some delayed-action charges will explode during the next few days.

Nuns Keep Up English Class

In one building in the northern part of the city, 20 Irish nuns at the "Institute of the Poor Servants of the Mother of God," told of teaching English to young pupils under the noses of the Germans. The students carried their books under their coats.

These sisters were caring for many refugees, including an American, Mrs. Elizabeth Carney, formerly of Ashland, Ohio. She has been living in Italy 14 years.

Only along the river front and near the Ponte Vecchio is there much devastation in Florence. Windows of the Uffizi Art Gallery were blown out, but it otherwise was not damaged, and almost all the other architectural treasures of the old city have been spared. Much statuary and valuable paintings were long ago removed to safe refuges.

German looting at its most thorough level is evidenced on the Ponte Vecchio where small jewelry shops were ransacked before the enemy retired.

Sets Record With 200 Missions

Rome, Aug. 13 (AP)—Capt. William S. Gatling, 22, Tarboro, N. C., set a new record for American fighter pilots in this theater by flying his 200th mission on a single tour of duty. Gatling began as a Warhawk pilot in the western desert, and now flies a Thunderbolt.

Archbishop Spellman May Visit Monte Cassino

Vatican City, Aug. 13 (AP)—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman will visit the Monte Cassino abbey, famous shrine of the Benedictine Order destroyed by Allied guns and bombs, it was reliably reported today after he had another private audience with Pope Pius.

It is likely that his visit is connected with plans for restoring the monastery.

ALBANIA TORN BY CIVIL WAR

40,000 Patriots Forced To Fight King Zog Partisans

Bari, Aug. 6 (AP—Delayed)—The National Army of Liberation in Albania, now 40,000 strong, is badly in need of more arms and ammunition, Col. Bedri Spahui, head of its mission to the Allies, reported here today.

He said the army is standing alone against the common foe, which includes, in addition to two big nationalistic elements, one to three German divisions, the Albanian gendarmerie and a new German trained SS division.

No Help From Russia

"A little of everything" has been sent by Britain and America but nothing yet by Russia, he said. The most important assistance rendered has been that by Allied fighter bombers in raids against enemy communications, supply dumps and troop concentrations, he added.

Discussing the growth of the Partisan movement in the tiny mountain country, Colonel Spahui spoke frankly at a press conference of several other matters which Allied military censorship in recent weeks had ruled unmentionable.

There has been an open break between the National Liberation forces and the Nationalistic faction under Abas Kupi, which wants the throne

King Zog back on the throne, Colonel Spahui declared. This group has joined the Balli Kombetar, or collaborating elements, in working openly with the Germans, Colonel Spahui added.

List Of War Criminals

Albanian Partisans are compiling a list of war criminals to be tried after the war, the colonel asserted, "men directly responsible for collaboration with the enemy and whose hands are washed in blood." He named ten of the most prominent Albanians on the list, expressing the hope censorship would permit publication abroad. These were the names:

Fiquri Dine, Prime Minister at present for the Quisling government; Shefket Verlaci, first Prime Minister after the Italian occupation and one of the country's wealthiest men; Mehdi Frasheri, member of the Regency Council in the present government; Kupi; Ali Klisura, Hassan Dosti, Idhot Frasheri, Shender Muco, Bari Omari, Koca Muca, all leaders of the Balli Kombetar.

NEUTRAL OBSERVER HAILS MIKHAILOVITCH

BARI, Italy, Aug. 13 (AP)—A reliable and seemingly unprejudiced observer said today that Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, ousted War Minister of the Yugoslav Government in Exile accused of being a collaborationist, actually moved his headquarters every few days to frustrate repeated German efforts to capture him.

The observer, who can not be further identified for security reasons, recently arrived here after a long stay in territory controlled by General Mikhailovitch's forces.

Although General Mikhailovitch is waging a relentless war against Marshall Tito, leader of Yugoslav Partisans, the Germans want the General for a number of reasons, the informant said.

The informant reported that the best Chetnik outfits, although unquestionably maintaining a liaison with Field Marshal Milan Neditch, quisling leader in Belgrade, and frantically opposing Marshal Tito, still were set upon resisting the Germans.

Despite a critical shortage of arms and ammunition and the continued execution of five hostages for each German soldier slain, he said General Mikhailovitch's men recently had assassinated several Gestapo agents and had boldly robbed an Axis-controlled bank in Belgrade of approximately $650,000.

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The informant said General Mikhailovitch declared recently that 600,000 Serbs stood ready to fight under his leadership should sufficient munitions be made available. The Chetnik leader estimated his present strength at 200,000 men with five rounds of ammunition each.

Turkey Suspends Newspaper

ISTANBUL, Aug. 13 (AP).—The Anatolian news agency said today that the Turkish government had provisionally suspended the newspaper "Tan" because it "persistently and systematically published dangerous articles and false news calculated to incite the citizens against each other."

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Vichy Laws As To Jews, Masons Are Repealed

Algiers, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Justice Minister of the French National Committee has announced today that an ordinance adopted June 26 by the consultative assembly empowering the committee to nullify Vichy laws and restore pre-war Republican laws will be applied to liberated France.

The first committee action under the ordinance was to repeal Vichy laws pertaining to Jews and Free Masons and to all those forced to labor for the Germans.

The ordinance says Vichy legislation is illegal because the French Government as constituted before June, 1940, never ceased to exist.

Nazis Reported Leaving Mytilene, Chios, Samos

Istanbul, Turkey, Aug. 13 (AP)—The newspaper *Yeni Sabah*, in a dispatch quoting Izmir (Smyrna) reports, said the Germans were evacuating the Aegean Islands of Mytilene, Chios and Samos.

The reports said all units of the German air force had been withdrawn from the islands and only a few German soldiers remained.

U. S. Envoy Reaches Teheran

Teheran, Aug. 13 (AP)—Leland B. Morris, first United States Ambassador to Iran, arrived here today by plane.

Swedish Paper Hails Interned Yank Flyers

Stockholm, Aug. 13 (AP)—Interned American flyers who were moved to new camps at Mulssjoe and Gracena, near Joenkoeping, Swedish aviation center, were greeted by the newspaper *Smaalands Allehanda* with the headline "Hello, Yankees—You are welcome in our country."

The newspaper devoted three pages to the flyers, saying: "You dropped from the sky just like birds that come to us in springtime and we hope you feel at home during the short time we have the pleasure of seeing you as our guests."

Approximately 800 American flyers are interned in Sweden.

CHINESE MAKE BID TO RETAKE HENGYANG

CHUNGKING, Aug. 13—(AP) The Chinese high command indicated today that Chinese forces were making a serious bid to recapture Hengyang from the Japanese.

A communique said the tempo of the fighting around the battered Canton-Hankow railroad city had increased. To the north and west fierce fighting occurred at points three to six miles from the city and both sides were suffering heavy casualties.

The Chinese said a portion of an enemy force had been eliminated 10 1-2 miles southeast of the city.

To the south fighting raged about 7 1-2 miles from Hengyang.

Seventy-five miles northeast of Hengyang the communique said Chinese forces were pressing against Liling, strategic Japanese base in Hunan province.

ALLIES PUSH AHEAD IN NORTH BURMA

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SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 13—(AP) Burmese and Chinese troops pushing deeper into north Burma from the captured Japanese base at Myitkyina toward Bhamo in north Burma have occupied the village of Kazu, 20 miles south of Myitkyina, a southeast Asia command communique announced today.

Bhamo is 80 miles south of Myitkyina and 90 miles southwest of Lungling, Burma road town under attack by Chinese troops from China. It is a possible objective to link the Ledo and Burma roads.

Other Allied troops moving eastward toward the Chindwin river along the Tamu-Sittaung road from India were reported meeting some Japanese opposition as they continued to drive southeast from Imphal.

The communique said that the task of mopping up straggling Japanese forces in the Hengtam area, just north of the Burma frontier and south of Imphal, was progressing satisfactorily.

Air operations over the Burma battle front were on a limited scale the report said due to continued heavy rains.

NIMITZ VOICES NEW OPTIMISM

Says Japan May Be Defeated Without Invasion

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 13 (AP)—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, back from the Marianas, where he is considering moving his headquarters, said today he did not believe invasion of Japan was necessary to win the war but that its occupation was necessary to win the peace.

Nimitz disclosed he had been to Guam and Saipan and there conferred with navy, army and marine leaders—meetings which followed quickly a significant war-plans conference here with President Roosevelt and Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

New Air Blows Disclosed

He expressed his long-term views on the war at a press conference shortly after announcing air attacks on the Bonin islands, 600 miles south of Japan; Paramushiro in the Kuriles on the north approaches, Pagan and Rota in the Marianas, Truk and Ponape in the Carolines and by-passed bases in the Marshalls.

"I am not sure or convinced that invasion will be necessary but I do believe occupation of Japan would be necessary to insure a winning peace," said the commander in chief of the Pacific fleet and Pacific Ocean areas.

But he added:

"We should keep in mind the possible necessity of invasion and be prepared for it."

Gives Jap Casualties

He said the Japanese ground casualties in the Gilberts, Marshalls and Marianas—the entire Central Pacific campaign — total 52,323 killed in action and 3,022 prisoners of war, plus thousands killed in aerial and surface bombardment which it is impossible to count. American losses were 5,903 killed.

Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, who also just has returned from the Marianas, suggested it is possible for Japan to be starved out because virtually all her food is imported.

Nimitz agreed that a sea blockade, cutting off supplies, could go a long way toward "bringing Japan down."

"We will put the heat on as hard and fast as we can," he added.

Nimitz Eager To Move

Nimitz expressed eagerness to move his headquarters nearer the fighting area, which he had visited to confer with such leaders as Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, Vice-Admiral Richmond Kelley Turner and Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger.

The Marianas are approximately 3,000 miles beyond Pearl Harbor, and invasion headquarters for Pacific amphibious forces already are being established at Saipan by Admiral Turner.

Nimitz' press release today reported that land-based planes bombed Japanese bases Thursday and Friday from Paramushiro to the mid-Pacific Marshalls.

Gun positions and shore installations were the principal targets. Two ships were bombed.

One Japanese patrol vessel was sunk and a second damaged near Paramushiro.

Airdrome And Ship Hit

Liberators of the Seventh AAF attacked Chichi Jima island, in the Bonins, some 600 miles from Tokyo, hitting the airdrome and a cargo ship in the harbor. No attempt at interception was reported.

Pagan island, in the northern Marianas, south of the Bonins, was bombed by Mitchells which concentrated on runways and gun positions against moderate anti-aircraft fire.

Rota, near Guam, took a 50-ton bombing and strafing.

Truk and Ponape, in the Carolines, were attacked.

Marshalls Battered

More than 80 tons of bombs were dropped on Marshall islands still in Japanese hands. Coastal defense guns and other installations were hit by dive bombers and fighters of the Fourth Marine Air Wing.

In the operations one Dauntless dive bomber and one Liberator were damaged but all planes returned, Pacific Fleet Press Release No. 507 said.

4TH MINDANAO RAID IS MADE

M'Arthur's Flyers Sink 3,000-Ton Ship In Davao Gulf

General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, *Monday*, Aug. 14 (AP)—In the fourth Philippines raid within five days, a night-ranging Liberator sank a 3,000-ton Japanese freighter in Davao Gulf Mindanao Island, early Saturday, headquarters announced today.

Previous attacks in the series launched this month—the first air strikes at the Philippines since April, 1942—were directed at Davao's airfields. Saturday's predawn raider also bombed and damaged a coastal vessel a few miles to the east.

At about the same time Mitchell and Catalina bombers in night forays were renewing attacks against Japanese shipping in Kaoe Bay at Halmahera Island, 250 miles south of Mindanao and 200 miles west of New Guinea.

Three Vessels Hit

Today's communique, telling of the Halmahera raids, said, "Our night air patrols left burning a 1,000-ton freighter and scored a direct hit on a 3,000-ton vessel in Kaoe Bay, sank a coastal vessel off Morotai Island, and bombed installations in the Talaud Islands."

Headquarters said 41 parked Japanese planes were destroyed or damaged, four 1,000-ton freighters were sunk, a 3,000-ton freighter-transport was destroyed or severely damaged, and several coastal vessels were sunk or damaged in air sweeps Thursday and Friday upon Halmahera and western Dutch New Guinea's Vogelkop peninsula.

In additional raids Saturday, Liberators and Mitchells, fighter planes and patrol torpedo boats attacked enemy targets along the Vogelkop coast. Most heavily hit was Babo airdrome on the southwestern coast, hammered with 27 tons of bombs.

Japs Twice Raid Schouten

The Japanese twice raided the Schouten Islands Biak area off Dutch New Guinea Friday night, sending one formation in at medium altitude and the other at low level. Damage was slight. There were a few casualties.

A spokesman disclosed that the Aitape campaign in British New Guinea has cost the Allies 285 killed, 23 missing and 999 wounded. Most of the casualties were American, since the Japanese trapped in the Wewak sector sought to break westward through the American lines, and rarely have engaged the Australian front along the Sepik river to the east.

Since the Aitape attacks started last July 11, 8,064 Japanese dead have been counted.

NIMITZ PREDICTS

AUG 141944

JAPANESE DEFEAT WITHOUT INVASION

AUG 141944

Claims Occupation of Homeland Will Be Necessary to Win the Peace.

BONIN ISLANDS BOMBED

Yanks Also Blast Pagan, Rota, Truk and Kuriles in Heavy Blow.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, Aug. 13—(AP) Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, back from the Marianas where he is considering moving his headquarters to keep closer to the westward push, said today he did not believe invasion of Japan was necessary to win the war but that its occupation was necessary to win the peace.

Nimitz disclosed he had been to Guam and Saipan and there conferred with Navy, Army and Marine leaders—meetings which followed quickly a significant war plans conference here with President Roosevelt and Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Discloses Raid on Bonins

He expressed his long term views on the war at a pres conference shortly after announcing in a press release air attacks on the Bonin islands, 600 miles south of Japan, Paramushiro in the Kuriles on the north approaches, Pagan and Rota in the Marianas, Truk and Ponape in the Carolines and bypassed bases in the Marshalls.

"I am not sure or convinced that invasion will be necessary but I do believe occupation of Japan would be necessary to insure a winning peace," said the commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet and Pacific ocean areas.

But he added:

"However, we should keep in mind the possible necessity of invasion and be prepared for it."

Nimitz expressed eagerness to move his headquarters nearer the fighting area which he visited to confer with such leaders as Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher, Vice Adm. Richmond Kelley Turner and Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger.

The Marianas are approximately 3,000 miles beyond Pearl Harbor and invasion headquarters for Pacific amphibious forces already are being established at Saipan by Admiral Turner.

Nimitz expressed his views on the necessity of invading Japan after being asked, "how far can we go in relying on air bombardment to defeat Japan?"

"I do not believe any single form of attack will defeat Japan," he said.

Combination of Weapons

"It will have to be a combination of every weapon—sea blockade, air bombardment, possible surface ship bombardment. Already surface ships have bombarded the northern Kuriles. A combination of the whole military effort will bring about the defeat of Japan.

"It hardly seems possible because of the great distances involved to deliver the same bomb tonnage on Japan as has been delivered on Germany and German positions in occupied Europe.

Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, who also just has returned from the Marianas, suggested it is possible for Japan to be starved out because virtually all her food is imported.

Nimitz agreed that a sea blockade cutting off supplies, could go a long way toward "bringing Japan down."

"We will put the heat on as hard and fast as we can," he added.

"This war is a new experience for Japan," Nimitz pointed out.

"We do not know how much they can take before they'll throw in the sponge. But I certainly believe, no matter what the peace terms, it will be necessary to occupy certain places to insure the peace terms are carried out."

Nimitz was "impressed by the fine spirit and morale of the troops, both the navy afloat and the combat units ashore in the Marianas."

"This time there was no exception," he said.

"They're all in fine spirits and are ready to go. They also are in very fine physical condition. I can assure the folks back home these young men never will let them down."

Jap Casualties High

He said the Japanese ground casualties in the Gilberts, Marshalls and Marianas—the entire

Central Pacific campaign—total 52,232 killed in action and 3,022 prisoners of war, plus thousands killed in aerial and surface bombardment which it is impossible to count. American losses were 5,903 killed.

Asked if any Americans surrendered, Nimitz said "indications are a very few of our men got ahead of the lines and were taken prisoner but I do not believe any surrendered."

He said he, like all war correspondents, had heard rumors of atrocities but none have been confirmed and he was unable to comment, referring all queries to Washington.

Asked "do you think the Japanese can replace their lost carrier-based air power—more than 1,100 in and near the Marianas alone since June 10—in time for an effective defense?" he replied:

"A definite answer would disclose how much time we will give the enemy. I only hope our operations can take place at such a tempo that they never have a chance to prepare to meet us at the top of their efficiency."

Nimitz said Guam's Apra harbor would be developed and used to "its maximum capacity." He pointed out that Pearl Harbor had been developed steadily whereas 1922 treaties effectively stopped work at Apra.

The press release today reported that land-based planes bombed Japanese bases Thursday and Friday from Paramushiro to the mid-Pacific Marshalls.

Gun Positions Hit

Gun positions and shore installations were the principal targets. Two ships were bombed.

One Japanese patrol vessel was sunk and a second damaged near Paramushiro, in the Kuriles north of Japan.

Liberators of the 7th AAF attacked Chichi Jima island in the Bonins, some 600 miles from Tokyo, hitting the airdrome and a cargo ship in the harbor. No attempt at interception was reported.

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Rota, near Guam, took a 50-ton bombing and strafing.

Truk and Ponape in the Carolines were attacked.

More than 80 tons of bombs were dropped on Marshall islands still in Japanese hands. Coastal defense guns and other installations were hit by dive-bombers and fighters.

Natives Of Guam Present Letter Of Thanks To Nimitz

AUG 14 1944

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 13 (AP)—The American liberation of Guam came in the nick of time when the natives had withstood about all they could of "ill treatments and atrocities," elders of the island told Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in a letter of thanks to be transmitted to the people of the United States.

Nimitz just has returned from an inspection trip to reconquered Guam. While visiting a refugee camp he was handed this letter:

"In behalf of the people of Guam, we take this opportunity to express to you and our common nation our heartfelt thanks for the recapture of Guam by the strong and invincible forces under your command.

"Rejoice At Capture"

"The recapture of Guam was opportune. Had it been delayed longer, the native inhabitants would barely withstood ill treatments and atrocities received from the Japanese. What kept us up throughout 32 months of Japanese oppression was our determined reliance upon our mother country's power, sense of justice and national brotherhood.

"We rejoice at the recapture of Guam and are extremely grateful for the timely relief we now are getting.

Letter To Roosevelt

"In closing, we request of you that, should you deem it expedient, this our note of appreciation be transmitted to the Honorable President and to the people of the United States of America.

"Gratefully yours, Fr. Leon Guerrero, Fr. Camacho, Pedro Martinez, Agueda Johnston, Josef Mambusan, Jose Roberto."

Nimitz is forwarding the letter to President Roosevelt.

Being Well Fed

He said he did not have time to inquire into the atrocities mentioned in the letter. He reported all liberated natives are being well fed and well cared for in refugee camps and are fast being rehabilitated and returned to their homes.

"However, all settlements are pretty badly shot up," he added.

Asked if the United States is supplying money to the Guamians, he replied:

"There is nothing you could use money for."

Mitscher Wins Gold Star

Advanced Base, Marshall Islands, Aug. 10 (AP—Delayed)—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz made a surprise visit to this base today and brought a surprise gift to Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, commander of the world's most deadly carrier force.

It was a Gold Star, in lieu of a third Distinguished Service Medal. Nimitz made the presentation at a private breakfast meeting of Vice-Admiral J. H. Hoover, commander of forward areas of the Central Pacific, and his party.

"Doing His Damnedest"

"Ninety-one years ago a naval officer opened up the ports of Japan," Nimitz said as he arose to read the citation, "and now another officer is doing his damnedest to close them." (The first part of his remark referred to Commodore Matthew C. Perry, who persuaded the Japanese to open their ports to American trade.)

The decoration is for Mitscher's carrier-force performance in the Marshalls last January and for raids on Truk and the Marianas in February.

Prevented Interference

These "vigorous and fearless air attacks skillfully prevented interference with our invasion," the citation read.

Mitscher already holds the Navy Cross, two Distinguished Service Medals, Portugal's Order of the Tower and Sword and campaign decorations from the Mexican campaign of 1916, the World War and the present war.

His opinion of medals for commanders: "They mean other men have done fine work."

Japs All Killed: Kill The Ump!

By TECH. SERGT. M. C. BRUNSON

[Marine Corps Combat Correspondent, formerly with the Baltimore Bureau of the Associated Press]

Saipan, Marianas Island (AP—Delayed)—Saipan had no sooner been secured than those marines who were able began seeking relaxation in sports.

The day after the Stars and Stripes had been run up over Saipan, a group of artillerymen in a rear area laid out a softball diamond in a field where their guns were set up.

Their first game probably was the first American athletic event in the island which had just been wrested from the Japs. Daily games have been played since then.

Another group of artillerymen, bivouacked in a banana grove, strung up a volley-ball net and began to play as soon as their part in the fighting was over.

Organized swimming parties for marines are beginning tomorrow. They serve a dual purpose, that of having fun and getting clean at the same time.

Islander Chief Scorns Marine's 5-And-10 Jewels

AUG 14 1944

By SERGT. WILLIAM ALLEN

[Marine Combat Correspondent]

(Distributed by the Associated Press)

Somewhere in the South Pacific (Delayed)—Marine Private (first class) Charles Poulsen, of Akron, knew he was going overseas and accordingly prepared for the natives by studying pigeon English throughout the voyage from the States. His sea bag contained many 5 and 10-cent store trinkets.

Recently, with another new arrival, Private (first class) Paulo Caruso, of Detroit, Poulsen visited a native village here and sought out the chief.

Redhaired Chief Silent

The chief, an ebony-skinned giant with flaming red hair, sat silent and expressionless before his mud hut and listened to the odd sounding mutterings of Marine Poulsen. He viewed the junk jewelry that was offered in exchange for native war clubs, cat's-eye shells, grass skirts and the like through uninterested eyes, still maintaining his silence.

The chief dug down in a sugar sack that he had converted into a pocket and produced a pipe which he proceeded to tamp with a mixture of dried roots and leaves while Poulsen continued to gesticulate.

When he fumbled for a stick to poke into the near-by fire to light the briar, Poulsen quickly produced a cigarette lighter and offered it, thinking that the native would be puzzled and impressed.

"Undoubtedly Out Of Fluid"

Taking the lighter, the chief snapped it three times in the conventional manner and returned it to Poulsen. He broke silence for the first time.

"This lighter is undoubtedly out of fluid," the chief said in precise English, and handed it back with a regular business card on which was printed:

PRICE LIST

Native war clubs (plain)	$1.00
Native war clubs (carved)	$3.00
Cat's eyes	4 for .50
Grass skirts (plain)	$2.50
Grass skirts (dyed)	$4.00

Poulsen, somewhat red-checked, returned to camp, minus $8 and still in possession of his dime-store jewels.

Missing Bolivian Mine Owner Reported Found

Santiago, Chile, Aug. 13 (AP)—Relatives of Mauricio Hochschild, wealthy Bolivian mine owner, who has been missing since July 30, said tonight they had been told he had been found. No details were available.

Hochschild, German-born and an Argentine citizen, disappeared with Adolfo Blum, vice-president of the huge Hochschild properties. They were last seen outside the Chilean consulate in La Paz after the mine owner had obtained a passport for a trip to Chile.

Some friends had expressed belief Hochschild was kidnapped or killed by members of a secret Bolivian military group which participated in an unsuccessful uprising against President Guilberto Villarroel last December.

Montreal Tramways Under Government

Montreal, Aug. 13 (AP)—Montreal wound up its 11th day without streetcars and busses tonight as preparations were completed for full resumption of service tomorrow with the Montreal Tramways Company under temporary Government control.

A strike of 4,000 tram and bus operators, seeking a union-shop clause in the contract between the company and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes, a Canadian Congress of Labor affiliate, was declared officially ended late Saturday, a few hours after the Federal Government announced appointment of two controllers to operate the facilities of the company.

Still undecided was the union-shop clause. In taking over the company's 950 trams and 300 busses, the Government set a 60-day period for settlement of this issue.

10 Marks On Hitler's Head, 'Goerdler's' Offer

New York, Aug. 13 (AP)—An ABSIE (American Broadcasting Station in Europe) picked up by NBC said today that posters signed "Carl Goerdler" and offering a reward of 10 marks for Hitler's head appeared on public buildings in Germany.

Dr. Goerdler, former Mayor of Leipzig who is being sought in connection with the Hitler assassination plot, has a Gestapo-fixed price of 1,000,000 marks on his head.

Nazi General's Death Reported

New York, Aug. 13 (AP)—A British German-language broadcast heard by NBC tonight reported the death of a Nazi Lieut. Gen. Fritz von Schultze, of the SS Panzer Division Nordland, which the broadcast said was stationed in the Baltic area.

BRITISH ACCEPT BROAD OUTLINES OF SECURITY PLAN

AUG 14 1944

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—(AP) Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate to the world security talks opening next week, virtually endorsed today the broad outlines for an international peace organization already laid down by President Roosevelt as the basis for the American security plan.

That statement, coupled with his disclosure that there already has been an exchange of ideas among the British, Americans and Russians on how peace should be organized, gave rise to hope among officials here for a greater degree of success than had been predicted heretofore for the Washington conversations.

Cadogan talked to reporters at a news conference held by the British ambassador, the Earl of Halifax, who has just returned from London.

His discussion of the general framework for a peace organization came while official quarters here were considering a suggestion for creation of special new military units, to operate beyond the traditional limits of international law, as a peace-maintenance force.

Cadogan disclosed that the Soviet government has supplied a statement of at least some of its postwar organization ideas in the last day or so. He said Britain sent over a statement of its tentative plans more than a month ago. Both Britain and the United States also had kept Moscow advised.

Cadogan said he was "optimistic" and believed that the preliminary exchange of information gives fair promise of agreement in the talks which will start here a week from Monday.

He said the British have not brought over "any cut and dried plan" but that the other delegates know what British ideas are and "I hope we will be able to construct something that will give good results."

He was asked whether there was anything he could say about the statement of President Roosevelt in mid-June favoring United States cooperation in a world organization having a council and an assembly of nations and backed by force. The President also declared there was no thought of a super-state or an international police force.

Cardogan said there was "nothing in the President's statement of June 15 to which we should care to take exception."

The peace police proposal, it was learned meanwhile, was developed by military authorities and is growing in importance in American plans for the security conferences.

HALIFAX SAYS BRITISH SATISFIED BY PROGRESS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—(AP) Much satisfaction in England over the progress of the war but "no over-optimism" was reported today by the Earl of Halifax, British ambassador, just back from conferences at home.

The British government, he said, plans if possible to take some of the restrictions off the British people once the European part of the war is ended, but some factories in the United Kingdom already are turning to production of goods for intensification of the fight against Japan.

World Peace Police Considered

Washington, Aug. 13 (AP)—Creation of special new military units which would operate beyond the traditional limits of international law has been suggested in official quarters here as possibly the most effective way of organizing postwar forces to maintain peace.

The proposal, it was learned today, was developed by military and naval authorities and is steadily growing in importance as American plans for the four-power peace organization talks here take final shape. It is expected to be put forward during the talks, although it is not necessarily considered a part of the formal American plan.

Method U. S. May Employ

Should the proposal not be favorably considered for general adoption by the other conferees—Russia, Britain and, later on, China—authorities predict it may still supply the answer to the question of how the United States can help preserve world peace by force without basically altering the division of foreign policy and military powers between the President and Congress.

Essentially the proposal is that each nation should earmark a part of its land, sea and air power as its own peace police organization. Each organization would retain its separate national identity. An important part of such a United States organization might be the world-roving 20th Air Force of superbombers.

First Call For Peace Police

In event of a threat to peace which the world organization could not stop by political and economic measures, units of the various peace police organizations could be ordered into joint action by their respective governments in much the same way that many different Allied divisions today fight together under a single commander.

Such a use of military forces would not be considered an act of war since it could be taken only by the peace-preserving nations after common agreement and in accordance with their declarations for maintaining peace. The peace police might be said to have the same sort of special legal status that United States marines occasionally have invoked in their peacetime operations.

Behind the peace police would be the rest of the armies, navies and air forces of each country—available for action if necessary, but presumably subject to the usual controls of international law and, in this country, of Congress.

Three Way Check By Congress

In the case of the special peace force, Congress would have a general three-way check on the system but not a specific control over each time the force should be called up. The general checks proposed are understood to be:

Senate action on the question of participating in a world agency backed by force.

House and Senate creation of the separate force and definition of its powers.

House and Senate annual appropriations to sustain it.

The proposal is regarded by its backers as about midway between the world police force idea and the idea that while force should be available if necessary to suppress aggression it need not be organized to that end beforehand.

Russia Favors World Air Force

In fact, to date these have been about the only two concepts widely discussed publicly although American peace-planners have been working intensely to develop a system which they would consider more effective. Presumably the British, Russians and Chinese have been similarly engaged and may come up with proposals of their own.

One idea which has been put forward unofficially in Russia is that while there should be no international police force there should be an international air force capable of striking quickly wherever serious trouble threatens. It is the possibility of compromise among differing points of view in the peace talks beginning here August 21 which keeps various American proposals for world organization from assuming a more official status.

The American group, headed by Under Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, intends to go into the talks with a minmium of commitments and a maximum of points for negotiation.

GEN. LEMAY TO HEAD 20TH BOMBER COMMAND

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—(AP) Major General Curtis E. Lemay is the new chief of the 20th bomber command, operators of the fleet of Superfortresses, the War department announced today.

Lemay, 37 years old, a native of Columbus, Ohio, succeeds Brig. Gen. Kenneth B. Wolfe, who recently was appointed commanding general of the air forces materiel section at Wright Field, Ohio.

Until recently Lemay was commanding general of the heavy bombardment division of the 8th Air Force in England, in which post he personally led several big-scale attacks on German airplane industrial targets and U-boat installations.

As chief of the Twentieth command, his new theater will be the China-Burma-India area, from which strategic attacks are being launched on Japanese war economy.

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BRITAIN SEEKS ACCORD WITH US ON ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Great Britain is as greatly concerned about the militaristic government of Argentina as the United States is and is working closely with this Government to find a joint solution, the Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador to Waashington, declared today.

Speaking at a press conference after his return here yesterday from a visit to London, Lord Halifax said that Britain was seeking to find a way of meeting the Argentine situation jointly with the United States, but that so far the solution had not been arrived at.

During the conference he indicated that the two countries thought alike in principle with respect to the Farrell regime, which Secretary of State Cordell Hull has branded as a "deserter to the Allied cause."

"During the past weeks," he told a gathering of about seventy-five correspondents, "we have been working in close collaboration with the United States. The matter has caused us as much concern as it has in the United States. Our common wish," he continued, "is to find a satisfactory solution. I don't think we have found that."

The British Ambassador said he thought he could not usefully comment on whether economic sanctions would be applied against Argentina.

Supergasoline Developed For 'Futuristic Bombers'

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Washington, Aug. 13 (AP)—A supergasoline powerful enough to enable the giant B-29 and B-32 bombers to perform at their maximum capabilities in raiding Japan has been developed by American chemists and will go into production when the military gives the command.

The Petroleum Industry War Council said today about 80 per cent. of the nation's high-octane gasoline capacity is primed to switch over to the new fuel with only minor changes in facilities.

Chemical details were withheld but the council said the supergasoline has a "vastly-improved octane rating" over the 100-octane fuel now used in battle planes.

"World's Finest Flying Fuel"

The council called the "X" octane gasoline "the world's finest flying fuel" and said it was designed to "draw from the futuristic B-32 bombers, lethal B-29 Superfortresses and the most modern fighter escort planes their originally intended maximums in sustained speed, short takeoffs, combat radius, and load-carrying capabilities."

The announcement said that oil-industry scientists predict that quantity production of the new gasoline would permit "possible Allied bombing of the Japanese mainland on a suburban-service schedule."

The signal for production is expected to be given "when military plans permit"—that is, "should a shift in United States military strategy suddenly call for a change in 100-octane aviation-gasoline production from volume to volatility."

William R. Boyd, Jr., chairman of the industry council, said that because of military requirements of the moment volume production of the new fuel must follow the quantity production of present-grade aviation gasoline for prosecution of the European war. At present, all available refining capacity of the United Nations is taxed to capacity in supplying Allied air forces over Europe and in the Pacific with more than 500,000 barrels a day of 100-octane gasoline, Boyd said.

Possible Production In Fall

He then said, "It has been estimated that in the fall of 1944 it may be necessary to produce a considerable amount of this improved aviation gasoline."

He said the new fuel is "100-oc- tane 'rebuilt chemically.' Oil-industry scientists, helped by new and delicate instruments, he said, have been perfecting their means of analyzing high-octane composition, and that 100-octane motor fuel has been lifted from the "groping laboratory stage" and its intricacies now are "in the realm of positive practicability."

ARMY FIRES 4 P.T.C. STRIKERS

AUG 141944

General Hayes Announces Action In Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Aug. 13 (AP)—Four employes of the Philadelphia Transportation Company were discharged today for failure to obey the army's order to return to work last Monday when service was resumed over the lines after a six-day strike.

Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes, the War Department's representative in operating the Government-seized lines, said the four are in addition to four discharged leaders who are scheduled for hearings tomorrow before Norman Griffin, United States Commissioner, on charges of violating the Smith-Connally Act.

Identifies Men Fired

General Hayes said the last four discharged are Thomas A. Quigley, operator; Louis Conaway, mechanic; Pat Inverso, a maintenance man, and Charles Kluge, operator.

The general said a board of three officers sat for four days to hear reasons why 191 employes failed to report for work last Monday in accordance with an army directive.

General Hayes said "I will not hesitate for one instant to impose full sanctions of the law upon anyone who had intentionally disobeyed my order."

Liquor Stores To Open

The cases of the four discharged leaders—James H. McMenamin, Frank C. Carney, Frank Thompson and William C. Dixey—are expected to be continued until the Federal grand jury investigating the strike makes its final presentment. The jury recessed Friday after hearing testimony of witnesses for three days and is scheduled to reconvene tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the ban on sales of liquor, in force since the outbreak of the transit strike August 1, will be lifted at 7 A. M., tomorrow.

Truck Owners Agree To Resume Operations

Minneapolis, Aug. 13 (AP)—Lou Hosking, executive secretary of the Midwest Operators Association, tonight informed Ellis T. Longenecker, Federal manager of 103 mid-Western over-the-road truck lines seized by the Government Saturday, that members had voted unanimously to resume operations Monday under Government control.

The decision came after a day-long meeting of the operators from which all but the membership and ODT officials were barred. Representatives and owners of lines operating in 15 States attended the conference, including 28 independent operators, whose lines will not be affected by today's decision, according to Longenecker.

Agree To Wage Increases

Acceptance of Government operation means that operators have agreed to pay wage increases voted the drivers last February by the WLB, nonpayment of which prompted the over-the-road truck tieup a week ago Friday night.

Basic scale for drivers had been 90 cents per hour or 3.4 cents per mile, whichever was larger. Under the new rates, pay will be 96 cents an hour, or 3.7 cents per mile, with the larger being paid. Average weekly wage which has been from $53 to $55 will rise approximately $4, it was estimated.

At the metting were owners and representatives of 15 States, stretching from Texas to Montana to Illinois, east and west.

Cruiser Fall River Launched At Camden

Camden, N. J., Aug. 13 (AP)—The heavy cruiser Fall River, was launched today at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation yards here. Mrs. Alexander C. Murray, wife of the Mayor of Fall River, Mass., sponsored the vessel.

The Fall River, 13,000 tons, mounts a main battery of 8-inch guns with large secondary and anti-aircraft batteries of smaller caliber.

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30.24— 17971

ALL SHAEF (Long) von Rundstedt's OFFENSIVE ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE GERMAN BULGE, THE VIRTUALLY COMPLETE SECURITY BLACKOUT ON NEWS FROM THE ATTACKS BASED ON LE MANS, 110 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PARIS, WENT THROUGH ITS FIFTH DAY. (GERMAN BROADCASTS, BESIDES REPORTING A PUSH BEYOND ALENCON— ITSELF HALFWAY BETWEEN LE MANS AND FALAISE-- SAID NAZI ADVANCE PATROLS HAD PUSHED 43 MILES DOWN THE ROAD FROM CHARTRES BEFORE MEETING THE AMERICANS. THIS WOULD PLACE U.S. FORCES AT LEAST 25

MILES EAST OF LE MANS, AND PERHAPS 85 MILES FROM PARIS.)

NOR WAS THERE ANY FURTHER OFFICIAL WORD ON OPERATIONS SOUTH OF THE LOIRE RIVER, WHERE THE AMERICANS HAD PUSHED 10 MILES SOUTH OF NANTES TWO DAYS AGO.

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(THE MYSTERY ATTACHING TO ALLIED INTENTIONS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE WAS FURTHER HEIGHTENED, BY GERMAN BROADCASTS SAYING THE GERMAN TROOPS HAD FALLEN BACK SOUTH OF THE LOIRE BETWEEN ALLIED-HELD NANTES AND ANGERS, BUT DENYING THAT THE AMERICANS HAD YET CROSSED THE RIVER.)

AS THE GERMAN PLIGHT IN NORMANDY WORSENED, ITALIAN-BASED HEAVY BOMBERS BATTERED SOUTHERN FRANCE'S DEFENSES IN THE THIRD SUCCESSIVE DAY OF ATTACK, ADDING A NEW MENACE FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN DIRECTION.

THE GERMANS STILL HELD ON TO THEIR LAST STRONGHOLD IN THE CITADEL OF ST. MALO ON BRITTANY'S NORTH COAST, AND THE SITUATION APPARENTLY WAS NOT GREATLY CHANGED AROUND THE BESIEGED U-BOAT AND NAVAL BASES OF ST. NAZAIRE, LORIENT AND BREST.

FD&W357PEW

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Add London Russian (Herald) xxx Moscow said

A MOSCOW BULLETIN SAID THAT GEN. IVAN MASLENNIKOV'S THIRD BALTIC ARMY, OPERATING ABOVE THAT OF YEREMENKO'S, HAD ROLLED THROUGH 60 VILLAGES, INCLUDING VORU, 95 MILES FROM THE GULF OF RIGA, AND 120 MILES NORTHEAST OF RIGA ITSELF. MASLENNIKOV'S TROOPS APPARENTLY INTEND TO SEAL OFF ALL THE GERMANS IN ESTONIA, WHILE OTHER SOVIET ARMIES FINISH OFF THE GERMANS TRAPPED IN LATVIA.

THE TOLL OF 69,636 CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON THE GERMANS BY YEREMENKO'S TROOPS BETWEEN JULY 10 AND AUG. 10 MADE A TOTAL OF 609,526 GERMANS KILLED AND CAPTURED BY FIVE RUSSIAN ARMIES SINCE THE BIG SUMMER OFFENSIVE BEGAN JUNE 23, MOSCOW SAID. ENEMY CASUALTIES SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF FOUR OTHER SOVIET ARMIES PRESENTLY ENGAGED IN THE MIGHTY WESTWARD DRIVE HAVE NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED.

TWO HUGE RED ARMIES WHEELING CLOSE TO GERMAN EAST PRUSSIA IN THE AREA NORTHEAST OF EMBATTLED WARSAW CAPTURED 180 LOCALITIES DURING THE DAY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. THESE INCLUDED GONIADZ ON THE BIEBRZA RIVER, LAST BIG WATER OBSTACLE SEPARATING THE RUSSIANS FROM PREWAR GERMAN SOIL. GONIADZ, 17 MILES FROM EAST PRUSSIA'S FRONTIER, IS LESS THAN FOUR MILES FROM THE POINT WHERE THE BIALYSTOK-LYCK RAILWAY CROSSES THE RIVER.

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BERLIN, IN ADMITTING A FURTHER GERMAN RETREAT IN THAT SECTOR, SAID GEN. G.F. ZAKHAROV'S SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY HAD BEEN REINFORCED WITH 10 FRESH DIVISIONS. ZAKHAROV'S TROOPS CAPTURED 80 VILLAGES WEST AND NORTHWEST OF BIALYSTOK, AND THE ADJOINING FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY TOOK 100, THE BULLETIN SAID.

MOSCOW DID NOT ANNOUNCE ANY FURTHER GAINS WEST OF THE VISTULA 100 MILES SOUTH OF WARSAW. ENEMY INFANTRY AND TANK COUNTERATTACKS WERE REPULSED THERE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

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A DISPATCH FROM DANIEL DE LUCE, ASSOCIATED PRESS MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT, GAVE THIS GENERAL PICTURE OF THE EASTERN FRONT:

"ADOLF HITLER APPARENTLY IS WILLING TO SACRIFICE ALL HIS BALTIC FORCES IN AN EFFORT TO CHECK SYNCHRONIZED RUSSIAN DRIVES ON GERMAN EAST PRUSSIA. HE IS BUYING TIME AT A COST OF THOUSANDS OF GERMAN LIVES, BUT THE DEEP SOVIET WEDGE BETWEEN WARSAW AND THE SOUTHERN BORDER OF EAST PRUSSIA THREATENS TO NULLIFY THE STAND OF HIS BALTIC TROOPS.

"MOSCOW DOES NOT UNDERESTIMATE GERMAN RESISTANCE WHICH HAS BEEN BOLSTERED BY EXTRA DIVISIONS HURRIED TO THE FRONT FROM CENTRAL GERMANY, NORWAY AND THE MEDITERRANEAN ZONE. AT WARSAW THE GERMANS ARE STOUTLY ENTRENCHED ALONG THE MOST FEASIBLE INVASION ROUTE TO BERLIN, AND ARE FIGHTING FURIOUSLY 100 MILES TO THE SOUTH IN THE AREA WHERE THE RUSSIANS HAVE BROKEN ACROSS THAT RIVER AND HOLD NEARLY 1,500 SQUARE MILES ON THE WESTERN SIDE.

"TO STABILIZE TEMPORARILY THE MOST ACUTE SECTORS THE ENEMY UNDOUBTEDLY HAS HAD TO TAP HEAVILY HIS STRATEGIC RESERVE WHICH WAS

30.24— 17973

TO HAVE BEEN USED ONLY IN A SUPREME EMERGENCY. SOVIET MILITARY OPINION WAS AGREED THAT IT WILL TAKE WEEKS OF GRINDING DOWN THE GERMAN RESERVE STRENGTH BEFORE A FINAL DECISION IS WON IN CENTRAL OR SOUTHERN POLAND, OR AT THE MARSHY LIMITS OF EAST PRUSSIA.

"THE HITLERITE PRESS IS PREPARING GERMAN READERS FOR NEW AND UNPLEASANT EVENTS SUCH AS A WIDENING OF THE SOVIET WEDGE BETWEEN THE BUG AND NIEMEN RIVERS (OPPOSITE EAST PRUSSIA), THE NEWSPAPER PRAVDA SAID. NEW DIVISIONS HAVE NOT IMPROVED CONDITIONS FOR THE ENEMY.

"PRAVDA SAID THAT EVEN JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS NOW SEE RUIN FOR THEIR AXIS ALLY BECAUSE OF SIMULTANEOUS BLOWS FROM THE EAST AND WEST."

DE LUCE SAID IT WAS AN ODD SENSATION FOR THE RUSSIANS TO HEAR THAT THE ALLIED WESTERN FRONT WAS MOVING MORE RAPIDLY NOW THAN ARE SOME SECTORS IN THE EAST, BUT THAT IT WAS A NOVELTY THEY RELISH AS ASSURING A GERMAN COLLAPSE. "ANOTHER THREE MONTHS" IS THE TIME LIMIT FREQUENTLY MENTIONED INFORMALLY BY RED ARMY OFFICERS, HE ADDED.

A TOTAL OF 9,636 PRISONERS WAS TAKEN ON THIS FRONT, WHICH HAS BEEN PUSHED WEST OF DAUGAVPILS, THE WAR BULLETIN SAID.

BEARING DOWN ON RIGA, ALREADY CUT OFF FROM THE WEST, RUSSIAN TROOPS SEIZED THE TOWN OF MADONNA, 75 MILES EAST OF THAT LATVIAN CAPITAL, AND OVERRAN 20 OTHER POPULATED PLACES.

WA18PEW

AUG 141944

LONDON--INSERT AFTER 5TH GRAF AERIAL X X X SATURDAY.

AT LEAST THAT NUMBER OF FOUR-ENGINED (Nordness) BOMBERS PARTICIPATED IN TODAY'S SWEEPS AGAINST THE SOUTHERN APPROACHES TO FORTRESS EUROPE. TWENTY-EIGHT PLANES WERE LOST IN ALL OPERATIONS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN YESTERDAY.

HEAVY, MEDIUM, ETC., 6TH GRAF.

W357PEW

A21

Add London Aerial (Nordness) xxx La Pallice.

EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER BOMBERS COVERED APPROXIMATELY 25,000 SQUARE MILES IN AN AREA BORDERED ROUGHLY BY LE HAVRE AND MONS ON THE NORTH AND NORTHEAST AND VITRE IN THE SOUTHEAST, ADDING TO YESTERDAY'S AMAZING RECORD OF DESTRUCTION.

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BY NOON MUSTANG, LIGHTNING AND THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER BOMBERS HAD DESTROYED OR DAMAGED MORE THAN 200 LOCOMOTIVES, 826 RAILWAY CARS, 275 MOTOR VEHICLES, 51 OIL CARS AND ATTACKED TUNNELS AND ADDITIONAL GROUND INSTALLATIONS.

THEIR TOTAL YESTERDAY INCLUDED MORE THAN 3,000 RAILWAY CARS, OF WHICH 112 WERE AMMUNITION CARS WHICH BLEW UP, 363 LOCOMOTIVES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED, AND 499 OTHER VEHICLES.

THE ENEMY WAS GIVEN NO RESPITE BY DAY OR NIGHT, AND LAST NIGHT WAS ONE OF GREAT AERIAL ACTIVITY.

THE RAF LAST NIGHT ROARED OVER GERMANY AND DUMPED EXPLOSIVES ON AIRCRAFT AND ENGINEERING PLANTS AT BRUNSWICK, THE HUGE OPEL AIRCRAFT AND MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKS AT RUSSELSHEIM, WHICH EMPLOYES 35,000 WORKERS, THE PORT OF KIEL AND FRANKFORT.

HALIFAXES PLASTERED FLYING BOMB LAUNCHING SITES.

FULL-SCALE OPERATIONS WERE ROUNDED OUT BY SECOND TACTICAL AIR FORCE MOSQUITO, MITCHELL AND BOSTON BOMBERS, WHICH DURING THE NIGHT HAMMERED AT ENEMY MOVEMENTS ON ROADS LEADING TO THE MAIN BATTLE AREAS AROUND FALAISE AND PATROLLED ROADS AND RAILWAYS BETWEEN PARIS, ROUEN AND ORLEANS.

ONE AIRCRAFT WAS LOST.

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W211PEW

(ADVANCE)...LONDON, AUG.13-(A...E BRITISH DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WAS AWARDED TODAY TO FLIGHT LT.CLARENCE MURL JASPER, SPOKANE, WASH., OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, DESCRIBED AS "A MOST RESOLUTE

PILT WHOSE DETERMINATION TO ENGAGE THE ENEMY HAS

PILOT WHOSE DETERMINATION TO ENGAGE THE ENEMY HAS ALWAYS BEEN EVIDENT."

"HE HAS COMPLETED MANY SORTIES AND DESTROYED THREE ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN THE AIR AND OTHERS ON THE GROUND," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. HE WAS BORN AT OTTAWA,KAS., IN 1915, AND SERVED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY FROM 1935 TO 1937.

(END ADVANCE)

AUG 141944

HW425PEW

LONDON, AUG.13-(AP)-BRITISH WARSHIPS SANK AT LEAST SIX GERMAN SUPPLY SHIPS AND TRAWLERS OFF THE FRENCH COAST SATURDAY IN A SERIES OF SMALL-SCALE SKIRMISHES RANGING FROM LE HAVRE IN THE CHANNEL TO THE BAY OF BISCAY AND CAME AWAY WITHOUT LOSS, A COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

W332PEW

LONDON, AUG. 13-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM SAID TODAY SEVERAL GERMAN TROOP TRANSPORTS WERE SEEN OFF THE ALAND ISLANDS STEAMING SOUTH FROM FINLAND TOWARD GERMANY, INDICATING THAT POSSIBLY THE WITHDRAWAL HAD BEGUN OF GERMAN FORCES FROM THAT SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRY.

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W420PEW

LONDON, AUG.13-(AP)-MORE THAN 60,000 GERMANS WERE KILLED ON THE SECOND BALTIC FRONT ALONE BETWEEN JULY 10 AND AUG. 10, THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

A TOTAL OF 9,636 PRISONERS WAS TAKEN ON THIS FRONT, WHICH HAS BEEN PUSHED WEST OF DAUGAVPILS, THE WAR BULLETIN SAID.

BEARING DOWN ON RIGA, ALREADY CUT OFF FROM THE WEST, RUSSIAN TROOPS SEIZED THE TOWN OF MADONNA, 75 MILES EAST OF THAT LATVIAN CAPITAL, AND OVERRAN 20 OTHER POPULATED PLACES.

W418PEW

A U.S. FIGHTER PLANE BASE, ENGLAND, AUG.13-(AP)-LT.PAUL R. MELLINGER, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, A THUNDERBOLT PILOT, DROPPED A 500-POUND BOMB DIRECTLY ON A 40-CAR GERMAN AMMUNITION TRAIN IN NORMANDY AND, HE RELATED, "THE NEXT INSTANT EVERYTHING SEEMED TO HAVE BROKEN LOOSE. THE SHOCK THREW MY PLANE UPWARDS 100 FEET."

AK812PEW

AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, AUG.13-(AP)-AMERICAN FIGHTERBOMBERS, IN A THREE-DAY SUSTAINED ASSAUL, HAVE INFLICTED TREMENDOUS DESTRUCTION ON NAZI RAIL AND HIGHWAY CONVOYS IN THE PARIS AREA AND HAVE BEEN A VITAL FACTOR IN DISORGANIZING ENEMY MOVEMENT FROM THE FRENCH BATTLEFRONTS.

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HERE AT THIS THUNDERBOLT BASE RETURNING FLIERS LATE THIS AFTERNOON GAVE VIVID ACCOUNTS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THEIR DIVE-BOMBING AND STRAFING OF THE RETREATING GERMANS, AND THE SHOOTING UP OF TRAVEL LINES GENERALLY.

LT.COL. BEN RIMERMAN, THE BASE COMMANDER, OF 136 NO.33RD ST., OMAHA, NEB., DESCRIBED TODAY'S OPERATIONS AS "A FIELD DAY IM

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LT.COL. BEN RIMERMAN, THE BASE COMMANDER, OF 136 NO.33RD ST., OMAHA, NEB., DESCRIBED TODAY'S OPERATIONS AS "A FIELD DAY IN THE ENEMY'S BACKFIELD."

THE PLANES AT THIS BASE ALONE CHALKED UP A SCORE IN THE LAST 72 HOURS OF 13 AIRCRAFT DESTROYED, 268 TRUCKS OR VEHICLES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED AND 300 RAILROAD CARS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

LT.COL.KENNETH W.GALLOP, FLINT,MICH., WHO LED THE FIRST OF TODAY'S FOUR MISSIONS COMPARED THE ASSIGNMENT TO A HOUND AND HARE CHASE AND SAID HE HAD SEEN LITTLE FIGHTER OPPOSITION AND ONLY SPOTTY FLAK.

LT.RICHARD R.AKARD, 47 1/2 GRAND AVE., PARIS, TEXAS, HAD A BUSY DAY. IN THE MORNING HE STRAFED AND BLEW UP AN FW-190 ON THE GROUND

AND DIVE-BOMBED AND DESTROYED TWO OTHERS LATER ON THE GROUND AND THEN SHOT UP AN AIRFIELD. THEN HE STRAFED A TRAIN AND ATTACKED ONE LOCOMOTIVE HAULING TWO OTHERS, DESTROYING TWO AND TURNING ONE OVER.

HE CAME BACK TO THE BASE FOR LUNCH AND WENT OUT AGAIN AND STRAFED TWO MORE TRAINS, A GERMAN STAFF CAR, TWO TRUCKS AND AN ARMORED CAR.

LT.MAX B.HUNGATE, 2617 WEST COURT ST., FLINT, MICH., SAID THE EARLY MISSION CAUGHT GERMANS ON THE ROAD WITH "TRUCKS AS FAR AS YOU COULD SEE."

CAPT.WILLIAM D.SMITH, BLANCHARD,OKLA., SAID "JERRY MUST BE SHORT OF LOCOMOTIVES AND TRUCKS. WE FOUND AN ENTIRE CONVOY USING HORSES."

LT.RAYMOND ELUHOW, 630 WEST MASTER ST., PHILADELPHIA, SAID THE ROADS WEST OF PARIS WERE "LINED WITH WRECKS."

"THE JERRIES WERE EVEN SHOOTING REVOLVERS AT US," SAID LT.JOHN W.BISHOP, 2319 OLDHAM ST., AUSTIN, TEXAS.

RENNES,FRANCE--1ST ADD RENNES AIRDROME (TOP AYE) X X X COVER OF WOODS.

BUT AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOMBERS HAD LEFT ONLY FOUR OF THE 18 LARGE HANGARS STANDING AND THEY WERE DAMAGED. MORE THAN 90 BOMB CRATERS WERE COUNTED ON THE RUNWAYS.

EVERY VITAL INSTALLATION EXCEPT THE HOSPITAL AND THE FLYING CONTROL OFFICE IN A DEEP UNDERGROUND CONCRETE SHELTER HAD BEEN BLASTED, SEVERAL SMALL BUILDINGS HAD BEEN CAMOUFLAGED TO RESEMBLE HUGE ANT HILLS CAPT.WILLIAM HENDRICKSEN, 142 WEST 107TH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL., REPORTED.

"THE GERMANS ATTEMPTED TO DESTROY EVERYTHING OUR BOMBERS MISSED BUT DIDN'T HAVE ENOUGH TIME," SAID LT.COL.T.J.TRUMBULL OF ALBUQUERQUE, N.MEX.

HW533PEW

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BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG 13-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS SMASHED FORWARD ALONG THE VIRE-MORTAIN FRONT AT DAWN TODAY IN A DRIVE TO CRUSH THIS HARD CORE OF RESISTANCE WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE STUBBORNLY HELD SINCE THE DOUGHBOYS' SENSATIONAL BREAKTHROUGH OUT OF NORMANDY.

EARLY MORNING MISTS WERE BEGINNING TO MELT WHEN THE ARTILLERY BEGAN TO THUNDER. THE TROOPS ONCE AGAIN WERE ON THE MOVE AGAINST AN ENEMY HARRASSED BY THE SWIFT DRIVE WHICH HAS FLOWED TO THE SOUTH LIKE A HOT STREAM OF LAVA FROM A VOLCANO.

LAST WEEK THE ENEMY HAD FIVE DIVISIONS MASSED IN THE VIRE-MORTAIN SALIENT AND MADE A DESPERATE EFFORT TO CUT THROUGH THE CORRIDOR TO AVRANCHES. TWO OF THEM WERE ARMORED DIVISIONS.

THE AMERICANS CONTAINED THIS THRUST, CHOPPED OFF THE PROBING FINGERS AND YESTERDAY RECAPTURED MORTAIN. TODAY THEY WERE READY TO ATTACK.

IN A FRANTIC EFFORT TO BLOCK AN AMERICAN BREAKTHROUGH, THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN REINFORCED BY AT LEAST ONE DIVISON FROM A REST AREA.

THE GERMANS COMING INTO THE LINE HAD BEEN TOLD THEY WERE TO MOUNT A COUNTEROFFENSIVE AND THAT THEY WERE EXPECTED TO RETAKE ST. LO. OFFICERS HAD TOLD THEM THAT WITHIN 60 DAYS THE AMERICANS WOULD BE DRIVEN BACK INTO THE SEA.

"THEY GOT A NASTY SHOCK WHEN WE HIT THEM," ONE AMERICAN OFFICER SAID.

DESPITE THESE REINFORCEMENTS, HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME INDICATIONS THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN PULLING MEN AND EQUIPMENT OUT OF THE SALIENT.

THE AIR FORCE YESTERDAY BOMBED AND STRAFED COLUMNS MOVING EASTWARD DURING DAYLIGHT.

Z1042AEW

BY ROGER GREENE (425)

ON THE ORNE RIVER FRONT IN NORMANDY, AUG 13-(AP)-A GERMAN RETREAT TOWARD THE SEINE RIVER ALONG A 30-MILE FRONT WEST OF THE ORNE RIVER WAS IN FULL SWING TODAY.

UNDER TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT FROM ALLIED SKY ARMADAS, FIELD MARSHAL GEN.GUENTHER VON KLUGE WAS TRYING DESPERATELY TO PULL HIS ARMOR AND TROOPS BACK THROUGH A NARROWING GAP SOUTH OF FALAISE--THUS TACITLY CONCEDING THE BIGGEST GERMAN DEFEAT ON THE WESTERN FRONT SINCE D-DAY.

CAUGHT BETWEEN AMERICAN AND BRITISH FIRE ON BOTH FLANKS, GERMAN TROOPS, TRANSPORTS AND TANKS WERE JAMMING ROADS HEADED EAST IN BROAD DAYLIGHT AS URGENCY OF THE CRISIS HEIGHTENED HOURLY.

"VERY LARGE ENEMY MOVEMENT, INCLUDING ARMOR, ALL GOING EAST TOWARD THE ESCAPE HATCH SOUTH OF FALAISE HAS BEEN IN PROGRESS THROUGHOUT THE MORNING," SAID A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER AT FORWARD HEADQUARTERS.

SO FAR IT IS A FIGHTING RETREAT COVERED BY SCREAMS OF TANKS AND THERE IS NO IMMEDIATE SIGN OF CHAOS OR PANIC AS VON KLUGE SEEKS TO EXTRICATE THE BULK OF 20 DIVISIONS FROM THE TRAP.

BUT WITH CLEAR, SUN-SPARKLING SKIES, GREAT FLEETS OF ALLIED BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS INCLUDING ROCKET-FIRING TYPHOONS ARE INFLICTING TREMENDOUS DAMAGE ON THE LONG COLUMNS OF ENEMY TRANSPORT AND PLODDING NAZI TROOPS.

THROUGHOUT THE DAY THERE WAS A CONSTANT DRONE OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIRCRAFT SHUTTLING BACK AND FORTH ON THEIR DEADLY MISSIONS.

THE THUNDER OF BOMBS, CHURNING ROADS INTO BLACK GEYSERS OF EARTH, BLASTED VEHICLES AND TORN FLESH, MIXED WITH THE ROAR OF ALLIED ARTILLERY IN A MIGHTY CRESCENDO. CLOUDS OF YELLOW DUST BILLOWED OVER THE LONG GERMAN CORRIDOR OF RETREAT AS IF FROM A GIANT DUST BOWL.

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF ENEMY VEHICLES WERE ESTIMATED TO BE INVOLVED IN THE MASS TREK TOWARD THE SEINE.

THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF VON KLUGE'S RETREAT---WHETHER TO THE SEINE OR BEFORE PARIS ITSELF---WAS STILL A MATTER OF CONJECTURE, BUT THE NAZI MARSHAL MAY ATTEMPT AT LEAST A DELYAING STAND IN FALAISE, DEPENDING OF COURSE, ON WHAT HE IS ABLE TO SAVE FROM THE WRECKAGE.

IT WAS SIFNICICANT, HOWEVER, THAT THERE WERE NO REPORTS OF THE GERMANS TRYING TO BUILD A RESERVE ARMY TO COVER PARIS.

AS GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY SAID IN HIS MESSAGE TO HIS TROOPS TWO DAYS AGO: "THE GREAT BULK OF THE GERMAN FORCES IN NORTH-WEST EUROPE ARE IN A BAD WAY; WE ARE BEHIND THEM IN MANY PLACES, AND IT IS POSSIBLE SOME OF THEM WILL NOT GET AWAY."

LESS THAN 24 HOURS AFTER MONTGOMERY PUT THE OFFICIAL HALLMARK ON THE PLIGHT OF THE GERMAN ARMIES, VON KLUGE WAS BEGINNING THE RETREAT THAT MAY FORESHADOW THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

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DA152PEW

THE HIGHEST OPTIMISM REIGNED IN BRITISH QUARTERS LATE TODAY BUT IT WAS TEMPERED BY WARNINGS.

LT.GEN.SIR MILES C.DEMPSEY'S SECOND BRITISH ARMY STILL IS PRESSING DOWN AGAINST CONDE-SUR-NOIREAU, ABOUT MIDWAY ALONG THE NORTHERN FLANK OF THE GERMAN ESCAPE CORRIDOR, WHERE IT LAST WAS REPORTED WITHIN LESS THAN THREE MILES OF THAT OBJECTIVE.

OTHER BRITISH COLUMNS STRIKING DOWN TOWARD FALAISE IN "THE BATTLE OF THE RIVERS" BETWEEN THE ORNE AND THE LAIZE ADVANCED NEARLY TWO MILES YESTERDAY FOR A TWO-DAY GAIN OF CLOSE TO FOUR MILES, CAPTURING CESNY AND BOIS-HALBOUT.

THE TOMMIES EXECUTED THIS BROAD THRUST

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THE TOMMIES EXECUTED THIS BROAD THRUST TO THE SOUTH OVER THICKLY-WOODED TERRAIN LONG HELD BY THE GERMANS, WHO ESTABLISHED A SERIES OF "WASHBOARD" DEFENSES--LINES OF DUG-IN GUNS, TANKS AND SLIT TRENCHES SPACED AT INTERVALS OF SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS ALL THE WAY BACK TO FALAISE.

"THE BATTLE OF THE RIVERS IS A REAL INFANTRY WAR WITH TANKS ABLE TO OPERATE ONLY IN CLOSE SUPPORT OF TROOPS," A HEADQUARTERS OFFICER SAID.

AN ALL-ENGLISH INFANTRY GROUP IS CARRYING ON THE TASK OF SWEEPING THE ENEMY FROM THE BOCAGE COUNTRY BETWEEN THE RIVERS AND LATE TODAY IT WAS MAKING RAPID PROGRESS DESPITE BITTER GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO KEEP OPEN THE ROUTE TO THE FALAISE ESCAPE GAP.

THE FURY OF THE GERMAN DEFENSE WAS HIGH-LIGHTED AT THURY-HARCOURT, WHERE "DEATH OR GLORY" ENEMY TROOPS HELD OUT TO THE LAST BULLET AGAINST BRITISH MOP-UP SQUADS.

THE ENEMY'S SUICIDAL STAND GAINED PRECIOUS TIME. AS HIS DYING SHOTS RANG OUT ABOUT 500 GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED AND FIGHTING STILL WAS IN PROGRESS THROUGH THE STREETS OF THE BATTERED TOWN THIS AFTERNOON.

NAZI DEATH STAND FORCES ALSO COUNTERATTACKED VIOLENTLY IN A SECTOR SOUTHWEST OF THURY-HARCOURT, WHERE THEY THRUST BACK INTO A VILLAGE AND STORMED HILL 229 TO THE WEST.

W218PEW

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BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG. 13-(AP)-AMERICAN ARMOR AND INFANTRY SPRANG FORWARD SOME MILES TODAY IN A GENERAL ATTACK ALONG A HALF-MOON SHAPED FRONT RUNNING SOUTH FROM VIRE, SHOVING THE GERMANS BACK INTO AREAS ALREADY MENACED BY BRITISH AND CANADIANCOLUMNS.

GERMAN WITHDRAWALS WERE NOTED NOT ONLY IN THE SECTION IMMEDIATELY BELOW SOURDEVAL---BETWEEN VIRE AND MORTAIN---BUT IN OTHER SECTORS.

THE FIRST ARMY LUNGE WAS MADE AGAINST VERY STRONG ENEMY FORCES--ALL OR PARTS OF NINE GERMAN DIVISIONS NOW ARE FACING THE AMERICANS.

GERMAN PRISONERS WERE REPORTED TAKEN IN CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS.

W1143AEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, TONIGHT, SUNDAY, AUG.13)

BY FIRST LIEUT.WELDON JAMES, MARINE CORPS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, OF HORATIO, S.C. AND ARLINGTON, VA.--DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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(ADVANCE)..ABOARD THE USS TEXAS, OFF CHERBOURG (DELAYED)-IN A THREE-HOUR DUEL WITH POWERFUL GERMAN COASTAL BATTERIES TODAY THIS PROUD OLD QUEEN OF THE OLDER FLEET SUSTAINED TWO DIRECT HITS, INNUMERABLE DAMAGING NEAR MISSES, AND HAD TO FIGHT TWO FIRES SPREADING ON THE MAIN DECK.

BUT SHE FOUGHT BACK, LIKE AN AMAZON. THREE TIMES SHE ROARED BACK THROUGH SHELL BURST ALLEY, SWERVING, TWISTING, TURNING, IN A MAZE OF EXPLODING GEYSERS, WITH HER 14-INCH GUNS BLASTING A DEATH-TRAIN OF HALF-TON PROJECTILES AT THE ENEMY FORTS.

MIDWAY OF HER SECOND RUN-PAST, GERMAN GUNNERS SCORED THE PERFECT HIT. A NINE OR 11-INCH SHELL HIT DEAD ON TOP OF THE CONNING TOWER, BLEW UP WITH TERRIFIC NOISE INTO THE NAVIGATION BRIDGE EIGHT FEET DIRECTLY ABOVE, MORTALLY WOUNDED THE HELMSMAN, SERIOUSLY WOUNDING FOUR OTHERS, WRECKING A THIRD OF THE BRIDGE AND SOME OF ITS CONTROLS.

BEFORE THE CHOLING CLOUDS OF YELLOW-BROWN SMOKE HAD CLEARED AWAY, CAPTAIN CHARLES A.BAKER, U.S.N., 50, OF 1228 30TH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C., COMMANDING OFFICER, MIRACULOUSLY UNHURT, HAD COMPLETED HIS ORDER: "CLEAR THE BRIDGE...ALL HANDS BELOW...," CARRIED ON, THEN, FROM THE CONNING TOWER.

FLAME FROM OUR OWN BELLOWING GUNS IGNITED GUN COVERS AND GUN LOCKER GEAR ON THE FANTAIL. BLAST BROKE OPEN AMMUNITION BOXES, SCATTERED 40-MILLIMETER SHELLS OVER THE HOT DECK. FORTY-FIVE CALIBER BULLETS, SPRUNG BY CONCUSSION FROM THE MAGAZINE OF AN OFFICER'S REVOLVER, BEGAN EXPLODING IN THE MIDST OF THE ROLLING, HALF-BROKEN SHELLS.

MARINE CREWS DASHED IN TO THROW THE DANGEROUSLY WARMING AMMUNITION OVERBOARD, WHILE SAILORS HELPED EXTINGUISH THE FLAMES. MARINE CAPTAIN A.A. BERNARD, 26, OF 565 BOSWELL AVENUE, NORWICH, CONN., DIRECTING THE LEATHERNECKS, HAD TO PULL HIS MEN BACK, SEND THEM IN AGAIN BETWEEN SALVOS--OUR 14-INCH GUNS BLASTING JUST OVER THEIR HEADS WOULD KILL THEM. BUT THEY GOT THE AMMUNITION OVERBOARD, AND THE SAILORS EXTINGUISHED THE FIRE.

GERMAN SHELLS CONTINUED TO ROAR OVER US, OR TO FALL JUST SHORT OF US, HURTLING SHELL FRAGMENTS AND MOUNTAINS OF WATER OVER THE DECKS.

A10WX

ANOTHER STRICK -- A 240-MILLIMETER ARMOR-PIERCER THAT BLASTED THROUGH THE PORT BOW, FELL WITHOUT EXPLODING INTO THE EMPTY CABIN OF M.A. CLARK, SHIP'S CLERK, U.S.N., 38, OF ALACHUA, FLA., AND LAY THERE, A BOUCING THREAT EACH TIME OUR MIGHTY SALVOS ROCKED THE SHIP.

THE SHELL DISPOSAL OFFICER, LITUTENANT (JG) JAMES D.FORD, U.S.N.R., 26, OF 117 WEST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, MOVED IN WITH HIS CREW, SMOTHERED IT WITH MATTRESSES, DECIDED TO NURSE IT ALONG BACK TO A BRITISH PORT.

IN THE MIDST OF THE TORMENT, AN ADMIRING DESTROYER AHEAD FLASHED BACK WITH BATTLE-CRY FAMOUS SINCE THE LAST WAR: "COME ON, TEXAS!"

AT THE END THE APPRECIATIVE COMMODORE OF THE MINESWEEPER FLOTILLA SIGNALLED THANKS "FOR STAYING IN THERE WITH US AND TAKING ALL THE SLUGGING -- OTHERWISE SEVERAL OF US WOULD CERTAINLY HAVE BEEN SUNK."

AND THE ARMY, FROM THE COAST, NOTING THAT SEVERAL OF THE ENEMY FORTRESSES HAD BEEN SILENCED, SIGNALLED ITS THANKS TO THE ENTIRE FLEET FOR A SORELY-NEEDED JOB "WELL DONE."

THAT FLEET INCLUDED THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS NEVADA AND ARKANSAS, THE CRUISERS TUSCALOOSA AND QUINCY, THE BRITISH CRUISERS GLASGOW,

AND ENTERPRISE, AN ANGLO-AMERICAN DESTROYER FLOTILLA, AND THE MINESWEEPERS.

ONE OF OUR DESTROYERS, THE USS O'BRIEN, SUSTAINED A DIRECT HIT IN THIS ACTION, AND 10 OF HER COMPANY WERE KILLED AND 12 WOUNDED. ANOTHER DESTROYER, THE USS BARTON, ESCAPED WITH INSIGNIFICANT DAMAGE.

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THE FLEET COMMANDER WAS REAR ADMIRAL MORTON L.DEYO, U.S.N., 57, OF KITTERY POINT, MAINE, ABOARD THE TUSCALOOSA. HIS FIRST BOMBARDMENT FORCE HEADED BY THE NEVADA, TACKLED THE GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS ON THE WESTERN LINE OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA. HIS SECOND, COMMANDED BY REAR ADMIRAL CARLETON F.BRYANT, U.S.N., 52, ALSO OF SEARSPORT, MAINE, ABOARD HIS FLAGSHIP TEXAS, ENGAGED THOSE ON THE EASTERN LINE.

IT WAS AN ENGAGEMENT OF A TYPE RARE IN THE HISTORY OF THE U.S. NAVY, UNTHINKABLE SAVE FOR THE MAGIC OF MODERN NAVAL GUNNERY OR THE ARMY'S DESPERATE NEED. THE GERMAN FORTRESSES WERE BRISTLING WITH SIX, NINE AND 11-INCH GUNS. THE AREA WAS HEAVILY MINED. THERE WAS NO ELEMENT OF SURPRISE; THE GERMANS HAD LONG EXPECTED THE FLEET, AND IT CAME, IN BROAD NOON-DAY DAYLIGHT, SEARCHING FOR ITS TARGETS ALONG A COAST OBSCURED BY HAZE AND SMOKE.

WE WERE WELL WITHIN GERMAN RANGE LONG BEFORE 12 O'CLOCK. THE GERMANS HELD THEIR FIRE. WITH THE TEXAS LEADING, WE MOVED IN CLOSER, NARROWING THE DISTANCE TO 14,000 YARDS. THE ARKANSAS OPENED UP FIRST, BUT OUR PLANE SPOTTER, HOVERING OVER THE DENSE HAZE AND BATTLE-SMOKE OF THE COAST, HAD DIFFICULTY LOCATING OUR THEN NON-FIRING TARGETS. OUR SHORE FIRE CONTROL PARTY, INLAND, HAD THE SAME HAZE-OBSCURED VISIBILITY AS WE.

THE BOOMING GUNS OF THE ARKANSAS WERE OUR CHIEF INTEREST AT ONE MOMENT.

THE NEXT MOMENT THERE WERE GEYSERS IN THE SEA 400 YARDS AHEAD, STRADDLING THE NEAREST DESTROYER. THEN THE GEYSERS WERE RISING ABOUT

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US.

THE BATTLE WAS JOINED. SEVERAL LONG MINUTES LATER WE HAD OUR TARGET -- FOUND BY ITS FLASHES AS SEEN BY OUR SPOTTERS ALOFT -- AND ENDED OUR AGONY OF INACTION WITH MIGHTY SALVOS FROM THE MAIN BATTERIES.

GERMAN SHELLS ROARED OVER US, FELL SHORT OF US, DEAD AHEAD, DEAD AFT, ALONG THE WATER LINE. THE MIGHTY OLD "TEE", SPED UP, SLOWED, SWERVED IN OBEDIENCE TO HER CALCULATING CAPTAIN.

SIXTY-FIVE TIMES, HER OFFICERS COUNTED, THE GERMANS STRADDLED OR NEAR-MISSED THE TEXAS, HURLING BACK HER DEFIANCE OVER THE INTERMITTENT SMOKE-SCREEN OF THE DESTROYERS AND SWEEPS.

ON THE NAVIGATION BRIDGE, THE TENSION WAS LIGHTENED BY INNUMERABLE SMOKES, REPEATED JOKES ABOUT UNSTEADY HANDS. AS CALM AS THE BUSY CAPTAIN WERE THE NAVIGATOR, LIEUT. COMMANDER LOUIS P.SPEAR, U.S.N., 27, OF 2924 RUSSELL STREET, BERKELEY, CALIF., AND THE COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER, LIEUT.FORREST S.DRUMMOND, U.S.N.R., 33, OF 108 EAST 38TH STREET, NEW YORK, CITY, EX-ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL.

AT HIS USUAL STATION PORTSIDE WAS THE CHAPLAIN, YOUTHFUL LIEUTENANT CLARENCE LE GRAND MOODY, U.S.N.R., 30, OF 700 EAST MAIN STREET, DILLON, S.C. AND 45 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, THE SHIPS'S BROADCASTER, DOING A MASTERFULLY RESTRAINED JOB OF DESCRIBING, PLAY-BY-PLAY, EVERY BIT OF THE ACTION.

I MOVED SLIGHTLY TOWARD THE STARBOARD DOOR. THEN THE SHELL STRUCK.

THE NOISE AND THE BLAST WERE INDESCRIBABLE, THEN THERE WAS WARM, CHOLING YELLOW-BROWN SMOKE EVERYWHERE. THE BACK OF MY LEFT KNEE FELT AS IF A MULE HAD KICKED IT INWARD, WHILE A CYCLONE BLEW ME FORWARD.

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A12WX

I STUMBLED, HALF BLINDED, DAZED AND CHOKING, OUT ON TO THE OPEN BRIDGE, WITH SEVERAL OTHERS. THE CAPTAIN HAD TURNED ABOUT FROM THE STARBOARD RAIL, WAS LOOKING IN THE BRIDGE: "CLEAR THE BRIDGE... ALL HANDS BELOW."

LIEUT.COMMANDER SPEAR, INSIDE STILL, REPEATED IT, ADDED, "TAKE IT SLOW."

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THE CAPTAIN A MOMENT BEFORE HAD GIVEN THE ORDER TO THE HELMSMAN, "RIGHT, HARD RUDDER!" NOW HE HAD TO GET TO THE CONNING TOWER, IMMEDIATELY CHANGE HIS PREVIOUS ORDER TO "STEADY AS YOU GO," AND THEREBY AVERT A POSSIBLE COLLISSION WITH THE ARKANSAS OR OTHER SHIPS.

THIS HE DID, AS IF THE WHOLE PERFORMANCE WERE A DAILY HABIT.

INSIDE THE BRIDGE, WITH THE SMOKE CLEARING, LIEUT.COMMANDER SPEAR AND CHAPLAIN MOODY, AIDED BY SHIP'S CLERK CLARK AND SEVERAL YEOMEN, ADMINISTERED MORPHINE TO THE WOUNDED...ALL STRUCK DOWN WITHIN A FEW FEET OF THE HELMSMAN, CHRISTEN N.CHRISTENSEN, QUARTERMASTER, THIRD CLASS, U.S.N.R., 21, OF 774 53RD STREET, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, AGAINST WHOME MOST OF THE BLAST AND THE FRAGMENTS FLEW...STANCHED THEIR CUTS UNTIL STRETCHER-BEARERS AND MEDICAL CORPSMEN ARRIVED. AMONG THEIR AIDES WERE WILL J. EDDLEMAN, BUGLE MASTER, FIRST CLASS, U.S.N.R., 22, OF 305 WASHINGTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, AND THE CAPTAIN'S MARINE ORDERLY, PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS, WILLIAM R.BUCKHOUT, OF 25 NORTH DUTCHER STREET, IRVINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

ELSEWHERE ON THE SHIP THERE WERE OTHER WOUNDED. BUT THE TEXAS' TRADITIONAL LUCK WAS STILL WITH HER. DESPITE THE VIRTUAL PERFECTION OF THE GERMAN SHOOTING, THERE WERE NO MORE DIRECT HITS. DESPITE THAT MIRACLE-HIT AT THE BASE OF THE BRIDGE, THE DAMAGE, THOUGH EXTENSIVE, WAS SUPERFICIAL, THE CASUALTIES INCREDIBLY FEW, COMPARED WITH WHAT IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

THE TEXAS WAS STILL FIGHTING, BLASTING AWAY NOW WITH TERRIFIC EIGHT-GUN SALVOS. I WATCHED THE REMAINDER OF THE BATTLE FROM THE CONNING TOWER, WHENCE, BEFORE I ARRIVED, I SAW TWO CORPSMEN SUPPORTING THE GUNNERY OFFICER, LIEUT.COMMANDER RICHARD B. DERICKSON, U.S.N., 34, OF WILLOW HILL HOUSE, MINISINK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND 2417 PRESCOTT AVENUE, S.W., SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, AND TAKING HIM BELOW. THERE WAS A GASH IN HIS HEAD. HE HAD BEEN INSIDE THE 14-INCH ARMOR OF THE CONNING TOWER. THE GERMAN SHELL HAD SHEARED OFF THE MAIN BATTERY FIRE DIRECTOR HANGING JUST OVER LIEUT. COMMANDER DERICKSON'S HEAD. BY A MIRACLE, THE HUGE WEIGHT ONLY GRAZED LIEUT. COMMANDER DERICKSON. HIS CONDITION, THE DOCTORS SAY, IS GOOD.

THE FLEET WAS TAKING PUNISHMENT. OTHER SHIPS WERE HIT. ADMIRAL DEYO DECIDED TO "DOUBLE THE DOSE" -- THE BOMBARDMENT LASTED THREE HOURS INSTEAD OF THE ORIGINALLY PLANNED 90 MINUTES, UNTIL THE ARMY CALLED IT OFF AT 3 O'CLOCK.

WE HEADED FOR OUR PORT IN BRITAIN, BATTERED AND SHAKEN, BUT FULL OF A THANKFUL SPIRIT.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, TONIGHT, SUNDAY, AUG.13)

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VH111PEW

A U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE BASE, FRANCE, AUG.12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TEN PILOTS WHO REPORTED THEY LAY IN WAIT AND POUNCED ON A GERMAN ARMORED COLUMN TODAY AS IT WAS FLUSHED FROM WOODS BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY AND TANKS CLAIMED DESTRUCTION OF TWO PANTHER TANKS AND A LARGE NUMBER OF

MOTOR VEHICLES.

THE PILOTS SAID THEY LEFT FOUR OF THE TANKS BURNING AND SHOT UP SEVERAL STAFF CARS, SELF-PROPELLED GUNS AND TRUCKS.

"GERMAN PANZER TROOPS WERE SPEARHEADING A RETREAT INSTEAD OF AN ATTACK," DECLARED LT.COL.JOHN REASE, BOISE, IDAHO, WHO LED THE DIVE-BOMBER MISSION. "WE LEFT THEM SCATTERING LIKE ANTS FROM A DISTURBED ANT HILL."

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"OUR ARMOR WAS RUNNING THEM OUT," SAID LT.EARL STOEPPELWORTH, LAKEWOOD, OHIO, "THEN WE WERE STRAFING AND BOMBING THEM. IT WAS REALLY A FIELD DAY."

LT.ELTON DEEHLMANN, 269 CAVER ST., BROOKLYN, SAID: "WE HAD SUCH GOOD LUCK ON THE FIRST PASS WE WENT BACK AND HOSED THEM A SECOND TIME."

SAID LT.HARRIS W.MANI, 148 79TH ST., MILWAUKEE,WIS.: "THE TOTAL BAG SHOULD BE MUCH BIGGER THAN OUR FIRST CLAIMS."

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HW417PEW

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE AUG 13-(AP)-THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY'S FLANKING PROBE NORTHWEST OF FALAISE REACHED ANOTHER TWO MILES TODAY TO LE MESNIL AND LE BIQUET IN THE FACE OF STIFF GERMAN RESISTANCE, AND STRENGTHENED FURTHER THE ORNE-LAIZE RIVER LINE WHERE THE CANADIANS AND THE BRITISH ARE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

THIS LINE NOW RUNS ROUGHLY FROM ESSON TO BOIS-HALBOUT AND SCATTERED GERMANS IN A POCKET FOUR OR FIVE MILES SQUARE ARE BEING MOPPED UP.

K746AEW

BRITISH ELEMENTS ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE CAEN-FALAISE ROAD SALIENT BEAT OFF ARMORED GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS AT FIERVILLE, LA CAMPAGNE AND ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE LAISON RIVER NEAR MAIZIERES.

THE LULL NORTH OF FALAISE WAS BROKEN ONLY BY HEAVY PATROLLING AND ARTILLERY EXCHANGES.

CONSIDERABLE ENEMY TRAFFIC TO THE EAST WAS DETECTED OUT OF FALAISE AND IT WAS REPORTED THE GERMANS MAY HAVE PULLED OUT OF VILLY, JUST EAST OF FALAISE. CANADIAN ARTILLERY WAS WITHIN RANGE OF THE FALAISE-LISIEUX ROAD.

RAF FIGHTER BOMBERS ATTACKED ENEMY STRONGPOINTS ALONG THE ENTIRE GERMAN CONTAINING ARC AND FARTHER IN THE NAZI REAR DESTROYED 119 MOTOR TRANSPORT AND DAMAGED 100 AND DESTROYED TWO TANKS AND DAMAGED FOUR OTHERS.

KK806AEW

ROME, AUG. 13--(AP)--A STORY OF MUSSOLINI'S PASSIONATE LOVE AFFAIR WITH A YOUNG ROMAN GIRL NAMED CLARETTA PETACCI IN THE MONTHS BEFORE HIS DOWNFALL WAS BEING HAWKED IN THE STREETS OF ROME TODAY AT FIVE CENTS A COPY.

AUG 141944

THE BOOKLET TELLS THIS STORY:

IL DUCE MET THE GIRL AT OSTIA, ROME'S BATHING BEACH, AND INVITED HER TO CALL AT HIS OFFICE THE NEXT DAY. SHE ACCEPTED THE INVITATION AND WHEN SHE SAID SHE LIKED FLOWERS MUSSOLINI TOLD HER HIS WW GARDEN WAS AT HER DISPOSITION.

AUG 141944

ON A VISIT TO THE GARDEN THE FOLLOWING DAY CLARETTA WAS SURPRISED TO FIND MUSSOLINI THERE DISGUISED AS A GARDENER.

"YOU ARE THE MOST BEAUTIFUL FLOWER OF MY GARDEN," WERE THE OPENING WORDS OF THE LOVE AFFAIR.

MUSSOLINI GAVE THE GIRL A VILLA OUTSIDE ROME, SHOWERED HER W TH HEFTS, AND HELD AN EXHIBITION F PAINTINGS WHICH SHE TOLD HIM WERE HERS BUT WHICH WERE ACTUALLY DONE FORHER BY A HACK ARTIST.

THE BOOKLET SAID HE PROCLAIMED THE PAINTINGS MARVELOUS

AND PURCHASED ALL 40 OF THEM.

MUSSOLINI ALSO GAVE CLARETTA'S SISTER A STELLAR ROLE IN AN ITALIAN FILM AND HER ACTING WAS SOMETHING THAT HAD ALL ITALY WONDERING HOW SHE GOT THE JOB, THE BOOKLET ~~EX~~ ADDED.

CLARETTA'S PET NAME FOR IL DUCE WAS "BIBI", THE BOOKLET SAID.

AUG 141944

RCA KENNEDYS THROUGH SECOND 0300 MB/ 9A

ROME, AUG.13-(AP)-VICE ADMIRAL H.K.HEWITT TODAY AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT TO TWO MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF AND BRONZE STARS TO SEVEN OTHERS ABOARD HIS FLAGSHIP IN A MEDITERRANEAN PORT.

LT.HARRIS A.JAMES OF NEW YORK CITY AND LT.ROBERT B.KERR, 1702 EDGEFIELD, DALLAS, TEX., RECEIVED THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICES IN THE LANDINGS IN SICILY AND AT SALERNO.

BRONZE STARS FOR DISTINGUISHED ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES WERE GIVEN TO CAPT.E.J.GILLAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.; LT.COMDR.LUTHER F. ROWKAS, WASHINGTON, D.C.; LT.COMDR. GERALD S.FITZGERALD, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; LT.EUGENE F.PATTERSON, LOCKPORT, N.Y.; LT.(JG) KENNETH R. STEINMETZ, CHICAGO, ILL.; ENSIGN EARL C.PREBLE, PORTLAND, ORE.; LT.CMDR.SAMUEL A.JANNEY, GLOUCESTER, VA.

HW420PEW AUG 141944

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, AUG. 13-(AP)-THE RED ARMY HURLED DIVISIONS OF BALTIC VOLUNTEERS INTO A BATTLE OF EXTERMINATION TODAY AGAINST AN ESTIMATED 200,000 GERMANS STILL LEFT ON THE SOIL OF THE VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' NATIVE LAND.

UNDER THREE RED ARMY COMMANDERS--GEN.IVAN BAGRAMIAN, GEN.ANDREI YEREMENKO AND GEN.IVAN MASLENNIKOV--TENS OF THOUSANDS OF LITHUANIAN, LETTISH AND ESTONIAN VETERANS ARE HACKING THE ISOLATED ENEMY NORTHERN ARMY GROUP INTO FRAGMENTS BY A SERIES OF SEAWARD DRIVES.

FEW OF THE FAMILIES OF THESE FIGHTING SONS OF THE BALTIC REPUBLICS HAVE ESCAPED PERSECUTION DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION. MANY LOST THEIR WIVES, CHILDREN AND PARENTS BECAUSE OF IMPRISONMENT AND OTHER MISTREATMENT. ALL THEIR PROPERTY WAS CONFISCATED LONG AGO.

THE LETTISH DIVISION WAS ENGAGED IN A SECTOR ALMOST WITHIN THE ARTILLERY RANGE OF THE OUTER DEFENSES OF RIGA, PRIZE LATVIAN PORT.

BY DANIEL DE LUCE (150)

MOSCOW, AUG. 13-(AP)-RED INFANTRY STORMED WITHIN 17 MILES OF EAST PRUSSIA TODAY FROM THE BIALYSTOK BULGE, WHICH WIDENED NORTHEAST OF WARSAW INTO A CRUCIAL DRIVE TO OUTFLANK THE POLISH CAPITAL.

WITH THEIR FLANKS FIRMLY LINKED, THE ARMIES OF MARSHAL KONSTANTIN K.ROKOSSOVSKY AND GEN.G.F.ZAKHAROV DROVE THE GERMANS FROM MORE THAN 180 SETTLEMENTS IN A MAMMOTH ONSLAUGHT ACROSS THE MAZE OF TRIBUTARY STREAMS BETWEEN WARSAW AND THE SOUTHERN BORDER OF EAST PRUSSIA.

IN DEVASTATING BLOWS ALONG THE MAIN HIGHWAY AND RAIL LINE INTO EAST PRUSSIA FROM BIALYSTOK, ADVANCING RED RIFLE UNITS SUPPORTED BY TANKS AND STORMOVIK PLANES APPROACHED TO WITHIN 27 MILES OF LYCK.

SOVIET TROOPS FANNED OUT ALONG THE WIDE TRUNK OF THE BIEBRZA RIVER AND LAUNCHED ATTACKS FOR BRIDGEHEADS ON THE NORTHERN BANK FROM WHICH TO PRESS ON TOWARD LYCK. OTHER RED COLUMNS WERE FIGHTING DUE 3'S-WARD TOWARD THE COMMUNICATIONS HUB OF LOMZA AND WERE 70 MILES FROM THE HISTORIC BATTLEFIELD OF TANNENBERG.

DY811PEW

THE RED BREAKTHROUGH NORTHEAST OF WARSAW ALREADY HAD SPANNED THREE ARMS OF THE BIEBRZA AND OUSTED THE ENEMY FROM BOTH BANKS OF THE UPPER BUG RIVER.

THE MOMENTUM OF THE SOVIET OFFENSIVE SEEMED ACTUALLY TO BE INCREASING DESPITE THE DIFFICULT SWAMPY GROUND WHERE THE GERMANS MADE SUCCESSIVE STANDS. UNLESS THE NAZIS CAN STABILIZE QUICKLY THAT BIG SECTOR, A WEDGE WILL BE DRIVEN DEEP BETWEEN THE GERMAN FORCES IN EAST PRUSSIA AND WARSAW, LEAVING THE LATTER BY-PASSED AND ITS STRATEGIC DEFENSIVE VALUE NULLIFIED.

HJ907PEW

ROKOSSOVSKY STRENGTHENED HIS HAND FOR A BID TO ENCIRCLE WARSAW BY CLEARING THE ENEMY FROM THE KAMIENCZYK AREA ALONG THE BUG RIVER 31 MILES TO THE NORTH BUT LIBERATION OF THE POLISH CAPITAL TOOK SECOND RANK AS A RED ARMY OBJECTIVE, TOPPED BY THE GROWING PROSPECT OF RIPPING THE EAST PRUSSIAN FLANK WIDE OPEN FROM THE SOUTH.

THIS GREATER DANGER WAS FORESEEN BY THE GERMAN COMMAND SEVERAL WEEKS AGO BUT IT HAD FLUNG A LARGE SHARE OF ITS AVAILABLE STRATEGIC RESERVES AGAINST GEN. IVAN CHERNIAKOVSKY'S THREAT AT THE NORTHEASTERN EDGE OF EAST PRUSSIA, APPARENTLY HOPING TO INFLICT A SERIOUS SETBACK TO ALL THE RED ARMY'S INVASION PLAN.

HJ1106PEW

STOCKHOLM, AUG. 13-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER ALLEHANDA, QUOTING DISPATCHES FROM MARIEHAMN, FINLAND, SAID TODAY ANOTHER CONTINGENT OF GERMAN TROOPS, SIZE UNKNOWN, HAD LEFT FINLAND THROUGH THE PORT OF TURKU.

AUG 141944

HJ704PEW

NIMITZ BOX (100)

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR,AUG.13-(AP)-AMERICA'S SECRET WEAPON AGAINST JAPAN? IT'S HER FIGHTING MEN.

ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ SAID SO TODAY AT A PRESS CONFERENCE WHEN ASKED IF A SECRET WEAPON WAS USED IN THE MARIANAS.

"SUCH DISCUSSION SHOULD BE DISCOURAGED," HE SAID.

"OUR BEST SECRET WEAPON IS THE QUALITY OF OUR SERVICE PERSONNEL WHO GO OUT TO MEET THE JAPANESE. I THINK THEIR ABILITY TO MEET AND DEFEAT THE ENEMY ANYWHERE IS A REAL SURPRISE TO THE JAPANESE WHO MOVED SO FAST AGAINST THE ORIENTALS BUT UNDER-ESTIMATED THE OCCIDENTALS."

EA8PPW NM

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG (200)

WITH U.S. ARMY FORCES,GUAM,AUG.8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-MORE THAN TWO WEEKS OF ACTION ON GUAM HAS PROVED THAT SOLDIERS OF THE 77TH ARMY DIVISION, MOSTLY FROM THE EASTERN STATES, CAN TAKE ON JUNGLE AND JAPANESE--AND CONQUER BOTH.

WHEN THE 77TH, KNOWN AS THE STATUE OF LIBERTY DIVISION, DREW THE TASK OF TAKING MT.SANTA ROSA, A KEY HIGH POINT OF NORTHERN GUAM, THE DIVISION'S COMMANDER, TALL, VIGOROUS MAJ.GEN. ANDREW D.BRUCE. OBVIOUSLY WAS PLEASED.

"THIS IS WHAT WE HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR," HE SAID. THE GUAM FIGHTING WAS THE FIRST COMBAT FOR THE DIVISION AFTER NEARLY FOUR YEARS OF TRAINING.

AS THE SANTA ROSA BATTLE OPENED, LT.COL.THOMAS B.MANUEL, FT.LAUDERDALE,FLA. AND B

IG.GEN.ED

AUG 141944

AS THE SANTA ROSA BATTLE OPENED, LT.COL.THOMAS B.MANUEL, FT.LAUDERDALE,FLA., AND BRIG.GEN.EDWIN H.RANDALL, MUNCIE,IND., SCANNED CRAYON-MARKED MAPS AT REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS.

CAPT.ERNEST DAMERON, BESSEMER,N.C., CAME UP WITH A REPORT THAT A TANK SHELL HIT A NEARBY TREE AND A JAPANESE TUMBLED OUT OF IT. RANDALL AND MANUEL CHUCKLED.

DAMERON RECEIVED A FIELD TELEPHONE MESSAGE A FEW MINUTES LATER AND SAID, "THOSE TROOPS JUST KNOCKED OUT TWO PILLBOXES."

"GOOD STUFF," REPLIEDIMANUEL. "NOW WE'RE MOVING."

AT A TEMPORARY ROADSIDE COMMAND POST, CAPT.JAMES A.GRIMSLEY, 22-YEAR-OLD COMPANY COMMANDER FROM FLORENCE,S.C., ANNOUNCED:

"WE JUST GOT A REPORT THAT WE'VE KNOCKED OUT A SHACK THAT WAS HIDING A VERY TROUBLESOME PILLBOX."

EASTERNERS OR NOT, THE MEN OF THE 77TH WERE ON THEIR WAY TO TAKE MT.SANTA ROSA.

HW932PPW NM

BY FRED HAMPSON (220)

AITAPE, BRITISH NDW GUINEA, AUG 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE LAST OF THE JAPANESE FORCE HURLED AGAINST AMERICAN LINES 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF AITAPE, BRITISH NEW GUINEA, HAS BEEN COMPLETELY SMASHED.

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"I DOUBT THAT THEY'LL EVER BE ABLE TO RE-FORM FOR ANOTHER ORGANIZED PUSH," OBSERVED BRIG.GEN.JULIAN CUNNINGHAM OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., COMMANDER ON THE DRINUMOR RIVER FRONT.

FAILURE OF THE JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO BREAK OUT OF THE 130-MILE-LONG WEWAK AREA IN WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN TRAPPED SINCE LAST APRIL--AN ATTEMPT WHICH BEGAN WITH STRONG ATTACKS IN MID-JULY--HAS SEALED THE DOOM OF THE SURVIVING ELEMENTS OF GEN.HATAZO ADACHI'S 18TH ARMY.

THE FINAL ATTACKING FORCES WERE SCATTERED AT AFUA VILLAGE, ON THE AMERICAN RIGHT FLANK, WHERE THE JAPANESE ATTEMPTED IN A SUCCESSION OF VICIOUS CHARGES THIS WEEK TO OUTFLANK THE AMERICANS AND ROLL THEM INTO THE SEA.

MORE THAN 8,000 JAPANESE HAVE BEEN KILLED IN THE AREA DURING THE PAST MONTH, FOR A LOSS OF 285 ALLIED TROOPS KILLED AND 23 MISSING.

DETERMINED PATROL ACTION, CONSTANT BOMBING BY AUSTRALIAN BEAUFORTS, ATTACKS BY FIFTH AIR FORCE STRAFERS AND TREMENDOUS ARTILLERY FIRE BROKE THE JAPANESE 41ST, 20TH AND 51ST DIVISIONS INTO SMALL GROUPS NOW EITHER IN FLIGHT ACROSS THE HILLS OR LOST IN THE JUNGLE.

CUNNINGHAM SAID HIS MEN, SOME OF WHOM HAVE BEEN AT THE FRONT FOR 40 DAYS, NOW FACES ONLY MOPPING-UP WORK. HE SAID IT WAS DOUBTFUL THAT THE TWO REGIMENTS OF JAPANESE LEFT AT WEWAK WOULD BE BROUGHT AGAINST DOUGHBOYS WHO HAD SLAUGHTERED THE ENEMY AT A RATIO OF BETTER THAN 30 TO ONE.

MM903PPW NM

BY TECH.SERG.THEODORE C.LINK, 5322 CAVOY COURT,ST.LOUIS, MO., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT. DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG 141944

(WX) ASAN BEACH, GUAM (DELAYED)-DARING JAPANESE TROOPS BROKE THROUGH THE MARINE LINES AT DAWN AND ATTACKED THE THIRD MARINE DIVISION HOSPITAL, WHICH UNDERWENT A SIMILAR EXPERIENCE ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND LAST NOVEMBER. THE ATTACK HERE ROUTED 270 PATIENTS AND TEMPORARILY DISRUPTED THE ENTIRE HOSPITAL UNTIL THE JAPS WERE REPULSED AFTER A BITTER FIGHT.

THE NAVY FIELD HOSPITAL WAS STRUNG ALONG THE NIBUAL RIVER VALLEY NEAR ASAN POINT. A ROAD LED BACK INTO THE HILLS OF NIBUAL RIDGE AND IT WAS DOWN THIS ROAD THAT JAPANESE TROOPS INFILTRATED. MARINE GUB WERE ON THE ALERT FOR POSSIBLE TROUBLE.

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AS DAWN BROKE A GROUP OF 25 JAPANESE TROOPS, LED BY A CAPTAIN A LIEUTENANT, CAME CHARGING DOWN THE ROAD LEADING INTO THE HOSPITAL. THE JAP ATTACKERS WERE FLANKED BY SNIPERS AND MACHINE GUNNERS ON THE HILLSIDES.

AS THE PATIENTS FLED, CLAD ONLY IN BLANKETS OR BRIEF HOSPITAL SMOCKS, MARINE AND NAVY DEFENDERS SPRANG INTO ACTION. MARINE CORP. EULICE L.LOVERY, WHO FORMERLY WORKED AS A PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYE IN HIS HOME CITY OF DUBLIN, GEORGIA, WAS WASHING HIS FACE WHEN HE SAW THE JAPS.

LOVERY GRABBED HIS CARBINE AND LET GO WHEN THEY WERE 20 YARDS FROM HIM. HE KNOCKED DOWN THE CAPTAIN AND FIVE OF THE JAP SOLDIERS. THE OFFICER AND ONE PRIVATE BEGAN TO CRAWL AND HE FIRED AT THEM.

"THEY WERE 'YIP-YIPPING' AND COMING FAST," SAID LOVERY. "I DISTINCTLY HEARD THE CRY, 'CHARGE,' AND SAW THE JAP OFFICER

WITH THE SWORD. IN ALL I LET LOOSE 5 SHOTS AT THEM.

OTHER NAVY MEN AND MARINES TOOK UP THE BATTLE AND 17 JAPANESE WERE SLAIN ALONG THE ROAD AND IN THE BRUSH ON EACH SIDE OF THE ROAD.

MEANWHILE NAVY SURGEONS WERE OPERATING BY THE FIRST DAYLIGHT ON A MARINE RIFLEMAN WHO HAD LOST HIS FINGERS AND PART OF A HAND IN A BATTLE IN ANOTHER SECTOR. THE SURGERY TENT WAS IN THE CENTER OF THE CAMP. A JAPANESE MORTAR, FOLLOWED BY TWO OTHERS IN RAPID SUCCESSION, RIPPED THROUGH THE TOP OF THE TENT. SNIPER FIRE BROUGHT EVERYONE INTO THE HOSPITAL TO HIS KNEES.

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LT.COMM.CLARENCE C.PIEPERGERDES, MEDICAL CORPS, U.S.N.R., OF BISBEE,ARIZ., RALLIED ALL HOSPITAL PERSONNEL, MARINES, AND AMBULATORY PATIENTS, AND THEY ERECTED ADDITIONAL SANDBAG EMPLACEMENTS. COMMANDER RAYMOND R.CALLAWAY, MEDICAL CORPS, U.S.N.R., ROUTE 2, SHADES MOUNTAIN, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE HOSPITAL AND A VETERAN OF THE BOUGAINVILLE ATTACK, CALLED FOR HELP FROM NEARBY MARINE FORCES TO DEFEND THE HOSPITAL.

TROOPS FROM DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, ENGINEERING TROOPS, AND PORTIONS OF SIGNAL AND OUT OUTFITS WERE RUSHED INTO THE SITUATION TO AVOID CALLING ON LINE REGIMENTS, WHO WERE BUSY ON THE BEACHHEAD PERIMETER AT THE FRONT LINES.

THE REINFORCEMENTS REPULSED THE ATTACK AFTER FOUR HOURS OF FIGHTING.

HY1149PEW NM

BY SERG.DAVID DEMPSEY, OF 74 WEST 12TH ST.,NEW YORK CITY, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT. DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(WX) SAIPAN, MARIANAS ISLANDS-(DELAYED)-MARINES ON SAIPAN COMBINED TWO OLD WEAPONS TO PRODUCE A SPECTACULAR NEW ONE WITH DEVASTATING EFFECT, A FLAME THROWING TANK.

UNDER THE TYPE OF FIGHTING WHICH TOOK PLACE HERE, WITH THE JAPANESE SOLDIERS WELL ENTRENCHED IN MOUNTAIN CAVES AND CLIFFSIDE DUGOUTS, IT WAS A GODSEND TO OUR INFANTRY.

MARINE LIGHT TANKS EQUIPPED FOR THE PURPOSE PRECEDED INFANTRY ADVANCES AGAINST FORTIFIED POSITIONS WITH MUCH LESS RISK THAN TROOP BORNE FLAME THROWERS.

ONE TANK WAS CREDITED WITH KILLING 75 JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN A CAVE. MANY SUCH DUGOUTS WERE VIRTUAL ARSENALS AND PRACTICALLY UNAPPROACHABLE BY THE INFANTRY.

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THE TANKS ALSO WERE WIDELY USED IN ADVANCES THROUGH SUGAR CANE FIELDS, WHERE JAPANESE SNIPERS FREQUENTLY HID.

AGAINST THIS WEAPON, THE JAPANESE WERE ABLE TO OFFER LITTLE RESISTANCE.

HY1139PEW

AUG 141944

BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT DONALD A.HALLMAN,SR., MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, OF 51-01 39TH AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK, (FORMERLY OF NEW YORK DAILY NEWS). DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

(WX)..GUAM-(DELAYED)--THE EVER-VERSATILE SEABEES HIT THE BEACH WITH THE MARINES THIS TIME. A CONSTRUCTION BATTALION MAINTENANCE UNIT LANDED WITHIN A FEW HOURS OF THE FIRST ASSAULT WAVES ON GUAM DESPITE INTENSE ENEMY ACTION.

ATHE MAINTENANCE UNIT WAS LANDED TO UNLOAD AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES ACROSS THE 300-YARD REEF SOUTH OF AGAT ON GUAM, TO SET UP SHORE DUMPS AND TO MOVE EQUIPMENT.

THEY DID MORE THAN THAT. THEY MOVED THE SUPPLIES ALL RIGHT BUT FOUND A MULTITUDE OF SMALL CONSTRUCTION CHORES THROUGHOUT THE BEACHHEAD. THEY ARE STILL OCCUPIED ON THEM.

THEY LANDED IN THREE UNITS: ONE UNDER LIEUTENANT FREDERICK B. WINSLOW, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS, U.S.N.R., OF 9111 ALTON PARKWAY, SILVER SPRING, MD., COMMANDING OFFICER; ANOTHER UNDER LT. WILLIAM R. HILDEMAN, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS, U.S.N.R., OF 1309 SCHILLING AVE., CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL.; AND A THIRD UNDER LT. (JUNIOR GRADE) CLYDE V. MAXWELL, JR., U.S.N.R., OF WEST, MISSISSIPPI.

AUG 14 1944

RE B25, WPB'S STAM ON BEACON NEWSPRINT CASE UNHAD ANY FURTHER EXPLANATION ON 90-TON PENALTY, BUT FYI ONE WPB OFFICIAL AT TIME STAM ISSUED SAID THEY "WOULD GO LIGHT ON THEM THIS TIME." WILL

BRWX (120)

FDR BOX

KEETCHIKAN, ALASKA, AUG. 13-(AP)-THURSDAY AFTERNOON WAS A RED LETTER DAY FOR JOE SAMUEL AND THE CREW OF THE SEINER HAROLD, THE VETERAN KETCHIKAN FISHERMAN REPORTED TODAY.

THE CRAFT'S LOG SHOWED THE FOLLOWING ENTRY:

"AUG. 10--WENT ALONGSIDE AND SAW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. WE WERE CALLED TO SHOW THEM WHERE THE FISH WERE."

SAMUEL SAID NEITHER THE PRESIDENT NOR ANY MEMBER OF THE CREW WERE SEEN TO CATCH ANY FISH, BUT ADDED HE DID NOT FOLLOW THE SHIP AFTER IT LEFT TOLSTOI BAY AT THE NORTHERN END OF PRINCE WALES ISLAND.

AL1019PPW NM

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG 14 1944

1--RUSSIAN FRONT: 322 MILES (MEASURED FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW).

2--ITALIAN FRONT: 603 MILES (MEASURED FROM FLORENCE).

3--FRENCH FRONT: 626 MILES (MEASURED FROM SOIGNOLLES, SOUTHEAST OF CAEN).

HJ1048PEW

NEW YORK, AUG. 13-(AP)-A BRITISH GERMAN-LANGUAGE BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC TONIGHT REPORTED THE DEATH OF A NAZI LT. GEN. FRITZ VON SCHULTZE OF THE SS. PANZER DIVISION NORDLAND WHICH THE BROADCAST SAID WASHEZVM BALTIC AREA.

HJ903PEW

AUG 14 1944

NEW YORK AUG 13-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST DISPATCH THAT 16 LARGE FOUR-ENGINED ENEMY PLANES ATTACKED CHICHI ISLAND IN THE BONINS YESTERDAY. THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS, CLAIMED THAT THE RAID ON CHICHI HAD BEEN REPELLED BY "FURIOUS COUNTERATTACKS." THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

KK807AEW

(ADVANCE)...SEATTLE, AUG.12-(AP)-IT'S BEEN TWO AND A HALF YEARS SINCE R.A.RANKIN, BOATSWAIN'S MATE, 1CL AND 17 SHIPMATES DODGED THE JAPANESE FLEET AND ESCAPED AFTER CORREGIDOR FELL, BUT THE 23-YEAR-OLD FORMER LONG BEACH, CALIF., SAILOR'S DREAMS STILL ARE NIGHTMARES AND HE CALLS OUT HIS SHIPMATES' NAMES IN HIS SLEEP.

RANKIN IS IN A NAVAL HOSPITAL HERE BECAUSE OF LOST WEIGHT AND SHAKY NERVES AFTER SEVERAL ATTEMPTS TO RETURN TO ACTIVE DUTY FAILED.

"WE WERE AT CORREGIDOR WHEN IT FELL AT 7 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING," HE RECOUNTED TO AN INTERVIEWER, "AND WE HAD ORDERS FROM LT.COMDR. JOHN MORRILL, OUR COMMANDING OFFICER, TO SCUTTLE OUR SHIP. IT WAS A MINESWEEPER, THE LAST SHIP LEFT.

"THIRTY OF US WENT ON THE SCUTTLING PARTY, AND AS WE WATCHED HER DISAPPEAR, WE TALKED ABOUT TRYING TO ESCAPE. ONLY 18 OF US WANTED TO TRY."

RANKIN SAID THAT, WITH COMMANDER MORRILL IN CHARGE, THE 18 LOADED THEIR "LIBERTY BOAT," A 36-FOOT DIESEL LAUNCH, WITH NAVIGATION INSTRUMENTS, NINE DRUMS OF FUEL, CORNED BEEF AND HARDTACK, A .30-CALIBER MACHINEGUN, HOPE AND STOUT HEARTS. THEY SAILED FIVE MILES UP THE BEACH, CAMOUFLAGED THE BOAT WITH LEAVES AND SPENT THE REST OF THE DAY ON A HILLTOP WATCHING THE JAPANESE TAKE AWAY THE PRISONERS CAPTURED ON CORREGIDOR. HE SAID BOATS DESIGNED FOR 100 OR 150 WERE PACKED WITH 300 TO 400 IN THE STIFLING HEAT.

THAT NIGHT THE MORRILL PARTY BEGAN THEIR 31-DAY FLIGHT. THEY PULLED PAST THE JAPANESE PATROL BOATS AND THEN THE ENGINE DIED. "WE DRIFTED BACK THROUGH THE PATROL BOATS AND A MILE FARTHER THAN WE HAD COME," HE RECALLED.

THE ENGINE WAS REPAIRED AND, IN BROAD DAYLIGHT, THE LAUNCH STARTED ON BETWEEN TWO ISLANDS AGAIN. SIGHTING THE JAPANESE FLEET, THE CREW SLAPPED BLACK PAINT ON THEIR LAUNCH TO HIDE ITS "NAVY LOOK."

"THE FLEET WENT BY WITHIN 1,500 YARDS, AND THE SUN WAS SHINING BRIGHTLY, BUT THEY DIDN'T SPOT US."

THEN A STORM HIT THE LITTLE LAUNCH AND FOR 12 OR 13 HOURS IT WAS "BAIL OR SINK." THEY SAILED ON, MEETING NATIVES WHO GAVE THEM BANANAS. THEY MET OTHER NATIVES WHO TRIED TO STEER THEM TOWARD THE JAPANESE. FOUR NIPPONESE SMALL CRAFT WERE SEEKING THEIR TRAIL, SO THE LAUNCH SLIPPED INTO A COVE, LET THE SEARCHERS PASS, AND THEN FOLLOWED THEM.

AT THE SOUTH END OF THE PHILIPPINES THEY MET A NATIVE SCHOOL

TEACHER WHO TOLD THEM JAPAN HAD TAKEN NEW GUINEA AND JAVA AND WERE LANDING IN AUSTRALIA.

BUT THEY WENT ON, AND WHEN THEY REACHED AUSTRALIA, THEY MISSED DARWIN BY ONLY SEVEN MILES.

"WE BEACHED THE BOAT ON MELVILLE ISLAND AND GOT OUT, READY TO FIGHT. WE MET A MISSIONARY PRIEST WHO WAS BAKING BREAD. AFTER 31 DAYS OF CORNED BEEF AND HARDTACK, WE ATE LOAF AFTER LOAF OF THAT BREAD. HE TOLD US THE YANKS WERE IN DARWIN."

SO THEY SAILED ON, THROUGH THE SUBMARINE NETS AND MINES, WENT ASHORE IN DARWIN AND FEASTED ON TEA AND CRUMPETS.

THREE WEEKS LATER RANKIN WENT TO SEA AGAIN, BUT HIS "TIN CAN" WAS TORPEDOED AND SUNK AT GUADALCANAL. HE ASKED FOR SEA DUTY AGAIN BUT HE KEPT ON LOSING WEIGHT AND AFTER LOSING 50 POUNDS, HE WAS SENT HOME. THAT WAS A YEAR AGO. HE WENT TO SEA AGAIN BUT HIS NERVES WENT BAD; HE LOST MORE WEIGHT AND HE COULDN'T SLEEP, SO HE'S BACK ASHORE AGAIN.

HIS WIFE HAS COME NORTH TO BE NEAR HIM. HE CORRESPONDS WITH HIS COMPANIONS OF THE PHILIPPINES-TO-DARWIN FLIGHT -- ALL SAVE ONE, WHO WAS KILLED LATER.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, AUG.13.)

AUG 14 1944

GG2 05PCW

FOLO WASHN LEMAY

SEATTLE,AUG.13-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.CURTIS E.LEMAY, NEWLY ANNOUNCED COMMANDER OF THE 20TH AIR FORCE, HAS BEEN "IN TRAINING" FOR HIS JOB OF BOSSING THE WORLD'S BIGGEST BOMBERS SINCE THE PIONEERING DAYS OF HEAVY BOMBER OPERATIONS.

HIS SELECTION AS ONE OF THE KEYMEN OF THE AIRFORCES WAS PREDICTED MORE THAN TWO YEARS AGO BY THE LATE MAJ.GENERAL ROBERT E.OLDS, THEN COMMANDER OF THE SECOND AIR FORCE AT SPOKANE, WHO WAS LEMAY'S COMMANDER ON MANY OF THE FLIGHTS WHICH PIONEERED HEAVY BOMBER TECHNIQUE.

"COLONEL LEMAY IS THE BEST AERIAL NAVIGATOR IN THE AIR FORCES. HE'S THE BEST IN THE WORLD," GENERAL OLDS ASSERTED ONE DAY DURING A DISCUSSION OF HIS WORK IN PIONEERING THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FERRY ROUTE BEFORE THE UNITED STATES WAS IN THE WAR AND IN MAKING THE EARLIER ARMY GOOD-WILL FLIGHTS TO BUENOS AIRES.

GENERAL LEMAY, AT THAT TIME A COLONEL, WAS GENERAL OLDS' NAVIGATOR ON ALL THOSE FLIGHTS. "I'D TELL HIM WHERE WE WANTED TO GO AND HE'D GET ME THERE. HE ALWAYS HIT IT ON THE NOSE."

DV1120PCWNM

PORTLAND,ORE.,AUG.13-(AP)-THE JAPANESE NAVY IS GETTING "SCARED TO FIGHT" THE U.S.NAVY BUT THAT DOESN'T MEAN AN EARLY VICTORY, REAR ADM.THOMAS LEIGH GATCH SAID TODAY.

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THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE NAVY, WHO WAS AWARDED THE NAVY CROSS FOR THE RECORD OF HIS BATTLESHIP SOUTH DAKOTA IN SHOOTING DOWN 32 JAPANESE PLANES IN THE BATTLE OF THE SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS, TOLD AN OREGONIAN INTERVIEWER:

"THE ODDS ARE EVEN LONGER IN OUR FAVOR NOW THAN THEY WERE AGAINST US AT THE BATTLE OF GUADALCANAL, AND THE JAPS DON'T SEEM TO LIKE TO FIGHT AGAINST THE ODDS. BUT EVEN IF THEY DON'T STAND UP AGAINST US AT SEA, WE HAVE A LONG WAY TO GO TO GET THEM AS COMPLETELY DEFEATED AS WE'D LIKE TO FIX THEM, OR ALL THIS EVENTUALLY WILL HAVE TO BE DONE OVER."

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GERMAN TROOPS, CAUGHT IN ALLIED TRAP, FACE BATTLE OF ANNIHILATION IN FRANCE

Flower of Nazi 7th Army Caught

100,000 to 200,000 Turn in Flight to Give Battle to Allies—Eisenhower Sees Definite Opportunity for Major Victory—Third Yank Army in Field.

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By James M. Long

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Tuesday, Aug. 15—(AP)—Triumphant Allied armies welded a trap of steel and artillery fire about the flower of the Seventh German Army today in the greatest victory of Allied arms in France, and from 100,000 to 200,000 enemy troops turned for a battle to the death.

Backing away from a hail of bombs and artillery [illegible] Normandy sealing a 12-mile gap at the Eastern end of their Falaise pocket and "coffin corridor," the Germans checked their retreat to plug their some forces swung around west in an attempt to [illegible] Paris, and gear leaking lines.

Enemy Invites Destruction

Thus they invited destruction—a [illegible] open the road to the final battle for consummation which would mean northeastern and southern France. a gigantic victory for the Allies in [illegible] For this [illegible] in a dramatic order of the battle for northwestern France, Eisenhower [illegible]

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[illegible] ned his armies to the day a[illegible] with every ounce of drive ahead [illegible] he said, was "a energy. For h[illegible]ity for a major definite opportu[illegible] under Paris Allied victory [illegible] effort. would fall w[illegible] Appears

Third Yank Army

The southern jaw [illegible] the great Allied pincers was being [illegible] closed by the U. S. Third Army—[illegible] which the Germans said was being [illegible] by Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, [illegible] and battering up to within eight [illegible] a half miles of Falaise.

Canadian troops smashed [illegible] within 3 1-2 miles of Falaise [illegible] of the north in a rolling offensive they [illegible] jumped off Monday after cl[illegible]er-Allied bombers obliterated [illegible] the man anti-tank screen [illegible] forces, long city.

Between them [illegible] south raked toms from [illegible] eastward to the every road [illegible]ris, and waves of Seine [illegible] added to the hurricane of bom[illegible]

[illegible] this gap vanished, Germans had been streaming eastward [illegible] horsewagons, bicycles and every other farm vehicle they could commandeer toward the uncertain sanctuary of the Seine.

Retreat Probably No Longer Possible

There seemed no explanation for their decision to turn and fight other than that retreat no longer was possible.

Those who escaped the bottleneck were seen racing northeast toward the Seine along a route which Allied mastery of the air has turned into a path of death

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and destruction.

Reports from the Canadian front indicated some of the escaped units were armored.

But Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, now disclosed to be the overall commander of all U. S. forces in France—the greatest ever massed for battle under the American flag—declared he was confident the bulk of the Seventh could not escape.

[illegible] to [illegible] as [illegible]

That could be anything [illegible]

[illegible] on [illegible] to [illegible] below Thury-Harcourt on the north.

[illegible] the Canadians and the Americans pressed in from the north and south Americans and British were caving in the pocket from the west and northwest. Doughboys alone fought eastward as much as 12 miles.

The British captured Thury-Harcourt, Orne river bastion below Caten, wiped out the last German wedge to the east as far as the Laize river and drove on south.

One column closed to within two miles of Conde-Sur-Noireau on the northwest, steadily ironing out the German bulge that remains west of the Orne.

Americans driving from Mortain reached Domfront, 13 miles east, and a parallel column, plunging through demoralized enemy forces, reached the village of Ger in a six-mile push from Mortain.

Pockets Being Mopped Up

Another armored force, guarding against any attempt at a German break south from the pocket, stabbed to Ranes, 11 miles southwest of Argentan and ran into resistance. Other pockets were being mopped up near Alencon.

The Third Army, disclosed to be fighting alongside the American First Army, also was the force that sealed off the Brest peninsula before turning east in the momentous wheeling movement that taught the Germans a lesson in lightning warfare.

It came so rapidly that as doughboys swept up to German positions they actually found enemy guns pointing the other way. Apparently the enemy did not know or could not figure out which way the lightning would strike

Enemy Neglected South Flank

One of the swiftest maneuvers ever seen on any battlefield, the drive began when a German rout before Le Mans disclosed to amazed American generals that the enemy had neglected to protect his south-end flank.

Whether from stupidity or from lack of reconnaissance, the Germans made no attempt to break out of the pocket until American [illegible]

"The Germans invented Blitzkrieg, one general said, "and we perfected it. . . . We also borrowed and improved on the German's 'wedge and kessel,' that is, to make your breakthrough with armor, encircle the enemy, then chew him to pieces.

The lines of the trap were ill-defined, but it was no wider than Argentan as noted from a point east of its greatest [illegible] on the west end to [illegible] as about 27 at the eastern [illegible] near Domfront on the south to below Thury-Harcourt on the north.

Both Ends of Gap Compressed

Both ends were compressed. The closed western end was about nine miles wide measured from Barenton north to last reported Allied positions below Vire, but the pocket was shrinking rapidly, as was the mouth on the east, last measured at 13 miles.

"It will be a military miracle if the Germans got out anywhere near whole," an Allied staff officer declared. "This is the end of a German army."

Most Momentous Week

Gen. Eisenhower predicted that this week would be one of the most momentous in the history of this war, fruitful for Allied arms, fateful for the enemy.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle's French Committee of National Liberation, with an armored division disclosed to be fighting beside the Americans, issued a dramatic call tonight for a national civilian uprising to hasten the day of liberation.

On the battlefront, the only question was how many troops the Allied armies could kill or catch and how many the enemy could withdraw across the Seine to fight again.

Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the First American Army, expressed confidence most of the Germans would be unable to get away.

Armies Pursue Germans

The British Second Army on the north and the American First on the west were in hot pursuit, mowing down rearguards by the hundreds and swarming through positions abandoned so recently that machineguns still smoked and belts still were loaded with bullets.

The Americans striking from Mortain—site of Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge's folly, the attempt to break through the Normandy-Brittany corridor — drove east seven to 12 miles. The Germans were abandoning their dead and had no time to dig in behind hedgerows.

The doughboys took Barenton, six miles east of Mortain, and recaptured Domfront, eight miles farther on in a drive toward the east while other Allied troops [illegible] ce below Vire.

[illegible] of heavy explosions [illegible] the nearby forest, as the [illegible] the enemy was blowing up [illegible] munition stores and supply [illegible] ps.

(The Germans said that between this sector and Argentan, the Americans had pressed north to the area of Carrouges, and were blocking with four divisions any attempt for a breakout of the pocket on the south.)

Enemy Tanks Disappearing

Before the British Second Army to the northwest, enemy tanks were disappearing from what remained of the German bulge across the Orne river, a front dispatch said, as Von Kulge tried desperately to extricate his most valuable armored units..

Some of these withdrew under cover of night and in small convoys, but they were badly shot up by Allied Air Forces whose score in the battle area yesterday was 1,300 German vehicles knocked out.

Patrols moving due west of this setcor stabbed to within three miles north of the stronghold of Vassy, and a short distance farther west the village of Estry fell to the British after a week's battle.

Other British units striking in concert with the Canadians above pivotal Falaise scored a three-mile advance and after capturing Martainville pushed on near Bonnoeil, seven miles northwest of Falaise.

Thury - Harcourt, Orne river stronghold of "Normandy's Switzerland," was firmly in British hands after a teetering battle yesterday in which flames from the ruins once drove both sides from the town.

A mighty striking force of RAF heavies, as well as British, Free French, Dutch and Canadian tactical warplanes broke open the way for the Canadian march toward Falaise with a saturation attack.

The heavies concentrated on a wooded area where a powerful screen of anti-tank guns stopped the Canadians last week.

Then the armored Canadian infantry, striking out from below Estrees-La Campagne, rolled forward in self-propelled artillery wagons known as "priests" but from which the guns had been removed to give the soldiers the protection of the armor.

Nazis Surrender

Alongside were tanks, and the first bomb-groggy Germans threw up their hands in surrender. The offensive moved forward two miles in three hours. Then resistance stiffened as the attacked reached the first enemy gun positions still intact.

But the Canadians were well across the Laison river and were fighting in strategic high ground [illegible] highway from Falaise running northeast toward the Seine.

Taking advantage of the German preoccupation with this sector, British forces to the northeast struck east, possibly also aiming to cut this road farther east, and captured the village of Le Bu-sur-Rouvres, two miles north of the Canadian bridgehead of Rouvres on the Laison river.

The British said the Germans were withdrawing forces from the Pas-De-Calais buzzbomb area in an effort to come to the aid of Von Kluge's stricken army, but added that under a hail of bombs yesterday an estimated 100 locomotives and 3,000 trucks were destroyed or damaged.

The enemy made no effort to break out until late today and then, only after the Allied artillery had brought their last avenue of escape under fire.

Close In From Three Sides.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—The greatest victory of Allied arms in France impended tonight with the pride of the Seventh German Army writhing in a trap closing under the hammer blows of three attacking armies west of Paris.

The few routes open to the 100,000 to 200,000 Germans through a gap little more than twelve miles wide below Falaise, were saturated with shells and bombs.

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U. S. AND CANADIANS SET FOR KNOCKOUT

BALL

100,000 Nazis Trapped in One of History's Greatest and Swiftest Maneuvers—Flyers Slaughter Foe.

Alencon, France, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—The Allies tonight narrowed to twelve shell-torn miles the escape gap for the bulk of the German armies in western France. American troops and tanks were driving north and the Canadians were pushing down toward Falaise, to cap one of the great pursuits in military history.

DAY

The two armies were poised for a knockout of from ten to 15 German divisions, numbering from 100,000 to 200,000 men, whose destruction, now impending, would mean the finish of Hitler in western France.

The entrapment of the enemy was accomplished by one of the slickest and swiftest maneuvers ever accomplished on any battlefield. It started after the Nazi rout before Le Mans, 110 miles west of Paris, and was carried through with a lack of enemy opposition that amazed Allied generals. German intelligence or leadership—or both—collapsed utterly, or else the German command

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Canadian, British and American armies closed in with hard-driving offensives from north, west and south—and an Allied staff officer observed: "It will be a military miracle if the Germans should get out anywhere near whole.

"This is the end of a German Army," he declared.

Striking with hammer-and-anvil effect, the Americans surged forward for gains of seven to thirteen miles from the west side of the pocket, capturing Domfront.

The Canadians, jumping off in a new major offensive led by tanks and huge armored troop carriers, burst open the Nazis' Laison River barrier above Falaise, and reached the region of Sassy, where they were three and a half to four miles northeast of Falaise.

The effect was to cut to less than fifteen miles the gap through which Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge was making frantic efforts to extricate approximately 100,000 Germans—a fourth of the entire force with which the Allies have come in contact since D day.

[A London radio correspondent, Robert Reed, with the Americans on the central sector, said that German traffic is piling up all along the roads leading to the Falaise gap. The London relay of the dispatch, recorded by CBS, said the gap is being shelled the whole time by American artillery, and is being bombed from the air without respite.]

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Thousands of Allied planes pounced on every German in sight. The enemy fought bitterly to escape extermination.

The effect was to cut to less than 16 miles the gap through which Field Marshal General Guenther von Kluge was making frantic efforts to extricate approximately 100,000 Germans—a fourth of the entire force with which the Allies have come in contact since D-day.

In a smoking cauldron, covered like a lid by thousands of Allied [illegible] man in sight, the enemy fought a bitter, tangled battle to escape extermination. American troops, closing in on the 30-mile-deep pocket, found Germans mowed down by the hundreds.

Advance Near Domfront

Greatest American advance was along the middle of the contracting claw east of Mortain, where the infantry bore down on the vicinity of Domfront in a smash of 7 to 12 miles by noon today. Domfront is 13 miles east of Mortain.

Barenton, on the Mortain-Domfront road, was captured in this drive. Sourdeval, at the tip of the German trap, also fell to the Allies.

(The German radio said there also was violent fighting near Carrouges, 13 miles southwest of Argentan, with approximately four American divisions blocking the Germans' chief escape routes.)

The Canadian offensive got off at noon following an attack by hundreds of heavy and medium bombers which smashed enemy

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the Allied front lines.

Falaise Neared

The Canadians, who had been five miles north of Falaise and one and a half to two miles north of the Laison river, got across that major barrier. Capture of Falaise, three miles south of the river, would close another German escape point.

The British on the Canadians' right flank also scored gains of three miles and more, capturing Martainville and pushing on to near Bonnoeil, seven miles northwest of Falaise, and taking Proussy, two miles north of Conde-sur-Noireau, 15 miles west of Falaise.

Seven-mile spurts were made by the Americans on the west side of the pocket along the Vire-Tinchebray line. South of Vire the Allies advanced two miles to St. Martin de Chaulieu.

It was announced that American troops on Saturday had taken 2,828 more German prisoners, bringing their four-day total to more than 13,000.

The number of German prisoners taken in France since the beginning of the campaign had now mounted to beyond 115,000.

Eisenhower, in one of his rare orders of the day to all men of the armies, air and naval forces, called it a "definite opportunity for a major Allied victory."

Speedy Action Needed

It may be grasped, he exhorted, "only through the utmost in zeal and determination and speedy action."

The trap was sprung, it was disclosed after five days of secrecy-shrouded operations west of Paris, when powerful American armored and infantry spearheads sweeping in a 250-mile arc through Le Mans, converged upon the German flank and rear in a sudden twist to the north. This swing took the Americans through Alencon and Sees.

(The Berlin radio told of an American penetration near Trut-temer, five miles southeast of Vire on the western side of the pocket.)

Defenses Seem Doomed

Field Marshal Kluge's defense of France south of the Seine appeared doomed as his forces squirmed under frightful punishment to pull out through the suddenly narrowed gap.

Practically all his escape roads toward the Seine were cut. Allied air forces were pouncing on every movement of the Germans, wrecking hundreds of locomotives and thousands of rail cars. Not a single wagon or bicycle was immune from attack from the swarms of aircraft which buzzed over the battle area in endless processions.

Roads that remained open were under Allied shellfire, and it appeared that only new [illegible] armies could stem the No[illegible] tide.

40 Divisions Contacted

However, Kluge already had drawn on 40 of the 60 or 65 divisions he was believed to have had in France at the start of the invasion. British staff officers yesterday said the Allies already had contacted 40 divisions.

Of these 15 already have been counted as destroyed or badly cut up in the beachhead battles, the St. Lo break-through, the Brittany sweep and the terrific battles in the hedgerows below Caen.

Now 12 more understrength divisions were believed caught in the giant bag.

Only the coming hours would show how many of these Kluge would be able to extricate.

It appeared unlikely he would be able to save enough to make another strong stand below the Seine, and as yet there was no indication that he had been able to build up a reserve to defend even Paris.

Farm Vehicles Used

He was making a desperate effort to save as much as possible, however, using haywagons, farm vehicles and even bicycles to move his troops, and leaving behind a hard rearguard crust to prevent Allied armies from the west, south and north from cutting his retreating forces to pieces.

Meanwhile, there still was no news of any Allied operations east of Le Mans toward Paris, nor from the spearhead which crossed the Loire three days ago and struck southward ten miles.

100 Miles From Paris

The Allied trap, 30 or more miles deep, was 100 miles west of Paris, but it seemed unlikely Kluge's shattered forces could put up any further defense, on an effective scale, of the 20,000-square-mile area through which the American whirlwind had swept in the past three weeks.

The 16-mile corridor between Argentan and the Falaise area could be completely covered by artillery fire, although in the center this fire was unobserved and therefore could not form a complete shell fire seal. It was uncertain, too, as to how many big guns the American spearhead was able to bring up and service from the southern side of the corridor.

In the Vire area the Allies gained up to three miles, although the Germans displayed stubborn resistance around Mortain. This sector is along the western portion of the enemy line and in the area from which the Germans tried unsuc-

[illegible]ully a week ago to split the [illegible]es in Normany and Brittany.

(Reuter reported that the town [illegible] Ger, one of the two most important road networks in the entire Mortain-Vire area, was captured today by American troops punching eastward.

(Ger is located about seven miles east and slightly north of Mortain. Ger and the town of Tinchebray, some six miles farther northeast, are considered the two most vital highway hubs of the entire area.)

Allied planes flew about 5,500 sorties yesterday in support of the great entrapment move.

Nazi Columns Ripped

Thousands of Allied bombers and fighters ripped with frightful toll at the congested columns of tanks, trucks and troops falling back all along the way to Paris.

Taking full advantage of the situation, the Allied air arm had its biggest day since D-day, leaving masses of wreckage and many enemy dead and wounded along the roads.

Illustrative of the toll, United States Eighth Air Force Mustangs, Thunderbolts and Lightnings alone destroyed or damaged 2,110 railway cars, 221 locomotives, 217 motor trucks and 79 other military vehicles in the retreat yesterday.

Road To Lisieux

The Germans still had one good road, leading northeast from Falaise to Liseux and indirectly to Paris, but this was menaced by Canadian artillery fire.

In the Breton peninsula American troops made slight advances in the siege of Brest. German garrison remnants still were holding out in the Citadel of St. Malo.

(Reuter reported that the German radio said this afternoon that Pleurtuits, big road junction southeast of St. Malo, has been abandoned by the Germans in the face of heavy Allied pressure.)

Eisenhower Sees Great Victory Near

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force Advanced Command Post in Normandy, Aug. 13 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Allied armies have created a "definite opportunity for a major Allied victory," Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared today in an order of the day.

In a special appeal to "Allied soldiers, sailors and airmen," the Supreme Commander called for a special effort by all Allied fighters, "because the victory we can now achieve is infinitely greater than any it has so far been possible to accomplish in the west, and because this opportunity may be grasped only through the utmost in zeal, determination and speedy action."

[A radio report from France said Gen. Eisenhower was so concerned that his appeal reach all troops as rapidly as possible that he discarded the Army formality of working through channels and had the message issued directly to London for immediate broadcast via British stations to all Allied forces in France.]

The text of the order of the day follows:

"Allied soldiers, sailors and airmen:

"Through your combined skill, valor and fortitude you have created in France a fleeting but definite opportunity for a major Allied victory, one whose realization will mean notable progress toward the final downfall of our enemy.

"In the past I have, in a moment of unusual significance, made special appeals to Allied forces it has been my honor to command. Without exception the response has been unstinted and the result beyond my expectations.

"Because the victory we can now achieve is infinitely greater than any it has so far been possible to accomplish in the west and because this opportunity may be grasped only through the utmost in zeal and determination and speedy action, I make my present appeal to you more urgent than ever before.

"I request every airman to make it his direct responsibility that the enemy is blasted unceasingly by day and by night and is denied safety either in fight or in flight.

"I request every sailor to make sure that no part of the hostile forces can either escape or be reinforced by sea, and that our comrades on land want nothing that guns and ships and ship companies can bring to them.

"I request every soldier to go forward to his assigned objective with the determination that the enemy can survive only through surrender. [illegible] no foot of ground once gained be relinquished, nor single German escape through a line once established.

"With all of us resolutely performing our special tasks, we can make this week a momentous one in the history of this war—a brilliant and fruitful week for us, a fateful one for the ambitions of Nazi tyrants.

"DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER."

Eisenhower Sees Opportunity For Major Victory in France

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE ADVANCE COMMAND POST IN NORMANDY, Aug. 13.—(Delayed)—(AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told his forces today they had created a "fleeting but definite opportunity" for a major victory and that this week could be "a brilliant and fruitful week for us, a fateful one" for the Nazis.

In an order of the day addressed to "Allied soldiers, sailors and airmen," the Supreme commander asked for a special effort "because the victory we can now achieve is infinitely greater than any it has so far been possible to accomplish in the west and because this opportunity may be grasped only through the utmost in zeal and determination and speedy action."

Gen. Eisenhower asked airmen to blast the enemy unceasingly day and night; called on sailors to guard against enemy escape or reinforcement by sea; and asked his soldiers "to go forward to his assigned objective with the determination that the enemy can survive only through surrender."

For the past three days the Supreme commander has been in almost constant conference with his battle commanders, working at pressure reminiscent of the closing days of the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns which he directed.

YANKS IN FRANCE LED BY BRADLEY

Command Consists of Original First Army Plus a New Third Army

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 14. — (AP) Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley was disclosed tonight as overall commander of the whole American fighting force in France, which includes, besides the original First army, a new Third army, which the Germans have said is commanded by Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.

The Allied announcement made no reference to the commander of the Third army, officially disclosed tonight for the first time to have been in action in France and to have effected the cutoff of the Brest peninsula and the spectacular sweep northward from Le Mans, closing a trap on the German Seventh army.

Hodges Replaces Bradley

Bradley's former place as commander of the First army was taken by Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, who previously commanded a U. S. Army corps in France.

Two other commanders were identified—Maj. Gen. Edward H. Brooks as leader of the Second Armored division and Maj. Gen. Wade H. Haislip, head of the 15th corps.

With the two full armies disclosed in action, the United States has in France the greatest fighting force ever massed in battle under the American flag — and Bradley has the greatest field command.

How the whole Allied fighting structure in France fitted together still was not disclosed fully.

No Pure U. S. Group

There was no indication of any solely American army group, and thus for the moment at least, two American armies apparently still come under the original 21st army group.

That left Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the 21st army group, still officially chief deputy in the field of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Supreme Allied commander.

However, the British-Canadian components of that army group had no announced parallel in an overall commander, such as Bradley's new position, except for Montgomery. A recent dispatch from Eisenhower's advanced command port in France referred to his conferences with "British and American" field commanders.

This was the breakdown, so far as announced—obviously with much to be filled in:

Under Gen. Eisenhower, Montgomery heads the 21st army group, the only army group in the field.

Under it are the Canadian First army, with Lt. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar in command, and the British Second army commanded by Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey; and on the American side, with Bradley in charge, are Hodges' First Army and the Third army of "General X."

Fifty-seven-year old Lt. Gen. Hodges, new First army commander, has spent 40 years in the army, most of it in the infantry. He enlisted in 1906 as a private after spending two years in the U. S. military academy at West Point.

A native of Perry, Ga., he was a private, corporal and sergeant for three years before he was commissioned. He served in posts in the United States, in the Philippines; with Gen. John J. Pershing's puni-

tive expedition to Mexico, and the Fifth division in the World War. He fought at St. Mihiel and in the Meuse-Argonne, was decorated wtih the Distinguished Service Cross and the Silver Star for gallantry, and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Attended Artillery School

After the war he attended an artillery school and also served as an infantry instructor in an air corps tactical school before taking over an army corps in France, he was a commander in the replacement and school command of the army ground forces.

The dash and daring of the American Second armored division is wrapped up in the career of their commander, Gen. Brooks—an old cavalryman and artilleryman and a former football player.

The two battle cries of the 51-year-old Brooks are firepower and physical fitness.

A native of New Hampshire, Brooks, whose home is in Concord, got his first military training at Norwich university in Vermont. He fought in five major engagements in the last war.

After serving as a gunnery instructor at Fort Sill, Okla., and in the Philippines he transferred to Fort Riley, Kans., where his horse-drawn artillery battery was the first to complete a 100-mile forced march in less than 24 hours.

When the war broke out in 1941 Brooks was on the War department general staff. He was later assigned to the armored force as an artillery officer and played a major role in the development of the self-propelled artillery piece and the assault gun—both now potent forces in armored tactics.

Maj. Gen. Haislip, now chief of the American 15th army corps in France, once again is fighting on soil where he won distinction in the first World War.

The 55-year-old West Pointer was cited for distinguished service in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives in 1918 when he was a major.

Haislip was born in Woodstock, Va., July 4, 1889. His first active service was border duty at Galveston, Tex., in 1913. After the World War he served in various posts and attended several war schools, including the Ecole Superieure de Guerre in Paris, from which he was graduated in September, 1927.

He was serving in Washington at the outset of the European war, and was made assistant chief of staff, G-1, in February, 1941. In March, 1942, he became chief of the 85th Infantry division at Camp Selby, Miss.

Gen. Bradley Is Calm As His Men Drive On

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By William Smith White and Don Whitehead

With American Forces in France Aug. 14 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Omar N Bradley, commander of the United States First Army, has engineered a spectacular coup which threatened virtually to obliterate Marshal Guenther von Kluge's Seventh Army—but the general sat calmly at his headquarters today, his hands folded in his lap.

It seemed he hadn't a care in the world, though his troops had a chance to achieve what few armies ever do—trap and destroy an enemy army.

While this classic battle moved swiftly, Bradley chatted with his generals and calmly discussed his problems. He was fit and tanned by the sun and wind.

Studying A Map

He was found sitting at a turn in a path bordered by bright flowers. He had his legs crossed and was studying a map with his aide, Major Chet Hansen. He put aside the map and invited us into the house where he could be more comfortable.

General Bradley was confident that most of the enemy would be unable to escape from the pocket, where it was estimated there were elements of at least nine German divisional organizations with a strength approximating what the enemy used in trying to hold Cherbourg peninsula.

Some of the enemy already had slipped through, however.

The Germans' escape corridor has been cut to less than 20 miles and every yard is within easy range of Allied medium and heavy artillery. In the bright, cloudless sky warplanes are blasting at German convoys.

Censorship Lifted

With the attack developed to this point censorship restrictions were lifted today to permit correspondents to tell what has been happening during the last few days.

The swift American move to the north to forge this trap began last week through Alencon and LeMans. It appeared from the maps that the direction of the thrust was toward Paris. But that was not Bradley's intention. He was out to destroy Kluge's army and not to capture Paris.

At first the movement of troops and armor was masked to confuse the enemy as to the direction of the American attack.

The Germans were disorganied and did not know where American columns were. Yesterday one enemy unit was caught trying to retreat to Le Mans, although that town had been in American hands several days.

Vire A Hinge

When his columns got into position, Bradley began wheeling them northward, with the move hinged on Vire.

Within the arc of the larger wheeling movement there were smaller wheeling movements by divisions thrusting like scythes to the north.

Then at dawn yesterday the entire American force began a coordinated drive to put the last crushing power against the pocket.

American infantry is tearing through the Germans so fast that abandoned enemy machine guns are found with their belts still loaded.

Gain Up to 12 Miles.

American tanks lunged forward today in thrusts that carried them seven to twelve miles eastward by noon along the center of Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley's great smothering attack.

To the north American infantry is tearing through the Germans so fast that abandoned enemy machineguns are found with their belts still loaded. Expendable scraps of German units are being thrown in to try to delay the Americans — such mixed and mangled remnants that on one 5,000-yard sector the elements of six separate German divisions have been identified.

In this area the Nazis are making no effort now to remove or bury their dead, and they are not even attempting to dig in behind the hedgerows from which they are attempting to gain time.

The Nazis are fighting as individuals, but it is apparent they have suffered such casualties in highly trained junior and non-commissioned officers that they are unable to fight well as units. This goes for units down to battalion size.

This lack of knowledge of how to get out of one position and into another, as a unit, is costing the enemy heavily in piled up casualties, especially from American artillery fire.

Information about the effectiveness of the tremendous Allied air attacks on the Germans racing back toward Paris naturally was scarce among ground troops, but this fragment was heard over the radio:

An unidentified pilot's voice: "Boy, am I having a field day! I've got forty-five of them (German vehicles) down there under me."

See What Guns Did.

"Maybe it sounds pretty gruesome," a senior operations officer said. "Our men have been fighting for a long time without seeing much evidence of their work in German dead. Now they are seeing them—and hundreds at a time.

"We have just had a case to show how the Germans no ware suffering from lack of highly trained people. We captured a German captain who was counterattacking—and without support of assault guns—with only thirty-six men left of his company. He didn't even know where his regmient was. He was crying—because he wasn't getting anywhere."

YANK THIRD ARMY FIGHTS IN FRANCE

AUG 15 1944

BOYLE

AMERICAN THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS, France, Aug 14—(AP) It was disclosed officially tonight that the American Third army is fighting in France and has closed the southern arm of the pincers movement that trapped the German Seventh army after one of the most spectacular armored surges in military history.

Supreme headquarters has withheld publication of the name of the Third army's commander.

(Another Supreme headquarters announcement disclosed that Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley was overall commander of the entire American fighting force in France which includes the First and Third U. S. armies. Bradley's place as commander of the First army was taken by Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, previously commander of a U. S. army corps in France).

(Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, military commentator for the Nazi Propaganda Agency Transocean news, said Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., was leading the Third army).

Certainly not since Patton's Seventh army chopped Sicily in half and with the help of Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's British Eighth army on the right flank subdued the whole island in 38 working days has any Anglo-American army moved with such whirlwind speed.

Since going into action on Aug. 1, exactly two weeks ago, the Third army has smashed across and isolated the Brest peninsula in a dramatic charge reminiscent of the drive from Castel Vetrano to Palermo which split Sicily a year ago last month. It then turned eastward and in a gigantic encircling movement raced northward to bag the entire German Seventh army except those trying to escape through the narrowing Falaise-Argentan bottleneck.

DEGAULLE TELLS FRENCH TO RISE AGAINST GERMANS

DAY

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 14.—(AP) People of France were summoned today by Gen. Charles de Gaulle's French committee of national liberation to strike for their own freedom with a general uprising against the German conquerors whose hold on the country is weakening under Allied blows.

Calling for a national uprising which would be "the prelude of liberation," the committee statement said "there is not one Frenchman who does not feel and who does not know that it is his simple and sacred duty to take part immediately in the supreme war effort of his country."

The French were told to strike with all their might and to harass the enemy by joining the direct war with the Allied armies, by laying down their tools in Nazi held factories and by destruction of small German garrisons.

They were asked to prevent Germans from fleeing through the Pyrenees and east and north to Paris. Special instructions are to be issued for the Paris area, said the statement.

"In the field, in the factory, in the workshop, in the office, in the home and in the street, whether he be under arrest, deported or a prisoner of war, each Frenchman can harm the enemy or prepare that which harms him," continued the appeal.

"Everywhere organizations of the French resistance are at work. Everybody is urged to join these and follow their directives."

After giving general directions on how Frenchmen in various areas could best harass and destroy the enemy, the call to arms concluded:

"Frenchmen, the hour of liberation sounds. Join up with the French Forces of the Interior. Follow directions of our leaders. A national uprising will be the prelude of liberation."

French in Britanny were told to destroy enemy groups and isolate garrisons attempting to reach German-held ports. Those north of the Loire were advised to take up arms and attack enemy units and those between the Loire and the Garonne river were urged to harass enemy formations attempting to move up from southern France and to destroy little garrisons. French in the Pyrenees were charged with preventing escape of Germans and collaborationists.

This call to Frenchmen came with announcement that French troops, commanded by Gen. Jacques Leclerc, veteran of North Africa, were in action against the Germans on their home soil for the first time since France capitulated in 1940.

diately in the supreme war effort of the country.

"In the field, in the factory, in the workshop, in the office, in the street—whether he be under arrest, deported or a prisoner of war—each Frenchman can harm the enemy or prepare that which harms him."

"Everywhere organizations of French resistance are at work. Everybody is urged to join these and follow their directives.

"The national uprising in Brittany has largely contributed to the liberation of this region. In all parts of France the French forces of the interior are receiving from their leaders their combat orders and are engaged in battle."

The call for national effort carried instructions to various areas, including Paris.

French Troops Go Into Action On Home Soil

AUG 19 1944

BAKER

Led By Famed Desert General Jacques Leclerc.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Aug. 14 (AP)—High-spirited French troops commanded by the famed desert General Jacques Leclerc have gone into action against the Germans on their home soil for the first time since the 1940 armistice.

Ride Sherman Tanks

Wearing brilliant red forage caps and riding Sherman tanks, the bronzed and eager Frenchmen, many of them veterans of North Africa, began arriving on the Normandy beaches late in July.

It was permitted to be disclosed only today that these forces, forming the second French armored division, have been fighting alongside the Americans. There are thousands of them in this force.

De Gaulle Calls for Uprising

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle's French Committee of National Liberation issued a call tonight for a national uprising in France.

"The duty of every Frenchman has been outlined in the appeal of Gen. de Gaulle for the people of France," a statement said. "There is not one Frenchman who does not feel and who does not know that it is his simple and sacred duty to take part imme-

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Theirs is a complete force fighting under [illegible] over-all command, and first clash with the enemy in metropolitan France they gave a brilliant account of themselves.

"One of the finest fighting outfits ever put together under any flag,' was the praise accorded them by a high American commander.

Wildly Greeted

The homecoming of France's fighting sons was greeted by their proud people with one of the wildest outbursts of enthusiasm ever witnessed. It multiplied many times over as they rolled through the country.

Every hamlet and village turned out with the news of their approach, and they had difficulty negotiating the narrow lanes and streets as cheering crowds overflowed into their path. Although this French armored force was supposed to be a "military secret," word got around that they were due in towns along the route of their march.

Tears linked with cheers as medium and light tanks bearing such names as "Dunkerque," "Dijon," "Marne,' 'and "St. Mihiel" rolled past with the tricolor flapping from the tank turrets, and with the cross of Lorraine over a white relief map of France in blue squares on their thick, tough sides.

Spontaneous Celebrations

Arrival of Allied liberation forces has brought spontaneous celebrations in many French towns, but the people reserved for their own warriors their greatest and most touching reception.

Their progress across country was made over a carpet of flowers and a row of uplifted bottles of their beloved Vin Rouge and Cognac. Dusty bottles of the rarest vintage which had been kept in hiding for the great day were trotted out and in many cases picked up on the fly by broadly-grinning crews.

There were pathos in the homecoming for some of the men, passing through what once had been their home towns, but which now are piles of rubble and gaunt chimneys of dead towns hiding their own dead.

Joy Unrestrained

For others there was joy unrestrained when they spied girl friends and families they had not seen in four years or more. For them these columns were held up while embraces and kisses were exchanged.

Portraits of De Gaulle painted on the front of some tanks brought roars of "Vive De Gaulle" and "Vive La France." In this part of France at least there is overwhelming support for the head of the French committee of national liberation.

Their commander assumed the name of Leclerc to prevent German reprisals againsth relatives or friends in France. He organized a 2,000-mile march from his base at Lake Chad for harassing raids upon Rommel's forces in Libya, and joined the British Eighth Army in the battle for Tripoli and Tunisia.

Gen. Le Clerc's Forces Fight In France

AUG 15 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Second French Armored Division, commanded by the mysterious General Jacques Le Clerc of African fame, is fighting in France alongside American forces, supreme headquarters announced late today.

This was the first disclosure of the recent whereabouts of the mysterious general, one of the first to rally to Gen. Charles de Gualle.

At the same time France fell he was Governor of the French Camaroons and a year later he had organized a small force and was fighting the Italians in Libya.

Fought Rommel In Africa

The following year he was the organizer of a daring 2,000-mile march from his base at Lake Chad in which Fighting French forces made harrassing raids on Axis forces in Libya.

Once more his forces appeared in the climactic battle of North Africa in 1943, appearing as a menace to Marshal Edwin Rommel's south flank when General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery began his drive.

True Name Hidden

Gen. Le Clerc's forces joined the Eighth Army in the battle that ran the Germans from Tripoli, then participated in the showdown struggle for Tunisia.

The general assumed the name of Le Clerc, and his true name has been hidden from the Germans to prevent reprisals on friends or relatives in France.

General Draper Promoted

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 14 (AP).—Headquarters announced today the promotion to major general of Warren Fales Draper, chief of the Public Health Branch of Civil Affairs in the European theater. The branch is responsible for the care of [illegible] civilians in the battle area, helps distribute medical supplies and gives advice on prevention and control of disease among civilians and animals.

Drive on Paris Was a Feint

Story Can Now Be Told—Main Job Is to Beat Enemy, Not to Take Territory.

By WES GALLAGHER

AUG 15 1944

With the United States First Army in France, Aug. 12 (Delayed by Censorship) (A. P.).—Stabbing north from Le Mans toward the British and Canadian sector south of Caen, American forces appeared today on the verge of closing a vast trap around the German Seventh Army.

American forces turned away from Paris to close the trap, in a deliberate and pre-designed move to entrap and destroy the German army.

Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley's American forces first feinted toward Paris and then swept northward toward Alencon. (Alencon has now been taken and passed.)

Paris may be left to fall like ripe fruit as a by-product of the operation, if it is successful. Despite the tremendous psychological effect of which an Allied capture of Paris would have, the primary mission of the American, British and Canadian forces in France is to destroy the German army and defeat Germany. If that mission were not accomplished the fall of Paris would merely give the Allies more territory without placing them any closer to the main aim—the defeat of Germany.

The American sweep over Brittany already has given Gen. Eisenhower more territory than can be comfortably "digested" at the moment. The Germans must be cleared from Brest and Lorient to make the Brittany Peninsula of use to the Allies. This digestion process is not yet completed, and more territory just now would add a burden.

On the other hand, if the German army is caught in the Allied trap between Caen and Le Mans, the capture of Paris will be that much easier, and Hitler's war machine would be dealt a blow in the west from which it could never recover.

Destruction of the German Army would save France for the French. Stubborn German rearguard actions are wiping out town after town with the thoroughness exhibited in the first world war. The French, with homes destroyed, their living taken away and their wives and children killed because they are in the path of the war, are in no mood to welcome their liberators. (Ninety words censured.)

Speed Dazzles Nazis.

The Germans were surprised by the speed with which the Americans organized their attack from Le Mans to the north. The enemy misjudged the pace of the drive. When the Germans tried to disengage in the pocket formed by Vire, Sourdeval and Mortain, they found the American advance climbing all over their rearguard.

Ceaseless air attacks made it impossible for the Germans to move columns along the roads by day, narrowing the retreat to a few hours after nightfall.

It remains to be seen if the Hitler-dominated High Command can get the bulk of German troops out of the pocket before it closes.

British Hit Nazi North Flank

On the Orne River front, Aug. 14 (AP)—The British Second Army smashed deeper into the northern flank of the German escape corridor today as the enemy continued to hasten his flow of tanks and troops to the east in a dramatic race against time.

"The enemy carried out a very great movement on the roads yesterday and during the night and got some of their forces halfway out of the bulge west of the Orne river," an officer at forward headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's army said.

"The German withdrawal still is orderly. They were shot up, and shot up badly, by our planes, but they are using side roads and clinging to the shadows of bushy hedgerows and it is difficult to catch them in the open."

Small Groups Daily

Packets of small German convoys, seldom exceeding 30 vehicles at a time, were seen passing through the gap south of Falaise. Nearly 1,000 enemy vehicles were shot up from the air yesterday.

"The situation is tightening from hour to hour," the headquarters spokesman said." It is like a balloon. Von Kluge is trying by a gentle squeeze to get all the air out while we are trying to explode it by jabs at the flanks, or to strangle the enemy by choking off his exit."

Estry Captured

Battering down from the north, British troops supported by tanks dug sharply into the upper crust of the bulge. In synchronized thrusts, Dempsey's forces advanced 200 yards to a point just north of Proussy, only two miles above Conde-sur-Noireau, and patrols entered La Rocque, three miles north of the German stronghold of Vassy. Vassy also fell in the drive to La Rocque.

Farther west, British infantry captured the bitterly defended village of Estry after a weeklong battle.

Symbolic of the whole German withdrawal, the enemy pulled out two companies and left one company with machine guns to defend Estry under orders to fight to the death. The Nazi rear-guard company was overrun by British tommies, however, and many of them surrendered, while the others took to their heels.

East of the Orne, British and Canadian troops driving southward in the "battle of the two rivers" between the Orne and the Laize, made steady progress against fanatical German rear guards.

In a typical action, British troops seized a crossroads at Grand Donnay, four miles southeast of Thury-Harcourt, only to be driven back by a violent German counterattack supported by rocket guns.

An hour later, the British surged back and recaptured the crossroads and pushed on to Donnay in a half-mile advance under blistering fire.

Lose And Retake Town

Canadian infantry had a similar experience at Tourneby over near the river Laize. They captured the town, but were driven out, and came back to take it again by storm.

The charred, shell-torn ruins of Thury-Harcourt, a peacetime resort center and the hub of seven key roads at the top of the "Switzerland of Normandy," were firmly in British hands this morning after a bitter fight through the streets of the burning town yesterday. At the height of the battle the heat became so intense that both sides had to retire until the flaming embers cooled. The German defenders, who had been srongly reinforced, fell back to the south and an enemy pocket remained on the west side of the Orne below Thury-Harcourt today.

British Attack, Withdraw

In the Vire sector at the western end of the bulge, the British attacked across the Vire-Vassy road, but withdrew to their original positions under heavy shelling.

Newly captured prisoners from a Nazi rocket gun regiment said their division was "in chaos" as Von Kluge's retreat gathered momentum.

Generally speaking, however, reports agreed that the enemy was putting up stubborn rearguard action all along the front with skeleton forces screening the main withdrawal by small local actions until beaten back.

Civil Affairs Units Fight Beside Troops

Hurry to Speed Relief And Restore Order to Released French Towns.

By Howard Cowan
Associated Press War Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press

GEN. EISENHOWER'S ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug 14 (AP)—Civil affairs units of the Allied Armies now are fighting their way through France alongside frontline assault troops to speed relief and restore order in liberated towns and villages, Lt. Gen. A. E. Grasett, assistant chief of staff in Gen. Eisenhower's command disclosed today.

Number of Casualties Reported

A number of casualties already have been reported among the hand - picked, specially - trained crews who heretofore moved into such areas after resistance had ceased, the Toronto-born British Army expert said.

The ruthless tactics of the fleeing German Army commanders who flooded battle areas with civilian refugees and an assortment of turned out of prison cells were among the problems confronting the Allies, the general said in an interview. Despite this, he added, the civilian affairs phase of the French campaign has proceeded smoothly.

Gen. Grasett said officials of the United Nations relief and rehabilitation administration were studying plans for helping the liberated countries if the governments of France, Belgium and Holland ask for this aid.

Receive Joint Attention

Two of the most important problems—public health and displaced persons—are now receiving the joint attention of the Army civil affairs authorities and the UNRRA. Dr. Wilbur Sawyer of New York, UNRRA displaced persons bureau, are in liaison with Gen. Grasett's staff.

Looking toward the day when France will return to a peace-time basis, the Allies last week turned food and clothes rationing over to French authorities.

At the invitation of the French, civil affairs observers have attended all court trials. The severest penalties imposed so far have been life imprisonment sentences given two young Frenchmen at Cherbourg convicted as Nazi spies.

Have Not Interfered

The Allies have not interfered with the French loyalists methods of dealing with Nazi sympathizers—the use of shears on pro-German heads.

There has been no guillotine in conformity with Gen. Eisenhower's firm demand that there be no bloodbath for France's internal political enemies.

Looking toward the time when Normandy's agricultural products will be needed to feed all of France, stores of food are being piled up from surpluses which formerly went into Nazi black markets in Paris and Berlin.

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300 Nazis Bagged By U. S. Thunderbolts

NINTH U. S. AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 14 (AP)An airborne Thunderbolt squadron commanded by Col. Robert L. Delashaw, San Antonio, Tex., captured more than 300 German soldiers on the ground today without landing and without firing a shot.

The planes were strafing trucks along a road when a small group of enemy appeared and stood on the road waving white flags.

"We hit the deck, buzzed them several times and pretty soon there were several hundred there," related Capt. John R. Willingham Tuscaloosa, Ala. "We looked for our infantry but didn't see a single doughboy around so we realized the white flags were meant for us."

The Germans formed into columns of four and started marching down the road toward Allied troops while the planes shuttled back and forth over them and radioed ahead. Soon American ground soldiers came out and took over.

The Fighter Too Shot Up To Fly, Bail Out On Land

A United States Ninth Air Force Base in France, Aug. 13 (AP—Delayed)—Lieut. Richard Kik, Jr., of Kalamazoo, Mich., and Lieut. Charles E. Rife, of East Cleveland, Ohio, were shooting up German tanks east of Mortain when Kik's Thunderbolt was hit by flak.

Rife called him and said, "You're smoking."

"Yes, I got hit pretty bad," Kik replied.

Capt. Henry Mazur, of Lowell, Mass., flight leader and former West Point football star, cut in on the radio conversation and told Rife to take Kik back to the base.

Wings Punctured

They had no more than gotten under way when two direct hits punched holes as big as manholes in both wings of Rife's plane.

"Now I've had it," Rife called to Kik.

"I can see the holes in your wings, but your engine isn't hit," Kik replied, forgetting his own troubles. "Shove the throttle forward and keep up speed."

"I don't think I can make it," Rife replied. "My flap is gone, the aileron is gone; I can't turn left. I'm going to belly-land."

Struck In Back

"Listen, Rife, you can't belly-land. You've got a bomb hung under your wing. Get some altitude and bail out."

"I can't bail out because I've been hit in the back and I'm afraid it cut a hole through my parachute."

"You've got to keep going, then. Keep cool, Rife. We've got to make a landing," Kik pleaded.

Ground Crew Listens In

They kept coming until they appeared over this French base. Ground personnel listening to the conversation on the radio, were pacing and chewing their nails.

Finally Rife's landing gear was observed coming down slowly. He was pumping it down by hand.

Rife nosed his ship down and his wheels touched the ground at 160 miles an hour. Kik, his engine beginning to blaze and spurting oil, was right behind him. As Rife climbed out of the cockpit three pieces of shell fragment fell out of his parachute. He was not hurt.

Le Mans Captives Tell Of Strife in Nazi Army

Regular Officers at Odds With S. S. as Defeatism Spreads

ALENCON, France, Aug. 14 (AP).—German prisoners taken after Le Mans was occupied reported dissension among their regular army officers under Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge and the new S. S. (Elite Guard) officers rushed in by Adolf Hitler after the attemt on his life.

This gave rise to the possibility that the regulars who were left in the field were realizing the hopelessness of their predicament and were adopting a stand-still attitude while letting Hitler's pet S. S. officers take the responsibility for disaster.

Some prisoners said that after Le Mans their officers openly asserted the war would not last more than another two weeks. Defeatism, they said, is spreading from the top down among the Germans.

Allies Parachute Arms To French Partisans

AT THE FRENCH FRONTIER NEAR ST. GINGOL, Aug. 14. (AP)—Allied planes parachuted heavy arms and also dropped a half dozen officers from headquarter into northern France's Maquis region, it was reported here tonight through reliable channels.

Anti-tank guns were included in some sectors this afternoon, whereas before only light arms have been dropped into the Haute Savoie and Jura regions. The appearance of officers was taken to indicate a forthcoming partisan drive of major proportions there.

Signal flares seen from the frontier tonight indicated that the provisioning still was going on.

Maquis Believed At Loire

Irun, Aug. 14 (AP)—The great majority of the French Maquis forces in the central plateau region of France, the Pyrenees foothills and Savoy have now moved northward and are fighting a guerrilla war at the rear of the German armies along the Loire, advices from France said today.

A member of the French underground who crossed the Spanish border near here said the former Maquis strongholds are now almost deserted, and only small Patriot forces remain in the Pyrenees to prevent the escape of Vichy officials.

Pro-Nazis Watched

The Patriots in southern France are keeping close watch on collaborationists, many of whom are now waiting in Vichy for German troops to convoy them north, this informant said.

Other French advices reported continued withdrawal of Germans from southwestern France, where Atlantic Wall forces were declared reduced to a bare handful.

This movement reputedly added confusion to the traffic situation east of Paris, where highways already were choked with retreating Germans.

Called Demoralized

A Barcelona dispatch said German troops arriving in the north appeared badly demoralized. It declared there were numerous clashes between men and officers and between regular army and SS units.

Heavy explosions in the Biarritz and Bayonne areas were heard in Spain yesterday. Officials said the Germans were destroying equipment.

Frenchmen crossing the frontier yesterday said Allied bombers had scored direct hits Saturday on the German submarine base at Bordeaux.

REPORT CONVOYS OFF GIBRALTAR

German Radio Speculates Possibility of Thrust Into Southern France, Italy.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Berlin radio said last night that large Allied convoys were passing through Gibraltar Strait and that the Allies have been concentrating "considerable tonnage" in the Mediterranean. The broadcasts speculated whether it presaged an outflanking movement against the German rear in Italy or a landing in South France.

George Schroeder, chief editor of Transocean news, Nazi propaganda agency, said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that the question posed was whether landings would be made behind the Apennines barrier in Italy "or is it the plan to employ De Gaulle forces standing by in Corsica and North Africa by having them land in southern France near the great Maquis districts?"

The commentator read significance into the meeting of Prime Minister Winston Churchill with Marshal Tito, head of the Yugoslav partisans, adding that "Churchill desires as a support of British military plans in Italy that partisans launch an attack on the Italian eastern flank in Istria. Military operations to be expected are preceded by an Anglo-American war of nerves on Bulgaria plus a host of rumors."

Allied sources remained silent on plans for the Mediterranean theater and on reports of ship concentrations there. However, for three consecutive days American heavy bombers from Italy have pounded military installations in southern France, and there were indications that further raids were in progress overnight.

Nazis Fear New Landings

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP).—The German radio, asserting that large Allied convoys were streaming through the Strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean, speculated tonight that landings in the south of Europe were imminent.

There was no Allied confirmation of such reports. For three consecutive days, however, strong forces of American heavy bombers from Italy have pounded military installations in southern France.

The Germans spoke of possible landings in southern France, on the islands of Greece and in Italy above the Gothic line, which Allied land forces now are approaching.

The appearance of Prime Minister Churchill in Italy clearly created anxiety in Berlin.

"Concentrations of Allied troops in the Mediterranean have been reported in the last few days," the enemy radio said.

Churchill's talks with Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), the Yugoslav patriot army commander, appeared to Berlin to be concerned chiefly with impending military action.

Capture Stronghold

Scale 30 Foot Walls of Moated Bastion Of Osowiec Near Biebrza River, Last Water Barrier Before German East Prussia 15 Miles Beyond.

By W. W. Hercher

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 15—(AP)—Russian shock troops scaled the 30-foot-high walls of the moated stronghold of Osowiec near the Biebrza River in Northern Poland yesterday, bayonetted the German garrison and then rushed up pontoon bridges for an imminent crossing of the Biebrza, last water barrier before German East Prussia, only 15 miles beyond.

Sweeps Half Way Cross Estonia

In the North another powerful Red army swept almost half-way across Estonia and spilled on to the Latvian frontier in a swift drive aimed at splitting in two the 200,000 trapped Nazi troops facing a disaster almost comparable to that suffered at Stalingrad. With the capture of Antsla in a 19-mile advance, this army was only 16 miles from Valga, rail junction on the Tallinn-Riga line which is the defense backbone of Col. Gen. Georg Lindemann's surrounded Baltic armies.

Premier-Marshal Joseph Stalin in an order of the day announced the fall of Osowiec, 17 miles from East Prussia, to Gen. G. F. Zakharov's Second White Russian Army which in seven weeks has fought its way 350 miles westward from White Russia and reached the Augustow Canal and the adjoining Biebrza River on a 45-mile front. Some of the Russian positions near the canal, north of Osowiec, are within 11 miles of East Prussia.

Osowiec Powerful Point

Stalin termed Osowiec a "powerful fortified district in the German defenses of the river Biebrza covering the approaches to the borders of East Prussia," and ordered a Moscow salute of 12 salvoes from 124 guns.

Berlin spokesmen, acknowledging the peril to East Prussia, warned the German homeland that "a very great trial of strength" was at hand. In Moscow the press printed an appeal quoting Marshal Friedrich Von Paulus, captured German commander at Stalingrad, as telling the Germans "the war is lost through the fault of Hitler, and continuance by the Germans is senseless bloodshed."

The man who lost at Stalingrad, now 1,050 miles behind Soviet spearheads which in Central Poland are within 75 miles of German Silesia, was the highest-ranking German yet to ask the people to overthrow Hitler. Lt. Gen. Fritz Franek, another captured Nazi officer, also made an appeal, the 20th German general to take that action.

Dug And Blew Germans Out

A midnight Soviet bulletin describing the capture of Osowiec said the Russians literally dug and blew the Germans out of that stronghold as other German forces up and down the river retreated across the Biebrza under a merciless strafing by swarming Soviet planes which also attacked troop trains, fuel dumps and enemy concentrations inside East Prussia.

Red assault troops crossed the moat before Osowiec, reducing dozens of blockhouses before reaching the inner defenses of the citadel. Soviet airmen skipped bombs into the fortress, then infantrymen scaled the high walls and used grenades and bayonets liberally in crushing the garrison.

100 Localities Taken In Estonia

In Estonia Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's third Baltic army captured 100 localities in its race toward the Gulf of Riga, now less than 80 miles west of the Soviet spearheads. Berlin, admitting Soviet strides on this front, said Maslennikov had hurled 20 infantry and four tank divisions, or about 250,000 men, against the battered Germans, who have been ordered by Hitler to fight an "insular defense" in a sacrificial effort to delay the impending Soviet blows on East Prussia.

One Unit Kills 400 Germans

In capturing the stubbornly-defended rail town of Antsla one Soviet unit alone killed 400 Germans and captured great quantities of equipment, the midnight Moscow bulletin said. At one point the Russians were wtihin 13 miles of the Tallinn-Riga railway to the west, it said.

Besides taking Antsla, the Russians also captured Tsooru, seven miles to the southeast and 21 miles east of Valga, which sits astride the Estonian-Latvian border. Murati, near the Latvian border 21 miles southwest of Petseri, also was seized as Russian troops poured into northern Latvia.

Three villages were captured in an arc around Aluksne Lake in Latvia by Russian columns which were less than four miles from the town of Aluksne, an important highway and rail town. These were Skrini, on the northern side of the lake, Aizupe on the east, and Salni on the southeast.

Berlin Admits Bitter Fighting

The Soviet communique was one of the shortest since thte summer offensive began June 23, but its brevity did not necessarily mean an absence of fighting. Berlin, in fact, told of bitter conflicts at almost every point along the heaving 1,000-mile front from the Baltics to the Carpathians.

The Russians were acknowledged to have gained some ground north east of Warsaw in the movemen aimed at flanking that Polish capital on the north by reaching the Vustula river. Berlin also admitted Russian gains west of the Vistula river 100 miles south of Warsaw, and again repeated that the Russians also had established a bridgehead near Warka, only 30 miles below Warsaw.

Gen. Zakharov's troops now hold a broad front opposite East Prussia. Three other Soviet armies also menace this easternmost German province on a front extending from Warsaw to the Baltic at a point west of Riga.

Costs Foe Several Thousand Dead

Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic army in Lithuania during the day beat off heavy German counterattacks near Raseiniai, 53 miles northwest of the East Prussian rail city of Tilsit, the bulletin said.

The day's fighting cost the Germans several thousand dead, the midnight supplement said.

Northwest and west of Sandomierz, in the area of central Poland where the Russians have established a huge bridgehead west of the Vistula river below Warsaw, the Russians repulsed heavy German tank and infantry counterattacks in the gruelling struggle to expand their holdings which already consist of nearly 1,500 square miles.

Great Battle Raging

"A great battle is raging northwest of Bialystok," said the Nazi news agency Transocean in announcing the fall of Osowiec and the retreat of German troops to

Red Shock Troops

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the wester nside of the Biebrza.

"The Russians have started their big drive for East Prussia and according to their own statements the impending major battle will call for a very great trial of strength during the next few days and weeks."

Berlin broadcasts also acknowledged Soviet advances northeast of Warsaw, where the Russians are within 11 miles of the Polish capital in a broad flanking drive aimed at reaching the Vistula river north of the city.

Inside Warsaw the Poles said their unerground forces still were fighting the Germans in the streets, and Berlin itself told of "mopping up" operations against the Poles.

Captured Osowiec is 35 miles northwest of Bialystok and 25 miles southeast of Lyck, East Prussian rail junction on the fringe of the Masurian lakes—first World War battleground.

Swarms of Stormovik fighter-bombers pounded the Germans in the 15-mile corridor between the shattered Biebrza river defenses and the East Prussian frontier, and Moscow dispatches said that at many points on the German side of the border traffic was brought to a standstill by continuous air attacks.

Konigsberg and Lyck in East Prussia, Warsaw, Grodno and Bialystok cross there. The city lies twenty-five miles below Lyck and is considered a fortress key to the marshland approaches to the difficult Masurian Lake country of East Prussia.

At midnight, Moscow announced the fall of Goniadz, four miles to the east. It is this region that a fresh Russian offensive, flanking both East Prussia and Warsaw, is gaining momentum.

The Berlin radio acknowledged fresh Russian advances in the Baltic States southwest of Lake Pskov. In that region, twenty to twenty-five German divisions have been severed from land communications by a Russian corridor to the Baltic Sea west of Riga.

The German communique reported bitter fighting in Russian bridgeheads across the Vistula River west of Baranow, 110 miles below Warsaw, and southeast of Warka, thirty-two miles below the Polish capital.

Southwest of Lake Pskov in the encircled Baltic region, the German bulletin said embittered fighting is going on with Soviet forces which made a further advance. The Soviets were declared attacking in Latvia "with superior forces," an expression which appeared to be preparing the German home front for news of another major reverse.

thirty-five miles.

Red Army forces apparently striving to rip Nazi defenses in East Prussia wide open from the south menaced the enemy stronghold of Lomza, vital communications center that links embattled Warsaw with the Junker province.

[The German radio said that strong Russian forces, supported by many tanks and planes, succeeded in gaining some ground northwest of Bialystok—the drive threatening East Prussia from the south and Warsaw from the north.]

Great tank battles continued west of the Vistula in the Kielce region about 100 miles south of Warsaw and within thirty-five miles of Krakow, the last great Polish bastion guarding industrial centers of German Silesia, seventy-five miles from advanced Russian elements. The Germans were counter-attacking vainly.

Virtually no news came from the siege of Warsaw itself, where the Russians were planted just outside the Polish capital on the eastern side of the broad and swift Vistula. Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky still was bringing up tanks, supplies and reserves and building communications.

Since Friday the Russians between Warsaw and East Prussia have bitten deep into German lines, capturing 530 settlements and forcing three rivers, the Narew, the upper Bug and the Biebrza, crossed Sunday. Progress here was one of the major strategic victories of the summer campaign, for the Germans had mounted massive counter-attacks in futile attempts to destroy this threatening wing of Russians.

Rokossovsky's Army group was pressing north and northwestward on a sixty-five-mile front from the Bug northwest of Warsaw. The important communications center of Lomza, Ostrow and Ostroleka lay within his grasp, and there are virtually no other large towns before the east Prussian frontier.

At the same time, a Soviet communique disclosed that the twin armies of Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky and Gen. G. F. Zakharov, whose mammoh drive to outflank Warsaw on a 100-mile front has reached almost the entire length of the Warsaw-Bialystok railroad, had cleared the Germans from more than 180 settlements northeast of the Polish capital.

Germans Paid Big Price.

The Russians announced Gen. Andrei Yeremenko's Second Baltic Army, now almost half way across Latvia, had killed or captured nearly 70,000 Germans in a month, boosting to 609,526 the Nazi casualties inflicted in the summer offensive.

Mostawka, 11 miles northeast of Warsaw, was taken by Tokossovsky's troops. That town and captured Sulejow, 26 miles northeast of Warsaw, are only two miles from the Warsaw-Bialystok rail line.

Soviet rifle units supported by tanks and planes were 27 miles from the East Prussia city of Lyck, along the main highway—rail lines running northwest from Bialystok.

Reds Capture Polish Fortress

Nazi Bastion on Approach to East Prussia, Osowiec, Is Taken by Storm.

London, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—The capture of the fortress town of Osowiec, a Polish communications center fifteen miles south of the Masurian Lake region of East Prussia, was announced by Premier Stalin tonight in an order of the day.

Hours earlier the German radio had told of the evacuation of the town and the withdrawal of the Nazi lines "a few kilometers to the west."

Stalin's order, broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet Monitor here, said the Second White Russian Army Group of Col.-Gen. G. F. Zakharov "carried by storm the town and fortress of Osowiec, powerful fortified district in the German defenses on the river Biebrza covering the approaches of East Prussia." He ordered twelve salvos fired from 124 guns in a victory salute.

Osowiec is a Polish city on the Biebrza River which the Russians forced on Sunday. Railroads from

Zero Hour Near.

Moscow, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—The zero hour for an all-out Soviet assault on East Prussia appeared to be approaching rapidly today as Russian armies massed in a great threatening arc before the borders of that German province.

Russian units to the south were fifteen to seventeen miles from the East Prussia frontier, while to the east other Soviet forces were seven to ten miles away and to the north from thirty to

Poles Wage Revolt With Allied Guns

Moscow Denies Fight Coordinated With Red Drive.

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP) — Polish underground forces fighting the Germans inside Warsaw have received a small quantity of arms and ammunition from their Allies in the west during the past two days, enabling them to continue resistance, Polish authorities in London said today.

On Extremely Small Scale

This assistance still is on an extremely small scale, however, and Poles here expressed fear Gen. Bors' troops may be wiped out in a matter of days unless Warsaw meanwhile is liberated by the advancing Red Army.

A communique from Gen. Bors said the Germans are using flamethrowers in their assaults on the underground forces in Warsaw, and that the enemy captured the Stawk district Sunday. It added underground forces repulsed attacks in the center of Warsaw and scored minor successes in Zoliborz, a northern residential district.

Destroyer Shells West Bank

All day yesterday a German destroyer shelled the west bank of the Vistula river between the Poniatowski bridge and the railroad to Danzig, said the communique.

Meanwhile a statement by Tass, official Soviet Russian news agency, that the Warsaw uprising was ordered without a previous effort to coordinate it with the timetable of the Soviet High Command drew the explanation from the Poles here that the underground had been ordered to attack when it did to prevent the Germans from looting the city while evacuating it and also to hamstring enemy reserves going into action against the Russians.

Soviet Appeal Cited

These Poles also asserted that the Moscow radio on July 30 appealed in Polish for the citizens to rise against the Germans and become a million-strong army for the liberation of the city. They declared that Gen. Bors gave the signal for his troops to open the battle Aug. 1 when Russian artillery was heard on the outskirts of Warsaw.

Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the London Polish Government-in-Exile, back here after his mission to Moscow, began a series of conferences with cabinet colleagues and talked with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in his search for a formula to keep the wheels moving toward a durable Russian-Polish understanding.

Frankly Downcast

London Poles were frankly downcast over the inconclusive outcome of the parleys in Moscow.

One of the difficulties leading to the suspension of the parleys was the contention of the National Committee that Poland's authoritarian constitution of 1935 must be repudiated. Another was the question of boundaries.

Stalin was reported to have signified his willingness to accept any frontiers on which all sections of Polish opinion could agree, but the National Committee emphasized it was not seeking the return of eastern areas taken by Russia in 1939 and wanted, instead, territorial compensation at the expense of a defeated Germany.

the northern residential district of Zoliborz, the communique added.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden held a luncheon conference today with Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and other Polish leaders to discuss last week's Polish conversations in Moscow. The Premier had failed to reach an accord with the Soviet-sponsored Polish National Committee of Liberation, but the prospect of further conferences was left open.

Bor's Forces Face Nazi Flamethrowers

London, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Germans are using flame throwers to screen their assaults on Warsaw positions of the Polish underground forces, a communique from General Bor, underground commander, said today.

The bulletin, distributed by the London Polish Government, said a German destroyer shelled the west bank of the Vistula river between the Poniatowski bridge and the railroad to Danzig all day yesterday.

The Germans took the Stawk district adjoining the railway station, but underground troops repulsed attacks in the center of Warsaw and made minor gains in the northern residential district of Zoliborz.

man strongpoints along the escape corridor only 3,000 yards in front of Allied troops.

Bombing by the mediums was accurate and without loss. Shortly before midday great waves of Royal Air Force heavy bombers exploded a path through the German positions for the advancing Canadians.

Some 750 Fortresses and Liberators streamed into the Reich to plaster the I. G. Farben Industrie chemical plant at Ludwigshafen,

3,000 Allied Bombers Smash Nazi Territory

By Ned [illegible]

LONDON, Aug. 14—(AP)—Relentless armadas of close to 3,000 American and British heavy bombers smashed Germany's home and fighting fronts today in answer to Gen. Eisenhower's call to deny with all aerial might German ability either to fight on or flee.

Industrial Targets Battered

Two explosive-packed air fleets totalling nearly 1,500 American Flying Fortresses and Liberators lashed at already battered industrial targets in southern Germany and at airdromes and freight yards from northeastern to southwestern France.

A British bomber force predominantly heavies blasted pairs through the German lines in the Falaise sector in direct support of the major Canadian drive southward attempting to close the narrowing gap to trap Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge's scattered and retreating Seventh Army.

Riviera Hit

Up to 750 American heavy bombers at the same time struck from Italy, smashing German military installations in the Riviera section in the south of France for the third consecutive day of incessant operations by tactical forces of the Mediterranean command.

The weather, after a hazy start, cleared beautifully to aid the Allies in their continued hammering offensive against enemy roads, junctions, bridges, freight yards and troops. There was every indication that today's hammering was equal in intensity to the aerial onslaught of the past two days.

Supports Canadian Push

Marauders and Mitchells of the Second Tactical Air Force started an aerial offensive in front of the Canadian push shortly before noon, pointing specifically for three Ger-

(Continued on Page Three)

chemical [illegible] an electrical equipment factory at Mannheim where parts for jet-propelled planes are made, and air force stations at Sandhofen, near Mannheim, and Echterdingen, near Stuttgart.

Bombers Left Alone

None of the few enemy fighters that were seen attempted to engage the bombers which were escorted by Mustangs and Thunderbolts. Enroute home the fighters strafed airfields and other targets in Germany and France, destroying several planes on the ground.

Intense flak was encountered over Mannheim and Ludwigshafen and three bombers and one fighter were missing from the operation. This brought the total loss from all operations of the Eighth Air Force heavies and fighters to four bombers and four fighters.

A second force of up to 750 Fortresses and Liberators visually bombed the railway yard at Angouleme in the Bordeaux area, bridges northeast of Paris, and Metz-Frescapy, Lyon-Bron, Dole-Tavaux and Dijon-Longvic airdromes. The last three are in the vicinity of Dijon.

Little Fighter Opposition

Mitchells and the heavies' escorts of Mustangs met little fighter opposition in strafing and bombing forays along the Seine River and east of Paris.

Enemy shipping at the besieged Brittany port of Brest received another shattering blow from British heavy Lancasters which now have dropped 12,000 tons since Aug. 6 on the Nazi submarine pens at Brest.

Eighth Airforce fighter-bombers

as well as planes of the Ninth and Second Tactic Air Force were out in full force blasting the enemy's armor and his back-tracking troops.

Great Heap of Wreckage

Returning pilots said that daylight movement was not as great as previously from the Falaise and Argentan gap but spoke almost in awe of the great heap of twisted wreckage which they hit again to make sure the Nazi vehicles were unrepairable.

Bag of the Eighth's fighter-bombers for the week ended yesterday was 900 locomotives immobilized, 1,800 railroad cars destroyed including many carrying German troops, 6,200 railroad cars damaged, 525 additional oil tank cars destroyed and 355 damaged, 188 additional ammunition cars destroyed, 572 motor vehicles destroyed or damaged.

In all these far-flung attacks not a single enemy fighter came up to challenge the Americans, although the Germans attempted to defend the rail routes with intense anti-aircraft fire.

Smash at Rail Transport

The airmen began by smashing at rail transport in Pas de Calais because the Germans were known to be trying to bring supplies down from Belgium.

The planes went out in flights of as many as 300 at a time. They split into squadrons and attacked the targets individually as they found them.

The ninth in the week ended yesterday destroyed 170 tanks and listed 90 others as probably destroyed or damaged. In that period the Ninth destroyed 25 German planes in the air and lost 57.

Many of the week-long attacks were so successful that fighter-bomber pilots returning to the same areas today found all rail traffic at a standstill.

From Strtegic to Tactical

A senior officer of the Eighth fighter command disclosed that the Eighth's fighters switched from normal strategic operations to tactical work in support of the Allied armies in France because of the fast-developing ground situation and knowledge that the Germans were attempting to supply and reinforce their frontline troops largely by rail through Paris.

Reconnaissance showed that Paris railway yards were jammed and the enemy was known to be in a bad position because of his lack of many kinds of supplies. The Eighth's bomb-carrying fighters were turned loose a week ago today with instructions to rip up everything they could find in the way of rail transport in the area north of the Seine to Belgium and east from Paris to the German border.

The Ninth at the same time concentrated on areas nearer the battlezone.

3,500 Planes Hit Reich, France Targets

BEALMEAR

AUG 15 1944

London, Aug. 14 (AP)—The German radio asserting that large Allied convoys were streaming through the Strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean, speculated tonight that landings in the south of Europe were imminent.

London, Aug. 14 (AP)—More than 3,500 American and British planes today bombed war industries in southern Germany, enemy installations throughout France and shipping in the great port of Brest, while harrying the Germans in their retreat in Normandy.

They struck from British and Italian bases.

Up to 1,500 United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators from England attacked German war industries at Mannheim and Ludwigshafen and German airfields, rail yards and bridges in both Germany and France.

DAY

South France Hit Again

Another fleet of up to 750 American heavy bombers struck from Italy at military objectives in the south of France for the third consecutive day. They also battered the northwest Italian coast again. The heavies flew without escorts. Mustangs and Lightnings flew separately and strafed targets in the same areas which the bombers hit. Targets were not immediately identified.

Hundreds of British medium and heavy bombers hammered Nazi lines in the Falaise sector to pace the new Canadian offensive. A large flight of heavy Lancaster bombers earlier had bombed German shipping at Brest.

Bridges Battered

More than 250 Marauders and Havocs plastered bridges, road and rail junctions, including half a dozen highway spans over the Touques river between Pont-l'Eveque, ten miles north of Lisieux, and Gace, 25 miles south of Lisieux, in the immediate path of the fleeing Germans.

They also bombed road and rail junctions and bridges both east and west of Paris and around Amiens.

Up to 750 Flying Fortresses of the English-based Eighth United States Air Force, escorted by Mustangs and Thunderbolts, rained tons of explosives upon the I. G. Farbenindustrie chemical plant at Ludwigshafen, upon an electrical equipment factory at Mannheim, and upon German air force stations near Mannheim and near Stuttgart in Germany. At the same time 750 more Fortresses and Liberators of the Eighth attacked airfields in eastern and northeastern France, railroads in southwestern France and bridges northeast of Paris.

Germans Are Frantic.

Thunderbolt pilots said this afternoon that American tanks were flushing the German tanks out from cover, so that our fighter-bombers could dispose of them on the roads.

"The Germans must be frantic," said Major Leo C. Moon of Demaih, Idaho, a Thunderbolt squadron leader. "If they move, we spot them from the air and in no time they are literally being swarmed. If they stop, our tanks catch them and finish them off."

The Germans had reversed their tank turrets and were firing behind them as the American tanks chased them a quarter of a mile behind, flyers declared, and Major Harold G. Shock, a Thunderbolt pilot from San Francisco, said that the German armored units were retreating on secondary roads in a haphazard fashion.

Fleeing Nazis Lashed

Another day of excellent weather sent the tactical air forces lashing anew at von Kluge's battered divisions fleeing from Normandy.

Swarming down only 3,000 yards in front of Allied troops, Mitchells and Bostons of the Second Tactical Air Force successfully attacked three German strong points along the front of the German escape corridor in Normandy. Returning crews said the bombing was very accurate and not a plane was lost.

Hanover Pounded

These assaults followed a night of activity by RAF Mosquitos, formations of which, the Air Ministry announced, blasted Hanover and returned without loss, while other British planes mined enemy waters.

Marauders, bombing with the aid of flares, rained explosives on troops and ammunition stores dispersed in the Forest d' Halouse, some 15 miles east of Mortain, where the Germans were putting up the stiffest rear-guard resistance.

Mosquito squadrons bombed and strafed rail lines from the battle area to Paris. Many raidiated northeast from that city. Direct hits were scored on a bridge over the Orne.

Allied airmen flew more than 5,500 sorties in all-day blows yesterday at everything moving between the battlefront and the Seine river.

Smashed At Will

The Germans are now in the position Allied air forces have been hoping for since D-day. They have been driven to daylight withdrawal, putting all their manpower and material on the open road, where bombers and fighters can blast them at will.

This situation was forecast recently by Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford L. Leigh-Mallory, who promised that once it developed his airmen would turn enemy withdrawals into a rout.

The United States Eighth Air Force reported that its fighter-bombers had destroyed or damaged more than 6,000 railroad cars in operation over France in the last two days, along with 594 locomotives, 931 motor vehicles and more than 100 barges.

Among the railroad cars were 154 carrying ammunition, and 433 tank cars.

In addition United States Ninth Air Force fighter-bombers knocked out 30 tanks, 144 railroad cars, 2 locomotives, 309 motor vehicles, 30 horse-drawn vehicles, 40 gun positions and 3 ammunition dumps and cut rail lines at 11 places.

170 Tanks Destroyed

In the week ended yesterday, the Ninth Air Force reported its fighter-bombers chalked up a score of 170 tanks destroyed plus 90 probably destroyed or damaged, 1,798 motor vehicles destroyed and 440 damaged, 825 railroad cars destroyed, 40 probably destroyed and 650 damaged.

In the week the Ninth Air Force pilots destroyed 25 German planes in the air while losing 57 planes.

Allies Sink 5 Ships Off Coast Of France

London, Aug. 14 (AP)—Allied warships patrolling the Bay of Biscay and the Channel coast around Brittany sank five enemy ships and possibly a sixth in a series of skirmishes Saturday, the Admiralty announced yesterday.

Also announced was the loss of the British destroyers Ivis and Quorn, three minesweepers and two trawlers in invasion operations.

Churchill Confers With Slav Leaders

London, Aug. 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, Yugoslav Partisan Leader Marshal Tito and Premier Ivan Subasic of the Exile Yugoslav Government met in Italy Saturday and yesterday, it was announced here today, for talks which may do much toward shaping the post-war fate of Yugoslavia.

A brief announcement from the Prime Minister's residence at 10 Downing street said:

"On August 12 and 13 the Prime Minister had meetings in Italy with the Yugoslav Prime Minister and Marshal Tito, at which political and military questions were discussed in a spirit of entire frankness.

DAY

To Continue Discussions

Marsal Tito and the Yugoslav Prime Minister propose to continue these discussions, which are animated by the desire of each side to make the largest contribution to the common welfare of Yugoslavia."

The conferences culminated a series of maneuvers from which Tito apparently has emerged as a dominant figure in Yugoslav affairs. It was generally believed here that the talks would pave the way for more active military support of Tito's Partisans, who have been credited with keeping as many as 17 German divisions busy.

Berlin Radio Denies Von Papen Dismissal

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Franz von Papen, whose mission as ambassador to Turkey was listed as a failure when that country broke off diplomatic and economic relations with the Reich, is still in the good graces of the Nazis, the German news agency Transocean indicated in a broadcast heard tonight by Associated Press monitors.

The agency indirectly spiked rumors that the Nazis' ace intriguer would be named envoy to the Vatican but said a government spokesman who saw von Papen yesterday suggested he would be held available in Germany to watch future Turkish moves.

Transocean expressed doubt that Turkey would enter the war, asserting that severance of relations with Germany was the price she paid to the Allies in order to remain non-belligerent.

Reds in Accord On Civil Flying

London, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—The United States and Russia have agreed in a preliminary conference that it would be expedient to organize an international commission for civil aviation with advisory functions on technical matters, the Moscow radio said today.

DAY

The broadcast said that the discussions were conducted in Washington in July at the suggestion of the American Government and resulted in a "general understanding of mutual interests and points of view of both countries concerning the tasks and development of post-war international aviation."

U. S. AND RUSSIA SEEKING AIR PACT

Washington, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull announced today that a preliminary understanding has been reached with Russia on post-war civil aviation. Secretary Hull's announcement said that both sides favor the establishment of an international authority for civil aviation, with consultative and technical functions.

The agreement was reached during conferences with the Russian air mission during June and July. Secretary Hull emphasized that the conversations were preliminary and exploratory, and that "no commitments were made on either side."

"Views were exchanged in a friendly atmosphere, and an understanding was reached of the points of view of both countries with respect to post-war developments in civil aviation," the State Department said. Meanwhile, similar talks have been going on with China, the Netherlands and Great Britain and are scheduled to begin with other countries looking toward a United Nations air conference which may be held this year.

Richard Strauss Reported Held

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Aug. 14 (AP)—Composer Richard Strauss has been placed under house arrest somewhere in Austria, travelers from Vienna reported today. This could not be confirmed, but it is known that a number of his public appearances recently were canceled.

Frontone Falls To Allies In Italy Fighting

AUG 15 1944

Only Significant Action Of Day — Front Quiet.

HERE AND

ROME, Aug. 14 (AP)—Eighth Army troops inching toward the Adriatic end of the Germans' Gothic Line in Italy have captured the mountain town of Frontone on the north bank of the Cesano river 27 miles from the sea, Allied headquarters announced today.

Only Significant Action

This was the only significant ground action along the Italian front, where Allied authorities devoted their major effort to the relief of the hungry and thirsty civil population of Florence.

Allied motor convoys poured ton after ton of food and water into the historic city. The Allied military government reported 450 tons of food already had been distributed. Anti-typhus serum and other medical supplies also were sent into the city which the Germans had evacuated.

Within the city clashes between Italian patriots and Fascists, which had brought indiscriminate shooting, tapered off to occasional sniping.

NIGHT

Official reports gave nothing further on earlier unverified reports that the Germans were causing demolitions in the northern part of the city.

Along the entire Italian front fighting dwindled to a few patrol actions. There were a few artillery exchanges across the Arno river, but Empoli was occupied by the Allies without fighting.

Kesselring Order

Allied headquarters disclosed that Nazi Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring had issued a pamphlet declaring vigorous punishment would be meted out to Italian civilians attacking German supply and communication lines behind the front. Shooting will be the penalty for aiding "bandits," the pamphlets said.

Frontone Taken By 8th Army

30.24— 17991

In Italy

Washington, Aug. 14 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Forrestal was disclosed today to be among the high Allied leaders present in Italy during recent days. An Army Signal Corps picture showed Forrestal on an inspection tour of the Fifth Army front.

Rome, Aug. 14 (AP)—Eighth Army troops captured Frontone, 27 miles inland from the Adriatic coast in the Appennines, in the only major advance along the Italian front, headquarters announced today.

Sniping died down in Florence, enabling Allied military government officials to supply the stricken city with food, water and other necessities without major difficulty, the Allied command said.

Empoli Occupied

Empoli, the Arno river city west of Florence, fell to the Eighth Army without a fight yesterday. Although enemy movements were observed on the north side of the Arno near Piso in the Fifth Army sector, there was only scant fighting on the whole front.

General Alexander's headquarters said a pamphlet issued by Nazi Marshal Kesselring threatened stringent relatiation against Italian civilians for attacks which jeopardized Nazi supply and communication lines behind the front.

Shootings Threatened

The pamphlet said shooting would be the penalty for aiding Patriot "bandits," failing to report activities of Patriots, or giving them information about German military installations.

Attacks on German soldiers or acts of sabotage in Italian villages would be punished by burning the village, shooting male inhabitants over 18 and interning all women in labor camps, the pamphlet added.

Rhone Bridges Attacked

ROME, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Mediterranean Air Force, striking at southern France for the third successive day, hit hard at bridges over the Rhone and coastal installations yesterday, it was announced today.

Liberators, escorted by Mustangs, attacked spans across the Rhone artery at Avignon and St. Esprit, thirty-five miles to the north. Bridges across the Rhone tributaries at Orange and Crest also were attacked.

Other Liberators and Flying Fortresses attacked military installations along the coast in the Marseilles and Toulon area and on the Italian coast in the region of Genoa.

The Montelimar airfield, ninety-five miles north of Marseilles, again was attacked.

Marauders and Mitchells also concentrated on targets in southern France, hitting radio installations, gun positions and other objectives.

Royal Air Force bombers attacked the port of Genoa last night, and the Balkan air force bombed German concentrations in Yugoslavia.

GEN. CLARK DREAMS OF FISH

Rome, Aug. 14 (A. P.)—When the war is over, Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's ambition is to retire to Camano Island in Puget Sound and "fish for the rest of my life."

This was disclosed in a lengthy press release on the general issued today by his public relations staff.

Vatican Again Denies Stalin Wrote To Pope

Vatican City, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Vatican issued a new and stronger denial today of a report that Premier Stalin had sent a note to Pope Pius proposing collaboration between Russia and the Holy See for solution of post-war problems.

The Vatican newspaper, *Osservatore Romano*, said. "The very nature of the rumor, the means by which it has been spread and the particulars given have already induced more than one newspaper to inquire into the possible truth of it."

De Gaulle Lauds Roosevelt

ALGIERS, Aug. 14 (AP).—General Charles de Gaulle, commenting today on President Roosevelt's speech Saturday, said that no one understands better than France Mr. Roosevelt's preoccupation with future security. Pointing out that Mr. Roosevelt had said America's security lies in the Pacific, De Gaulle declared "Ife is right," and added, "France's security is on the Rhine."

Japanese Hit Back Heavily to Safeguard Hold On Central China Fortress—Heavy Fighting The Rule Throughout Whole Area.

By Spencer Moosa

CHUNGKING, Aug. 14—(AP)—Chinese forces redoubled their attacks on the city of Hengyang today and the Japanese hit back savagely to safeguard their hold on the Central China fortress.

Heavy Fighting General

Heavy fighting was general throughout the Hengyang area. The Chinese High Command said its troops repulsed repeated assaults south of Hengyang.

In the Salween river drive in western Yunnan, Chinese marshalling their strength for an all-out attack on the walled city of Tengchung repulsed five Japanese counterblows. The Chinese clung to their foothold in the western corner of the ancient city's walls and also repulsed enemy efforts to dislodge them from positions in the southern corner.

Preparing for Attack

In this Burma Road offensive the Chinese had nearly completed their preparations for an attack on a large hill mass southeast of Lungling and the last strong Japanese position east of the town.

In the Hengyang battle area an enemy unit crossed the Siang river from a point 18 miles northwest of Leiyang, 30 miles below Hengyang, and drove northward before it was intercepted.

The Chinese recaptured several strategic points north of Leiyang and also took several more such points in the environs of Liling, 75 miles northeast of Hengyang. A Japanese attack on Chinese positions in the northwestern suburbs of Siangsiang, 60 miles north of Hengyang, was beaten back.

U. S. Planes Active

Bombers and fighters of the U. S. 14th Air Force kept up intensive activity over the China battle areas and returned from all their operations without loss. In the Yangtze river area P-40s of a Chinese American wing destroyed three and damaged three out of a patrol of 20 enemy aircraft, sank a boat loaded with gasoline and damaged two others.

A Chinese correspondent reported that a section of the Burma Road east of the Salween river, destroyed by the Chinese in 1942 during the Japanese conquest of Burma, now has been restored completely and is busy with traffic between Kunming and the river.

One section of the road was nicknamed Woman-Baby Highway by an American engineer because it was repaired by women and children since all men were in the army.

All-Out Tengchung Drive Is Set

Chungking, Aug. 14 (AP)—Chinese troops are massing for a full-scale assault on the ancient walled city of Tengchung, a main goal in their western Yunnan offensive, a Chinese communique said today.

The Chinese said they still were supported by Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's 14th Air Force.

Other Chinese forces are continuing preparations to retake Lungling, Japanese stronghold astride the Burma road, and also are maintaining steady pressure on the isolated garrison at Sungshan, to the northeast, the announcement said.

Still Fight For Hengyang

On the Hunan front the Chinese indicated they are striving to recapture the strategic railway center of Hengyang. Heavy fighting, costly to both sides, was reported swirling around the city. The Chinese said part of an enemy force had been wiped out five miles to the southeast.

(A Japanese communique broadcast today by the Tokyo radio said Japanese troops had repulsed Chinese forces "which gathered around Hengyang" and asserted that "our units now are preparing the next stage of operations." The bulletin asserted 66,468 Chinese dead had been counted in Hunan between May 27 and August 8 and gave Japanese losses as 5,343 killed.)

Chinese Redoubling Attack on Hengyang

Section of Burma Road Repaired and Back in Use

Strip Between Kunming and Salween River Open to Traffic

CHUNGKING, Aug. 14 (AP).—A section of the Burma Road east of the Salween River, which the Chinese destroyed in 1942 as the Japanese conquered Burma, has been repaired and is now busy with traffic between Kunming and the river, a Chinese correspondent reported today.

Under the supervision of American and Chinese engineers, all sharp turns have been eliminated, the roadbed has been smoothed and broadened, and bridges and culverts have been strengthened.

An American engineer nicknamed one section of the road the "woman-baby highway" because it was repaired entirely by Chinese women and children when all men were drafted for military service.

The correspondent found that all towns and villages along the road had been restored.

U.S. BOMBERS BLAST HALMAHERA BASES

Heavy Air Attacks Neutralize Airdromes, Immobilize Ground Troops.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Tuesday, Aug. 15—(AP) Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers have "practically neutralized" the Japanese airdromes on Halmahera island, headquarters announced today.

Halmahera's "maritime forces have been largely interdicted and its ground troops immobilized" by "sustained air assaults", which were continued Sunday, today's communique declared.

A spokesman added that Japan's main defense line from the Halmahera group through the Philippines has thus been threatened.

Halmahera lies about 200 miles west of New Guinea and 250 to 300 miles south of Mindanao.

In addition to new raids upon Halmahera, Liberators pounded Manokwari on Western Dutch New Guinea with 80 tons of bombs.

Timor island, northwest of Darwin, Australia, was hammered with 20 tons of bombs.

Other planes swept the southwest coast of Dutch New Guinea while air and naval patrols in the lower Geelvink bay and Maccluer gulf areas destroyed five barges and many supply-laden trucks.

Of the Halmahera operations, the communique said:

Our air attacks were continued, causing great fires and explosives.

"Since the seizure of Biak, Noemfoor and Sansapor, our effective and sustained air assaults against the enemy's positions in the Dutch East Indies, especially his air bases, has greatly weakened the great bastion stronghold centered at Halmahea.

"His airfields there and at contiguous intermediate bases are practically neutralized, his maritime forces largely interdicted, and his ground troops immobilized in their present positions.

"The flexibility of this great base from which previously his forces of all categories could be rapidly distributed to points where they were needed is now gone.

"Should he fail to retrieve his weakness, the main line of defense of his conquered empire in the Southwest Pacific, extending through the Halmaheras and the Philippines, is threatened."

Sansapor is on the northwest tip of Dutch New Guinea, and Biak and Noemfoor island are in Geelvink harbor 150 to 200 miles to the east.

60 Pacific Fighters Become U. S. Citizens

AN ADVANCED U. S. BASE, Southwest Pacific (Delayed) (AP)—Sixty American combat troops, fighting the Japanese on this New Guinea perimeter, came out of foxholes and other front line positions recently to be naturalized.

Dr. Henry B. Hazard, of the U. S. immigration and naturalization service, administered the final oath of citizenship about 1,000 yards behind the firing line as the Royal Australian Air Force protected the participants with an aerial umbrella.

After the oath the new citizens trotted back to their foxholes and combat stations.

STEP UP RAIDS ON PHILIPPINES

Allies Now Hope for Victory Without Invading Japan.

Pearl Harbor, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—The fourth bombing of the Philippines in five days and new air blows north and south of Japan were portents today of a war moving west and so fast that Admiral Chester W. Nimitz may have to advance his headquarters to catch up with it. Emphasizing this heightened tempo of the offensive, Admiral Nimitz told a press conference that the war may be won without invading Japan — although occupation "would be necessary to insure a winning peace"—and mentioned the possibility of American warships bombarding Japan.

In looking for a new headquarters, the admiral has his eye on the recently invaded Marianas, 3,000 miles away, more than 600 miles past Japanese-held Truk and within 1,500 miles of Tokyo.

It now can be disclosed that after his momentous conferences here with President Roosevelt and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Admiral Nimitz went to Guam and Saipan, consulted the fighting leaders there and has just returned, determined "to put the heat on as hard and fast as we can."

"I am not prepared to say now whether I will advance my headquarters to the Marianas," he said, "but I can say that I am constantly on the lookout for an opportunity to move closer to the fighting."

That fighting was carried again to the Philippines on Saturday, Gen. MacArthur announced today, by New Guinea - based Liberators which sank a 3,000-ton freighter in Davao Gulf. It was carried within 600 miles of Tokyo on Friday by Marianas-based Liberators which bombed the airfield and a cargo ship at Chichi Jima in the Bonins, south of Japan. Striking within less than 500 miles of northern Japan, Aleutians-based Liberators sank a patrol vessel and damaged another near Paramushiro in the Kuriles on Thursday.

In the Marianas Admiral Nimitz conferred with Vice-Admiral Richmond Kelley Turner who is establishing a huge invasion base at Saipan. He said that the American forces in the Marianas "are ready to go," and

added: "I can assure the folks back home that these young men will never let them down."

He brought back a letter from liberated Guam, signed by a delegation on behalf of the more than

20,000 natives, attesting: "What kept us up throughout thirty-two months of Japanese oppression was our determined reliance upon our Mother Country's power, sense of justice and national brotherhood."

Japan Toiling Through New Type of War

American Air and Sea Forces Seem to Be Able to Move About at Will Even Deep Within Japanese Waters—Don't Know How Much They Can Take, Says Admiral

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 14—(AP)—Japan, in the plain, understandable words of Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, is toiling through "a new experience" in warfare that may bring her to her knees without the necessity of invading the Nippon homeland.

Emphasized By Attacks

The commander in chief of the mighty Pacific fleet voiced these thoughts at a press conference Sunday. His words were emphasized by aerial attacks on Japanese positions over a 3,500-mile battle arc from the northern Kuriles to Halmahera, south of the Philippines.

The aerial onslaught was a convincing demonstration of the admiral's pledge to "put the heat on as hard and fast as we can" in the Pacific.

"We do not know how much they can take before they'll throw in the sponge," said Nimitz, just returned from newly conquered bases in the Marianas after conferring with ranking commanders and disclosed he has in mind moving his headquarters to the Marianas. That would place him some 1,500 miles from either Japan or the Philippines.

Occupation Is Necessary

Regardless of whether Japan capitulates prior to invasion Nimitz envisaged occupation of Japan as necessary "to insure a winning peace." Although invasion may not be necessary, he said, "we should be prepared for it."

Earlier, Nimitz announced the latest aerial strikes in the campaign that is neutralizing enemy island defenses or leveling them in the forefront of invasion. They included raids against Paramushiro in the Kuriles, the Bonins south of Japan, Pagan and Rota islands in the Marianas, Truk and Ponape in the Carolines and isolated Japanese still hanging on in the Marshalls.

In the Halmehera area, on the southern invasion route to the Philippines, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported aerial strikes against enemy shipping. Big Liberator bombers penetrated Davao gulf to sink a 3,000-ton freighter. A coastal vessel was sunk near Halmahera, a direct hit scored on a 3,000-ton vessel and a 1,000-ton freighter left burning.

"Our plane landed in a river and we beached it on a sandy little island. People from the town came out in boats to meet us."

Others in the party were Frances Langford, Jerry Colonna, Patty Thomas and Tony Romano.

The plane was enroute from New Caledonia to Sydney when it made the crash landing near Laurieton, New South Wales, 276 miles north of Sydney. It developed engine trouble on the way from Guadalcanal.

The party, with the exception of Miss Langford who was reported "overtired," gave a charity show at the little town.

BOB HOPE SAFE IN PLANE CRASH

AUG 15 1944

Sydney, Australia, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Comedian Bob Hope and his troupe of soldier entertainers escaped injury today in the crash-landing of a Catalina flying boat near Lauriston, New South Wales, Australia.

The plane, also carrying Frances Langford, the singer, developed engine trouble as it came in from Guadalcanal and landed on a sand spit near the fishing hamlet.

A relief plane will take the party on to Sydney tomorrow.

When one engine of the Catalina cut out, the passengers jettisoned some of their luggage, but this sacrifice was in vain and the pilot decided to set the plane down just before dusk.

A launch took the party to Laurieton. Hope walked into the town's little post office and announced to the postmaster, "I'm Bob Hope."

The postmaster had heard Hope on the radio, however, and refused to fall. Hope had to prove his identity, whereupon he was allowed to use the telephone.

Hope made his Australian premiere tonight as a hastily arranged charity concert in Laurieton's tiny town hall. Others in his party were Jerry Colonna, Patty Thomas and Tony Romano.

BOB HOPE TROUPE IN CRASH LANDING

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 14.—(AP) Comedian Bob Hope and his USO troupe touring the Southwest Pacific to entertain servicemen escaped injury when their plane developed engine trouble and crash-landed in a New South Wales river yesterday.

Was he worried as the plane came down?" What do you think?" He replied to newsmen's queries today.

"We had to throw a lot of our personal gear overboard to lighten the plane," he related. "We all let our souvenirs go first and then the girls had to throw some of their glamorous clothes. 'Twas very sad.

SO ROBOT PLANES ARE NOT ROCKETS

Melbourne, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—It is scientifically impossible for England to be shattered by gigantic rocket bombs or jet-propelled bombs, Frank G. Barnes, Australian inventor, said today, because they need a high trajectory reaching into the stratosphere, where they can't operate.

He said that a jet-controlled mass would lose its efficiency as it reached the rarified atmosphere and would drop before it could reach England from Europe. He also declared that rocket bombs depended on trajectory and would have to reach an altitude of several hundred miles to be effective from Europe. He added that jet-propulsion would never be feasible in the stratosphere.

The flying bombs which now strike Britain, he said, are totally different from rocket bombs, relying on planes and directional equipment to maintain straight travel at low altitude.

Sets N. Y.-to-London Mark

Beaverbrook Home in 17½ Hours on Plane Used by Churchill

MONTREAL, Aug. 14 (AP).—A famous Royal Air Force transport plane, the Commando, has arrived in London after carrying Lord Beaverbrook 3,465 miles from New York in the record time of 17 hours 28 minutes, it was revealed today.

The flight of the Commando, the airplane which had carried Prime Minister Churchill to Teheran, Moscow and Casablanca, was the first British non-stop flight from New York to London. Its time was 2 hours 36 minutes better than the record established by an American plane last year.

The flight gave Lord Beaverbrook two record performances on his trip to America and return. Another R. A. F. plane, the Marco Polo, set a new "Whitehall-to-White House" mark July 21 in taking him non-stop from London to Washington.

A Japanese communique broadcast today by the Tokyo radio and recorded by the Associated Press, said that Japanese troops had repulsed Chinese forces "which gathered around Hengyang" and asserted that "our units now are preparing the next stage of operations." The bulletin asserted 66,488 Chinese dead had been counted in Hunan between May 27 and August 8, and gave Japanese losses as 5,343 killed.

The Japanese Domei news agency claimed today that twenty-two allied planes were destroyed in a dawn raid on the air base of Liuchow, in Kwangsi province, yesterday. It said five large enemy planes were set afire.

Soviet Peace Proposal Arouses Much Interest

AUG 15 1944

Russian Proposal for Organizing World Peace Forces in Such a Manner as to Place Control In Hands of Great Powers Seen A Key to Red Thought.

By John M. Hightower

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—(AP)—A Russian proposal for organizing the post war peace in a manner which would place control firmly in the hands of the great powers capable of using force to suppress aggression has aroused intense interest among officials here as being probably the key to Soviet security planning.

Contained in Analysis

The proposal is contained in a lengthy analysis of failures of the League of Nations and suggestions for a new world organization which was recently published in a Leningrad writers magazine Zvezda.

The article reached Washington only a few days before an official document outlining Russia's ideas for the world security agency. These ideas will be presented at the four-power meetings opening Monday at Dumbarton Oaks, Georgetown estate.

The analysis was signed by N. Malinin, otherwise unidentified. There was speculation that the name might be a pseudonym for a Russian official, possibly vice commissar of Foreign Affairs Maxim Latvinov, who was for years Russia's representative to the League of Nations.

Of Great Significance

At any event there was a strong feeling here that the publication at this time was of great significance as an indication of what Soviet leaders want out of a security organization.

The main point of the Russian proposal is that the "genuinely guiding and decisive role" in the organization "must be assumed by the great powers, which have demonstrated in fact during the present war their greatness, stability and power."

This would be accomplished, the article implies, by creating the "directive organ" of the peace agency solely out of great powers and giving the world's small nations a position only in the general assembly of nations. The assembly would decide routine matters by majority vote and important questions by two-thirds vote so that there would be no "false equality" extending to the small powers a voice in decisions greater than their real influence in world affairs, the article declares.

Ties To Be Supplemented

The ties binding the great powers within the peace organization framework would be supplemented by separate treaties [illegible] covering the use of force which would be decided upon by the great states on a basis of unanimity.

"In these treaties," the Russian proposal states, "there must be defined as precisely as possible the role of each power in extinguishing this or that center of aggression. This role, of course, will not be the same for each power in each case and will depend on a number of political, geographical and strategic conditions, but at the same time their mutual aid to one another in any action for safeguarding peace must be assumed in one degree or another."

Regional Responsibility

Other sections of the article make clear that this means a regional responsibility for each great power in the maintenance of peace but no one of them would act except on unanimous agreement with the others.

On the question of organizing force for maintenance of peace, the Russian proposal calls for an international air force which would be able to strike swiftly against any aggressor, but it describes as impractical the organization of an out-and-out international police force.

"In some cases for sobering of an aggressor state," it is stated "it will be sufficient to break off diplomatic or commercial and financial relations, and also cut off railway, telegraphic and aerial communications. In other [illegible] serious cases recourse will be required to blockade and in [illegible] es [illegible] to naval and aerial [illegible]

One idea which has considerable support in [illegible] circles—the creation of international forces of each participating nation for the purpose of suppressing aggressors—is criticized in the analysis as [illegible] because [illegible] nation [illegible] participate [illegible] entire strength [illegible]

ALLIES AGREED ON SIGN ACCORD ON FRENCH RULE

[illegible] Aug. 15—(AP)—[illegible] in and the [illegible] letter are [illegible] agreements [illegible] liberated [illegible] committees [illegible]

The [illegible] patched [illegible] ing in[illegible] be finally [illegible] nd dispatched [illegible] D. Eisenhower [illegible] ey will [illegible] United States [illegible] wright [illegible] tary Act of [illegible] the [illegible] Britain. This [illegible] ing in a few days.

The United States [illegible] the "military [illegible] cial explained, [illegible] the status of a [illegible] subject to the [illegible] process of Senate ratification.

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this method avoids any appearance of a political committment to the French committee.

A separate and parallel memorandum is being signed to provide for lend-lease shipments to the French.

The arrangements made by the British and French and the Americans and French are substantially the same on all points. They provide essentially that General Dwight D. Eisenhower will have supreme authority in France so long as the war continues there.

Eisenhower is to retain direct control of all military areas, including the combat zones and rear-area supply depots and the like. He is to turn over to the French for civil administration all other rear areas. It is up to him to fix the limits of the military and non-military areas.

One unexpected clause in the agreements, which was written in at the insistence of American conferees, provides there should be no French censorship of Allied correspondents in France. That means that only military censorship can be applied.

Signing of the agreements in conjunction with the swift advance of Allied armies in France is taken here to mean that the French committee, under General Charles de Gaulle, may open its own capital in metropolitan France soon, moving from Algiers.

U. S.-Cuba-Mexico Highway Considered

Washington, Aug. 14 (AP)—Senator Andrews (D., Fla.) reported today that officials of the United States, Cuba and Mexico are talking up a new "good neighbor superhighway"—one featuring two water hops via ferries.

He said the new route, designed to boost post-war tourist travel and commerce between the Americas, would have the following links:

1. Through Florida to Key West on roads already built.
2. A 90-mile jump to Havana by ferry.
3. West across Cuba for about 100 miles on a highway which must be improved.
4. A 175-mile ferry hop to Puerto Morelos on Mexico's Yucatan peninsula.
5. Across Mexico, via Merida, to San Cristobal, on a trail needing considerable work, to meet the regular Pan-American roadway.

Andrews said the project "seems entirely practical, since we already are ferrying whole trains from Florida to Cuba, and would be very inexpensive, since most of the roads are already built and we will have a great surplus of these ferries after the war." He plans to introduce legislation soon to create a Congressional committee to consider the idea.

"This good-neighbor super-highway could serve well as an alternate to the regular Pan-American roadway," Andrews commented. "It would be particularly valuable to the eastern seaboard, because it would reduce the driving distance from anywhere along there to Mexico City by more than 1,000 miles."

Andrews said it "would be the duty of the Congressional committee and the governments involved" to decide how the cost of the necessary road building should be financed.

MAIL SERVICE RESUMED WITH 8 ITALIAN AREAS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—(AP) Civilian mail service between the United States and eight additional Italian provinces was resumed today (Tuesday).

The service is limited temporarily to personal correspondence. No checks, drafts, securities or currency may be sent.

The provinces are Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Frosinone, Littoria, Pescara, Rome and Teramo. Previously, service was resumed with the city of Rome and Vatican City state; and Sicily, Sardinia, Bari, Brindisi, Catanzaro, Cosenza, Lecce, Matera, Potenza, Reggio, Calabria, Salerno, Taaranto, Naples, Avellino and Benevento.

The postoffice department announcement said mail service has not yet been resumed with the province of Foggia.

War Prisoners Total 226,416 in U. S.

Washington, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—The War Department has disclosed that on August 1 there were 226,416 Axis prisoners of war in the United States. Most of them are working, the department said, in occupations ranging from farming to logging.

U. S. DESTROYER SUNK

Washington, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—The 300-foot destroyer escort Fiske has been sunk by a torpedo launched from a German U-boat in the Atlantic.

A Navy announcement did not indicate how many of the approximately 150 men aboard lost their lives. Lieut. John A. Comly, the commander, was listed as a survivor.

The loss of the Fiske raises to 175 the number of American warships lost since the war started. This includes 134 sunk, thirty-two listed as overdue and presumed lost and nine destroyed to prevent capture by the enemy.

Gurney Denies F.D.R. Sought Guam Forts

AUG 14 1944

Says He Seeks to Make Inference Congress Opposed Move.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Declaring he was "amazed" by President Roosevelt's recent statement that "we weren't allowed to fortify Guam," Senator Gurney (R-SD) said today the chief executive never recommended to Congress that the Pacific island be fortified.

"I think the President's statement was a plain inference that Congress opposed him in such a program, and the record does not bear him out," Gurney said in a statement.

Fault Lies with Administration

"Certainly if there is any fault to be found, or responsibility placed as to why Pacific island outposts were not fortified—and I am thinking especially of Guam—then that responsibility lies definitely with the administration and is at complete variance with the President's statement x x x."

Gurney, a member of the Senate Military Committee, said the President in a speech July 27 at Scofield Barracks, Honolulu, included this statement: "At that time Hawaii was one of our major outposts. We were not allowed to fortify Guam."

"While listening to the President's speech Saturday night from the Bremerton Navy Yard, I caught again the idea that the President seemed to want to convey to the listeners that he was not allowed to fortify the islands in the Pacific, and especially Guam," he added.

Is Amazed

"This amazes me for I have been a consistent advocate of preparedness for our national defense and I am fully informed of the record in this matter. Certainly it is true that never at any time has the commander in chief, as president or individually, made any recommendations to Congress to fortify Guam."

Gurney's statement said that at Senate committee hearings in 1939 Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's chief of staff and then chief of naval operations, was asked what it would cost to fortify Guam.

"His reply was that it would take around $200,000,000, and furthermore, that such a proposition was not in the mind of the Navy Department at that time—only harbor improvements were contemplated which were to cost around $5,000,000," the statement said.

DEMANDS DATA ON MARAUDERS

AUG 15 1944

Senator Reynolds Asks About Merrill's Men.

Washington, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Senator Reynolds (D.-N. C.), chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, called on Secretary of War Stimson today for an official explanation of published reports that "sick men" among the famed Merrill's Marauders were called upon to defend the Myitkyina airport in northern Burma from a Japanese attack.

Senator Reynolds, in a letter to Mr. Stimson, asked also for a report on what he termed the practice of holding out "bait" in the form of promises of promotions and leaves to troops volunteering for special duty in the jungles in the China-Burma-India theater. He wrote that the Senate Military Committee should be "fully informed" on these points:

Lists Four Points.

"1. The question of unauthorized promises of promotions, leaves of absence, and early relief for those who would volunteer for special duty in the jungles, and what action the Army expects to take or has taken to prevent and discourage future use of such 'bait' to induce men to volunteer for exceptionally dangerous assignment.

"2. What has now been done with the volunteers of Merrill's Marauders who volunteered for a reported three months' special duty.

"3. What has been done to improve the reported breakdown in morale and the restoration of the confidence and faith these men should have in their leaders, but which they apparently lack?

"4. What fatalities, casualties, &c., were suffered by the unit (the Mauraders under the command of Brig.-Gen. Frank Merrill) as a result of the error in ordering sick men to the defense of the airport?"

Recalls Press Dispatches.

Senator Reynolds said he made the inquiries of Secretary Stimson in view of press dispatches on August 6 telling of the incident in which convalescent troops were removed to the front when Jap forces were threatening to retake the Myitkyina airport. The same dispatches also spoke of an "almost complete breakdown of morale" resulting from "ill-advised promises" to the troops.

Referring to mention in the dispatches of "officers' reports giving full details of the history of the Merrill's Marauders incident," the Senator asked Mr. Stimson to make them available to the committee so it could have "a clear and authentic picture of just what occurred."

ARMY MAY LIFT BAN ON 15 BOOKS

Also May Eliminate Mixup Over Two Movies.

Washington, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Army officers expressed the belief today that legislation scheduled for Senate consideration this week would lift the political-propaganda ban from a list of fifteen books and eliminate such incidents as last week's confusion over whether two motion pictures were banned. Last Wednesday, the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations told reporters that the movies "Wilson" and "Heavenly Days" had been rejected for distribution to troops following a decision that they fell within the political propaganda ban imposed by Title V of the Soldier Vote law.

On Saturday, however, the bureau announced that this information was erroneous—the two movies never had even been offered to the Army for distribution to troops, hence no occasion had arisen for an official decision. The actions behind the conflicting statements were not disclosed, but it was understood that an official in the Special Services Division, misunderstanding a telephone conversation with an officer who viewed "Wilson" at a New York theater, passed along to the Public Relations Bureau a report that the film had been banned.

The situation regarding "Heavenly Days," starring the radio team of Fibber McGee and Molly, was less clear. There was some indication that official machinery had been set in motion regarding this film, but the department said that it never had passed the stage of informal discussion.

List of Banned Books.

One book prohibited under the soldier vote law is "The Official Guide to the Army Air Forces," which the Air Forces themselves wanted to buy and distribute. The other fourteen were nominated by the Council on Books in Wartime for distribution as recreational reading material but rejected by the Army and Navy under the law's political propaganda ban. They included:

"Watching the World," by Raymond Clapper; "Lend Lease," by Edward R. Stettinius, Under-Secretary of State; "Time for Decision," by Sumner Welles, former Under-Secretary of State; "American Unlimited," by Eric Johnston, Chamber of Commerce president; Senator James M. Mead's "Tell the Folks Back Home"; Chang's biography of "Chiang Kai-shek"; "My Ten Years in Japan," by former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew; "Yankee From Olympus," by Catherine Drinker Bowne; "One Man's Meat," by E. B. White; Charles A. Beard's "The Republic" and Charles and Mary Beard's "Basic History of the United States"; John Carlson's "Under Cover"; Stuart Chase's "Rich Land, Poor Land," and John Dos Passos's "State of the Nation."

Army and Navy officials, in conferences last week with Senator Taft (R.-Ohio), author of title V of the soldier vote law, and Senator Green (D.-R. I.), agreed on amendments which would end censorship of all general circulation publications and entertainment, imposing a ban only on obvious propaganda designed to further the candidacy of a specific individual in national elections.

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ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 1,637 Army casualties in the Asiatic, Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean and Southwest Pacific war areas. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

WOUNDED

NEW YORK.

Central Pacific Area.

CAIRNS, John D., cpl.; Mrs. Jane A. Schorr, 89 Verona st., Brooklyn.
DAMATO, Anthony M., tech. sgt.; Mrs. Margaret Damato, 121 Woolcott st., Brooklyn.
FITZGERALD, Richard H., staff sgt.; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Fitzgerald, 1242 Morris ave., Bronx.
FRISCIA, Joseph A., pvt.; Mrs. Angelina Friscia, 1512 75th st., Brooklyn.
GALLIPANI, Frank L., pfc.; Mrs. Angelina Sicilia, 4 Hart st.
GALLO, Carmen, pfc.; Peter Gallo, 108-42 51st ave., Corona.
GIAMBRONE, Paul, sgt.; James Giambrone, 264 Penn st., Brooklyn.
KLEIN, Arthur, 1st lt.; Mrs. Minnie Klein, 113 S. 9th st., Brooklyn.
KRANKER, Julius J., sgt.; Mrs. Gladys Kranker, 219 N. Broad st., Peekskill.
McAULIFFE, Edward B., tech. sgt.; Mrs. Agnes McAuliffe, 171 Lexington ave.
McDERMET, Chester R., pvt.; Mrs. Florence McDermet, 149 S. 2d st., Lindenhurst.
MORGANSTERN, William, tech. sg.; Mrs. Rose Morganstern, 1615 Union st., Brooklyn.
MUETHER, William H., pfc.; William Muether, 113-12 210th st., St. Albans.
NEEDLEMAN, Maynard, sgt.; Mrs. Sophie Needleman, 19 Holly st., Brooklyn.
OLSEN, Martin A., 2d lt.; Martin A. Olsen Sr., 115-107 223d st., St. Albans.
RICE, Lester, pfc.; Henry Rice, 1069 DeKalb ave., Brooklyn.
RIMBACH, Arnold, pfc.; Mrs. Ann Rimbach, 3144 Fairmount ave.
SCHWARTZ, Harry, pfc.; Morris Schwartz, Box 383, Woodridge.
SKOOG, Harry L., pfc.; Mrs. Anne Skoog, 159 Gelston st., Brooklyn.
SLAVIK, Martin R., sgt.; Mrs. Rose Slavik, 35 Cedar ave., Islip.
SOLOMON, Kenneth M., staff sgt.; Samuel Solomon, 35-18 31st ave., Astoria.
SULLIVAN, Joseph P., staff sgt.; Mrs. Geraldine Sullivan, 1623 2d ave.
TRIEBEL, George S., cpl.; Mrs. Catherine Triebel, 158-17 Jordan ave., Hollis.
WEISSE, George H., staff sgt.; Miss Doretta L. Weisse, 8519 Broadway, Elmhurst.

European Area.

ABREU, Louis A., pvt.; Mrs. Laura Abreu, 176 E. 86th st.
ALBANESE, Joseph, pvt.; Jack Albanese, 349 W. Broadway.
BAKAL, Abraham S., pfc.; Mrs. Rose Bakal, 2126 Vyse ave., Bronx.
BLACK, Herbert A., pvt.; Mrs. Julia Black, 1647 218th st., St. Albans.
BURMAN, Robert E., staff sgt.; Mrs. Della C. Burman, 615 W. 171st st.
CAIRO, Gaspar, 2d lt.; Mrs. Cora L. Cairo, 94-12 117th st., Richmond Hill.
CHARLAND, Guy M., pvt.; Godfrey Charland, 1245 Park ave.
COON, Sidney, sgt.; Morris Coon, 4520

12th ave.
COX, Albert G. Jr., pvt.; Mrs. Lillian W. Cox, 418 W. 47th st.
CRIDLAND, Raymond W. pvt.; Mrs. Mary Cridland, 284 N. Main st., Freeport.
CURRIE, George L., pfc.; Mrs. Edward W. Nebel, 763 Main st., Farmingdale.
CUTTING, Otto R., staff sgt.; Miss Pauline M. Cutting, 393 17th st., Brooklyn.
DAMURA, Salvatore R., pvt.; Mrs. Viola T. Damura, 1651 81st st., Brooklyn.
DEICHES, Stanley R., pvt.; Alexander Deiches, 10 Holyoke Rd., Rockville Centre.
DELLA CROCE, Cyrus F., pfc.; Tito Della Croce, 337 44th st., Brooklyn.
DEVITTO, Vincent, pvt.; Fred Devitto, 127 Hill st., Brooklyn.
DOOLEY, William E., 1st lt., Mrs. Emma Dooley, 91 Herbert st., Brooklyn. Adele
DURGAVICH, Walter P., pvt.; Mrs. Adele R. Durgavich, 725 4th ave., Brooklyn.
EISENHAUER, John C., staff sgt.; Charles Eisenhauer, 95-79 114th st., Richmond Hill.
FALABELLA, Albert J., pfc.; Michael J. Falabella, 1057 E. 54th st., Brooklyn.
FANNING, Dominic, pvt.; Thomas Fanning, 207 Dean st., Brooklyn.
FLOREY, Edward J., pfc.; David Turner, 130-32 Lefferts Blvd., Jamaica.
FOX, John F., pfc.; Mrs. Matilda Fox, 3508 Fillmore ave., Brooklyn.
FRIEDMAN, Leon, pfc.; Harry Friedman, 133 Stockton st., Brooklyn.
HAGGERTY, George W., staff sgt.; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Haggerty, 1602 Hering ave.
HAMMOND, Delmar, pvt.; Mrs. Leonard Hammond, 212 14th st., Brooklyn.
HANSON, Paul J., pvt.; Mrs. Dorothea Hanson, 15-A Berkeley Pl., Brooklyn.
JONES, Bryant W., sgt.; Mrs. Muriel E. Jones, 6 Crown Top Rd., Manhasset.
KENNEDY, Thomas J., 2d lt.; Thomas J. Kennedy Sr., 333 W. 57th st.
LEBWORTH, Marion J., pvt.; Mrs. Paula Lebworth, 147 W. 79th st.
LEONE, Joseph, pvt.; Mrs. Anna Bergonzi, 1050 74th st., Brooklyn.
LEVINE, Morris T., pvt.; Mrs. Bessie Levine, 87 Dow ave., Mineola.
LICKEL, Conrad R., sgt.; Henry Lickel, 162 W. 84th st.
LOPEZ, Alexander A., pfc.; Mrs. Helen Arche, 509 W. 150th st.
LUNNY, William T., cpl.; Mrs. William H. Lunny, 859 Forest ave., Staten Island.
McCULLOUGH, John H., tech. 4g.; Mrs. Mary V. McCullough, 184 Nagle ave.
O'BERG, John A., 2d lt.; Mrs. Linda J. O'Berg, 29 Lake st., White Plains.
O'CONNOR, John I., pvt.; Robert O'Connor, 145 Hylan Blvd., Rosebank.
OKEN, Louis, pfc.; Mrs. Ida Oken, 665 Quincy st., Brooklyn.
PALMERI, Richard, pvt.; Mrs. Helen Palmeri, 2075 Daly ave.
RAMMAIRONE, Raffaele, pfc.; Mrs. Lucy Rammairone, 271 Ave. W, Brooklyn.
SPECTOR, Abraham, pvt.; Mrs. Helen L. Spector, 158 E. 34th st., Brooklyn.
TELLER, Isidore, cpl.; Mrs. Lena Teller, 700 E. 9th st.
THOMPSON, John W., pfc.; John J. Thompson, 2695 Briggs ave.
TOIS, Abraham, pfc.; Mrs. Rebecca Tois, 266 S. 9th st., Brooklyn.
WRENN, Gerard P., pvt.; Mrs. Grace L. Wrenn, 428 E. 89th st.

Mediterranean Area.

ANDERSON, Alfred M., pfc.; Mrs. Betty Anderson, 30-52 34th st., Astoria.
BELKIN, Saul, pvt.; Mrs. Ruth S. Belkin, 163 Conklin ave., Brooklyn.
BERNSTEIN, Sol, pfc.; Mrs. Minnie Bernstein, 133 Blake ave., Brooklyn.
FICARRA, Onofrio, tech. 4g.; Mrs. Rose Ficarra, 1702 46th st., Brooklyn.
GLASSEN, Joseph A., pvt.; Mrs. Rose Glassen, 427 Autumn ave., Brooklyn.
HUHN, Walter C. Jr., pfc.; Mrs. Mary Huhn, 50 Elmont Rd., Elmont.
KIEM, Robert L., pfc.; Mrs. Florence Kiem, 625 52d st., Brooklyn.
LYNCH, Thomas J., pvt.; James J. Lynch, 66 New Broadway, N. Tarrytown.
MARTINEZ, Antonio, pfc.; Mrs. Katie Bernudez, 110 E. 111th st.
ROSENFELD, Hyman D., pvt.; Mrs. Esther M. Rosenfeld, 61 Harrison ave., Brooklyn.
SADOWSKI, Anthony T., pfc.; Mrs. Mae Sadowski, 519 8th st., Brooklyn.
SANDERSON, Andrew, pvt.; Mrs. Isabelle Sanderson, 566 W. 171st st.
SCORDA, Joseph, pfc.; Mrs. Rose Scordo, 507 E. 15th st.
SELLECK, Benjamin S., pfc.; Mrs. Hugh Milton, 10 Sunset Rd., Bay Shore.
SIEMS, Grover C., 1st lt.; Grover C. Siems Sr., 5301 32d ave., Woodside.
TREZZA, Rudolph A., pfc.; Mrs. Nellie Trezza, 185 High st., Brooklyn.
VAETH, Robert H., pvt.; Mrs. Augusta Vaeth, 6506 Cooper ave., Glendale.
VEGA, Gordon P., 2d lt.; Mrs. Karen M. Vega, 31-44 38th st., Astoria.
VOGT, Peter E., staff sgt.; Mrs. Camille Vogt, Tappan.
WEINBERG, Milton, 1st lt.; Sidney Weinberg, 8 W. 169th st., Bronx.
ZICCA, Albert, pfc.; Mrs. Jennie Scarfone, Boston Post Rd., Rye.
ZWIEBEL, John K., 2d lt.; Ralph J. Zwiebel, 307 W. 103d st.

Southwest Pacific Area

BROOKS, Leonard, pvt.; Max Brooks, 1642 Anthony ave.
COMISKY, Eugene M., staff sgt.; Mrs. Ellen J. Comisky, 45-07 189th st., Flushing.
GRIGIONE, Joseph J., pfc.; Mrs. Carmela Grigione, 2361 1st ave.
KAPLAN, Abraham, pfc.; Mrs. Yetta Kaplan, care Sadie Brawer, 701 Ralph ave., Brooklyn.
KOSKOFF, Samuel, pvt.; Mrs. Beatrice Koskoff, 340 S. 5th st., Brooklyn.
KOVITZ, Joel, pvt.; Mrs. Pearl Kovitz, 127 Canal st.

LOMBARDOZZI, Cosmo J., pfc.; Mrs. Nancy Lombardozzi, 111 E. 5th st., Brooklyn.
MAGNANI, Louis, cpl.; Mrs. Jean Magnani, 1576 E. 96th st.
McCORMACK, Bertram V. Jr., pvt.; Bertram E. McCormack, 239 Nichols ave., Brooklyn.
PERONE, Anthony, pfc.; Mrs. Margaret G. Perone, Mongeluzzo Lane, Greenvale.
ROSCANO, Antonio, pfc.; Mrs. Theresa Roscano, 128 Fountain ave., Brooklyn.
SIMONS, Edward F., pvt.; Louis Simons, 42-02 250th st., Little Neck.

NEW JERSEY.
European Area.

BUTLER, James A., pfc.; Mrs. Lena Butler, 302 Harrison ave., Harrison.
CHENCHARICK, John, staff sgt.; Walter Kryowski, 1528 Bower st., Linden.
CORTI, John F., pvt.; Mrs. Mary Corti, 102 Wayne st., Jersey City.
CRERAN, Norman J., pvt.; John J. Creran, 73 Myrtle ave., Maplewood.
DANHART, Richard G., tech. 3g.; Mrs. Eleanor Danhart, 524 4th ave., Westwood.
DAVALA, Joseph J., pvt.; Mrs. Helen C. Davala, 25 Frances ave., Trenton.
DUCKWORTH, George G., staff sgt.; Mrs. Rose M. Duckworth, 6214 Hudson Blvd., West New York.
FAUGNO, Ralph A., pfc.; Mrs. Ida Faugno, 41 Logan st., Jersey City.
FESTA, Adam, tech. 5g.; Ralph Festa, 202 Parker st., Newark.
FOSTER, Irvin F., pfc.; Mrs. Bertha Foster, Route 5, Bridgeton.
KARAS, Stanley A., 1st lt.; Mrs. Anna Karas, 68 Chambers st., Newark.
KAUFMAN, John H., pfc., Mrs. Esther Kaufman, 63 Bragaw ave., Newark.
KELLY, Thomas Jr., pvt.; Mrs. Emma Kelly, 21 N. Main st., Paterson.
KENNEDY, Fred J., pfc.; Mrs. Stella Henning, 118 Norwood st., Newark.
KLICH, Henry, pfc.; Mrs. Sadie Klich, 216 Washington st., Jersey City.
KRAUS, Lysle R., sgt.; Mrs. Gertrude Howe, 320 Railroad ave., Teaneck.
KROLL, Jacob M., tech. 5g.; Mrs. Druscella Kroll, 715 Clinton ave., Hoboken.
LAMOTTA, Louis F., pfc.; Mrs. Lena Lamotta, 57 Houston st., Newark.
LIDHOLM, Erick L., pfc.; Mrs. Dorothy L. Lidholm, 103 Albemarle ave., Route 6, Trenton 8.
McLAREN, Andrew M., pvt.; Mrs. Ellen M. McLaren, 574 E. 24th st., Paterson.
PIRYLIS, Fanurios C., pfc.; Mrs. Gertrude Piryliş, 35 Lock st., Newark.
PIZZA, Thomas A., pfc.; Mrs. Theresa Pizza, 137 McKinley Pl., Plainfield.
ROSENTHAL, Hillel, pfc.; Mrs. Ruth Rosenthal, 83 W. 39th st., Bayonne.
SORENSON, Clifford R., pfc.; Richard Sorenson, 375 Mechanic st., Perth Amboy.
VOLLAND, Paul F., pfc.; Mrs. Clara J. Volland, 128 Broad st., Bloomfield.

Mediterranean Area.

BALDAUF, William L. Jr., pfc.; Mrs. Carrie Baldauf, Box 261, Waldwick.
CHWAZIK, John F., pfc.; Mrs. Mary Chwazik, 37 S. 2d st., Elizabeth.
FLANNERY, Robert G., pfc.; Mrs. Ella M. Flannery, 138 Madison ave., Hasbrouck Heights.
GLESTER, Joseph F., pvt.; Mrs. Marie Glester, St. George ave., Avenel.
McLAUGHLIN, John F., 2d lt.; Mrs. Nellie E. McLaughlin, 856 Ester ave., Teaneck.
ROBINSON, Carl, pvt.; Mrs. Pearl M. Robinson, 485 Greenwood ave., Trenton.
RUSS, Stanley C., pfc.; Mrs. Stanley C. Russ, 2415 Palisade ave., Union City.

SAVINO, Anthony, sgt.; Mrs. Ester Castaro, 265 14th ave., Newark.
STRUBLE, Clarence T., pvt.; Oliver L. Struble, 135 Main st., Franklin.
WALSH, Edward J., pvt.; Mrs. Mary A. Walsh, 230 Grant ave., Newark.

Southwest Pacific Area

CANDARELLO, Albert, staff sgt.; Salvatore Candarello, 775 N. 6th st., Newark.
DEPAZZI, Anthony F., pvt.; Fred Depazzi, 405 Blvd., Bayonne.
DISKIN, Clifford N., pvt.; Mrs. Betty M. Diskin, 48 Colonial, Trenton.
HAGGERTY, Wilbur J., pfc.; Mrs. Amelia D. Haggerty, Route 2, Branchville.
REULBACH, Raymond C., pfc.; Mrs. Lillian F. Reulbach, 201 New York ave., Union City.
ROBSHAW, Harry Jr., sgt.; Mrs. Sadie Robshaw, 44 Highland ave., Kearny.
TERRACCIANO, Pasquale C., pvt.; Mrs. Theresa Terracciano, 27 Kent st., Trenton.
WIECZOREK, Joseph T., sgt.; Mrs. Anna Wieczorek, Milltown Rd., New Brunswick.

CONNECTICUT.
European Area.

BALLARD, John K., 2d lt.; Mrs. Mary M. Ballard, 97 Hubbard ave., Stamford.
BARKER, George R., pfc.; Mrs. Alice Barker, 27 California st., Bridgeport.
BURR, George H., pvt.; Mrs. Nellie E. Burr, 144 Pembroke st., Bridgeport.
JENNINGS, George W., staff sgt.; Mrs. Helen M. Jennings, 202 Bronx ave., Bridgeport.
LAUF, Elmer F., cpl.; Mrs. Helen A. Lauf, 9 Cherry st., Danbury.
SOMMER, Herbert, pfc.; Abraham W. Sommer, 1208 Stratford ave., Bridgeport.

Mediterranean Area.

SALVATORE, Harry F., pfc.; Mrs. Frances Salvatore, 371 Woodstock ave, Stratford.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of 283 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 22,273 casualties reported by the Navy since December 7, 1941. Of this total 22,273 are reported dead, 17,200 wounded, 9,848 missing and 4,469 prisoners of war. The list today includes the following with their next of kin:

NEW YORK.
DEAD

CAVALUZZI, Michael L., pfc. M. C.; Michael Cavaluzzi, 401 E. 77th st.
COLLIN, John A., cpl. M. C.; Mrs. Rose Collin, 505 E. 15th st.

WOUNDED

BERG, Adam William, ens.; Adam Louis Berg, 101-37 102d st., Ozone Park.
CASSARO, Vito A., pfc. M. C.; Vito Cassaro, 2052 E. 72d st., Brooklyn.
COOPER, Morton, pfc. M. C.; Mrs. William Cooper, 2061 71st st., Brooklyn.
CUCCO, Jerry J., pfc. M. C.; Mrs. Josephine M. Cucco, 1555 82d st., Brooklyn.
DEITCH, Louis, pfc. M. C.; Mrs. Beckie Deitch, 412 E. 51st st., Brooklyn.
DEL HOYO, Joseph L., pfc. M. C.; Mrs. Joseph L. Del Hoyo, 76 E. 104th st.
DEVICO, Lawrence, pfc. M. C.; Mrs. Stiffin Devico, 68 Crotona ave., Harrison.

DONOVAN, William M., cpl. M. C.; Mrs. William Donovan, 85 Depot Pl., S. Aqueduct.
DOWNEY, Edward J. Jr., pfc. M. C.; Edward J. Downey Sr., 6 Prospect ave., Ossining.

MISSING

BARCOOZY, John Jr., qm.2c.; Mrs. Veronica Palmer, 1940 Golden ave., Bronx.
CALLAN, Kenneth Thomas, elec.m.3c.; Mrs. Rose Mary Callan, 460 W. 50th st.
CIRALDO, Frank, m.mach.m.3c.; Leo Ciraldo, 1049 Coney Island ave., Brooklyn.
FRANK, William J., tpm.m.2c.; Charles F. Frank, 9603 Ave. N, Brooklyn.
FRONTINO, Joseph N. tpm.m.2c.; James Frontino, 639 Washington ave., Brooklyn.
FROST, Chester F., mach.m.1c.; Mrs. Irene C. Frost, 1272 Ryawa st., Bronx.
TRACY, John T., elec.m.3c.; Mrs. Alice Tracy, 63-13 Woodside ave., Woodside.
WILKOWSKI, John B., sig.2c.; Xavier Wilkowski, 306 E. 8th st.

NEW JERSEY.
WOUNDED

CRAIG, Robert F. Jr., pfc. M. C.; Robert F. Craig Sr., 53 Hillcrest ave., W. Paterson.

MISSING

GURNEY, Hubert R., chf.ymn.; James J. Gurney, 45 Washington ave., Dumont.
HICKS, Carl James, tpm.m.2c.; Charles Hicks, 99 W. 45th st., Bayonne.
TEISEN, Arthur T., m.mach.m.1c.; Theodore Teisen, 925 Park ave., Hoboken.
TRYTKO, Stanley, rad.3c.; Peter Trytko, 189 Morris ave., Newark.

CONNECTICUT.
MISSING

DE CESARE, Felice P. Jr., chf.rad.; Felice P. De Cesare Sr., 244 Catherine st., Bridgeport.

Didn't you see a single thing?

Never saw much but the moon shine on
A Burmese temple around Maingkwan,
And silver transports high in the sky,
Thursday River and the swift Tanai,
And Hukawng Valley coming all green—
Those are the only sights I've seen.
Did our job, though, like God willed:
We had the Ledo Road to build.

Army to Sift Cigaret Charge

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Senator Wiley, Republican of Wisconsin, said today that the Army services forces had promised to investigate reports that service men were charged for cigarettes which were donated for free distribution. He said he asked the inquiry after being informed that troops at an unspecified army base had been compelled to buy cigarettes "from ship captains at the price of $3.50 per carton, which cigarettes were stamped 'donated by General Motors Corporation.'"

AUG 15 1944

'We Had the Ledo Road to Build'

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(AP) Answering the query as to whether he had observed any of the beauty attached to the Burma-India-China country, Sgt. Smith Dawless, of Los Angeles, Calif., wrote for the Army Times, War Department employes' paper:

Is the Gateway to India at Bombay
Really as beautiful as they say?

Don't rightly know, Ma'am. Did my part
Breakin' point in the jungle's heart;
Blasted the boulders, felled the trees
With red muck oozin' around our knees,
Carved the guts from the Patkai's side,
Dozed our trace, made it clean and wide,
Metalled and graded, dug and filled:
We had the Ledo Road to build.

Well, surely you saw a burning ghat,
Fakirs, rope-tricks, and all of that

Reckon I didn't. But way up ahead
I tended the wounded, buried the dead.
For I was a Medic, and little we knew
But the smell of sickness all day through,
Mosquitoes, leeches, and thick dark mud
Where the Chinese spilled their blood
After the enemy guns were stilled:
We had the Ledo Road to build.

Of course you found the Taj Mahal
The loveliest building of them all.

Can't really say, lady. I was stuck
Far beyond Shing with a QM truck.
Monsoon was rugged there, hot and wet,
Nothing to do but work and sweat.
And dry was the dust upon my mouth
As steadily big "cats" roared on south
Over the ground where Japs lay killed:
We had the Ledo Road to build.

You've been gone two years this spring.

HOUSE APPROVAL IS EXPECTED ON GEORGE MEASURE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—(AP) A bi-partisan drive began shaping up in the House today to pass the Senate-approved "states rights" bill for handling unemployment problems in postwar demobilization.

Leaders of the coalition voiced confidence they could easily repeat the Senate's performance in bowling over the principles of the Murray-Kilgore bill which would have set up federal standards for unemployment compensation, running up to $25 weekly.

The Senate's "state rights" legislation, sponsored by Senator George (D-Ga.), was referred by Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex.) to the House Ways and Means committee, and Chairman Doughton (D-N.C.) called the committee to meet tomorrow.

Rep. Disney (D-Okla.) and Dewey (R-Ill.) predicted speedy approval of the George measure, and Rayburn told newspapermen he expected the House to complete ac-

tion on postwar legislation and be ready to adjourn by September 1.

Dr. Robert K. Lamb, legislative representative of the Congress of Industrial organizations, told the Senate group surplus property which will become available with victory on "X-day" should be treated as a "windfall" of the war not as the "menace" which he said some businessmen have pictured it.

He said the CIO wanted:

1. Maximum production, so that jobs may become available to returning veterans.

2. An orderly program for disposing of the surpluses, with the supplies spread over the nation and not dumped in one section where speculators may get hold of them.

3. Disposal of war plants without complete interruption of operations.

The George bill leaves to the states the fixing of unemployment compensation rates, while extending coverage to 3,500,000 government employes. The government would reimburse states for payments to ex-federal workers and set up a federal fund to guarantee the solvency of state unemployment systems.

It also creates an office of war mobilization and reconversion under a presidentially-appointed director to co-ordinate demobilization planning and policies. This phase may be handled by the House in a separate bill.

While the ways and means committee considers the George bill, House members will begin debate tomorrow on a bill dealing with the disposition of surplus government property after the war.

5 SHOPS SEIZED IN UNION DISPUTE

AUG 15 1944

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(AP) The government today seized five San Francisco machine shops where an A.F.L. machinists union has balked at complying with a War Labor board order to stop limiting union members to a 48-hour work week.

President Roosevelt directed Secretary of the Navy Forrestal to assume nominal control of the plants, but to permit the managements to continue normal functions so far as possible.

The five shops were among 104 where the A.F.L. Machinists lodge 68 imposed a prohibition against Sunday and overtime work. WLB chairman William H. Davis, how-

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ever, advised the President that these five employ the most workers and have been affected most by the union's refusal to withdraw the ban.

Davis said the WLB was hopeful that seizure of the five will bring about an end to the prohibition, which board officials have described as a "limited strike" because it restricts a union member to a 48-hour week.

The WLB order, which the union has defied for several months, did not direct an increase in the work week, but simply called for elimination of the ban so that union members could work longer if they desired without incurring a union penalty.

Plants included in the seizure order were the Federal Mogul corporation, the Pacific Gear and Tool Works, the Link-Belt company (Pacific division), the U. S. Pipe and Manufacturing company and the Enterprise Engine and Foundry company.

The union has been seeking a new contract with the companies but the WLB has ruled that an agreement cannot be negotiated as long as the overtime ban stands.

Seizure of the plants permits the government to prosecute, under the War Labor Disputes Act, any person believed to be encouraging interference with war production at the shops.

Civilian Production Will Start Today

AUG 13 1944

Chairman Donald M. Nelson Lifts WPB Ban On Home Front Goods—Hundreds of Articles to Be Made in Non-critical Areas.

By Sterling F. Green

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—(AP)—Chairman Donald M. Nelson tonight lifted the War Production Board's ban on hundreds of civilian articles where local surpluses of labor and machinery permit.

Long-Awaited Order

The long-awaited order, delayed since July 1 by the opposition of the Army, Navy and War Manpower Commission, is effective at midnight. Nelson said the order was the fourth and last in his program to provide "a mechanism for partial conversion of industry from wartime to peacetime production."

"For the time being," he warned, "it is not anticipated that any large increases in production of civilian goods will be possible."

Cuts 86 Restrictive Orders

Cutting across 86 restrictive orders now on WPB's books, the action empowers WPB field offices over the country to let individual plants make consumer goods hitherto prohibited or restricted.

It provides priority aid, also, for concerns willing and able to manufacture any of several hundred "preferred" items listed by WPB as scarce and badly needed.

This preferred list covers such goods as vacuum cleaners, electric ranges, wash tubs, egg beaters, lawn mowers, sewing machines, church goods, bicycles, and oil burners.

If an eligible manufacturer cannot make one of the preferred items, the order provides, he may apply to produce less essential things, but he will not obtain a priority rating.

May Cover Any Items

His application may cover any of the items restricted by the 86 orders, including even phonographs, gambling machines and replace sets, but WPB's permission in such cases is less likely.

"This is primarily a plan to decentralize some of the operations which will be necessary to 'take up the slack' as men and materials cease to be needed for war purposes," Nelson stated.

"Above everything else it is vital to arrange the machinery, so that in the future when military demands decline or change, the men, the facilities and the materials which are set free can speedily be put to other uses.

"Under the terms of the 'spot' procedure, field offices will be in a position to authorize production of civilian goods now, provided the materials, manpower, and facilities not needed for war production are avaliable."

Subject to Review

In making the so-called "spot" or local authorizations to manufacturers, the action of WPB field offices is subject to review by the Area Production Urgency Committee, and the veto of the local manpowe rrepresetnative. This was decreed by War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes in his directive issued last week as a safeguard against the drain of labor from arms production into civilian production.

"Civilian reserves" of some metals are being established by WPB, from which allotments will be made to manufacturers qualifying under the new order. An aluminum reserve definitely will be set up, but it was uncertain whether supplies of steel and copper will be so earmarked at this time.

Manufacture of the more complicated consumer items, such as refrigerators and vacuum cleaners, will be subject in part to the availability of electric motors and other scarce components.

Must Be Specified Forms

To obtain WPB consent for civilian production, a manufacturer must file his request on specified forms with his WPB district office. After screening by that office and the manpower representative, WPB will grant an authorization fixing the amount of goods which may be made and setting a production schedule.

The application will be handled completely by the field office if the firm is a small one, but will be forwarded to Washington for final decision if the manufacturer employs more than 50 workers in a West Coast critical labor area, more than 100 workers in a "Group One" (acute) or "Group Two" (serious) labor area elsewhere, and more than 250 workers in other areas.

"The labor and facilities to manufacture must be available to the applicant, and not required for more essential purposes," WPB said, adding that the application would be rejected if it would interfere with local or inter-city recruitment of war workers.

More Consideration to "Preferred List"

In general, "more favorable consideration" will be given to those manufacturers who propose to use idle, excess or frozen materials and parts, or who will make an item on the "preferred" list, WPB said. Manufacturers who will make the preferred gods but who need new materials will be asigned a priority rating of AA-5 to get them.

Nelson said instructions would be issued to field offices accompanying the new "priority regulation 25," which would forbid increased civilian production until after labor checks had been made and the area WMC representative had certified that civilian goods production could be stepped up without labor recruiting.

Supplies of steel and copper continue to be short, Nelson said, and as a result little if any new production employing these metals will be permitted.

UMW WILL ATTEMPT TO END COAL STRIKE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(AP) Leaders of the United Mine Workers pledged today to try to end a six-weeks old unauthorized strike of more than 4,000 Penneylvania anthracite miners with the prospect that if they fail, the government will seize the strike affected collieries within a week.

Dr. C. J. Potter, deputy chief administrator of the Solid Fuels administration, said the strike in the Shenandoah and Mahanoy City, Pa., areas already has cost the nation well over 400,000 tons of hard coal. The miners are employes of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co.

Secretary of Interior Ickes conferred with three union leaders representing UMW President John L. Lewis and with Ralph E. Taggart, president of the company. Ickes had invited Lewis to the conference but the union chief was out of Washington. Lewis has ordered the strikers back to work several times, but they have ignored him.

Potter reported that the problem of stopping the strike was left completely to the union. The union officers, Vice President John O'Leary, Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Kennedy, and John J. Mates, member of the international executive board, agreed to take all possible measures to get the miners back to work Potter said.

The men walked out in protest over the way wages for Saturday work are paid under the new contract between the union and the anthracite operators. Signing of this contract was the signal for the recent restoration of all anthracite properties to private ownership after long government control.

Informed sources, meantime, said there would be only one thing to do if the strike cannot be settled properly. A plan has been drawn up they said, for government acquisition of the Philadelphia and Reading company and the solid fuels administration is making preparations to put it into effect.

N.Y. 'Doll Woman' Sent to Prison For Sending Information to Japs

AUG 13 1944

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—(AP) Branded as "a woman who sold her country to the Japs for money, frail, thrice-married Mrs. Velvalee Dickinson, 50-year-old doll store owner, was sentenced today in Federal court to 10 years' imprisonment and fined $10,000 on her guilty plea to a charge of violating the Federal Censorship law.

Mrs. Dickinson, who earlier had delivered an impassioned plea for clemency, was in tears as she heard Judge Schackelford Miller, Jr., impose the sentence—the maximum penalty.

In her plea, she admitted associating with Japanese agents in the country but placed the blame of sending information about West Coast naval activities to the enemy upon her late husband, Lee T. Dickinson, former San Francisco produce merchant.

U. S. Attorney James B. M. McNally, who called the defendant "a hired Japanese spy," said the government charged her with being the agent through whom the Japanese were to be supplied naval information. He said the plot was the scheme of a former enemy minister and that the information was sent to a third person in Argentina but was destined for Tokyo.

"It was only by the most fortuitous circumstances that little, if any, reached its destination," he said.

The government earlier had called for a dismissal of an espionage charge because, McNally said, the evidence was circumstantial in nature and could not be brought out in open court without endangering the national security.

Denying Mrs. Dickinson's claims that her husband was the responsible party, McNally said the government had evidence proving that she was paid "over $60,000" by the Japanese.

Mrs. Dickinson said the enemy paid $25,000 for the information—all to her husband, who, she said, had entered into an agreement to send Japan the naval information.

McNally said that Mrs. Dickinson—as late as Thanksgiving, 1941—"could have given our government incontestable proof that the Japanese were expecting to be at war with the United States in a few days."

In sentencing the "Doll Woman," Judge Miller said the offense to which she pleaded guilty "bordered on treason."

TELEGRAPH SERVICE OPENED

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—(AP) Opening of direct radio-telegraph service between New York and Bombay, 8,000 miles apart, was announced today by two major communications companies. They were R. C. A. Communications, Inc., and Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co., Inc.

DEWEY CONTINUES WORK ON SPEECHES

AUG 13 1944

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—(AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey returned to Albany today to find his calendar clear of political callers for a few days, thus leaving him free to devote most of his time to polishing the campaign speeches he began drafting at his Pawling farm.

Upon his arrival in a thunderstorm after a 100 mile motor trip from his sprawling Quaker Hill farm near the Connecticut border Dewey went to the Executive Mansion with Mrs. Dewey. He spent the afternoon there working on state business and announced six appointments to state agencies.

Dewey is known to be desirous of returning to Pawling as soon as possible to concentrate on the speeches he will deliver next month in his drive for the presidency as Republican nominee.

The [illegible] evening weeks are expected to see Dewey moving only between Albany and Pawling while National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., perfects a nationwide organization to get out the vote. Brownell, who has just returned from a mid-western trip, was in Boston today continuing his organization effort. The 26 states having Republican governors form the nucleus of this campaign.

Dewey will hold a press conference late tomorrow, his first in 10 days.

Gen. Roosevelt Rallied 1st Division in Sicily

'We Can't Swim Out of Here,' He Said, as Tanks Attacked

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 14 (AP).—When a German panzer division hit the American 1st Division at Gela, in Sicily, a brigadier general shouted: "The ocean's behind us and we can't swim out of here. Let's go forward and stop the tanks."

It was the late Theodore Roosevelt who let out that yell that sent his men into successful combat at a moment when it appeared they were to be driven back into the sea.

The story of General Roosevelt's action was told today by a man who witnessed it, Private George H. Cryne, of 28 Anderson Avenue, Milford, Conn., a man who took a voluntary reduction in rank from technical sergeant so that he might be in on the Normandy invasion. He was wounded in the latter campaign and now is recuperating at Lovell General Hospital.

Recounting the Gela experience, Cryne said, in an interview: "We had landed and gone through the town and over the [illegible] ridge beyond Gela when a panzer division struck us. They [illegible]red to cut us to pieces before our armor could get ashore. It was then that Old Teddy yelled.

"Our artillery manhandled the 105 millimeter guns to the top of the rise, sighted down the barrels on the tanks and fired. It was like shooting fish in a barrel. We stopped them cold and then a few hours later our armored divisions came ashore and had their pictures taken among the wreckage of the tanks we had shot up."

Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., 27, Ex-Envoy's Son, Killed in Action

Flyer Had Been Missing Since Plane Exploded in European Theater Aug. 12

By The Associated Press

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Lieutenant Joseph P. Kennedy jr., twenty-seven years old, son of the former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, has been killed in action, his father was told today in a telegram from the Navy Department.

The father, now at his summer home in Hyannis on Cape Cod, was not immediately available for comment. Word of receipt of the telegram was confirmed, however, at the office of former Mayor John M. Fitzgerald, the aviator's grandfather.

Details of how Lieutenant Kennedy met death were not given.

In Washington the Navy said only that Lieutenant Kennedy had been missing since Aug. 12 after an explosion occurred during an operational flight in the European theater.

Lieutenant Kennedy was one of nine children. A brother, Lieutenant John Kennedy, returned to this country recently after winning decorations as the commander of a PT boat in the Pacific theater. John was listed as missing for ten days before his parents received word that he was alive and well.

The dead officer was graduated from Harvard in 1937.

Was on U-Boat Patrol

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP).—Lieutenant Joseph P. Kennedy jr., whose death in action was announced today in Boston, had been flying on anti-submarine patrols in the Bay of Biscay for six months.

No details were available at present on the death of the officer.

Father Of 2 Blacklisted

For Duration

Transit Worker Penalized In Philadelphia Tie-up.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14 (AP)—In the first such drastic action ever taken, Thomas A. Quigley, 30, a motorman and father of two children, was blacklisted for employment in any industry for the duration for failure to comply with an Army directive to striking transportation workers to return to work, Major General Philip Hayes announced today.

General Hayes, the War Department's representative in running the government, seized Philadelphia Transportation Company said Quigley was the only one of eight discharged PTC workers whom the Army had decided to blacklist for future employment.

The Army, which took over the lines after a six-day transit tsrike which began Aug. 1, ordered workers back to their jobs Aug. 6.

Meanwhile, the attractive 21-year-old motorwoman, Mrs. Dorothy Hibbs, who took the first trolley car out when the Army broke the strike, quit her job today because, she said, of threats and remarks directed at her by fellow workers and because her supervisors refused to allow her to work as a motorwoman.

She was given a release and a referral to a new job by the War Manpower Commission.

Earlier, Philip C. Pendleton, counsel for four PTC strike leaders charged with violating the Smith-Connally act was challenged by U. S. Commissioners Norman J. Griffith to produce evidence or retract a statement hinting that four defendants were victims of a "gigantic conspiracy to railroad innocent men to jail."

Pendleton said "if I find the evidence I think will support the statement I made, I will bring it to you. If I can't I will issue a public retraction."

The four strike leaders—James H. McMenamin, Frank P. Carney, William C. Dixey and Frank Thompson—appeared for hearing today and were granted a continuance unutil Monday, Aug. 28. They pleaded innocent upon arraignment and were released on $2,500 bonds.

Two of the eight Negroes whose upgrading to drivers' jobs precipitated the strike, began regular passenger runs today as the Army withdrew all guards from trolleys, buses and subway and elevated trains.

A federal grand jury probing the transportation tie-up will reconvene tomorrow after having been in recess since Friday.

The 11 PTC superintendents subpoenaed as witnesses are expected to testify Wednesday.

A public opinion poll conducted by the Evening Bulletin disclosed today that 63.5 per cent of Philadelphians questioned said the transportation strikers were not justified, and and 25.5 percent said the stoppage was justified. Eleven percent expressed no opinion on the justification of the strike.

GEN. LEAR ASSERTS U. S. ARMY MAY BE ABSENT FOR YEARS

Ground Forces' Commander Says Soldiers May Return Home Via Tokyo.

Cincinnati, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Ben Lear, commander of the Army Ground Forces, said today, "Much of the Army now in Europe may return home via the Suez Canal and Tokyo, after years of absence."

Gen. Lear expressed this view in an address prepared for the annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, in connection with an assertion that "a great many men will be needed for the decisive operations in the Pacific to carry through the final assault against the Japs."

Appeal to People.

"Victory in Europe is in sight—how soon I cannot proffer a guess," he said. "When this victory is gained, we shall turn much of our fighting force and all of our strength and hatred against our enemies in the Pacific. We will wreck them completely and permanently in a military sense."

He urged that the people "realize the importance of the continued emergency," adding that "their attitude should be one of supporting the recommendations of military planners—definitely, positively and without the slightest trace of equivocation."

Observing that "our training (of troops) today goes far toward easing the first shock from battle," Gen. Lear said that he had "seen several divisions immediately prior to their departure for overseas.

Past Seventh Inning.

"How fit they looked," he declared. "How well equipped and what splendid morals and morale! To me they are not G. I. Joes, nor will they be G. I. Jims. They are soldiers, infantry soldiers of the republic. America's fighting men.

"Americans," he continued, "may count themselves fortunate indeed that, in the posts of highest authority, they have such capable men to direct the destiny of our fighting forces. Now, as the war approaches its climax, we see more clearly how sound and keen their foresight and leadership have been from the first. The first few innings of the war found the score going against us in a most frightful manner, but we have passed the seventh inning and the situation has been reversed."

Toronto Constable Favors World Police

Cleveland, Aug. 14 (AP)—An international police system, based on cooperation of existing law forces, was recommended to the 51st annual conference of the International Association of Police Chiefs today by Brig. Gen. D. Colburn Draper, chief constable of Toronto, Canada.

General Draper told the opening session he anticipated "the time when an international police bureau will be established to provide the means for instantaneous cooperation and immediate coordination of effort in the eternal war against crime and subversion."

He suggested that the conference, atended by more than 1,000 law-enforcement officers, appoint a committee to study possibilities of such a system. Draper, first vice-president of the association, under traditional procedure will become president at closing session of the conference.

Fellow Captives Beat Nazi

Angered Because He Insisted on Writing Father, in U. S.

OMAHA, Aug. 14 (AP).—A German prisoner of war at the Scottsbluff, Neb., camp who wanted to write to his father, a resident of the United States, was severely beaten Friday night by fellow prisoners, who declared the father was "not a good Nazi," the 7th Service Command announced today. The prisoner was a member of a group captured near Cherbourg.

"Two or three of the other prisoners told him that he couldn't write his father because the father was not a good Nazi," the Army said, "but the prisoner insisted on writing, and was beaten so badly he was taken to the camp hospital." His condition was said not to be serious. No American officer or guard witnessed the incident, the Army said.

Jap-American Sisters Ask Verdict Set Aside

DENVER, Aug. 14—(AP)—Three Japanese-American sisters asked the federal court today to set aside a verdict convicting them of conspiracy to commit treason, and to grant them a new trial.

The motion was filed by Kenneth W. Robinson, attorney for Mrs. Tsuruko Wallace, 35; Mrs. Florence Shivze Otani, 33, and Mrs. Billie Shitara Tanigoshi, 32, convicted Friday on government charges that they plotted to aid in the escape of two German prisoners of war from the Trinidad, Colo., prisoner of war camp.

Robinson said he expected the court would schedule argument on the motion this week. If the court denies the retrial, the women will be sentenced. They are liable to maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

The sisters were acquited of treason charges.

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Gatch Says Japanese Sword Rattlers Must Go

Calls Problem in Pacific as Primarily One for U. S.

SALEM, Ore., Aug. 14 (AP).—America will never be safe from war in the Pacific unless "the fire-eating, sword-rattling black dragon elements of Japan are completely liquidated," Rear Admiral Thomas L. Gatch, Judge Advocate of the Navy, asserted today.

"Perhaps the Jap peasants will do it," he said in a speech at Willamette University as he received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree. The Chinese probably would love to do it. At any rate it must be done."

Admiral Gatch said America must "maintain such an armament that no gangsters could have the faintest hope of getting a sufficient start in an armament race. . . . If we are to be worthy of peace we must never forget that peace is not something to be enjoyed, but something to be earned.

"In Europe we have staunch allies upon whom we may safely depend to see to it that the Germans will be left in no position to follow the lead of an atavistic gangster. To the westward the problem is primarily ours. Ours is the more difficult problem, for there is nothing in Christendom comparable to the enduring hatred of the Japanese."

Plans $175 Flight to Hawaii

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14 (AP).—The Matson Navigation Company announced today plans to fly passengers from the Pacific Coast to Hawaii after the war for $175. Flights are planned to leave Honolulu, Los Angeles and San Francisco morning and evening; Portland and Seattle twice weekly.

Far East Evacuees Arrive in U. S.

Los Angeles, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Some 150 civilian evacuees from China, India and Iran, including Dr. J. Lossing Buck, former husband of novelist Pearl Buck, have arrived at this port of embarkation.

Dr. Buck, professor of Agricultural Economics at the University of Nanking, was accompanied by his Chinese wife and their seven-month-old daughter, Rosalind Grace. Dr. Buck said his wife is the first Chinese to enter the United States since repeal of the exclusion act. She holds visa No. 1 under the new quota.

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FARTHER SOUTH ZAKHAROV'S TROOPS DREW DANGEROUSLY CLOSE TO LOMZA,
BIG GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS CENTER LINKING THE GERMAN DEFENSES BETWEEN
WARSAW AND EAST PRUSSI. THEY WERE CONVERGING ON THE CITY FROM THE
SOUTHEAST AND EAST, AS MARSHAL KONSTANTIN K. ROKOSSOVSKY'S ADJOINING
FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY STEADILY ROLLED BACK THE ENEMY ON A BROAD
FRONT BETWEEN WARSAW AND THE BUG RIVER.
THE GERMANS HAD RUSHED HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS TO THE EAST PRUSSIAN-

30.24— 17997

LITHUANIAN FRONTIER AFTER THE GERMAN PROVINCE WAS IMPERILLED TWO WEEKS AGO BY GEN. IVAN CHERNIAKHOVSKY'S OFFENSIVE WHICH PUT HIS THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY WITHIN 12 MILES OF PREWAR GERMAN SOIL.

AFTER THE ENEMY DIVERTED TROOPS TO THAT FRONT ZAKHAROV'S MEN STRUCK AT THE SOUTHEASTERN CORNER OF EAST PRUSSIA, AND BERLIN SAID THAT 10 FRESH DIVISIONS, UPWARDS OF 100,000 RUSSIANS, HAD BEEN HURLED INTO THE BATTLE.

BERLIN TOLD OF BITTER FIGHTING AT ALMOST EVERY POINT ALONG THE 1,000-MILE FRONT BETWEEN THE BALTIC AND THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, AND ACKNOWLEDGED SOVIET GAINS IN SOUTHERN ESTONIA WHERE IT WAS SAID GEN. IVAN MASLENNIKOV'S THIRD BALTIC ARMY WAS PUSHING FORWARD WITH 20 INFANTRY AND FOUR TANK DIVISIONS.

THE RUSSIANS WERE WITHIN 95 MILES OF THE GULF OF RIGA IN A DRIVE AIMED AT CHOPPING UP THE TRAPPED REMNANTS OF 25 GERMAN DIVISIONS OF POSSIBLY 200,000 MEN.

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ONE HUNDRED MILES SOUTH OF WARSAW, WHERE THE RUSSIANS HOLD A HUGE BRIDGEHEAD WEST OF THE VISTULA RIVER POINTED TOWARD GERMAN SILESIA, THE SOVIETS AGAIN WERE HITTING THE GERMAN LINES WITH HEAVY TANK FORCES. BERLIN COMMENTATORS DECLARED THE RUSSIANS WERE REPULSED "ALMOST EVERYWHERE," AND THEN ACKNOWLEDGED IN THE NEXT BREATH THAT THEY HAD CAPTURED A TOWN WHICH WAS NOT IDENTIFIED.

Z341PEW

LONDON, TUESDAY, AUG. 15-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE SMASHING AT EAST PRUSSIA FROM THE SOUTHEAST --APPARENTLY FROM FALLEN OSOWIEC--AND ACKNOWLEDGED THAT "SOVIET PRESURE HAS INCREASED ALONG THE EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER, ESPECIALLY NORTHWEST OF BIALYSTOK."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID RUSSIAN FORCES HAD "TRIED TO APPROACH THE GERMAN FRONTIER FROM THE SOUTHEAST THROUGH THE BOBR SWAMPS, THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO REACH THE FRONTIER FROM THE EAST HAVING BEEN FRUSTRATED."

(EDS--MAY BE INSERTED IN NIGHT LEAD LONDON RUSSIAN, OR BRACKETED IN MOSCOW-RUSSIAN IF DESIRED)

AK125AEW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD AERIAL
Y NED NORDNESS

LONDON, TUESDAY, AUG. 15-(AP)-BERLIN ROCKED TO THE BLAST OF BOMBS AGAIN LAST NIGHT AS RAF MOSQUITOS PLASTERED THE GERMAN CAPITAL WITH EXPLOSIVES IN A FORAY COMPLEMENTING THE WORK OF SOME 3,000 ALLIED HEAVY BOMBERS WHICH BATTERED GERMANY'S HOME AND FIGHTING FRONTS YESTERDAY.

THE ATTACK ON BERLIN WAS DISCLOSED IN A TERSE BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT AND THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO SAID TARGETS IN THE VICINITY OF PARIS ALSO WERE HIT.

YESTERDAY'S GREAT DAYLIGHT ATTACKS CAME IN ANSWER TO GEN. EISENHOWER'S CALL FOR AN ALL-OUT EFFORT TO SMASH GERMANY'S FIGHTING STRENGTH.

TWO X X X 2ND GRAF

AK152AEW

AUG 15 1944

LONDON, AUG. 14-(AP)-BRITISH HOMES HAVE BEEN DAMAGED AT THE RATE OF 700 AN HOUR BY HITLER'S FLYING BOMBS, BUT THE BRITONS THEMSELVES ARE RAPIDLY LEARNING TO DODGE THE ROBOTS, IT WAS SHOWN IN A REPORT TODAY THAT INDICATED ONE PERSON WAS KILLED FOR EVERY THREE BOMBS LAUNCHED AGAINST SOUTHERN ENGLAND AND THE LONDON AREA.

THE FULL-FORCE VENGEANCE ATTACKS, WHICH ENTER THEIR THIRD MONTH TOMORROW, HAVE BEEN BROKEN CONSIDERABLY BY ROUND-THE-CLOCK FIGHTER PATROLS, ANTIAIRCRAFT COASTAL BARRAGES AND ELABORATE SYSTEMS WARNING OF THEIR APPROACH.

MINISTER OF HEALTH H.U. WILLINK TOLD A BIRMINGHAM AUDIENCE TODAY THAT FATALITIES PER BOMB ARE DOWN TO ABOUT ONE THIRD COMPARED WITH THE FIRST FORTNIGHT OF THE ATTACK. HE SAID DEATHS IN THAT PERIOD AVERAGED ABOUT ONE PER BOMB.

(ON AUG. 2 PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL REPORTED 5,340 BOMBS HAD BEEN LAUNCHED, 4,735 PERSONS KILLED AND 14,000 INJURED.)

THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE RESPITE FROM THE MISSLES, HOWEVER, AND AGAIN FOR A SHORT TIME THIS MORNING BOMBS CAME OVER THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES AND LONDON.

MJ1026PEW

LONDON, AUG. 13-(AP)— ASSERTING THAT THE FUTURE OF WORLD CIVILIZATION DEPENDED UPON CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, COL. HARRY M. AYRES, ANNISTON, ALA., PUBLISHER DECLARED TODAY THAT " IT IS UNTHINKABLE THAT EITHER OF US EVER AGAIN SHOULD ATTEMPT TO WALK BY OURSELVES ALONE."

IN A SHORT WAVE BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES AYRES WARNED THAT " CANNINESS IN WORLD POLITICS BELONGS TO THE DAY

THAT IS DEAD"

" THIS IS THE TIME FOR GREATNESS," HE SAID," AND TRUE GREATNESS ALWAYS RISES ABOVE PETTY DIFFERENCES OF OPINION AND SEEKS TO FIND ACCORD IN THE HIGHEST REALM OF SPIRITUAL VALUES THAT ARE COMMON TO ALL MANKIND."

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" IT IS ~~HERE~~ IN THIS APPROACH AND IN THIS WAY ALONE THAT WE CAN SUCCESSFULLY RESOLVE THE COMPLEX PROBLEMS THAT NOW BESET THE WORLD. HAPPILY IT SEEMS THAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA -- AND I MIGHT ADD RUSSIA AND China also--are attempting to apprehend this common denominator in their strivings for a just and enduring peace.

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ADD SHAEF-(LONG) xx DAMAGED

THE MINIMUM OF 100,000 GERMANS ESTIMATED TO BE IN THE POCKET WERE ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF THE ENEMY FORCE CONTACTED BY THE ALLIES SINCE D-DAY.

THIS GIANT TRAP WAS THE REASON BEHIND FIVE DAYS OF OFFICIAL SECRECY, AND REPRESENTED FAR BIGGER STAKES THAN A DASH TO PARIS.

ALLIED SOURCES BELIEVED ONLY NEW GERMAN ARMIES COULD STEM THE TIDE OF ALLIED CONQUEST, BUT IT WAS THOUGHT VON KLUGE HAD ALREADY DRAWN ON AT LEAST 40 OF THE UP TO 65 DIVISIONS AT HIS DISPOSAL.

OF THESE, 15 HAVE BEEN DESTROYED OR CUT UP, AND 12 MORE ARE BELIEVED IN THE POCKET WEST OF PARIS.

THE AMERICANS IN THE LAST 24 HOURS HAD BROUGHT 2,828 MORE PRISONERS INTO THEIR PENS, BRINGING THE TOTAL OF THE PAST FOUR DAYS TO 13,000. THE TOTAL OF PRISONERS TAKEN SINCE D-DAY PASSED 15,000.

THERE WAS NO CHANGE IN THE BATTLE FOR THE BRETON PORTS. SOME GAINS WERE MADE AT THE MOST IMPORTANT PORT OF BREST BUT THE ATTACK HAD NOT YET REACHED MAJOR FORCE.

ST. MALO STILL HELD OUT, AND ST. NAZAIRE AND LORIENT WERE ENCIRCLED.

SOUTH OF THE LOIRE THE AMERICANS APPARENTLY STILL HAD THEIR TEN-MILE FOOTHOLD ACROSS THE RIVER SOUTH FROM NANTES WITHOUT ANY FURTHER THRUSTS.

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ON THE MEDITERRANEAN FRONT, TOWARD WHICH THIS SALIENT WAS THRUST, THE FRENCH RIVIERA'S COASTAL DEFENSES WERE POUNDED BY AMERICAN HEAVIES IN THE FOURTH CONSECUTIVE DAY OF AIR ATTACKS.

ADD SHAEF-(CHILL) xx PRESSURE

THE GERMANS WERE PUTTING UP STUBBORN RESISTANCE ALONG THE COVERING CRUST BEHIND WHICH EVERY MAN POSSIBLE WAS BEING PULLED OUT. THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHETHER VON KLUGE HOPED TO RALLY FOR A MAJOR STAND ON THE SEINE RIVER OR EVEN PARIS.

AMERICAN ARMOR, IN A DRIVE FROM LE MANS IN THE LAST FIVE DAYS, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE POUNDED 55 MILES NORTH TO ARGENTAN, WITHIN SOME 18 MILES OF THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS PINCHING IN FROM THE NORTH OF THE GERMANS IN THE 30-MILE-DEEP CORNER OF NORMANDY.

ARGENTAN IS ONLY 13 MILES SOUTH AND SLIGHTLY EAST OF FALAISE. A FRONT DISPATCH LAST NIGHT SAID THE AMERICANS WERE ATTACKING NORTH OF ARGENTAN, WHILE THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN DRIVE HAD WIENED OVER A 20-MILE FRONT AND CARRIED TO WITHIN FIVE MILES OF FALAISE FROM THE NORTH.

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(THE BRAZZAVILLE RADIO, HEARD BY CBS, SAID THE ALLIES WERE ONLY ONE AND ONE-QUARTER MILES FROM FALAISE).

30. 24— 17999

THE WHOLE ESCAPE CORRIDOR WAS WITHIN ARTILLERY RANGE OF THE AMERICANS ON THE SOUTH AND THE CANADIANS AND BRITISH TO THE NORTH.

CAPTURE OF ARGENTAN WOULD MEAN THAT AMERICAN ARMOR, IN A SCYTHE-LIKE SWEEP BEHIND THE ENEMY POSITIONS IN NORMANDY, HAD CUT THE LAST DIRECT ESCAPE HIGHWAY TOWARD PARIS. THE GERMANS STILL HAD ONE GOOD ROAD, LEADING NORTHEAST FROM FALAISE TO LISIEUX AND INDIRECTLY TO PARIS, BUT THIS WAS MENACED BY CANADIAN ARTILLERY FIRE.

THE AMERICAN ARMORED FORCE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CORRIDOR HAD PLUNGED MORE THAN 100 MILES THROUGH NAZI LINES SINCE IT SLASHED EASTWARD FROM THE BRETON PENINSULA. FROM LE MANS, 110 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PARIS, IT IS 30 MILES TO ALENCON AND ANOTHER 25 TO ARGENTAN.

AS THE ALLIES BATTLED TO CLOSE THE TRAP, THE U.S. FIRST ARMY OPENED A GENERAL OFFENSIVE AT DAWN SUNDAY AGAINST THE WESTERN END OF THE GERMAN LINE IN NORMANDY, ADVANCING SOME MILES ON A FRONT BETWEEN VIRE AND MORTAIN. THIS ATTACK FELL AGAINST THE WEDGE FROM WHICH THE NAZIS TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY A WEEK AGO TO SPLIT THE ALLIES IN NORMANDY AND BRITTANY. THE AMERICANS PUSHED FORWARD SEVERAL MILES, TAKING HUNDREDS OF PRISONRS.

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HOW DESPERATELY THE GERMANS WANTED TO RETREAT WAS SHOWN BY THEIR DAYLIGHT WITHDRAWAL SUNDAY IN THE FACE OF MASSIVE ALLIED AIR STRENGTH. TAKING FULL ADVANTAGE OF THE SITUATION, THE ALLIED AIR ARM HAD ITS BIGGEST DAY SINCE D-DAY, LEAVING MASSES OF WRECKAGE AND MANY ENEMY DEAD AND WOUNDED ALONG THE ROADS.

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE TOLL, U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE MUSTANGS, THUNDERBOLTS AND LIGHTNINGS ALONE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 2,110 RAILWAY CARS, 221 LOCOMOTIVES, 217 MOTOR TRUCKS AND 79 OTHER MILITARY VEHICLES IN THE RETREAT YESTERDAY.

BUT A BRITISH STAFF GENERAL AT THE FRONT WARNED AGAINST OVER-OPTIMISM, REMARKING THE ALLIES COULD MAKE NO RAPID DASH ON PARIS UNTIL THEY HAD MOPPED UP GERMAN UNITS PASSED BY THE AMERICANS IN THEIR BREAKTHROUGH. HE ALSO CITED THE PROBLEM OF THE LENGTHENING ALLIED COMMUNICATION LINES.

AUG 151944

THIS OFFICER SAID THE GERMANS NOW PROBABLY WOULD HAVE TO PULL BACK THEIR MAIN SUPPLY DEPOTS TO THE PARIS AREA BECAUSE OF ALLIED BOMBINGS.

VON KLUGE'S GREATEST WORRY, HE CONTINUED, IS THAT THE GERMAN ARMY IS ONLY ABOUT 50 PER CENT MOBILE. THE GERMAN COMMANDER ALSO IS SEVERELY HANDICAPPED IN DETERMINING THE STRENGTH AND DIRECTION OF THE ALLIED THRUSTS BECAUSE OF HIS ALMOST COMPLETE LACK OF AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE.

A SPOKESMAN FOR GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER WARNED FRENCH CIVILIANS IN A BROADCAST TO TAKE COVER WHEN ALLIED PLANES APPRACH AND TO AVOID ENEMY ROUTES OF TRAVEL AND BRIDGES. HE ALSO ASKED THEM NOT TO TRAVEL ON BICYCLES DURING DAYLIGHT BECAUSE SO MUCH GERMAN TRANSPORT HAS BEEN DESTROYED THAT "THE ENEMY NOW IS MOVING TROOPS ON BICYCLES."

SINCE D-DAY, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID, ALLIED PLANES HAVE HIT 70 GERMAN HEADQUARTERS AND ARZ KNOWN TO HAVE KILLED ONE GENERAL--MAJ. GEN. RITTER VON ELBER VON DAVAMS.

MS37AEW

ADD FRANCE ANIMALS

DRAPER, COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE SINCE 1910, WAS MADE A BRIGADIER GENERAL IN 1939. HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN LIVE AT ARLINGTON, VA.

AK730PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, AUG.14-(AP)-ALLIED BOMBS HAVE HIT 70 GERMAN HEADQUARTERS AND ARE KNOWN TO HAVE KILLED AT LEAST ONE GERMAN GENERAL--MAJ.GEN.RITTER VON ELBER VON DAWMANS, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE GERMAN GENERAL'S BODY WAS FOUND IN A COMMON GRAVE NEAR A GERMAN HEADQUARTERS SOUTH OF CAEN ALONG WITH THE BODIES OF TWO MAJORS, TWO CAPTAINS AND 14 OTHER OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

IN THE CAMPAIGN TO OBLITERATE ENEMY HEADQUARTERS AND THUS REMOVE THE BRAINS FROM THE UNITS THE ALLIED COMMAND HAS BOMBED 70 SUCH TARGETS SINCE D-DAY.

THE RAID WHICH COST THE LIFE OF VON DAWMANS WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE EVENING OF AUG. 10 WHEN THE HEADQUARTERS WAS SMASHED BY TACTICAL AIRFORCE MITCHELL BOMBERS WHILE THE GERMAN OFFICERS WERE IDLING IN THE BUILDING AFTER DINNER.

ONLY THE WALL OF THE STRUCTURE REMAINED STANDING AND CREWS HAD REPORTED "THE MISSION WAS HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL."

UNCOVERING OF THE BODIES BY GROUND FORCES VERIFIED THE SUCCESS.

AK740PEW

ALENCON--THIRD ADD FRENCH X X X UNDER FIRE.

"THE GERMANS INVENTED THE BLITZKRIEG," ONE GENERAL COMMENTED, "AND WE PERFECTED IT.

"WE ADDED SOMETHING NEW TO WARFARE. WHENEVER WE NEEDED THEM FOR SPECIFIC TARGETS, WE HAD OUR PLANES AND A LOT OF CREDIT HAS TO GO TO THOSE BOYS.

"WE ALSO BORROWED AND IMPROVED ON THE GERMANS' 'WEDGE AND KESSEL' TECHNIQUE. WE MAKE OUR BREAKTHROUGH WITH ARMOR, ENCIRCLE THE ENEMY AND THEN CHEW HIM TO PIECES."

THE DEMORALIZATION AMONG THE GERMANS WAS EMPHASIZED BY THE FACT THAT THEY HAD MANY OF THEIR GUNS POINTING THE OTHER WAY AS ALLIED TROOPS SMASHED FORWARD. APPARENTLY THE GERMANS DID NOT KNOW OR COULD NOT FIGURE OUT WHICH WAY THE LIGHTNING WAS GOING TO STRIKE.

PRISONERS TAKEN SINCE LEMANS WAS OCCUPIED REPORTED DISSENSION AMONG THEIR REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS UNDER MARSHAL VON KLUGE AND THE NEW S S (ELITE GUARD) OFFICERS RUSHED IN BY HITLER AFTER THE ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE.

THIS GAVE RISE TO THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE REGULARS WHO WERE LEFT IN THE FIELD WERE REALIZING THE HOPELESSNESS OF THEIR PREDICAMENT AND WERE ADOPTING A STANDSTILL ATTITUDE WHILE LETTING HITLER'S PET SS OFFICERS TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISASTER.

SOME PRISONERS SAID THAT AFTER LE MANS THEIR OFFICERS OPENLY ASSERTED THE WAR WOULDN'T LAST MORE THAN TWO WEEKS MORE. DEFEATISM, THEY SAID, IS SPREADING FROM THE TOP DOWN.

WM434PEW

AUG 151944

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE--3RD ADD NIGHT LEAD FRENCH (BY BALL) X X X AND TUNISIA.

SWINGING NORTH FROM LE MANS AND ADVANCING AGAINST STIFF RESISTANCE, THE FRENCH AND AMERICANS SOME DAYS AGO TOOK MAMMERS, 16 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ALENCON, AND BEAUMONT, 16 MILES DUE SOUTH OF ALENCON, ONE OF THE MAIN COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS FOR THE GERMANS IN WESTERN FRANCE.

IN ONE BRISK ACTION ON THIS FRONT, 20 AMERICANS, ARMED WITH TWO BAZOOKAS, WAYLAID A GERMAN COLUMN OF TEN VEHICLES. THEY FIRED TWO SHOTS, THE REMAINDER OF THE COLUMN GROUND TO A HALT, "AND THE HEINIES PILED OUT REACHING FOR THE SKY," SAID MAJ.WILLIAM J.FALVEY OF KNOX, IND.

AK941PEW

AMERICAN THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS-FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD THIRD ARMY (BY BOYLE) XXX ARGENTAN BOTTLENECK.

SERVING IN THE THIRD ARMY IS THE 15TH ARMY CORPS, WHICH WAS ACTIVATED AT CAMP BEAUREGARD, LA., FEB. 15, 1943, AND IS UNDER THE COMMAND OF MAJ. GEN. WADE H.HAISLIP, VIRGINIAN WHOSE WIFE LIVES IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

DURING THE LAST WAR THE THIRD SERVED AS AN OCCUPATION ARMY AND WAS REACTIVATED IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT. GEN. COURTNEY H.HODGES. IT WENT TO ENGLAND AND ITS UNITS TRAINED EXTENSIVELY FOR MISSIONS WHICH SUBSEQUENTLY WERE PERFORMED TO PERFECTION IN ACTUAL COMBAT.

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WHILE THE FIRST ARMY CARRIED THE BRUNT OF THE BITTER AND COSTLY HEDGEROW FIGHTING OF THE EARLY WEEKS OF THE CAMPAIGN, THE THIRD ARMY READIED ITSELF TO EXPLOIT THE BREAKTHROUGH AT THE PROPER MONENT.

HEADQUARTERS ARRIVED IN NORMANDY EARLY IN JULY AND COMPLETED PLANS. ON JULY 25, AFTER ONE OF THE MOST TERRIFIC AIR BOMBARDMENTS EVER UTILIZED TO SUPPORT A GROUND OPERATION, THE FIRST ARMY JUMPED OFF AND CRACKED THE GERMAN LESSAY-PERIERS-ST. LO LINE.

IN LESS THAN A WEEK THE GERMAN FORWARD WALL HAD BEEN SHATTERED AND ON AUG. 1 THE THIRD ARMY'S TANKS TOOK OFF ON A ROUNDUP ATTACK, STILL BRILLIANTLY PROGRESSING AFTER TWO WEEKS OF CEASELESS ADVANCE.

IT WAS THE TASK OF THE FIRST ARMY TO ENGAGE AND HOLD AS MANY AS POSSIBLE OF THE ENEMY FORCES--THE SAME MISSION AS GIVEN THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORCES FARTHER EAST--WHILE THE THIRD ARMY WAS ASSIGNED BY GEN.BRADLEY TO SWING SOUTH BELOW THE NAZIS' ORGANIZED LINES, TO SWOOP ABOUT AND CREATE A VAST POCKET IN WHICH THE TRAPPED GERMANS COULD BE REDUCED AT LEISURE.

IN ITS BATTLE DEBUT THE THIRD ARMY MET NOTHING BUT SUCCESS.

"THE GERMANS INVENTED THE BLITZ--WE PERFECTED IT," SAID ITS COMMANDER.

THE THIRD ARMY BATTERED ITS WAY THROUGH GRANVILLE AND AVRANCHES, OPENING THE ENTIRE BREST PENINSULA FOR SPEEDY EXPLOITATION, SLASHING THROUGH ALL OPPOSITION OR BY-PASSING STRONGPOINTS TO BE MOPPED UP LATER.

THE ARMYDROVE SIMULTANEOUSLY IN THREE DIRECTIONS--SOUTH TO RENNES, AND BELOW; WEST TO BREST, AND EAST TO LE MANS.

REACHING THE LATTER CITY A COLUMN SWUNG NORTH AND AFTER A DAY AND NIGHT OF INCESSANT FIGHTING REACHED THE ARGENTAN AREA--BOTTLING UP THE GERMANS.

TO DO ITS JOB THE THIRD ARMY THREW OUT OF THE WINDOW ALL THE RULES ON SUPPLY AND COMMUNICATION. UNITS DROVE FORWARD SO FAST THAT THE CORPS AND ARMY HEADQUARTERS HAD TO SEND ARTILLERY SCOUT PLANES UP TO CHECK HOW FAR THEY HAD GONE. TANK OUTFITS SIMPLY RAN WILD OVER THE LANDSCAPE, SAWING UP RETREATING GERMANS, DODGING PAST THE FEW STRONG DEFENSES AND, AFTER SEALING THEM UP, GALLOPING ON TO THE NEXT OBJECTIVE.

THE GERMANS WERE SO BEFUDDLED THAT THEY HAD NO OPPORTUNITY TO REGROUP OR REORGANIZE A NEW LINE.

THE THIRD ARMY'S DRIVE HAS CAUGHT THE IMAGINATION OF EVERY SOLDIER IN FRANCE. THE AVERAGE REACTION OF THE ORDINARY DOUGHBOY AS WELL AS MANY OF THE CONSERVATIVE STAFF OFFICERS IS:

"IT HAS SHORTENED THE WAR BY WEEKS--PERHAPS MONTHS."

MJ1047PEW

BY MERRILL MUELLER
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN NETWORKS

GEN.EISENHOWER'S ADVANCED COMMAND POST, AUG 14-(AP)-THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN 7TH ARMY IS ABOUT TO TAKE PLACE IN THE PRESENT BATTLE OF FRANCE.

GEN.EISENHOWER, SUPREME ALLIED INVASION COMMANDER, PREDICTS THIS COMING WEEK WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST MOMENTOUS IN THE HISTORY OF THIS WAR--A FRUITFUL WEEK FOR US AND A FATEFUL WEEK FOR THE ENEMY.

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PEACE CANNOT COME WITH THE MAJOR VICTORY WE ARE ABOUT TO ACCOMPLISH, BECAUSE THERE STILL ARE THREE GERMAN ARMIES REMAINING IN FRANCE WHICH ARE NOT ENGAGED. IT IS TRUE THAT SOME DIVISIONS FROM THESE THREE REMAINING ARMIES HAVE BEEN SHIFTED INTO THE PRESENT BATTLE AND ARE LOST IN THE ALLIED POCKET.

SOME OF THE ENEMY DIVISIONS EAST OF THE SEINE ARE LOWER UNITS OF POOR QUALITY, BUT THE FACT REMAINS THAT THESE THREE ARMIES HAVE PLENTY OF DRIVE AND FIRE POWER.

ONLY A POLITICAL COLLAPSE WITHIN GERMANY--ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON HITLER TO SUCCEED--COULD POSSIBLY DELIVER THIS WAR TO AN ARMISTICE WITHIN THE NEXT WEEK. THERE IS A SLIGHT CHANCE THAT A POLITICAL COLLAPSE MAY SHOW ITS FIRST MANIFESTATIONS ON EITHER THE RUSSIAN OR THE ALLIED BATTLE FRONTS WITH THE GERMAN ARMY'S EFFORT TO RID ITSELF BY REVOLT OF ITS NEW NAZI COMMANDERS. BUT EVEN SO, OUR TERMS STILL ARE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER AND CLEAR ROADS TO BERLIN.

GEN.EISENHOWER HAS BEEN IN ALMOST CONSTANT CONFERENCE WITH ALL HIS BATTLE COMMANDERS FOR THE PAST THREE DAYS. HE IS WORKING AT A PRESSURE REMINISCENT OF THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE TUNISIAN AND SICILIAN CAMPAIGNS.

THESE ARE THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTHWESTERN FRANCE AND THE NEXT PHASES ARE THE CAMPAIGNS OF NORTHEASTERN AND SOUTHERN FRANCE.

GEN.EISENHOWER ASKS HIS COMMAND FOR EVEN MORE SELF DETERMINATION AND SPEEDY ACTION. HE IS COMMANDING A NAVAL, AIR AND ARMY CORDON AROUND WHAT IS LEFT OF A GERMAN ARMY, ONCE UNDER ROMMEL'S COMMAND--A CORDON WITHOUT A PASSEGEWAY FOR THE ESCAPE OF A SINGLE NAZI.

IF IT SUCCEEDS, PARIS IS THE PLUM FOR THE TAKING WITH LITTLE EFFORT.

ALLIED TROOPS HAVE PRODUCED A TREMENDOUS BATTLE SITUATION ABOUT TO PAY DIVIDENDS OF A GREAT VICTORY IN THE FIELD. THERE WILL STILL BE MUCH FIGHTING LEFT TO DO IN EUROPE THEREAFTER.

(NO PICKUP)

BY EDWARD D.BALL (460)

WITH THE AMERICANS OUTSIDE ARGENTAN,AUG.14-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL GUENTHER VON KLUGE'S CORNERED PANZERS, MAKING AN ELEVENTH HOUR ATTEMPT TO BREAK OUT, WERE SLAUGHTERED TODAY IN A COMBINED DAYLONG ASSAULT BY AIR AND ARTILLERY, THE LATTER FIRING AT TIMES AT POINT-BLANK RANGE.

BIG RIFLES AND DIVE BOMBERS TOOK OVER DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY AFTER A NINE-DAY, 180-MILE PURSUIT OF THE GERMANS BY AMERICANS WHO SPEARHEADED THE SOUTHERN CLAW OF OUR PINCER FROM LE MANS IN COLLABORATION WITH THE CANADIANS STRIKING FROM THE NORTH.

GERMAN ARMOR WAITED UNTIL THE ESCAPE CORRIDOR WAS LESS THAN 20 MILES WIDE BEFORE MAKING A SUPREME EFFORT TO BULL THEIR WAY OUT OF ENTRAPMENT---AND THEY APPARENTLY WERE TOO LATE. REPEATEDLY OUR BOMBERS, DIVING OUT OF A CLEAR, BLUE SKY, POUNDED ON THEM WHI LONG TOMS AND LIGHTER ARTILLERY POURED FIRE ON THEM.

THE ENEMY'S MAIN ESCAPE BIDS WERE MADE THROUGH THE TOWN OF MONTREE AND THROUGH THE FORET DE COUVES. IN THE VICINITY OF MONTREE EIGHT TIGERS WERE AMONG 30-ODD TANKS DESTROYED BEFORE NOON. SOME OF THEM WERE ABANDONED AND BLOWN UP BY THEIR CREWS WHEN THEY RAN OUT OF GAS. FIFTEEN OR 20 TANKS WERE DESTROYED IN THE FORET DE COUVES DURING THE MORNING AND GREAT PLUMES OF SMOKE WHICH AROSE FROM THEIR BURNING CARCASSES WERE VISIBLE FROM THE HILLS FOR MILES AROUND.

EARLY IN THE AFTERNOON ANOTHER 20 TANKS STARTED THROUGH THE FOREST AND CAME WITHIN A MILE AND A HALF OF THE ADVANCED POST AT WHICH I STOPPED. IT DEVELOPED INTO A WILD MELEE.

"IT'S A SCRAMBLE DOWN THERE AND THE GERMANS ARE GOING AROUND IN CIRCLES," SAID MAJ.EDGAR T.GUENTHER, WHITE RIVER, ARIZ., WHO IS A MINING ENGINEER IN CIVILIAN LIFE.

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HE AND LT.WILLIAM SARMIENTO, ASBURY PARK,N.J., SCHOOL TEACHER, WERE FOLLOWING THE ACTION ON MAPS LIKE BASEBALL FANS WITH SCORECARDS.

"IT IS AS HOT AS A FIRECRACKER AND THE WOODS," SAID PFC ALEX ADAMSKY, DANCY,WIS., WHO WITH SGT.ROBERT D.MURPHY, BUFFALO,N.Y., AND CORP.D.T.KIMBRIEL, ABILENE,TEX., DROVE INTO THE FOREST WITH THEIR GENERAL AND HAD TO COME BACK ANOTHER WAY.

THE DECISIVE ACTION WHICH SET THE GERMANS UP FOR A KNOCKOUT BLOW OCCURRED SATURDAY WHEN ARMOR SMASHED A STRONG PANZER FORCE IN A BATTLE WHICH RAGED THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND NIGHT IN THE FORET DE COUVES WHILE AMERICANS KNOCKED OUT A SMALLER ENEMY FORCE IN THE TOWN OF SEES, JUST NORTHWARD. THIS ENABLED AMERICAN AND CANADIAN ARTILLERY TO PUT THE BOTTLENECK UNDER FIRE.

SUMMARIZING THE BREAKTHROUGH FROM THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA AN AMERICAN GENERAL CALLED IT ONE OF THE GREATEST MOVEMENTS OF INFANTRY IN HISTORY.

"THE INFANTRY PUT IT OVER," HE SAID. "FOR FOUR AND FIVE DAYS AT A TIME THEY WALKED DAY AND NIGHT.

"DURING THE NINE DAYS WE WERE PUSHING THEM WE WERE FIGHTING DAY AND NIGHT. SOMETIMES WE KNEW LITTLE OF WHAT THE GERMANS WERE DOING FOR WE WERE GOING SO FAST.

"THE TROUBLE WITH THE GERMANS," HE SAID, "THEY JUST HELD ON TOO LONG AROUND HERE.

"I TOLD MY MEN THE GOING WOULD BE FAST AND TOUGH BUT THAT THE PAYOFF WOULD BE RICH. IT LOOKS LIKE IT IS."

(EDS: 3RD GRAF FROM END MAKE READ: "XXX WERE PURSUING THEM" ETC.)

EV&MJ1018PEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL

ALENCON AUG 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS OCCUPIED ALENCON, ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT HIGHWAY HUBS IN WESTERN FRANCE, AND SURGED NORTHWARD TO THE TOWN OF SEES IN BROILING HEAT TODAY. ONLY MINOR GERMAN RESISTANCE WAS ENCOUNTERED.

DESPITE THE SWELTERING HEAT THAT DRENCHED THE DOUGHBOYS' UNIFORMS WITH PERSPIRATION, THEIR SPEED WAS UNSLACKENED AND THEIR SPIRITS WERE AT THEIR HIGHEST SINCE D-DAY.

FROM GENERAL TO GI THERE WAS EXUBERANCE AT THE SWIFT PACE MAINTAINED SINCE THE BREAKTHROUGH.

"I'VE SPENT THE BEST YEARS OF MY LIFE IN THIS MISERABLE WAR AND NOW WE'RE GOING SOMEWHERE," REJOICED SGT.ELMER J.KISTLER OF NATRONA HEIGHTS, PA. "ON TO BERLIN!"

THERE WAS NO FLOWER TOSSING AND LITTLE FLAG WAVING HERE. PERHAPS THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE CITIZENS WORE OUT WHEN THE FIRST ARMORED ELEMENTS PASSED THROUGH YESTERDAY.

AN OLD FRENCHMAN TAPPED MY SHOULDER AND POINTED TO A BOMB BLASTED CATHEDRAL.

"BOMBS," HE SAID. "AMERICANS. FIFTEEN DAYS AGO."

THEN HE SHUFFLED UP THE STREET WITHOUT ANOTHER WORD.

"UP TO HERE WE HAVE AN EASY TIME OF IT AFTER THE BREAKTHROUGH," SAID A BRIGADIER GENERAL SITTING IN A JEEP UNDER A SHADE TREE.

"THIS IS ONE OF THE NICEST PIECES OF MANEUVERING I HAVE EVER SEEN AND I HAVE BEEN ON THE BATTLEFIELD FOR 18 MONTHS HERE AND IN ITALY.

"WE'VE USED THEIR OWN TACTICS ON THEM--THAT IS, SCATTERED THEM WITH ARMOR, THEN ENCIRCLE THEM AND CHEW THEM UP."

THE GENERAL, WHO LED THE DASH FROM PERIERS TO LE MANS AND WHO IS LEADING ONE FORCE HERE, SAID THAT AFTER THE INITIAL BREAKTHROUGH AROUND PERIERS "WE CAME SO FAST THE GERMANS DIDN'T CATCH ON TO WHAT WAS HAPPENING. MY OUTFIT ALONE CAPTURED 1,500 PRISONERS WEST OF LE MANS.

FANNING HIMSELF WITH A FIELD MAP, HE ADDED:
"I AM READY TO END THIS THING UP AND GET BACK TO MY AIR-
CONDITIONED BANK BACK HOME. I AM A BANKER TURNED SOLDIER FOR THIS
WAR."
HE SAID THE GERMANS BEGAN CHECKING OUT AUG.9.
"THEY LEFT A FEW HERE AND WE HAVE BEEN SMOKING THEM OUT IN
TWO'S AND THREE'S," SAID PFC. RAY H. DUNNIGAN OF FT.WORTH, TEX., WHO
TEAMED UP WITH PVT.JOE CASSINI OF MEMPHIS, TENN., ON PATROL DUTY.
MK704AEW

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, AUG 14-(AP)-THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY SMASHED FORWARD TWO MILES IN THREE HOURS TODAY ON THE APPROACHES OF FALAISE IN A MAJOR ATTACK SPEARHEADED BY TANKS AND ARMORED TROOP CARRIERS.

THE GRIM-FACED CANADIANS LEAPED FORWARD AT NOON AFTER BEING TOLD BY LT.GEN.H.D.G.CRERAR, IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY:
"WE CAN CONTRIBUTE IN A MAJOR DEGREE TO A SPEEDY ALLIED VICTORY BY OUR ACTION TODAY."
THEIR TWO MILE ADVANCE BY 3 P.M. WAS IN A SECTOR ACROSS THE LAISON RIVER.
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THE CANADIAN FORWARD POSITION HAD BEEN WITHIN FIVE MILES OF FALAISE, IMPORTANT ROAD JUNCTION WHERE WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR WAS BORN.
THE ATTACK WAS MADE ON A TWO AND A HALF-MILE FRONT ROUND ESTREE-LA CAMPAGNE AND SWPT ACROSS THE LAISON RIVER IN A DRIVE AIMED AT DOMINATING GERMAN COMMUNICATION LINES THROUGH FALAISE. CAPTURE OF THE CITY ITSELF IS OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE.
ARMORED BRIGADES LED THE ASSAULT, INTERSPERSED WITH THE SELF-PROPELLED ARTILLERY KNOWN AS "PRIESTS" FROM WHICH GUNS WERE REMOVED AND TROOPS WERE CARRIED UNDER PROTECTION OF THE ARMOR PLATING.
BEFORE THE TROOPS ROLLED A SMOKE SCREEN LAID DOWN BY ARTILLERY TO BLIND THE ENEMY, STRONGLY DUG IN AND BENT ON HOLDING OPEN THE LAST GOOD ESCAPE ROUTE TO LISIEUX AND PARIS.
THE LAISON RIVER RUNS ABOUT FOUR MILES NORTH OF THIS HIGHWAY AT THE POINT WHERE THE CANADIANS CROSSED IT.
MEETING HEAVIER GERMAN RESISTANCE AT EACH STEP, THE CANADIANS DROVE AS FAR AS CLAIR TIZON WHICH WAS CAPTURED WITH ITS BRIDGES INTACT AND CROSSED EASTWARD OVER THE LAIZE RIVER.
THE DRIVE STARTED TWO DAYS AGO WITH THE CANADIANS CROSSED THE LAIZE AT BRETTEVILLE, 5 1/2 MILES NORTH OF CLAIR TIZON, AND PUSHED SOUTH ALONG THE WESTERN BANK OF THE RIVER.
KK704AEW
THE VILLAGES OF TOURNEBU AND LE MESNIL ALSO FELL TO THE DRIVE, WHICH WAS PARALLELED ON THE CANADIANS' RIGHT FLANK BY THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY ON THE MOVE SOUTHEAST OF THURY-HARCOURT.
IN SUPPORT OF THE CANADIANS' PUSH THE RAF DESTROYED 21 TANKS, LEFT FIVE OTHERS PROBABLY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED, DESTROYED 130 GERMAN MOTOR TRANSPORT AND DAMAGED 250.

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

NINTH AIR FORCE ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, AUG. 14-(AP)-FIGHTER PILOTS WHO HAD A FIELD DAY TODAY BLASTING ENEMY CONVOYS ALL THE WAY FROM BREST TO PARIS REPORTED THAT PANICKY GERMAN TROOPS WERE DESERTING THEIR VEHICLES AND ATTEMPTING TO FLEE ON FOOT AHEAD OF THE ADVANCING AMERICAN COLUMNS IN THE MAIN BATTLE SECTORS.

THE DAY'S CLAIMS WILL RUN INTO SCORES OF TANKS AND HUNDREDS OF OTHER VEHICLES.

"GERMANS WERE GOING EVERYWHICH WAY," SAID LT.EDWARD W.DAGE, KITTANNING, PA., WHO CLAIMED DESTRUCTION OF THREE TRUCKS.

PILOTS AT ONE BASE SAID THEY CAUGHT AT LEAST 50 GERMAN TANKS AT A REFUELLING STATION AND STARTED A FIRE WHICH SPREAD QUICKLY OVER THE ENTIRE AREA.

"I SAW SOME VEHICLES BREAKING AWAY AND RUNNING LIKE HELL FROM THE MAIN GROUP WHICH WAS JAMMED FOR MILES," DECLARED LT.WILLIAM OLDEN, 1439 VAN KIRST ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., WHO DOVE DOWN AND BOMBED THE CROSS ROADS WHICH THEY WERE PASSING. "A BLIND MAN COULDN'T HAVE MISSED THEM."

A NINTH AIR FORCE OFFICER SAID THE GERMANS DEFINITELY WERE STARTING A BIG RETREAT AND "WE ARE THROWING EVERYTHING WE'VE GOT AT THEM TODAY."

AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER AT ONE OF THE BASES MADE THE SIGNIFICANT OBSERVATION THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN DAYS THE FIGHTERS ENCOUNTERED VIRTUALLY NO FLAK.

"THE GERMANS SIMPLY ARE RUNNING NUTS DOWN THERE ON THE ROADS," SAID CAPT.TOMAS MONTAG, WEST BEND, IA., WHO STRAFFED THE FLEEING COLUMNS UNTIL HE EXHAUSTED HIS AMMUNITION.

"GERMAN VEHICLES WERE TEARING OUT HELTER SKELTER IN ALL DIRECTIONS WITH OUR ARMORED COLUMNS COMING UP ALMOST BUMPER TO BUMPER RIGHT BEHIND THEM," SAID LT.WILLIAM GARRY, WINONA, MINN., WHO SAID HE SHOT UP EIGHT STAFF CARS, TWO TRUCKS, ONE AMMUNITION DUMP AND TWO PORTABLE GUN POSITIONS

ADD MOSCOW -(LUCE) XX BIALYSTOK

SOVIET TROOPS THREW THE GERMANS BACK ACROSS THE BIEBRZA RIVER, LAST BIG WATER BARRIER BEFORE EAST PRUSSIA, AND FOUGHT FOR BRIDGEHEADS FROM WHICH TO PRESS TOWARD LYCK.

YEREMENKO'S LATVIAN LEGIONS, DRIVING TOWARD THE BALTIC, CAPTURED THE RAIL--HIGHWAY CENTER OF MADONA, 75 MILES EAST OF RIGA. OTHER UNITS REACHED WITHIN 55 MILES OF RIGA ON THE SOUTHEAST IN RUSSIA'S ATTEMPT TO SMASH REMNANTS OF TWO NAZI ARMIES TRAPPED IN ESTONIA AND LATVIA.

NORTH OF YEREMENKO'S FORCES, GEN. IVAN MASLENNIKOV'S TROOPS SWEPT BEYOND CAPTURED VORU, NEARLY 38 MILES INSIDE ESTONIA AND 95 MILES FROM THE GULF OF RIGA. THESE FORCES HAVE OCCUPIED OVER 60 SETTLEMENTS IN 24 HOURS, THE RUSSIANS SAID, AND THE SWIFT PACE SEEMINGLY INDICATED EARLY COLLAPSE OF GERMAN POWER IN THE BALTIC.

INCESSANT FIGHTING RAGED BETWEEN THE TROOPS OF GEN. IVAN CHERNIAKHOVSKY AND THE GERMANS IN SOUTHERN LITHUANIA LESS THAN A DOZEN MILES FROM EAST PRUSSIA, BUT THERE WAS NO WORD ON RED ARMY PROGRESS.

RED ARMY FORCES WEST OF THE SANDOMIERZ BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE UPPER VISTULA, SOUTH OF WARSAW, BEAT OFF ENEMY ARMOR AND MAINTAINED PRESSURE AGAINST THE WARSAW-KRAKOW LINE.

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M550AEW

EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, TUESDAY, AUG.15-(AP)-GEN. G.F.ZAKHAROV'S SECOND HITE RUSSIAN ARMY YESTERDAY REACHED THE BIEBRZA RIVER, 15 MILES ROM GERMAN EAST PRUSSIA, AND CAPTURED THE FORTRESS OF OSOWIEC IN THE ECOND OF TWO POWERFUL SOVIET DRIVES POINTED AT GERMAN SOIL.

BY REDUCING OSOWIEC THE RUSSIANS HAD A CLEAR ROAD TO THE EAST RUSSIAN RAIL TOWN OF LYCK, AND THIS

NEW MENACE TO THE NAZI PROVINCE AS EXPECTED TO EASE THE PRESSURE ON GEN. IVAN CHERNIAKHOVSKY'S THIRD HITE RUSSIAN ARMY WHICH HAS BEEN STALLED A FORTNIGHT BY DESPERATE ERMAN RESISTANCE NEAR THE EAST PRUSSIAN-LITHUAN BORDER.

OSOWIEC'S FALL, WHICH WAS MARKED BY THE FIRST MOSCOW VICTORY GUN ALUTE IN NEARLY A WEEK, WAS THE DAY'S BIGGEST EAST FRONT NEWS, UT IN SOUTHERN ESTONIA GEN. IVAN MASLENNIKOV'S THIRD BALTIC ARMY APTURED ANTSLA AND 100 OTHER PLACES IN A RELENTLESS DRIVE TOWARD THE ALTIC SEA.

MASLENNIKOV'S PUSH THROUGH THE LINES OF TWO TRAPPED GERMAN BALTIC RMIES CARRIED TO WITHIN 16 MILES OF VALGA, KEY JUNCTION ON THE PSKOV-IGA AND TALLINN-RIGA RAILWAYS.

OTHER RUSSIAN UNITS BEAT OFF HEAVY GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS IN THE SEINIAI SECTOR OF LITHUANIA NORTHWEST OF KAUNAS, AND ALSO BEYOND HE VISTULA RIVER BELOW WARSAW.

ZAKHAROV'S OFFENSIVE TOWARD EAST PRUSSIA FROM THE SOUTHEAST SET HE STAGE FOR ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE IN THE HISTORIC COMBAT AREA OF HE ASURIAN LAKES, WHERE 30 YEARS AGO THE GREAT BATTLE OF TANNENBERG WAS OUGHT.

MJ1002PEW

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MOSCOW AUG 14-(AP)-NEWSPAPERS FEATURED TODAY AN APPEAL OF ARSHAL FRIEDRICH VON PAULUS, CAPTURED GERMAN COMMANDER AT STALINGRAD, ELLING THE GERMANS "THE WAR IS LOST THROUGH THE FAULT OF HITLER, AND ONTINUANCE BY THE GERMANS IS SENSELESS BLOODSHED."

LT.GEN.DR.FRITZ FRANEK ALSO WAS QUOTED IN THE MOSCOW PRESS AS PPEALING TO THE GERMANS TO DESERT HITLER. FRANEK WAS THE 20TH CAPTURED GERMAN GENERAL TO MAKE SUCH AN APPEAL; VON PAULUS WAS THE HIGHEST ANKING.

THE PUBLISHED AND BROADCAST STATEMENT FROM THE STALINGRAD COMMANDER SSUMED MORE THAN USUAL INTEREST SINCE HITLER PERSONALLY ELEVATED VON AULUS TO THE RANK OF MARSHAL IN THE FINAL DAYS OF THE DEBACLE OF TALINGRAD.

"GERMANY MUST REMOVE HITLER, SET UP A NEW GOVERNMENT WHICH WILL MAKE EACE AND CREATE CONDITIONS WHICH WILL INSURE THE CONTINUED EXISTENCE F OUR PEOPLE," THE VON PAULUS STATEMENT SAID.

"RECENT EVENTS HAVE MADE THE CONTINUATION OF THE WAR BY THE GERMANS ENSELESS BLOODSHED. THE RED ARMY ALREADY HAS REACHED THE FRONTIERS OF AST PRUSSIA. IN FRANCE, THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TROOPS ARE THROUGH THE ERMAN DEFENSES AND IN TERRAIN GIVING THEM WIDE OPERATIONAL FREEDOM. EITHER IN THE EAST NOR WEST HAS GERMANY RESERVES CAPABLE OF RESTORING HE SITUATION. XXX

"FOR GERMANY THE WAR IS LOST. GERMANY FOUND HERSELF IN THIS OSITION DESPITE THE HEROISM OF HER ARMY AND THE PEOPLE AS A WHOLE HROUGH THE FAULT OF THE STATE AND THE MILITARY LEADERSHIP OF HITLER."

VON PAULUS, TOUTED BY GERMAN PROPAGANDA AT THE TIME OF STALINGRAD AS OUTSTANDING HERO OF THE ENEMY ARMED FORCES, WAS QUOTED AS WARNING S COUNTRYMEN THAT "THE ATTITUDE OF HITLER'S REPRESENTATIVES TOWARD E POPULATIONS OF OCCUPIED COUNTRIES--WHICH INVOKES THE DISGUST OF ERY REAL SOLDIER AND EVERY SINCERE GERMAN--WILL IMPOSE UPON US THE ST SERIOUS REPROACHES FROM ALL PEOPLES OF THE WORLD. IF THE RMAN PEOPLE DON'T REJECT SUCH RIMES, THEY WILL BEAR THE FULL SPONSIBILITY FOR EVERYTHING."

KK805AEW

MOSCOW, AUG 14-(AP)-THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, INDICATING RESENTMENT OVER REPORTS THAT THE RED ARMY HAD ABANDONED WARSAW'S UNDERGROUND ARMY TO ITS FATE, DECLARED YESTERDAY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE IN LONDON NEVER HAD ATTEMPTED TO ESTABLISH LIAISON WITH THE RUSSIAN MILITARY COMMAND REGARDING THE PATRIOT FORCES.

A STATEMENT RELEASED THROUGH THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY TASS ASSERTED THAT THE EXILE GOVERNMENT, SAID BY THE RUSSIANS TO BE THE SOURCE OF THE REPORTS, WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR EVENTS IN WARSAW.

M423AEW

AT THE FRENCH FRONTIER,AUG.14-(AP)-HEAVILY-ARMED GUARDS IN STREETS AND HOTELS KEPT WATCH TODAY OVER A TURBULENT AND RESTLESS VICHY THROUGH WHICH RAN A SERIES OF RUMORS, NOT ABSOLUTELY CONFIRMED, BUT INCLUDING ONE THAT MARSHAL PETAIN HAD GONE TO GERMANY.

WHETHER PETAIN STILL WAS IN VICHY COULD NOT BE STATED BY PERSONS WHO LEFT THERE YESTERDAY. AT ANY RATE, HE HAD NOT BEEN SEEN. HE WAS KNOWN IN THE MOST RELIABLE QUARTERS TO HAVE SENT A NOTE LAST WEEK TO LEGATIONS OF HIS "CAPITAL" THAT HE WOULD NOT LEAVE WILLINGLY; IF IT SHOULD BECOME KNOWN THAT HE HAD DEPARTED IT CAN BE TAKEN FOR GRANTED THAT IT WAS AGAINST HIS WILL.

REGARDLESS OF PETAIN THERE WAS A STEADILY INTENSIFIED FEELING OF CRISIS AND CONFUSION IN VICHY, TRAVELERS FROM THERE SAID. THE REPORT THAT A PARTISAN ARMY WAS MARCHING TO ATTACK THE CAPITAL WAS TAKEN AS HIGHLY EXAGGERATED. BUT THE DANGER FROM PARTISAN AMBUSH ATTACKS WAS SAID TO HAVE INCREASED.

TROOPS GUARDED ALL ENTRANCES TO THE TOWN. THE STREETS OF VICHY WERE CROWDED WITH POLICEMEN, MILITIA AND "SPECIAL POLICE".

MJ1040PEW

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER,AUG.14-(AP)-STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS COINCIDENTAL WITH THE ATTEMPT UPON HITLER'S LIFE LASTED THREE DAYS IN VIENNA BEFORE THEY WERE CHECKED, IT WAS REPORTED MOST RELIABLY FROM THE FRONTIER TONIGHT.

THOUSANDS PARADED OPENLY ON THE STREETS STARTING ON JULY 19, WHICH WAS TAKEN AS EVIDENCE THAT THE HITLER ATTEMPT OCCURRED AT LEAST ONE DAY BEFORE IT WAS ANNOUNCED ABROAD, INFORMANTS SAID. THERE WAS ONE REPORT THAT AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE UPON THE LIFE OF GAULEITER BALDUR VON SHIRACH AND THAT HE WAS WOUNDED.

MANY HUNDREDS WERE REPORTED ARRESTED AND A LARGE NUMBER EXECUTED.

MJ1020PEW

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BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ (170)

IRUN, SPAIN,AUG.14-(AP)-THE GERMANS HAVE BEGUN MOVING THOUSANDS OF FRENCHMEN FROM PRISONS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE TO HASTILY CONSTRUCTED LABOR CAMPS IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE AREA WHERE THEY ARE PUT TO WORK STRENGTHENING FORTIFICATIONS.

FRENCHMEN WHO ESCAPED FROM THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF BORDEAUUX PRISONERS WHEN IT WAS HALTED BY A MAQUIS BARRIER NORTHEAST OF THAT CITY REACHED THE FRONTIER TODAY.

THEY SAID AT LEAST 20,000 FRENCHMEN FROM SOUTHERN PRISONS AND CONCENTRATION CAMPS, ARRESTED BY THE GESTAPO AND COLLABORATIONIST POLICE SINCE D-DAY, WERE BEING MOVED NORTH, THEIR DESTINATION LABOR CAMPS ON THE GERMAN SIDE OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

THREE THOUSAND FRENCHMEN FROM THE NOTORIOUS FORT DU HA IN BORDEAUX RECENTLY WERE LOADED INTO ARMY TRUCKS AND RUSHED TO THE NEAREST CATTLE CARS ON THE BORDEAUX-AGEN-TOULOUSE RAILROAD--THE ONLY LINE SOUTH OF THE LOIRE STILL OPEN--AND THE FIRST CONTINGENT WAS HALTED BY THE MAQUIS BLOCK.

THE TRANSFER FROM THE PRISONS OF BAYONNE, BIARRITZ AND BORDEAUX HAVE NOT BEEN MADE WITHOUT INCIDENT. SEVERAL FIGHTS STARTED BETWEEN GERMAN GUARDS AND UNARMED FRENCH PRISONERS, ACCORDING TO BORDER REPORTS, AND AT LEAST 25 PRISONERS FROM FORT DU HA WERE SHOT BY THE GERMANS BEFORE DISTURBANCES WERE QUELLED.

MJ1055PEW

1ST LT. ARTHUR B. SPRINKLE, 2616 HARRISON

ADD ROME- (KENNEDY) XX YUGOSLAVIN

BOULEVARD, AUSTIN, TEX., WHO LED A FORMATION OF MEDIUM BOMBERS WHO OVER TOULON, REPORTED EXCELLENT COVERAGE.

1ST LT. CHARLES DODD, 5600 MORRISON ROAD, DENVER, COLO., SAID "WE COULD SEE SMOKE FOR 50 MILES."

1ST LT. WILLIAM G. SNOGGLES, LIVERPOOL, N. Y., SAID HE SAW BOMBS FROM A PLANE AHEAD OF HIM WHIT AN ISLAND OFF LA CIOTAT ON WHICH THERE WAS A GUN EMPLACEMENT. WWG

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TECH. SGT. WILLIAM JOLKEWER, 142 HUNTINGTON TERRACE, NEWARK, N. J/, REAR GUNNER IN A RAID OVER THE FRENCH COAST, SAID WWG "THE EXPLOSIONS GAVE THE APPEARANCE OF BOMBS WALKING AMONG THE GUN PITS."

BY GEORGE E.BRIA (250)

ROME,AUG.14-(AP)-FOOD AND EMPLOYMENT STILL POSED THE MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEMS IN HUNGRY AND IDLE ROME AS THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER INVANOE BONOMI MOVED TO ASSUME NOMINAL JURISDICTION IN THE ROME REGION TOMORROW WITH THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION STEPPING DOWN TO AN ADVISORY CAPACITY.

THE FOOD SHORTAGE WAS MOST CLEARLY REFLECTED IN THE INFANT MORTALITY RATE--300 OF EVERY 1,000 BABIES HAVE BEEN DYING BEFORE REACHING THEIR FIRST BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARIES, COMPARED WITH A NORMAL RATE OF FROM 100 TO 150 PER 1,000.

AN ESTIMATED 100,000 PERSONS WERE STILL WITHOUT WORK.

THE HIGH INFANT MORTALITY RATE REFLECTED THE SUSTAINED UNDERNOURISHMENT OF MOTHERS, FOR MANY BABIES HAVE BEEN DYING AT BIRTH. ALLIED AUTHORITIES SAY THAT DEATHS OF INFANTS SURVIVING BIRTH ARE BEING GRADUALLY REDUCED BY FREEZING DISTRIBUTION OF POWDERED MILK EXCLUSIVELY FOR THEIR USE.

IT WAS GENERALLY AGREED THAT UNLESS THE GENERAL FOOD SUPPLY WAS INCREASED IN THE FALL AND WINTER MONTHS, THE DIETARY SITUATION IN ROME WOULD BECOME CRITICAL.

IN JULY 8,160 TONS OF ALLIED-IMPORTED FOOD WAS DISTRIBUTED IN ROME COMPARED WITH 6,702 TONS IN JUNE, BUT THE INCREASE STILL FAILED TO MEET MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS LAID DOWN BY THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

IMPORTED FOOD HAS BEEN SUPPLEMENTED BY FRUITS AND VEGETABLES BUT A CONSIDERABLE QUANTITY OF THESE HAS SPOILED BECAUSE OF THE RED TAPE REQUIRED TO TRANSFER FOOD FROM SURPLUS REGIONS TO NON-SELF-SUFFICIENT ROME.

BONOMI IN A STATEMENT TONIGHT SAID "THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WILL AVAIL ITSELF OF ITS INCREASED AUTHORITY TO POINT OUT WITH EVER INCREASING INSISTENCE THE NECESSITIES OF ITS PEOPLE" BUT ADDED THAT MIRACLES COULD NOT BE EXPECTED.

THE STATEMENT SAID "THE MAJOR EFFECT" OF THE TRANSFER OF POWER WOULD BE FELT IN THE FIELD OF SANCTIONS AGAINST FASCISTS.

MJ1140PEW

VATICAN CITY, AUG 14-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII RECEIVED U.S. UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P. PATTERSON AND LT. GEN. BREHON S. SOMERVELL, COMMANDER OF U.S. ARMY SERVICE FORCES, IN A PRIVATE AUDIENCE TODAY.

MK711ATW

ADD ALGIERS XX RHINE

"I FIRMLY HOPE THAT WITH OTHER POWERS WE WILL REACH A BASIS OF VITAL SECURITY PROFITABLE TO ALL," DEGAULLE SAID.

"IT IS A REMARKABLE FACT THAT THE SECURITY AND POWER OF THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE NEVER HURT EACH OTHER. ON THE CONTRARY, OUR FRIENDSHIP IS NEVER SO STRONG AS WHEN BOTH ARE POWERFUL AND CERTAIN OF THEIR FUTURE."

AK732PEW

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, AUG 14-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS, STEADILY DRIVING THE LAST JAPANESE REMNANTS OUT OF NORTHEASTERN INDIA, MADE STEADY PROGRESS YESTERDAY AS THEY ADVANCED AGAINST LIGHT OPPOSITION ON THE TIDDIM ROAD AND IN THE KABAW VALLEY SECTOR, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IN NORTHERN BURMA, MEANWHILE, CHINESE TROOPS AND KACHIN LEVIES CONSOLIDATED POSITIONS AROUND FALLEN KAZU AND PUSHED PATROLS DOWN THE MANDALAY RAILWAY TO MINGON, FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF TAUNGNI, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

KK656AEW

AUG 15 1944

ADD PEARL HARBOR XX BROTHERHOOD

NIMITZ SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE ANY "SINGLE FORM OF ATTACK WILL DEFEAT JAPAN."

"IT WILL HAVE TO BE A COMBINATION OF EVERY WEAPON--SEA BLOCKADE, AIR BOMBARDMENT, POSSIBLE SURFACE SHIP BOMBARDMENT," HE SAID, ADDING POINTEDLY:

"ALREADY SURFACE SHIPS HAVE BOMBARDED THE NORTHERN KURILES."

ALTHOUGH FORESEEING THE POSSIBILITY OF FORCING JAPAN, WITHOUT INVASION, TO "THROW IN THE SPONGE," NIMITZ TOLD NEWSMEN "WE SHOULD KEEP IN MIND THE POSSIBLE NECESSITY OF INVASION AND BE PREPARED FOR IT."

DURING THE ENTIRE CENTRAL PACIFIC CAMPAIGN--GILBERTS, MARSHALLS, MARIANAS--NIMITZ SAID 52,323 JAPANESE KILLED IN ACTION HAVE BEEN COUNTED AND 3,022 TAKEN PRISONER AT A COST IN AMERICAN DEAD OF 5,903.

PM121APW NM

AUG 15 1944

BY ASAHEL BUSH

AN ADVANCED AIR BASE OFF NEW GUINEA, JULY 31-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"OURS IS THE BEST TENT AREA IN NO MAN'S LAND," COMMENTED LT. HARRY K. PALMER, OF 704 RODNEY AVE., BUFFALO, N.Y.

ANOTHER AMERICAN MORTAR SHELL ARCHED OVERHEAD. YOU COULD HEAR THE REPORT AS IT LEFT THE MORTAR AND A FEW MINUTES LATER AN EXPLOSION ON THE RIDGE BEHIND PALMER'S TENT--A HOLLOW SOUND AS IF THE SHELL MIGHT HAVE ENTERED THE MOUTH OF A CAVE.

PALMER IS A PILOT IN THE "BATS OUTA HELL" UNIT OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE MITCHELL BOMBERS. HIS OUTFIT LONG HAS KEPT PACE WITH THE ADVANCING BATTLEFRONT, JUMPING FORWARD BY STAGES TO LEND CONTINUING SUPPORT TO THE GROUND FORCES. THIS IS THE FIRST TIME, HOWEVER, THAT A JUMP HAS TAKEN THE "BATS" INTO A ZONE OF ACTUAL COMBAT.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS ARE ENSCONCED ON THE RIDGE ABOVE PALMER'S TENT. THEY ARE SURROUNDED AND THEIR ULTIMATE PLIGHT IS HOPELESS, BUT BECAUSE THEIR POSITION IS VIRTUALLY UNASSAILBLE, THEY HAVE

BEEN ABLE TO HOLD OUT UP TO NOW.

OCCASIONALLY THEY DROP A GRENADE IN THE DIRECTION OF THE BATS' CAMP OR FIRE A FEW RANDOM RIFLE SHOTS.

IN RETURN THEY DRAW FIRE FROM MORTARS OR TANKS BROUGHT INTO A POSITION BELOW THE CAMP SITE.

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THE FIRING, TO THE INFANTRY'S AMUSEMENT, INVARIABLY ATTRACTS A GALLERY OF CURIOUS AIRCORPSMEN.

THE PROJECTILES LOOP OVER PALMER'S HEAD AND THOSE OF HIS FELLOW FLIERS.

"OUR'S IS THE BEST TENT AREA IN NO MAN'S LAND," PALMER REPEATED.

JP&SB550PEW

AITAPE, BRITISH NEW GUINEA, AUG. 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-
FIVE MEN ARE ALIVE TODAY BECAUSE SECOND LT. GEORGE W. BOYCE HAD PRESENCE OF MIND AND THE COURAGE TO DIE.

DURING THE RECENT FIGHTING IN THE FOOTHILLS AROUND AFUA VILLAGE, ON THE DRINIUMOR RIVER FRONT 20 MILES EAST OF AITAPE, A JAPANESE PITCHED A GRENADE INTO THE FOXHOLE CONTAINING BOYCE AND FIVE OF HIS MEN.

BOYCE ROLLED ONTO THE GRENADE AND SMOTHERED THE EXPLOSION. HE WAS BLOWN TO BITS, BUT NONE OF THE OTHERS WAS HURT.

A FORMER NEW YORK CITY AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE MAN, BOYCE WAS THE SON OF MRS. CATHERINE BOYCE, 166 EAST 87TH STREET, NEW YORK.

MH749PPW NM

MEXICO CITY,AUG.14-(AP)-AMERICAN LEGION COMMANDER WARREN H. ATHERTON OF STOCKTON,CALIF., WHO IS COMPLETING A TOUR OF LATIN AMERICA, TODAY PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF A PAN AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF WAR VETERANS, WITH THE LEGION UNITS IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AS THE NUCLEUS.

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ATHERTON SAID HE WILL RECOMMEND ERECTION OF A MONUMENT TO UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN SOLDIERS ON THE BORDER BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

THE PLAN WAS PROPOSED TO HIM BY GEN.RAMON ITURBE, HEAD OF THE VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

DV1053PCW

MEXICO CITY,AUG 14 (AP)-SENORITA MARIA CECILIA ARMIDA, NEWLY APPOINTED COUNSELOR OF THE MEXICAN EMBASSY IN RIO DE JANEIRO, SAID TODAY SHE WILL LEAVE FOR HER POST AUGUST 24.

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THE 23-YEAR-OLD MEXICO CITY GIRL SAID THAT SHE HAD PREPARED HERSELF FOR THE POST BY ATTENDING SCHOOLS IN ST.LOUIS, MO., AND ELSEWHERE.

OTTAWA, AUG. 14-(AP)-AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO FLT. LT. C.M.JASPER, CLARK HOTEL, SPOKANE, WASH., A MEMBER OF THE R C A F OVERSEAS.

TA1137PEW

NEW YORK, AUG.14-(AP)-THE NAZI-CONTROLLED VICHY RADIO BROADCAST TODAY THAT THE GERMAN ARMY COMMANDER AT MARSEILLE HAD ORDERED EVACUATION FROM THAT FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN SEAPORT OF ALL PERSONS WHOSE PRESENCE "IS NOT OF DIRECT OR INDIRECT INTEREST" TO THE GERMAN ARMY.

"ANY OFFENSES AGAINST THIS ORDER WILL BE PUNISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE SAFETY OF THE WEHRMACHT," SAID THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE BROADCAST ORDER SAID THE DEPUTY PREFECT OF ADMINISTRATION OF MARSEILLE HAD BEEN ENTRUSTED WITH ENFORCING THE EVACUATION AND ADDED "SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS HAVE BEEN RESERVED AS RECEPTION AREAS, IN ADDITION TO THOSE WHICH HAD ALREADY BEEN EARMARKED FOR THAT PURPOSE."

PERSONS ALLOWED TO STAY IN MARSEILLE MUST CARRY A SPECIAL PERMIT, SAID THE BROADCAST AND "ALL THOSE WHO AFTER THE TIME LIMIT, WHICH WILL BE MADE KNOWN LATER, FAIL TO FURNISH THEMSELVES WITH A CERTIFICATE WILL BE PUNISHED AND EVACUATED AT ONCE."

NEW YORK, AUG 14-(AP)-THE NAZI RADIO IN OCCUPIED BELGIUM SAID TODAY IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST THAT ADOLF HITLER HAD ISSUED A DECREE UNITING THE SUPREME COMMAND OF THE GERMAN ARMY AND OF THE GERMAN GESTAPO IN OCCUPIED BELGIUM AND NORTHERN FRANCE AND HAD APPOINTED GEN. RICHARD JUNGKLAUS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN ARMY IN THE AREA.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FCC, INDICATED THAT JUNGKLAUS, KNOWN AS AN ARDENT DISCIPLE OF HEINRICH HIMMLER, HAD BEEN EXERCISING THE POLICE POWER FOR SOME TIME IN THAT INCREASINGLY TURBULENT REGION.

THE "SIGNIFICANT MODIFICATION IN ORGANIZATION," SAID THE BROADCAST, WAS NECESSARY "NOT ONLY FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE TOTAL WAR EFFORT IN WHICH THE GERMAN PEOPLE IS INVOLVED" BUT ALSO "TO ENABLE A MORE EFFICIENT PURGE OF THE ELEMENTS WHICH ARE DISTURBING PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY."

"BY DECREE OF THE FUEHRER," SAID THE FLEMISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST, [illegible] POST OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE WEHRMACHT IN BELGIUM AND [illegible]ERN FRANCE HAS BEEN UNITED WITH THAT OF THE POST OF SUPREME [illegible]ITE GUARD) LEADER AND OF POLICE CHIEF, AND AS SUCH [illegible]N UEHRER JUNGKLAUS WAS APPOINTED TO COMMANDER IN VIEW OF THE WE[illegible]AC.T."

MK738AEW

30.24 — 18007

NEW YORK,AUG.14-(AP)-THE BBC IN A BROADCAST TONIGHT HEARD BY CBS SAID FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR HAD DESTROYED THE "GERMAN GARRISON" AT VENDOME IN THE ORLEANS DIRECTION IN A FURIOUS BATTLE."

THE BROADCAST ALSO REPORTED THAT FRENCH PARTISANS HAD FORCED THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND "TO PUT WHOLE DIVISIONS INTO THE LINE" AGAINST THE PATRIOTS.

AK728PEW

NEW YORK,AUG.14-(AP)-THE STOCKHOLM TIDNINGEN SAID TODAY A GERMAN STEAMER LOADED WITH LAND MINES AND AMMUNITION FOR THE EASTERN FRONT BLEW UP IN THE HARBOR OF TALLINN, ESTONIA, WHILE BEING UNLOADED BY RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR, KILLING 150 PERSONS.

THE DISPATCH, REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, SAID "IT ISN'T YET ASCERTAINED WHETHER IT WAS AN ACCIDENT OR SABOTAGE BUT OWING TO THE SUSPICION THAT IT WAS SABOTAGE, ALL SURVIVING RUSSIAN WAR PRISONERS AT THE HARBOR WERE IMMEDIATELY EXECUTED."

EV1010PEW

NEW YORK,AUG.14-(AP)-IN A STATEMENT BROADCAST TONIGHT OVER THE MOSCOW RADIO THE SOVIET-SPONSORED FREE GERMANY NATIONAL COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED THAT FIELD MARSHAL GEN.FRIEDRICH VON PAULUS HAD JOINED THE COMMITTEE AND THE UNION OF GERMAN OFFICERS IN MOSCOW.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, ALSO SAID SIX OF THE EIGHT GERMAN GENERALS WHO HAD JOINED THE COMMITTEE AFTER "COLLAPSE" OF THE EASTERN FRONT HAD BECOME MEMBERS OF THE OFFICERS UNION.

VON PAULUS, WHO SURRENDERED TO THE RUSSIANS WITH HIS SIXTH GERMAN ARMY AT STALINGRAD, WAS QUOTED BY THE MOSCOW RADIO LAST NIGHT AS SAYING GERMANY HAD LOST THE WAR BECAUSE OF "HITLER'S STATE AND MILITARY LEADERSHIP."

MJ1022PEW

AUG 151944

NEW YORK, AUG 11-(AP)-A CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORP. REPORTER SAID TODAY THAT THE GERMANS HAD PAINTED THE RED CROSS ON ARMORED CARS, TRACK VEHICLES, SELF-PROPELLED GUNS AND OTHER TRANSPORT IN THEIR RETREAT IN FRANCE.

THIS "DIRECT VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW" WAS REPORTED IN A NBC BROADCAST, QUOTING CORRESPONDENT BILL HERBERT. CBS RECORDED THE BROADCAST HERE.

MT146PEW

NEW YORK, AUG 14-(AP)-AN ALGIERS BROADCAST SAID TODAY THAT GEN. ALPHONSE PIERRE JUIN, COMMANDER OF FRENCH FORCES IN ITALY, HAD BEEN NAMED FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF.

THE BROADCAST, HEARD BY FCC, SAID THE RETIRING CHIEF, GEN.MARIE EMILE BETHOUART, IS ASSUMING AN ACTIVE COMMAND.

MT201PEW

NEW YORK, AUG 14-(AP)-TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN VETERANS OF LIBYA, CRETE AND SYRIA MARCHED jauntily UP BROADWAY TO CITY HALL TODAY, CHEERED BY CROWDS THAT LINED THE SIDEWALKS FIVE DEEP.

MAYOR F.H. LAGUARDIA, WISHING THEM SAFE RETURN FROM A NEW MISSION, URGED THEM TO "GO OUT AND GET AS MANY JAPS AS YOU CAN, AS QUICKLY AS YOU CAN. WE WILL HAVE TO PUSH THEM BACK ONTO THEIR OWN ISLAND AND THEN INTO THE SEA."

SAN FRANCISCO,AUG 14 (AP)-CAPT.RICHARD F.WHITEHEAD, COMMANDER OF SUPPORT AIRCRAFT IN THE CAPTURE OF ROI AND NAMUR ISLANDS IN KWAJALEIN ATOLL, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR "ESPECIALLY MERITORIOUS CONDUCT" IN THAT PHASE OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS CAMPAIGN.

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CAPT.WHITEHEAD, OF CHICAGO, (STREET ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE), RECEIVED THE AWARD FROM VICE ADMIRAL JOHN H.TOWERS, DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET.

ATTACHED TO VICE ADMIRAL R.K.TURNER'S STAFF, CAPT.WHITEHEAD WAS IN DIRECT CHARGE OF AIR OPERATIONS AGAINST SAIPAN IN THE MARIANAS.

CG145PCW

UNDATED JAPANESE DIET
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES, AS REPORTED TODAY BY THE TOKYO RADIO:

"THE SHORTAGE OF FOODSTUFFS IN AMERICA IS BECOMING MORE AND MORE MARKED. IN RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS, MEAT IS SERVED ONLY ONCE A WEEK. AS FAR AS BUTTER AND CHEESE ARE CONCERNED, NOT EVEN A SHADOW OF THEM CAN BE SEEN AMONG THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

"WHISKY AND BRANDY CAN STILL BE BOUGHT TODAY BUT ALL SUCH BEVERAGES ARE ADULTERATED AND COST AT LEAST $15, SOMETIMES EVEN $20 A BOTTLE."

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION MONITORS REPORTED THE TOKYO BROADCAST FROM AN ITALIAN-LANGUAGE TRANSMISSION.

WM239PEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

-- RUSSIAN FRONT: 322 (MEASURED FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW)
-- ITALIAN FRONT: 603 (MEASURED FROM FLORENCE)
-- FRENCH FRONT: 626 (MEASURED FROM SOIGNOLLES).

AK1220AEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG 151944

AUG. 14, 1940--BRITISH PLANES BOMB CAPRONI AIRCRAFT PLANTS IN MILAN, FIAT FACTORIES IN TURIN AND INDUSTRIAL CENTERS OF ALESSANDRIA AND TORTONA; GERMAN SUBMARINE TORPEDOES AND SINKS ARMED BRITISH MERCHANT CRUISER TRANSYLVANIA IN THE ATLANTIC.

WE247AEW

ALLIED TROOPS ADVANCE SWIFTLY INLAND MEETING SLIGHT OPPOSITION ON RIVIERA; TRAPPED GERMANS POUNDED IN NORMANDY

AUG 16 1944

Americans and French Extend Beachhead in South France

Official Communique Says Islands Off Coast Seized and Cap Negre Occupied—Night Report Declares Operations Proceeding Successfully—Enemy Opposition Remains Sporadic— No Enemy Air Attacks Yet Reported.

AUG 16 1944

ROME, Aug. 15 (AP)—Thousands of Allied troops, mainly Americans and French, swarmed onto the south coast of France on a broad front between Marseille and Nice today, seized and extended firm beachheads against inconsequential German opposition, and drove northward with the avowed intention of joining the Allies in northwestern France.

An Allied communique at 10:40 P. M., said Americans and French troops before dawn took the Sentinel Islands of Port Cros and Levant, ten miles off the coast, and seized Cap Negre, on the mainland due north of the islands and 28 miles east of Toulon.

Other specific locations were not given, the beaches being placed merely in the 125-mile strip of coast between Marseille and Nice.

The Germans said the focal point of the Allied invasion was at St. Raphael, 30 miles northeast up the coast from Cap Negre, and also said t' were landings west of Toulon and at Bormes, 25 miles east at onetime naval base.

No Plan Of Concerted Enemy Attack

American airmen who flew over the beaches late in the day said there was no sign of any concerted enemy opposition and that American vehicles were "running all over the countryside".

The official night statement said, "on the beaches of the mainland, where landings were successful against light opposition, the operation is proceeding satisfactorily," adding that, "substantial numbers of Allied troops, together with guns, munitions and supplies, had been landed across the beaches of Southern France by dark this evening.

"The beachhead has been extended and widened during the day's operation.

"Enemy opposition remains sporadic, and no enemy air attacks have yet been reported."

German Prisoners Demoralized

Word from the beaches indicated that German prisoners taken in sporadic, light fighting showed almost total demoralization, primarily as a result of the American break-through in northwestern France, which they realize meant that the fatherland's downfall was near.

One dispatch from a correspondent in the field said that by afternoon the invaders were well into southern France and going ahead fast against Germans, who were caught entirely by surprise. Allied casualties were reported to have been silght.

Air Troops Land

Thousands of Allied parachutists and air-borne troopers landed well inland at 4:30 a. m. ,also against scanty opposition, following the important opening blow against the offshore islands. A picked force had neutralized the islands' big guns silently to pave the way for the tactical surprise of the main seaborne landings which followed.

Backed by more than 800 warships of all sorts—the greatest naval force ever assembled in the Mediterranean—the first sea-borne troops went ashore in broad daylight at 7:30 a. m. (1:30 a. m., EWT). at several unidentified points between Marseille and Nice—a 125-mile stretch of rocky coast.

French Army in Being Again

"The Army of France is in being again, fighting on its own soil," said a proclamation by Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, the Allied commander in chief. Distributed by plane, his proclamaton told the French the primary aim of the new invasion was "to drive out the Germans and to join up wth the Allied Armies advancing from Normandy." to form a solid front across France.

Heavy aerial bombardment preceded the invasion in a final installment of the aerial softening-up process that had been in progress for three days.

The Air Forces announced that more than 14,000 pilots and air crews participated in the day's operations. This was exclusive of airborne troops and parachutists who landed in France and whose numbers were not disclosed but were described as great.

One Allied pilot, acting as a naval artillery observer, said he had flown 60 miles inland without seeing any big concentration of German troops.

The Germans apparently already had been forced to pull a large part of their troops northward to meet the threat of Gen. Eisenhower, even though they themselves had been predicting the Mediterranean landings for more than a week.

(The German-controlled Paris radio early Wednesday said there was heavy fighting between Cannes and Nice and between St. Raphael and Cap Camarat, with General Wilson personally directing the latter operation. An NBC reporter, however, said American Liberty ships already were being unloaded in Cannes Harbor.)

Bomb Roads Leading From Beaches

American Liberators this morning bombed the road leading from the beach to Frejus, near the mouth of the Argens River, two miles from St. Raphael. Marauder medium bombers struck heavily during the morning at beach and gun installations in a 30-mile sector from west of Cannes to east of Toulon, the great naval base where much of the scuttled French fleet lies rusting.

Other Liberators bombed five highway bridges over the great Rhone river between Valence and Avignon, along the natural pathway towards northern France.

In the last coastal bombings, the planes used smll bombs designed to destroy whatever German troops and guns remained, without creating craters large enough to impede the thrust inland.

That it was not impeded was indicated by a field dispatch from Herbert L. Matthews of the New York Times, representing the combined American press, who wrote tonight:

"A flabbergasted American army numbering many thousands is well into southern France this afternoon and going fast. It has been done virtually without opposition and with amazingly small casualties.

Caught by Surprise

"The Jerries were caught completely by surprise, and what few there were waiting for us have been scattered or captured. Men, tanks, artillery and material of all kinds have been pouring into three separate beaches since H hour . . . and by now we have built up such strength that it seems almost certain we have not only come to stay but to push on. This ought to be the decisive blow for France, and everybody is astonished that it went off so easily."

Flying over the coast where less than a fortnight ago he had seen intense antiaircraft fire, Kenneth L. Dixon, Associated Press correspondent, reported he was unable to see the flash of a single German gun today.

An airforce spokesman said the major pre-invasion tasks of knocking out railroads from the beach-

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head area northward through the Rhone valley and eastward into enemy-held northern Italy had been accomplished and that the landing area was virtually isolated.

Along with their hundreds of tons of small bombs the Allied planes dropped 44 tons of leaflets urging Germans troops to present themselves to the Allied lines for surrender and calling on French citizens to do everything in their power to help the invaders.

Under Wilson's Command

For the present, at least, the southern front remained under Wilson's supreme command, independent of Gen. Eisenhower's in the northwest. The designation and composition of the invading armies remained military secrets. Its commander also was not identified.

A denial was issued here to London newspaper reports that the American Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, deputy to Wilson, was field commander of the invading forces.

Veteran American units formed the major spearheads of the onslaught.

Some of them had been through the fighting in Tunisia, Sicily and Italy. Alongside them were French units.

An Allied communique reported that British troops also were participating, but a Navy communique referred only to the landing of French and American troops. This presumably indicated that the British participants were among the airborne forces only.

Complementary to Northern Invasion

Authoritative sources emphasized that the entire invasion operation was complementary to the operations in northwestern France and had been planned for many weeks to dovetail with Eisenhower's over-all plans for the French campaign.

Hundreds of thousands of men were involved in the preparations and operations. For weeks troops in rear areas were put through intensive special training based on the experience gained in Sicily, at Salerno and Anzio, while the fleet of landing craft and warships massed in the Mediterranean. Some of the ships had participated in the Normandy landings of June 6, while some of the air transports used had been sent in recently from the Burma theater.

There was repeated evidence of the thinning of German defenses. Only a single Marauder formation reported seeing any antiaircraft fire, and that was light. Only one pilot reported seeing any German tanks, and they were being dive-bombed by American Thunderbolts.

For hours the German air force was not in evidence at all. Finally American Lightnings encountered 18 Messerschmitt 109's near the assault area and promptly shot down three of them.

Thousands of sorties were flown by Allied fighter pilots who reported they failed to see a sign of opposition.

Progress North May Be Swift

It was considered here that the ground forces should be able to make swift progress northward.

The coast on which the Allies landed is a difficult one, with rugged hills and cliffs rising abruptly from the sea but interspersed with beaches, some small, others extensive.

Resort towns nestle among the green hills and reddish stones, looking out on the sparkling sea that has made that area one of the world's most famous holiday spots.

Once that coast bristled with big German guns and detection devices, designed to ward off just such landings as were made so easily. Three days of steady, concentrated aerial bombardment knocked out much of the defenses, and the final tremendous blasting in the three hours before the landings completed the job.

The shells and rockets of the naval vessels roared into the beaches from daylight until the moment of the landings.

Warships of the United States, Britain, France, Canada, the Netherlands, Poland, Belgium and Greece participated. Battleships, cruisers, destroyers and smaller vessels were included.

Minesweepers led the way to the shore in calm, clear weather.

comomed American press, declared that an American Army numbering many, many thousands, was well into southern France late this afternoon and was amazed that it was still going so fast. It has been done virtually without opposition and with amazingly few casualties, he said, adding that the Jerries were caught completely by surprise.

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"What few Germans were waiting for us have been scattered or captured," he continued. "Men, tanks, artillery and material of all kinds have been pouring into three separate beaches since H hour at 8 o'clock this morning, and by now we have built up such strength that it seems almost certain we have come not only to stay but also to push on.

"This ought to be the decisive blow for France, and everybody is astounded that it went off so easily.

DAY

Well Inland and Moving Fast.

"Americans can be proud that this was their venture from its inception to this successful outcome—perhaps our greatest single contribution to the war in Europe. The Germans will doubtless rally and throw in forces to stop the push as soon as they can; but meanwhile nothing counts today but the jubilation at the almost bloodless success of the great operation.

"Units on our flank did not have it quite so easy, but they too are well inland and moving fast."

One of the greatest airborne combat forces ever assembled paved the way for the assault and likewise carried out operations successfully.

Italy had been blocked for several days.

Allied air forces endeavored to avoid a mistake that was made at Cassino. They used small quick-fused bombs in attacks on objectives near the beaches to avoid deep craters which later might impede the troops' progress inland.

Airmen Batter Rhone Bridges.

AUG 16 1944

This afternoon Liberators and Fortresses bombed five highway bridges crossing the Rhone between Valence and Avignon and the road leading from the beach to Frejus, near the mouth of the Argens River west of Cannes. Enemy airfields in the Marseille area appeared to have been knocked out or abandoned.

The Germans apparently had pulled a large part of their effectives in southern France northward to meet the threat to Marshal von Kluge's Seventh Army.

Shortly before dawn a large airborne combat force descended into the rugged hills which rise from the coast line and went into a grapple with the German defenders for possession of key communication points and commanding vantage points.

Call on Patriots to Rise.

The invasion was accompanied by the signal from the French National Committee and Allied commanders to all Frenchmen to rise up against their German oppressors, and indications were that the well-organized underground army of southern France had responded.

Scarcely a shot was fired at the big transport planes and gliders which put the airborne troops down, and the first returning pilots of the massive fighter plane screen which covered the invasion said not a single enemy plane opposed the earlp operations.

Later, when Lightnings encountered the first German planes to be seen, three Messerschmitts were shot down without loss.

An Allied spotter plane flew sixty miles inland without sighting a single enemy troop concentration.

While Allied bombers struck incessantly at objectives inland, the huge invasion fleet of more than 800 battleships and other warships, hurled tons of steel into German coastal defenses.

American, British, French, Canadian, Netherlands, Polish, Greek and Belgian warships covered the swarms of landing craft carrying American veterans of Italy, and French forces which had fought in Italy and North Africa. Most of the airborne troops were believed to be British.

The prodigious invasion effort, involving hundreds of thousands of men and mountains of supplies and equipment, was not far from the mouth of the Rhone River leading northward across France.

Marseille, a city of more than 800,000 population, is twenty-five miles east of the Rhone mouth and at the edge of a large triangular coastal plain where many important air bases are located.

Nazis Specify Landing Area.

Nice is less than twenty miles from the Italian frontier. Coming down almost to the coast along most of this 125-mile stretch are the mountains and hills of Toulon, burial ground of most of the French fleet; the resort of Cannes, and many other famous resorts.

[German broadcasts were more specific on what they said was the invasion sector than were Allied announcements. The Germans narrowed the landing area to a seventy-mile stretch between Toulon, thirty miles east of Marseille and Cannes. Focal point of the strike, the Germans added, was the sixteen-mile stretch between St. Raphael and Cap Camarat, about midway between Toulon and Cannes.]

The Riviera coast where the landings were made is rugged with hills rising abruptly from the coast and is rockbound in many places. But between these ledges are many beaches, some small, others extensive. Back of these beaches are the little resort towns nestling against the hills—one of the world's best known playgrounds.

U. S. and French Predominance.

The striking force was composed largely of American and French troops whose patch was prepared by thousands of planes which had pinpointed guns, coastal defenses, bridges and roads since Friday. These attacks already had sealed off the Germans in the area under attack from speedy help either from Italy or northern France. Bombers today alone flew more than 1,000 sorties over the beachheads without opposition.

The immediate commander of the Allied forces which landed in southern France today has not been identified, but reports published in London naming the American Lieut.-Gen. Jacob L. Devers as the commander were described tonight as incorrect. The whole operation is under the direction of Gen. Wilson, and Gen. Devers is his deputy.

The air forces also dropped several million leaflets today, some inviting German troops to surrender, others instructing French civilians to keep off the roads and away from military objectives and yet others advising the underground what to do.

Flying at 1,000 feet over the

Blows Fall Between Nice and Marseilles—800 Ships Support Assault—Airborne Forces Drop Far Inland.

KENNEDY

Rome, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The Army of France and a great force of battle-hardened Americans and British, struck Hitler on a fourth major front today, invading southern France and successfully completing all their landings along a broad section of Mediterranean beach around Toulon.

A special communique a few hours after the blow was struck said beaches along a considerable length of the Riviera had been seized by midmorning according to schedule with scarcely any ground opposition and no air opposition.

In a dispatch from the south of France tonight Herbert L. Matthews of the New York Times, representing the

The great stab into the "underbelly of Europe," bringing the battle for France to full fury, was backed by more than 800 ships—one of the biggest fleets ever to sail the Mediterranean and by great air power.

"The army of France is in being again, fighting on its own soil for the liberation of its country with all its traditions of victory behind it. Remember 1918," was the ringing declaration of the commander in chief of the invasion force, Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

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Striking after sunrise, seven waves of infantry splashed ashore in the first two hours and seized their initial objectives with great rapidity at many places along a 125-mile stretch of the Riviera between the great port of Marseille and Nice.

They encountered only the weakest opposition, for enemy defenses had been pulverized by five straight days of a powerful air offensive.

An air force spokesman said the landing area had been virtually isolated by the destruction of every rail bridge in the Rhone Valley from Valence to Marseille—a distance of 120 miles—while the Riviera rail line into

beaches, Associated Press War Correspondent Kenneth Dixon said that an hour after the landing began at 8 A. M. (2 A. M. Eastern war time) "as far as twenty miles inland a complete lack of any kind of a struggle marks the rugged landscape."

The landings were made in calm, clear weather and went off exactly on schedule, it was announced officially.

All early reports indicated that resistance at the initial stages of the operation were much less than anticipated. Pilots from whose planes parachutists jumped a little before dawn said they encountered little or no ack-ack fire.

The job of attempting to stem the Allies striking at the "underbelly" apparently lies with Col. Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz, last reported as commander of the German forces in southern France.

Nazi 19th Army in Area.

The German Nineteenth Army is believed encamped along the French Mediterranean coast. The German First Army is deployed in south and central France, spread out mostly along the Pyrenees south of Brittany along the Bay of Biscay. In recent days, divisions of the First Army have been reported moved into Normandy to bolster the reeling German Seventh Army. Both the First and Nineteenth were last reported commanded by Marshal Johannes von Blaskowitz, a tank expert. Many of their units are believed to be second rate, some interspersed liberally with impressed foreigners.

The coast, stretching from Spain to Italy, and 700 air line miles from Berlin—farther than from the Norman-Breton sector—is part of what Prime Minister Churchill once called the "underbelly" of Europe.

The Nazis presumably have fortified the coast in the meantime, but whether they have been forced to reduce their garrisons to meet the Allied threat from Normandy and Brittany is speculative.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has taken personal charge of operations in the western invasion and an American Army Group has been established there under Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley, independent of, and co-equal with, the British-Canadian command of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

Gen. Bradley's group — the Twelfth—is composed of at least two armies, the First and the Third. Gen. Bradley was succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges as commander of the First Army and command of the newly formed Third went to Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr.

Both Gen. Montgomery and Gen. Bradley report directly to Gen. Eisenhower, who directs the operations of both groups from a command post in France.

The change in the command setup took place immediately upon Gen. Eisenhower's arrival in France more than a week ago. Gen. Bradley's force has been in operation for some time, and he has been directing American strategy since the time of the "breakout offensive" along the Lessay-Periers-St.-Lo line on July 25.

DAY

Hodges and Patton.

Originally Gen. Montgomery was Gen. Eisenhower's chief deputy in the field and, as such, commanded all the ground forces, American as well as British and Canadian. For a period of about a week when Gen. Bradley's Twelfth United States Army Group began operations and before Gen. Eisenhower arrived in France, Gen. Montgomery was the "co-ordinator" between the two Army groups. With the Supreme Commander now on the continent the two army groups have assumed equal status, both commanders reporting to Gen. Eisenhower.

Gen. Hodges previously commanded an American Army Corps in France. Gen. Patton was a field commander in the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns.

They Perfected the Blitz.

The two American armies have decidedly different missions. In the bitter and costly hedgerow fighting of the early weeks of the Normandy campaign the First Army was charged with engaging and holding as many as possible of the enemy forces—the same task given the British and Canadian forces further east. Held in readiness until the First Army had cracked, the St. Lo line, the Third Army's tanks took off on a round-up attack on August 1 to exploit the breakthrough, a front-line dispatch said.

Brilliant victories were scored by the Third Army in its ceaseless advance. One of its high-ranking officers estimated that it had taken 31,500 prisoners, wounded 38,400 Germans and killed 9,300. Some of its tanks rolled more than 600 miles in the last two weeks. One tank column roared forward ninety-six miles in twenty-four hours, and another dashed more than 100 miles in twelve hours.

Its units gained ground so fast that corps and army headquarters had to send artillery scout planes up to check where they were, a dispatch said. So quickly did the tanks saw through the Germans that the enemy had no opportunity to regroup or reorganize a new line. As its commander said: "The Germans invented the blitz—we perfected it."

Major-Gen. Wade H. Haislip, a 55-year-old West Pointer and a native of Woodstock, Va., was identified as the commander of the Fifteenth Army Corps which is serving in the Third Army. Gen. Haislip, who won distinction in the last war, was serving in

sist Chief of Staff, G-1, in February, 1941. In March, 1942, he became chief of the Eighty-fifth Infantry Division at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Veterans of Last War.

Major-Gen. Edward H. Brooks of Concord, N. H., an old cavalryman and artilleryman, was identified as the leader of the Second Armored Division. Gen. Brooks, who is 51, fought in five major engagements in the last war. He played a major role in the development of the self-propelled artillery piece and the assault gun—both now potent forces in armored tactics.

The new First Army commender, 57-year-old Gen. Hodges, has served forty years in the Army, most of it in the infantry. He enlisted as a private in 1906 after spending two years at West Point. In 1909 he was commissioned. A native of Perry, Ga., Gen. Hodges was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross and the Silver Star for gallantry during the last war. In this war, before taking over an Army corps in France, he was a commander in the Replacement and School Command of the Army Ground Forces.

U. S. Command Is Set Up in France

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First and Third Armies Under Bradley Who Reports Directly to Eisenhower.

Washington at the outset of the present war and was made As-

WILSON LEADING ALLIED TROOPS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE

AUG 16 1944

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 15—(AP) The Allied troops invading France from the south are under Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, commander of the Allied forces in the Mediterranean theater, but presumably will move into the jurisdiction of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as they drive northward.

Gen. Wilson's position in the south of France is the same as Supreme Commander Eisenhower's in the west, it was said officially.

Headquarters disclosed today that Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., is the commander of the new American Third army, existence of which was first disclosed officially yesterday, and other new details of the Allied organization in the West were made public.

The newly-formed American organization has been named the 12th U. S. army group, and it is under the command of Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley. Completing Gen. Eisenhower's team in the west is Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, British army group commander.

Hard-hitting Gen. Patton commands the American Third army under Bradley and Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges has taken Gen. Sir Miles former place as commander of the American First army. A French division of armor under Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc, famed desert general who pushed up from Lake Chad to join the Allies in the North African campaign, is fighting under Patton.

Under Montgomery are Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey of the British Second army and Lt. Gen. D. G. Crerar of the Canadian First army.

Wilson's deputy commander in the Mediterranean is U. S. Gen. Jacob L. Devers and Gen. Sir Harold Alexander is in command of the Allied forces in Italy. It was also officially indicated who was the commander heading the actual invasion forces in Southern France.

There is yet another group in the west not yet in the field, the allied airborne army under Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, the operation of which Eisenhower announced recently.

The announcement of the new commands affecting Bradley, Hodges and Patton came at a press conference at Eisenhower's command post in Normandy where the Supreme commander issued a warning against expecting the end of the Germans in the West would come in a few weeks.

The Supreme commander showed optimism over the situation and again praised the coordination of army, navy and air forces and their supply services.

GEN. WILSON CALLS TO FRENCH PEOPLE

Washington, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean theater, told the French people after the land-

ings were made in southern France that the object of the Allies was to drive out the Germans and join with the Allied armies advancing from Normandy.

The following is the text of his broadcast:

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"The armies of the United Nations have landed in the south of France. Their objective is to drive out the Germans and join up with the Allied armies advancing from Normandy.

"French troops are participating in these operations side by side with their comrades in arms, by sea, land and air. The army of France is in being again, fighting on its own soil for the liberation of its country with all the traditions of victory behind it. Remember 1918.

"All Frenchmen—civilians as well as military—have their part to play in the campaign in the south. Your duty will be made clear to you. Listen to the Allied radio, read notices and leaflets, pass on all instructions from one man and woman to another.

"To end the struggle as quickly as possible so that all France may resume again her free life under conditions of peace and security. Victory is certain. Long live the spirit of France and all that it stands for."

Commander Wilson's message was released in Washington by the War Department.

MONTGOMERY STILL COMMANDS FORCES

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Wednesday, Aug. 16 (AP) In an official statement today Supreme headquarters said there has been no change in Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's status as General Eisenhower's deputy commander in the field.

The formal press release said, "It is officially stated at Supreme headquarters that announcement of General Bradley's command of the Twelfth army group in no way affects the position of General Mont-

gomery as over-all commander of all Allied ground forces in France.

[illegible] had been carried by the Associated Press, the British Press association and Reuters News agency that General Eisenhower's move to France put him in personal command and that the announcement Bradley was commanding the American Twelfth army group [illegible] Sunday on the same basis as Montgomery, who commands the British-Canadian Twenty-first army group.

Headquarters correspondents of both Reuters and the British Press association said their stories had been confirmed to them by an official in [illegible] headquarters conference room.

The AP report [illegible] information from the field.

Much the same report had been heard unofficially in London.

A Reuters correspondent, however, declared early at a press conference that General Eisenhower [illegible] Supreme Allied commander, went to France to be "nearer the battle, but is no more in direct [illegible] command than he had al-[illegible]

INVASION CHIEF NOT N[illegible]

Reports of Clevers [illegible] Command Held In[illegible]

ROME, Aug. 16 [illegible] commander of Allied [illegible] landed in southern [illegible] been identified [illegible] lished in Lond[illegible] Gen. Jacob L. [illegible] can, were [illegible] incorrect.

The [illegible] the di[illegible] Montgomery [illegible]

30. 24 — 1801

London, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Reports were published in London that Lieut.-Gen. Jacob L. Devers, U. S. A., was commanding the forces which landed today in the south of France. Devers is an expert in tank warfare.

London, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—"The supreme hour has struck," the German radio said tonight. "It is the hour when we must throw into battle the last little ounce of strength."

South France Invasion Described by Eyewitness

AUG 16 1944

By Kenneth L. Dixon

WITH ALLIED FORCES ATTACKING SOUTHERN FRANCE, Aug. 15—(AP)—Until a few hours before troops stormed ashore today in Southern France, the coastal defenses of the underbelly of Hitler's Europe appeared about twice as tough as those encountered in Normandy. But the expected resistance failed to materialize.

Watched From Mitchell Bomber

I watched the landings from a B-25 Mitchell bomber, 1,000 feet above the beaches.

As far as twenty miles inland there was a consistent lack of any sign of struggle to mark the entire rugged landscape. From my vantage point, it appeared that the new Allied blows to liberate France were meeting almost no resistance in the first stages.

Preliminary reconnaissance indicated shore defenses would form a hard shell, not too well supported from behind. Twice during recent days I have flown over those defenses in reconnaissance planes. They were bristling with guns behind heavy emplacements. However, I saw few indications of strong defenses farther inland.

Were Not Fired Upon

It still seems incredible that we were not fired upon as we flew in with the gliders and parachute troops. It is also strange that the naval ships and landing craft unloading their cargos of men and equipment should not be showered with enemy fire.

Apparently both the air forces and navy did a powerful job of neutralizing those shore defenses during the thundering three-hour bombardment before the landing assault.

Along the entire coastal sector anti-aircraft batteries were so densely packed a few days ago that planes officially recorded flak as "intense." Yet no one aboard the plane from which I watched the assault saw a single shot fired or any sign of activity as the gliders landed.

Pilots Encounter No Fire

Pilots who carried parachute troops over also reported they encountered no fire and all planes apparently returned safely.

Cracking of the outer shell was impossible until a few hours before the actual landings started. Otherwise the bombardment would have telegraphed the punch.

Similarly, although many bombing missions were flown over the assault area during the preliminary air stages, they were matched by other missions flown over other areas all along the entire southern French coast to confuse the Germans.

Time Comes for Blow

But the time came during the final pre-invasion hours when the blow had to be struck. Then all available airpower poured high explosives on gun emplacements and all visible targets. The air attack was supported by naval fire of a magnitude never before unleashed in this theatre.

Behind the beach defenses lies higher ground to which the Nazi defenders might flee. Getting to those heights and cutting the enemy off was the main job of the airborne boys who dropped from the sky to help put pressure on the defense shell from the inside. There was unquestionably one of the toughtest jobs of the entire operation.

But even if the hard outer line of German defenses was cracked without a ground fight, another one may be just inside. It was not visible from the skies, but the Germans have long since proved through Italy that they are pretty handy about hiding what they don't want seen.

(Continued on Page Two)

Allied Parachutists Land Miles Behind Mediterranean Front.

AUG 16 1944

By KENNETH DIXON.

On a B-25 Mitchell Bomber Over Southern France, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—So far as I could see from a height of 1,000 feet above the beaches where the Allies smashed ashore less than an hour ago no major fighting had yet developed.

From this vantage point 1,000 feet up the new Allied blows at southern France seemed to be meeting with almost no resistance in the preliminary stages.

There was plenty of visual evidence, however, that the preliminary stages of the Allied operation—parachute and glider landings—were carried out successfully.

We came in with the first wave of glider troops to strike southern France. Some miles inland they cut loose from C-47 tow planes and glided down into little meadows between rugged crags just within the coastline.

With the exception of a few which crashed into ditches and fences or turned over on their backs the gliders seemed to make it safely.

Nowhere was there any sign of resistance to them. We sometimes got as low as 200 or 300 feet over the treetops and not a shot was fired at us.

The first sign of movement as scores of gliders skidded to a stop in clouds of dust came from near an overturned glider which apparently was badly wrecked. A small machine moved beetle-like from under the wing of a nearby glider and headed toward the one in trouble.

"There goes the first airborne jeep into action in Southern France," said Corporal Bill Luneback of Chicago, the bomber's 22-year-old radio operator.

"Everything must be going O. K.," he said with a grin.

Lack of Gun Flashes.

Along the coast and out at sea there was a complete lack of gun flashes or any other sign of action. Although we only traversed the northern sector of the beachhead and, due to fleecy clouds and the low altitude, could not observe the entire assault area, still we were unable to note anything resembling stiff resistance.

When I last flew over this sector some two weeks ago the entire coast line was alive with flak. This morning, although hundreds of Allied planes were operating over the entire area, I did not see a single one shot down.

Once we thought we were in a flak zone when one glider apparently disintegrated in the air. This, however, was still far from the coast of France and there was no apparent explanation for it.

Pieces flew in all directions. The bodies of the men aboard seemed like giant scarecrows as they were hurled into space, standing out starkly for a moment against the red sunrise and then tumbling down to splash into the quiet sea.

While it was impossible to check with perfect accuracy the terrain which previously had been marked out on the map, it seemed from just overhead that all troops had been landed on or near designated spots.

We crossed the French coastline about 9 A. M.—an hour after the first assault waves waded ashore and approximately four hours after the first sizable bunch of parachute troopers jumped inland. The parachutists had missions of cutting off coastal defenders from reinforcements and seizing and holding key high positions.

Most of the gliders landed on small fields, on roads or in meadows. A General previously had told me the biggest worry when they got inland for both the gliders and unarmed towplanes was small arms fire. However, no one aboard this plane saw a single shot fired or any sign of activity—either military or civilian—as the gliders landed.

No Fire Encountered.

Returning pilots, who carried parachute troops over previously, said they also encountered no fire and all planes apparently returned safely.

The first pilot over the area was Lieut.-Col. Joel Crouch of Riverside, Cal.

Some of the parachutists evidently met with accidents—if not resistance. While most parachutes still blossomed out over trees and brush in the forest area, here and there one hung straight down with a soldier as a pendulum.

Apparently both the air forces and Navy did a powerful job of neutralizing German shore defenses during the thundering three-hour bombardment before the landing assault.

Skies Were Clear

Despite occasional fleecy clouds the skies generally are clear and there is bright sunshine all along the Riviera beaches. So many times before—Salerno, Anzio and last main push up Italy—D days found the weather too overcast to permit the Allies to use their air supremacy fully.

Today that supremacy was evidenced everywhere.

Three layers of low range fighter protected both ground and airborne activities. At about 10,000 feet were P-38 Lightnings. At above 15,000 feet P-47 Thunderbolts and at about 25,000 feet Spitfires watched over the invasion.

After assembling on Italian fields in the Naples area towplanes and gliders held a rendezvous out over the sea at 3,000 feet. They then flew to their objectives along the sea corridor provided by the Navy. Precautions were taken to avoid repetition of the Sicilian incident in which many of our own planes were shot down by Navy gunners. There have been no reports of such accidents today.

Our pilot, Capt. Norman Clark of Toledo, Ohio, headed in over the coast at between 1,000 and 2,000 feet with some towplanes and gliders barely skirting the mountain tops. The gliders finally cut loose and the mother planes swung around to return. We waited circling long enough to see the last glider come to a halt. Very few seemed badly damaged in the landing.

Free French Forces Strike With New Intensity to Assist Allied Invasion in South And Sledge-hammer Blows in the West

By Alex Singleton

LONDON, Aug. 15—(AP)—Complete disorganization of Germany's communications throughout France was claimed by authoritative French sources today as patriot forces struck with new intensity to assist the Allied invasion in the South and the sledge-hammer blows in the West.

The independent French news agency reported from Bern that 10,000 French patriots were "advancing toward Vichy" and that hundreds more were joining them as they pushed ahead.

The agency said six other detachments of French forces of the interior were moving on Bordeaux.

The dispatch did not say where the patriots were coming from or how they were armed.

A communique issued through the French press service reported that French forces of the interior killed 800 Germans, wounded 900 and took 100 prisoners during the past 24 hours while seizing the towns of Breton, Serignac, Lanion and La Clarte, in Brittany.

Sabotage Halts Deliveries

The report said the delivery of equipment from factories working on German production had been halted by sabotage. It listed the Englebert works near Compiegne and the Kodak air factory at Rheims as among the "many" whose output had been stopped.

The French were officially silent on F. F. I. activity in the area of the southern invasion but a spokesman said the Maquis had undoubtedly joined up with the Allies in large numbers at the beachhead, while ripping up roads, demolishing bridges and clearing minefields in the rear.

Road Blocks Not Wanted

Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied commander in the Mediterranean, issued instructions to civilians in the south, warning them not to block roads, not to try to cross combat lines, to report on German movements and to maintain discipline.

Meanwhile, French radio reports reflected higher tension in both Paris and Vichy.

One Paris broadcast, heard by Associated Press monitors, said the battle might reach Paris "any moment," and revealed, "we are threatened with famine. Sabotage under the pretense of patriotism is increasing our plight."

People Told to Remain Calm

Another broadcast appealed to the people to "remain calm" and quoted the city's German commander as saying, "the population ought to know that the German authorities will do all in their power to guarantee the people's food supply."

Heavily-armed guards in the streets and hotels of Vichy were keeping watch over the restless knots of people discussing the situation and their plight, according to a message entering the French frontier.

In an interview in London Madame Emilienne Moreau, heroine of two wars and delegate to the French Liberation Committee's consultative assembly, maintained 90 per cent of the French people were against Vichy.

She said any compromise between the Allied governments and even moderate elements of the Vichy regime would bring extremely strong French reaction and [illegible] She said the French people demand execution of [illegible] Marshal Petain and "all those who collaborated with the Germans."

MAQUIS SUPPORT ALLIED LANDINGS

AUG 16 1944

MADRID, Aug. 15—(AP) French patriots, spurred to fighting action by Allied landings in southern France, have begun what may be their final offensive against demoralized German garrisons in the path of the invading armies, advices from the interior said tonight.

At the same time, Vichy's Civil administration was tottering throughout southern and central parts of the country, with collaborators hurriedly surrendering their positions.

A few hours after the Allies landed, Maquis forces sent an ultimatum to the German commander

Airborne Troops Lead Drive

Patriots Disorganizing Nazi Communications

at Pau, near the Spanish frontier, and while it was ignored it was understood the commander was asking for permission to withdraw.

A neutral diplomat arriving at Irun from Pau by automobile tonight said he would have been unable to make the trip were he not known to Maquis leaders, so completely are they in control.

Reports reaching Irun said the landings were the signal for the Maquis to attack under a pre-arranged plan, and by sundown a score of towns had been surrounded, including Auch, Agen, Mountauban, Rodez, Periguex, Tulle, Aurillac and Limoges.

Serious resistance was expected at Limoges, just south of the Qire river defnses. The other towns mentioned were manned by garrisons of less than 1,000 each.

Even Toulouse, capital of the whole south-central area, was threatened. The German commander received an ultimatum, but the Germans are believed to have several thousand troops in that key city. It was not known whether the Germans had decided to fight or move out.

The Germans have given every indication they have no intention of defending southwestern France.

Dramont, southwest of Cannes. The Germans claimed that only in south of St. Tropez, 12 miles west of St. Raphael, were the Allies able to land tanks forces.

Landings Asserted

The propaganda agency Transocean asserted there were landings at (1) Bormes, east of Toulon, (2) the St. Raphael area, and (3) between Cannes and Nice. Transocean declared "German troops launched immediate counter-attacks and engaged invading troops in heavy fighting.' DNB said the Bormes landing was "frustrated."

The Nazi agencies and military commentators hastened to label the land-sea-air action as "on a far smaller scale than the Normandy invasion." while Transocean quoted military analyst Ludwig Sertorious as saying the landings were "no surprise." Sertorius added;

"Some time ago big naval concentrations already were being observed off Central Italy and in harbors of Corsica. Major parts of the Fifth Army in Italy were being detached from the Arno river front. There was doubt, however, as to the actual place the landings were to start. It was first believed that the Gulf of Genoa might be the target. The German command was prepared for both (Genoa or the French coast opposite Corsica) and had time to take appropriate measures."

Nazis Say Invasion Is in Full Swing

German Military Commentator Kurt Dittmar Gloomily Begins to Prepare People for Invasion of Reich Itself—Threats Seen Everywhere.

AUG 16 1944

By Wade Werner

LONDON, Aug. 15—(AP)—The Germans said tonight that the Allied invasion of Southern France was in full swing along a 125-mile stretch of the Mediterranean Coast between Cannes and a point west of Toulon.

Prepare for Invasion of Reich

At the same time Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, German military commentator, in a Berlin broadcast gloomily began preparing the Nazi people for an invasion of the Reich itself. Dittmar said superior Russian forces had broken across the Vistula river and "measures of vast defense building now are in progress not only in East Prussia but everywhere Reich territory is threatened."

The Germans said the focal point of the Allied invasion of southern France was on a 10-mile stretch between St. Raphael and Cap

Not a Coherent Action

In a dispatch to the controlled press outside Germany, DNB said the St. Raphael-Cap Dramont fighting "cannot yet be called a coherent action on a broad front."

"Rather it seems that the enemy wants to occupy first the Gulf of St. Tropez and the airfields of St. Raphael so he will be able to land and concentrate more reinforcements from the air and sea," DNB said.

"The enemy movements on the sea and his employment of air power are in no way on a scale of the operations of June 6."

In another dispatch DNB described the fighting area as a coastal stretch 15 miles in length where the beaches are flat only at some points and the foothills of Alpes Provencales rise more than a mile high. These slopes, the agency said, were heavily fortified.

Weaker Than Normandy Thrust

Repeating that the invasion was "considerably weaker" than the Normandy thrust, DNB said later that "the attacker was met everywhere by concentrated German defenses and heavy casualties were inflicted on him."

(The Berlin radio in a broadcast recorded by the CBS short wave listening station described the invasion thusly:

("Previous to the landing the Allied aerial bombardment of the coastal defenses on the coast of southern France became very furious, as the enemy invasion fleet which had been lying off Corsica a few days ago began to steam in the direction of the coast.

("Attempts were made . . . to drop French paracnute troops over Marseille . . . The bulk of this landing force was wiped out.

Gliders Spotted

("The landing between Cannes and Nice was carried out simultaneously, under the cover of massive bomber formations . . . The reply of the defenders was immediate. Fierce fighting ensued here as well.

("Shortly afterwards, Allied parachute troops landed in battalion strength near San Raphael, and were immediately engaged by German patrols in this area.

("An additional Allied attempt which took place at Dramont, failed.")

Unlike the Normandy D-Day, when Germany scooped the world with the news, Propaganda Minister Goebbels kept his countrymen in the dark for an hour after the Allied communique which itself was held up for four hours after the landings for security reasons.

FALL OF 2 ISLANDS MADE NEW INVASION SUCCEED

WITH ALLIED AIR FORCES ATTACKING SOUTHERN FRANCE, Aug. 15—(AP) Capture of two islands—Port Cros and Levant—made possible the success of today's Southern France invasion from both naval and air points of view.

These islands, literally bristling with heavy gun emplacements plus anti-aircraft batteries are due south of Cap Negre. They sat like powerful watchdogs of the French mainland.

During two recent reconnaissance rides over Southern France I flew over them and had an opportunity to see at first hand their anti-aircraft power. Pictures taken during those missions showed heavy naval guns imbedded in concrete with only a shallow silhouette vulnerable to either sea or air bombardment.

Thus before the landings could hope to be successful the islands had to be neutralized—otherwise a big percentage of the invasion flotilla might be blasted out of the water and the spots might become a constant thorn in the side of Allied air supremacy over the sector.

A BIT OF FRANCE FLIES WITH THEM

With Allied Air Forces attacking Southern France, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Flying Frenchmen of the famous Lafayette Escadrille and sister squadrons unleashed their Thunderbolts over their native land today, supporting the Allied sea and air-borne invasion which struck France's southern shore.

Each pilot of the P-47s with tricolors painted on the tails carried a leaf from a tree in France next to his heart as he flew. The French major who commands the fighter-bomber group supplied the leaves. He was strafing a train over France not long ago and swept so low he hit a tree. But the powerful Thunderbolt plowed on through and brought him back—with a big bunch of leaves decorating his plane. He divided them among his fellow pilots.

NEW INVASION WORST KEPT SECRET OF WAR

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 15.—(AP) The invasion of southern France was perhaps the worst kept secret of the war.

Thousands of Frenchmen and Americans knew it was coming. Correspondents in Normandy and Brittany were constantly asked about it both by Frenchmen and GI's.

The question was among the first asked by Frenchmen in towns which had been captured. The French underground probably was told of the impending invasion and they told everyone else.

Invasion of S. France No Mystery in Rome

ROME, Aug. 15 (AP).—The Allied invasion of southern France caused little stir among Romans—perhaps because the operation had been "a wide-open secret" in the Eternal City for weeks.

On occasions civilians had remarked to security-conscious correspondents: "You know, of course, that such and such a division is going to invade Southern France"

Air-tight security obviously was impossible on such a large-scale operation, but few newsmen could recall any operation as frequently discussed as this one.

Churchill Active In Invasion Plans

Rome, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The invasion of southern France permitted the disclosure today that the main purpose of Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Italy was to be here for the final preparations of the operation.

Mr. Churchill spent the past week conferring with military leaders and seeing troops of this theater off on their newest venture.

14,000 Flyers in Invasion

ROME, Aug. 15 (AP).—More than 14,000 pilots and crew members flew in today's invasion operations, the air forces announced tonight. This does not include air-borne troops who descended on southern France, the number of whom was not announced.

Cassino Lesson Put in Practice

ROME, Aug. 15 (AP).—Allied air forces endeavored, in their attacks paving the way for the invasion of southern France, to avoid a mistake that was made at Cassino. They used small, quick-fused bombs in attacks on objectives near the beaches to avoid causing deep craters which later might impede the troops' progress inland.

New Invasion Supply Service

ROME, Aug. 15 (AP).—To support the great army which has landed in southern France, a big new service and supply organization—a continental base section—has been set up. Its work includes the rebuilding and operation of ports, operation of maintenance shops and countless rear establishments and handling of the enormous supply lines.

ALLIES MAY FOLLOW NAPOLEON'S COURSE

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Allies, in landing in Southern France, may be attempting a strategy similar to that of Napoleon's.

Allied aerial operations indicated one of the chief landings may have been in the Cannes area.

Napoleon, escaping from a short exile on the Island of Elba, landed with 1,000 men near Cannes on March 1, 1815, in the gulf now named for him, and began the 100-day campaign to reconquer the throne of France.

Knowing his enemies would expect him to take the easier path up the narrow Rhone valley, he deliberately struck across the difficult French Alps. The French rallied to him and he made speedy progress. The campaign ended at Waterloo, north of Paris.

Detection Aids Of Foe Wrecked Before Landing

3-Day Aerial Attack Paved Way for Invasion; Hills and Cliffs Dot Coastline

ROME, Aug. 15 (AP).—The coast on which the Allies landed today is a difficult one, with rugged hills and cliffs rising abruptly from the sea but interspersed with beaches, some small, others extensive.

Resort towns nestle among the green hills and reddish stones, looking out on the sparkling sea that has made that area one of the world's most famous holiday spots.

Once that coast bristled with big German guns and detection devices, designed to ward off just such landings as were made so easily. Three days of steady, concentrated aerial bombardment knocked out much of the defenses and the final tremendous blasting in the three hours before the landings completed the job.

Marseille, located on the Gulf of Lyon, twenty miles east of the Rhone River's mouth and about the same distance west of Toulon, is France's second largest city, with a population of 914,000, and is one of the nation's largest ports.

The naval base of Toulon was the last bit of France to be taken by the Germans. When Hitler tried to grab the French fleet on Nov. 27, 1942, there were seventy-five French ships in the great harbor, but French naval men scuttled forty-four to fifty-one warships and damaged others before the Germans could lay hands on them. A few ships escaped to the Allies.

Other principal cities on the French Mediterranean coast are Nice, Avignon, Nimes, Montpellier, Cette, Beziers, Narbonne and Perpignan.

Nice, a city of 241,000 and a center of Riviera activity in pre-war days, became French in 1859 as a reward to the nation for aiding the Italians in expelling the Austrians from Lombardy.

In 1939, however, Italian Fascists listed Nice as a "stolen territory" and agitated for its return. It was one of the objectives of the Italians when they went to war.

The job of attempting to stem the Nazi sinking at the "underbelly" apparently lies with Colonel General Johannes Blaskowitz, last reported as commander of the German forces in southern France.

The German 19th Army is believed encamped along the French Mediterranean coast. The German 1st Army is deployed in south and central France, spread out mostly along the Pyrenees south of Brittany along the Bay of Biscay. In recent days divisions of the 1st Army have been reported moved into Normandy to bolster the reeling German 7th Army. Both the 1st and 19th were last reported commanded by Blaskowitz, a tank expert. Many of their units are believed to be second rate, some interspersed liberally with impressed foreigners.

IT'LL BE HOT TIME AT SHANNON'S BAR

Rome, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Capt. William R. Grady, of Springfield, Mass., and First Lieut. James F. Shannon, 22 of 133 Amity St., Brooklyn, N. Y., were on the last flight of heavy bombers to go over the beaches before troops

landed in southern France today.

"We went over from 7:25 A. M., to 7:30 A. M. and then the first troops came ashore," said Capt. Grady. "We had strict instructions not to bomb after that minute. As we left, we could see an enormous number of ships choking the sea and milling around as small craft started for shore. We were bombing underwater obstructions and mines on beaches.

Before the war Shannon, a navigator who has flown forty-four missions, was a bartender in his father's bar and grill in Congress street, Brooklyn .

In New York Lieut. Shannon's father, Thomas F., said he would "surely have to give some drinks on the house" to celebrate the news of his son's participation in the invasion.

"Yes, I'm very glad to hear that," he remarked.

Reached at his bar and grill, Mr. Shannon said his son had been in college at Mount St. Mary's near Baltimore, Md., before he joined the Air Corps two years ago. He also attended St. Peter's in Jersey City, he said.

PAEAN FOR AMERICANS

Canadian Troop Newspaper Hails Our Armies in France

ROME, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Canadian troop newspaper Maple Leaf in an editorial column praising the daring tactics of the Americans in northern France declared today that "our allies from another of the 'decadent democracies' have done a magnificent all-around job. They have what it takes in large doses.

"The major credit for placing the Germans in their present precarious position belongs to Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley's American Armies. It is true that the Canadians and British played their part—and played it well—by pinning down strong German forces.

"But it was the Americans whose dash, speed and courage first broke out of Normandy. It was the Americans who gained such important positions that Field Marshal von Kluge decided they had to be cut off. And it was the Americans who met the great counter-attack at Mortain, held it, and forced the enemy to commit even more strength until the great prize lay within the bottle * * *

"The audacity of the American thrusts has caught the fancy of every Allied soldier."

Russians See Victory in 1944

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (AP)—"Victory this year," said many Russians today, when they heard the first radio flashes that the Allies had landed in southern France.

REPORT NAZIS FOOLED BY DUMMY PARATROOPS

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 15—(AP) Swedish correspondents reported the Germans were fooled by Allied dummy parachutists which dropped in the Marseille area in the Southern France invasion today and that Nazi troops had been diverted to the area "in the highest state of alarm" to round them up.

Other dispatches quoted a German military spokesman as predicting a fifth Allied front"—a landing on the Dalmatian coast, as a result of the meeting between Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Tito in Italy.

SHIPS UNLOADING IN CANNES

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—(AP) American Liberty ships are being unloaded in the southern French harbor of Cannes, George Moorad, American radio reporter, said in a pool broadcast from Rome heard by NBC. He added that "so far as we know not a single Allied plane was lost in the gigantic job of invading Southern France."

Escape Gap Is Cut to Nine Miles—Guns and Planes Seal It Off—100,000 to 200,000 Nazis Face Last-ditch Battle.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Four Allied armies beat forward simultaneously in a tightening stranglehold on the trapped Seventh German Army today, narrowing the escape gap at Falaise to nine miles and clinching control of roads leading south from the Normandy pocket.

Hundreds of prisoners were seized. Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge's troops again clogged the roads leading eastward in a desperate daylight attempt to wriggle out, and he threw in "slave" reinforcements to stay the Allied advance as suicide rear guards.

[The Berlin radio declared that a violent battle, unprecedented in living memory, is being fought for the Falaise gap, and in a broadcast picked up at New York by CBS the British radio asserted that American columns are still driving toward Paris, but that their progress was not known, as they are still moving in operational secrecy. The American forces in France are the biggest battle formations ever assembled under the American flag, London added.]

Patton Eight Miles Away.

Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton, leading the Third United States Army, struck northward to within eight miles of Falaise. Canadians driving south were within a single mile of that town on the eastern edge of the trap.

A British avalanche of tanks and men on the opposite end of the pocket hammered to within a mile of Conde-sur-Noireau, and a front-line reporter declared that "the roof of the German escape corridor west of Falaise appeared to be collapsing." Conde is fifteen miles west of Falaise.

The First United States Army, on the British right, advanced in a tidal wave on a front extending beyond Mortain, seizing hundreds upon hundreds of captives. Americans captured La Ferte Mace, thirteen miles east of Domfront, winning control over escape avenues to the south, and the Falaise hatch was blocked by a rain of bombs and artillery shells, ripping the retreating Nazi columns apart.

Gen. Eisenhower, taking personal charge of the invasion operations in the west, declared it certain that the German forces "congregated on our front are taking a sound beating," but cautioned his hearers that "we are still a long way from the Rhine."

How many of Von Kluge's force of anywhere from 100,000 to 200,000 men had escaped was not known. But many thousands were believed still pocketed. A British staff officer in the field declared: "Enemy reinforcements are still arriving, but they are 80 per cent foreign 'slave troops,' who will probably be left behind as sacrifice rearguards while Von Kluge tries to get his best forces out."

On the British front, at forward headquarters late today, an officer declared: "The pace of the German withdrawal is rising hour by hour. Von Kluge is pulling out his armor first as No. 1 priority and is also seeking to extricate his best infantry. But he must leave behind strong rearguards to prevent a complete collapse.

"In some places the Germans are retreating so fast that our troops are having difficulty in maintaining contact, but there is still no sign of enemy panic."

The headquarters officer added that Von Kluge had just issued another of his myriad "fight to the last bullet and last breath" commands.

Little movement was observed in the escape gap overnight and it appeared that Von Kluge was assembling the remaining trapped forces—possibly in the slim hope that he could fight an effective battle but more likely because further withdrawal was impossible.

Escape Route Is Blocked

Von Kluge's Forces Being Mercilessly Hammered By Allied Guns.

CEASE TO EXIST AS REAL ARMY

Germans Probe for Weak Spot Through Which To Flee.

By James M. Long

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Wednesday, Aug. 16—(AP)—The Germans caught in the Normandy death trap were being hammered mercilessly today in the climactic battle for Northwestern France and an American officer declared the enemy forces "have ceased to exist as an army."

Rain, which fell in sheets across the battlefield and sent the swarms of warplanes back to bases, was the only hope of Field Marshal Gen. Guenther Von Kluge, trying to extricate his forces through a shell-fraught gap below Falaise now narrowed to nine miles.

As Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's troops in Normandy tightened their grip on the entrapped Nazis a new Allied invasion on the southern coast of France tore another breach in the crumbling walls of Hitler's European fortress.

British and Canadians on the north and Americans on the west and south closed in on the pocket for the kill which will mean the greatest victory for Allied arms in the west in this war.

Even should the bulk of the 50,000 or more Germans believed still in the trap manage to elude the Allied armies, they will be in no condition to stand and fight before Paris for an officer declared the Seventh Army had lost most of its equipment and material.

Americans advancing four miles or more were seizing great stores of ammunition and equipment, and hundreds of prisoners were streaming back through the American lines.

The roof of the German corridor in Normandy's hills and hedgerows was caving in, with Canadians storming to within a mile of pivotal Falaise, nine miles above where the Third American Army is pounding north against fierce resistance in an attempt to close the trap.

American forces at the west end of the corridor drove forward two to four miles, while British troops pressing down from the north stormed the German citadel of Vassy, and were threatening Conde-Sur-Noireau.

Squeezed on all sides, the Germans were probing the south limits of the trap for a weak spot through which their thousands of confused soldiers might escape.

Many Flee During Night

Some of them braved the hail of shells and bombs sealing off the escape hatch and fled during the night, and unofficial estimates were that 50,000 or more of the 100,000 to 200,000 in the Seventh Army still were inside.

But as hundreds of the enemy, hands raised in surrender, trooped into the Allied lines, Gen. Eisenhower declared the Germans were "taking a sound beating."

The coffin corridor was narrowed now to a 10 by 30-mile area, hardly half the size it was a few days ago, and Allied gains of as much as seven miles were squeezing the Germans hourly.

Inside the trap food was growing short, and among 1,822 captives counted today were some who had been subsisting on moldy bread for four days. Others angrily denounced the officers who had brought them to this debacle.

Traveling in Small Units

Those who had broken out of the trap and were fleeing toward Paris were traveling in small units in an effort to avoid high casualties from air attacks, violent and ceaseless for three days.

The "roof" of this corridor was holding fairly well before pivotal Falaise, but it was caving in on the northwest, where enemy forces could be seen falling back south before the charging British.

Canadians pressing on Falaise were little more than two miles to the north, and by storming into Epaney to the east were less than a mile from the Falaise-Lisieux road of escape.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third American Army fought to within eight miles of Falaise on the south without regard to the action still raging in Argentan, five miles behind it. This hard-riding force had driven 250 miles in three weeks.

Americans on the offensive at the western end of the corridor solidified their hold on Ger and fought on eastward to within a mile of the highway junction of Tinchebray. American capture of Domfront, the enemy's southern stronghold on this sector, was confirmed.

Other American forces put the stopper in a sector where German armor was reported probing Allied lines by capturing La Ferte-Mace, between Domfront and Argentan.

British Push Head

Lashing out at the Germans still west of the Orne, the British pushed ahead several miles south of Thury-Harcourt and were within a mile of important German positions at Conde-Sur-Noireau.

Farther west they were only a mile north of Vassy, whose radiating highways are important to German defenses in the north.

"In some places," said a British officer at forward headquarters, "the Germans are retreating so fast our troops are having difficulty maintaining contact, but there still is no sign of enemy panic."

He reported that Field Marshal Gen. Guenther Von Kluge had issued another of his "fight-to-the-last-bullet" orders to rear guards trying to hold back the British and Canadian tide on the north.

As the German plight grew worse, speculation arose that the next German line of defense might be before Paris itself.

With his forces exposed to the merciless blows of mighty Allied air forces, it was considered unlikely Von Kluge could rally any part of his army that has escaped the trap for a stand immediately east of the Falaise - Argentan gap.

Enemy Needs Time

The Nazi marshal may have to withdraw to the Paris region to gain time to regroup.

The cleanup of the Breton peninsula was marked by slackened resistance at Dinard, across the bay from St. Malo and the scene of some of the heaviest fighting in Brittany. Americans had pressed well into the town.

No developments were reported in the sieges of Brest, Lorient and St. Nazaire, now entering the 11th day.

Nor was further light shed on the progress of the force which lanced across the Loire ten miles south of Nantes. This move took on added significance in view of the Allied landings in southern France.

Gen. Patton Leads Third Army; Senate Approves His Promotion

GALLAGHER

AUG 16 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 15—(AP) Fiery Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., is the tactical genius who drove the rampant Third U. S. Army across Brittany, through Le Mans and then northward through Alencon and Argentan, completing the southern jaw of the trap on the Nazi Seventh army.

The controversial, gravel-voiced Patton, has been leading an army litterally 'born in battle" Aug. 1. It has been on the offensive since the day it was created and never has let up a minute.

NIGHT

Living down the soldier-slapping incident in Sicily which put him under a cloud last fall, Patton justified the conviction of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower that "Old Blood and Guts" was one of America's finest field commanders. The supreme commander, revealing today that Patton was on the marching wing of the Third army, said is was "where he belongs."

(In Washington the Senate Tuesday confirmed Patton's promotion to the permanent rank of major general. The Senate Military Affairs committee had withheld approval of the nomination since last October over the soldier-slapping incident, but indorsed it unanimously after disclosure of his new role. Reprimanded by Eisenhower, Patton publicly apologized to his troops.

(Senator Chandler (D-Ky) said the committee agreed Patton was "a great soldier" who had been "sufficiently disciplined.")

The American drive across France, fastest ever made by any army, resulted from a combination of methodical strategy evolved by Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, American over-all commander in France, and the driving energy of the volatile, pistol-packing Patton.

Bradley launched the breakout offensive July 25 when all his forces were parts of the U. S. First Army. When the campaign hit its stride Aug. 1 a small portion was taken from the First and placed under Patton as the Third Army.

Backed by new forces pouring into the beaches at the rear, Patton drove through Coutances, then Avranches, then fanned out into Brittany. His front grew from a few miles to hundreds of miles overnight.

The situation was delicate. Patton's front was being fed through the narrow coastal corridor. His entire army would have been stranded if the Germans could cut the corridor.

Bradley took the responsibility and Patton plunged on, often riding at the head of his tank columns. The risk was converted to solid victory.

Many military men were amazed at Patton's audacity. His armored forces lashed through disorganized German forces for Brest, Lorient and Nantes. Frequently American units had Germans on all sides and had to send out tanks to escort their supplies. Fast mechanized cavalry detachments cut the German pockets into smaller units and spread confusion.

French underground forces rose up to help corral the Germans and soon the Brest peninsula was held firmly. As late as two days ago one could drive for 60 or 70 miles in Brittany without seeing an American soldier.

Bradley then turned the American First Army east to guard Patton's flank and stopped a German break-through drive on Avranches.

Although mopping up of the Brittany ports still was incomplete, Patton turned fresh forces north toward Le Mans and Paris. His 1944-model blitzkrieg still is going on.

PATTON SCORES COMEBACK ON BATTLEFIELD

He Is Revealed as Leader of Brilliantly Victorious Third U. S. Army.

GALLAGHER

AUDACITY MADE EXPERTS GASP

Senate Confirms Him in New Permanent Army Rank of Major-General.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 15 A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower announced today that Lieut.-Gen. George S. Pattor Jr., Old Blood and Guts of the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns, is leading the American Third Army which has driven roughshod over the Germans in lower Normandy and Brittany.

And for his part, Gen. Patton, hitting the comeback trail after the soldier-slapping incident in Sicily, can point to that brilliant drive in Brittany as justification of the faith Gen. Eisenhower has had in him.

DAY

Under the cool, reasoned strategy laid down by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, who was his subordinate in Sicily, Gen. Patton has driven his Third Army across Brittany and toward Le Mans with a speed no army has ever made before.

[The Senate today confirmed the promotion of Gen. Patton to the permanent rank of Major-General. A few hours after the disclosure of Gen. Patton's leadership of the Third Army, the chamber acted on the unanimous recommendation of its military committee.]

Peeled Off Amid Battle.

Gen. Bradley's strategic genius and Gen. Patton's driving ability also were back of a feat unique in military campaigning by creating a new army while their forces were actually engaged in an offensive.

When Gen. Bradley launched the great breakout offensive on July 25, all the American forces were parts of the First United States Army. Then, as the campaign hit high gear on August 1, a small segment was broken off the First Army, became the Third Army, and was placed under Gen. Patton for the push down the west coast of the Cherbourg peninsula. New forces piled up on the beaches to the rear and Gen. Patton drove the Third Army through Coutances, down the coast to Avranches and fanned out into Brittany.

Overnight his front expanded from a few miles to hundreds of miles, all fed through the narrow corridor down the west coast of the Cherbourg peninsula. It was a delicate military situation and no place for an unduly cautious or a faint-hearted commander. If the corridor was cut, the entire Third Army would be stranded.

Gen. Bradley assumed responsibility forthis trick, and Gen. Patton, riding often at the very head of his tank columns, turned the delicate situation into a solid victory. His audacity made many high officers gasp. He sent his armored forces driving for Brest, Lorient and Nantes and they cut through disorganized German forces as if they were cheese. Often they were surrounded by Germans and had to send out tanks to escort their supplies across the peninsula. Mechanized cavalry detachments of fast tanks fanned out as task forces, cutting German pockets up into smaller and smaller units and spreading confusion.

French Patriots Helped.

The French Underground did the rest. The Patriots burst into the open and rounded up the pockets behind the armored forces, in fact acting as supporting infantry. In a few days the Brest Peninsula was firmly held, with the Germans corraled in Lorient, Brest and St. Nazaire, awaiting American disposal. As late as two days ago it was possible to drive sixty or seventy miles in Brittany without seeing an American soldier. Gen. Patton had put a new meaning into lightning warfare.

Meanwhile Gen. Bradley had turned the First Army east to protect Gen. Patton's flank and halted a German effort to drive through to Avanches. Although busy at the Brittany ports, Gen. Patton turned fresh troops and tank columns north toward Le Mans and Paris in a brilliant encircling move still in progress.

A French division of armor under Brig.-Gen. Jacques Leclerc, who joined the Allies from Lake Chad in Africa, is fighting with Gen. Patton.

Gen, Eisenhower said that Gen. Patton had been on the marching wing of the American spearhead driving to envelope the German Seventh Army in Normandy. The Supreme Commander added that that was where Gen. Patton belonged.

The announcement confirmed something most every one, including the Germans, had guessed. It came at a press conference in which Gen. Eisenhower summarized the situation in one of the war's most critical periods—for the Germans. But Gen. Eisenhower warned against expecting that the end would come in a matter of weeks.

"This week is marking a very definite climax in one phase of the operational plan that has been in effect since D day," the General said. "Just what will be the result in the sum total no one can say. It is certain that German forces congregated on our front are taking a sound beating. In the campaigns lying ahead numbers of such tactical victories must be won because, even if we realize our fondest hopes in a situation such as this, we are still a long way from the Rhine.

"All of us are keyed up to keep on intensifying our efforts to the moment of final victory—no matter how long it may take."

The supreme commander appeared guardedly optimistic over the trend of the fighting and again cited the co-ordination of the Army, Navy and air forces and their supply services.

Paying particular tribute to the R. A. F. and the United States A. A. F., Eisenhower said that the Allies now were realizing opportunities that they had expected to have all through the campaign, because they had expected good weather.

Gen. Eisenhower said, however, that a man who attempts to measure the length of war remaining in terms of weeks is not attempting to use any logic, but merely hunches and wishful thinking.

Hitler has nothing to lose by fighting to the last man, he continued, and with the people fighting under the heel of a despot and not in the "spontaneous cooperation of free people" as President Wilson said, there is no reason to expect them to quit until the bitter end.

A Dashing Man.

The Supreme Commander tried to catch up with Gen. Patton on a visit last week, but complained that Gen. Bradley would not let him drive down through the area, still infested by snipers, unless a couple of scout cars and a tank went along. Gen. Eisenhower, who dislikes such show-hand fuss, called the whole thing off.

He likes to view the Allied armies as a team, Gen. Eisenhower said, with one wing on the left and the other on the right. They are fighting with equal clean, moral efficiency and determination, he declared.

He viewed the Germans' present plight as the result of a mistake in holding too long and underestimating the strength in the marching wing under Gen. Patton.

Questioned about the probability of an entry into Paris and the chances that the Germans would fortify and defend the old French capital, Gen. Eisenhower reiterated that he was not interested in the capture of Paris. His aim is to defeat the German Army wherever he finds it.

There's a real battle over there, the General said, a terrific battle.

Commenting on the Germans' stubborn resistance in the Caen-Falaise area, Gen. Eisenhower explained that the enemy had to hold (at those positions) to permit any fighting in the Cherbourg peninsula and on south to the Loire River.

Until the Germans could install static defense positions in here, they had defended it with all their panzers. That was the reason, he said, that the progress of British and Canadians had never been as spectacular as that of the Americans, who made a magnificent breakthrough, but every foot gained at Caen was almost as important as miles elsewhere.

Hamilton, Mass., Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Informed at her home here today that her husband was commanding the newly formed Third Army in France, Mrs. George S. Patton Jr. said: "I am delighted to know where he is and that he is on the kind of job he has trained himself for since 1918. I hear regularly from my husband, but his letters are strictly confined to questions about the family."

HITLER'S CLUTCH ON FRANCE SLIPS

GALLAGHER

AUG 16 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 15—(AP) There was every indication tonight that Hitler's four-year clutch on France was nearing an end.

With preliminary reports indicating only isolated resistance to the new Allied invasion of France from the Mediterranean, and with the French underground aiding the squeeze play from the west and south, the Germans appear to be in a position from which they cannot defend the country.

The Allied effort has been helped considerably by the strategy of Hitler in ordering every unit to stand firm to the last.

The Allied Mediterranean blow was timed to coincide with the point when the German garrison along Southern France was at its lowest point in two years. Despite the fact that the invasion was the worst-kept secret of the war, Allied reports indicated that the Germans had little ability on opening day to deal with it.

NIGHT

Hitler had steadily drained the Nazi army in Southern France under Field Marshal Gen. Johann Blaskowitz in order to cope with the Allied invasion from the west.

Colorful Tales Trail Gen. Patton In His Wild Dash Across Brittany

AUG 16 1944

Supreme Headquarters Advanced Command Post in Normandy, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Fresh tales concerning Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr., the gravel-voiced tank commander, are spreading in the wake of his swift maneuvers through Normandy and Brittany.

As soon as his Third Army had smashed into Brittany, according to a front-line story, he vowed: "I'll have tea in Brest Sunday, even if I have to slow down."

The following Sunday tank spearheads actually penetrated the outskirts of the harbor city—but had to retire before heavy fire.

DAY

A military policeman at a village street intersection was berated by a colonel for a traffic jam.

"Please sir, don't talk that way to me," the M. P. said and cringed. "Gen. Patton's just been through here."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said today he talked with Patton by telephone earlier in the week and asked why he didn't get the lead out of his feet. The Supreme Commander did not repeat the explosive reply that poured from the other end of the line.

30. 24 — 18015

and at last reports there were less than five German divisions available in the Toulon-Marseille area where the attack is taking place.

It was likely that the biggest German effort would not develop for several days during the gathering of forces for attack. It may never come, for the Allies have complete superiority in the air.

There was no chance that the German High command would bring in new divisions from the west to help in the south. The western armies under Field Marshal Gen. Gunther Von Kluge were fighting a losing battle for their lives.

In Central and Southern France the French underground was engaging German outposts, destroying communications and in fact cutting the Germans in France into several forces.

By HAL BOYLE.

With United States Armored forces at Argentan, Aug. 13 (11:46 P. M.) (Delayed) (A. P.).—Huge German Army forces, trapped tonight by converging Allied armored spearheads, began immediate attempts to smash out of 300 square miles enclosed by the steel vice.

From a wheatfield overlooking Argentan at 7 P. M., I could see the vanguard of the great Nazi retreat try to stab its way through a bottleneck twelve miles wide between this town and the city of Falaise.

This narrow bottleneck is the greatest Allied armored roundup of the war and all roads are under heavy artillery fire from the Canadians on one side and the French and Americans on the other.

There is no way for the Nazis to escape unless they are able to fight their way out—and that is what these tank men who have already rolled 330 miles in two weeks, fighting most of the way—want them to try. They think such an attempt will shorten the war a matter of weeks.

DAY

Guns Smash German Convoys.

Our artillery at this moment is beating to pieces a German convoy trying to escape through the Argentan road hub from the west. On a far away ridge, I can see our shells burst as they land among clouds of dust hiding individual vehicles in the convoy. Some have been hit directly and pillars of black smoke rise from the shroud of yellow dust.

In a ditch by the edge of a field, an air support officer, Capt. Albert G. Kelly of San Jose, Cal., is signaling to Mustangs circling overhead. He tells them just what targets he wants them to attack.

Start calling them in," he said to an operations sergeant, "we have got to report that the Germans have a strong column of heavy tanks moving up from Carrouges to try to break a path through."

Sherman tank crews are waiting to engage the enemy if he makes a major attack in an attempt to crash through the Allied steel ring. They climbed out on top of their tanks and cheered the dive-bombers as they went to work.

Most Dramatic Moment.

It was one of the most dramatic moments of the war—this probing by the trapped and puzzled enemy of the encirclement he must break in bloody battle or surrender very quickly to the Allies; for if the Nazis lose the 100,000 to 200,000 men believed caught here, they will have no way to recoup. Elements of twelve divisions are believed surrounded.

They were enveloped in a wide end around sweep by plunging American armored columns, while other British, American and Canadian forces held the bulk of German armor pinned down along a front from south of Caen to Mortain.

The French populace, many of whom sensed the importance and probability of the closing of the Allied pincers, was hysterical with delight, and bombarded tankmen with roses and besieged them with wine. Two soldiers sustained minor casualties as the result of a direct hit by an over-enthusiastic Frenchman who tossed down a can of German beef rations and a bottle of cognac.

Beautiful Tank Country.

Watching the distant enemy convoy get a twilight shelling from the artillery and air, a brigadier-general, who forced his armored spearhead to the outskirts of Argentan, said: "The roads are cut now and there isn't any place for them to go. As they jam up looking for a way out, our airmen can go to work on them."

He said that the tankmen under his command had suffered light casualties, considering the number of Germans killed and trapped. He said his command had had numerous fierce encounters with the enemy in its spectacular sweep.

"We had the most trouble getting through the small towns," another commander said. "We ran into tanks, bazookas, anti-tank guns and mines. Everybody fired at us, including snipers. A lot of snipers hid behind wheat shocks and tried to pick off our men with rifles and machine guns. We just sprayed the fields with machine guns. If you want to see a lot of dead Germans, just go look behind those wheat shocks."

Standing behind his jeep, the commander—a slim, active little man wearing sun glasses—waved enthusiastically at the countryside and exclaimed: "This is classic tank country—beautiful. We could move our tanks anywhere through these grain fields. We had some of our heaviest fighting in that little trip, but it was wonderful to have good tank country to fight in."

AUG 16 1944

"We moved 330 miles in the last two weeks," said Major-Gen. Gregg McKee of Bakersfield, Cal., "and all but seventy-five of them, we were moving against the enemy."

"Yes and in twelve hours alone, we captured 683 prisoners from seven different divisions," said Major Joseph D. D'Aigre of Plaquemine, La. "The Germans had been sending down here for reorganization, outfits chewed up by our Allies on the Caen front. We were picking them up before they were regrouped and in shape."

As the tankmen jump up and down in their vehicles like schoolboys, watching the artillery and air bombs spray on the enemy convoy, First Sergt. William Nowles of Nashville, Tenn., walked through the wheatfield holding up mail. "The first we've had in two weeks," he said.

The prize prisoner taken by the tankmen was a German colonel commanding a regiment of Panzer Grenadiers. "He was taken completely by surprise," said Major D'Aigre. "He and a lieutenant had stepped out on the road to look and I drove up in one of our tank destroyers and took them both prisoners. The colonel had been sent on a mission to the south to stop us—but he never got to the place they were sending him. That's how mixed up they are."

The French dressed in their Sabbath finery and gathered as if for a circus parade to watch the endless columns of artillery and armor moving up to guard the bottleneck. They had trouble cheering the troops and doing their chores at the same time. One woman, sitting in a chair before her home, tried to wave with one hand and sew with the other. Another washed a bawling baby's face with one hand and raised the other in a victory sign.

In the village of Mortree, near Argentan, two combat engineers—Sergt. Carl Jakubecy of Fairhaven, N. J., and Private Willard Wolf of Mountain Lake, Minn.—helped remove two Nazi panther tanks blocking the road. "One of our tanks got three of these babies," said Jakubecy.

In the roadside grass, French families spread picnic lunches to watch the tanks go by, silhouetted against the smoke from forest fires started by artillery in the great Ecouves forest.

Rain Helps Nazi Retreat

ON THE ORNE RIVER FRONT, France, Aug. 15 (AP).—Heavy rains deluged the Normandy front tonight, giving a strong boost to Nazi Marshal Guenther von Kluge's retreat through the Falaise escape corridor, as the storm hampered Allied planes in their hunt for the fleeing Nazi columns. The enemy given the benefit of having the rain wash out the telltale clouds of dust disclosing the avenues of his withdrawal eastward toward the Seine River and the gates of Paris.

NIGHT

GREENE

BRITISH BOMBS HIT CANADIAN LINES

AUG 16 1944

With the Canadian First Army, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—British heavy bombers dropped a number of explosives behind Canadian lines yesterday while assaulting German positions, causing a number of casualties. (Twenty-seven words censored.)

DAY

The error occurred a short time after United States heavy bombers were involved in the same sort of mishap on this front. (Eight words censored.)

The explosives fell far back of Cinthaux, and one result was to halt some flights of bombers and send them back with their loads undropped. A senior Canadian officer said, however, that four out of five bombs loosed fell in the target area.

NEW 9TH AIR FORCE GROUP

19th Tactical Command Added to Units in France

AUG 16 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 15 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, new commander of the United States Ninth Air Force, announced today that the Ninth now has two tactical fighter forces flying from French bases in support of the Allied armies.

He disclosed the existence of the Nineteenth Tactical Air Command, which has been operating Mustang, Lightning and Thunderbolt fighter-bombers in France along with the original Ninth Tactical Air Command.

The Nineteenth's commander is Brig. Gen. Otto P. Weyland of Washington.

Brig. Gen. Elwood R. Quesada heads the Ninth Tactical Air Command.

SITUATION IN FRANCE PLEASES ARMY HEADS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—(AP) Military authorities here were openly enthusiastic today over the situation in France, particularly the action around the Flers pocket, where the reinforced German 7th army has been trapped.

Conceding the importance of the invasion of Southern France and its relation to the northern operations, a highly-placed military observer said that nonetheless northern or central France would be the place of decision, with the possibility that it will come soon.

Indications were seen that the Germans inside the Allied ring around the area centered at Flers were forming for an attempt to break-out toward the southeast at a point below Argentan. It was said that the Nazis in the trap were resisting strenuously and in an organized manner.

London, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Gault MacGowan, veteran war correspondent of The New York Sun, was reported by the Germans today to have been captured near Chartres on the road to Paris.

Apparently, he ventured beyond the Allied lines once too often.

The Germans said they took Mr. MacGowan to Paris after a shooting scrape in which a companion was wounded. Correspondents usually travel in pairs on the United States First Army front and it is quite possible that his companion was another American correspondent, as yet unnamed.

In his recent trip across the Brest Peninsula, Mr. MacGowan discussed reports that virtually no Germans were defending Paris and said:

"I wonder if it is true that you can drive into Paris in a taxicab?"

Mr. MacGowan always was going to the front lines and beyond in search of colorful material.

DAY

Crossed Brest Peninsula.

Just five days ago he made a long trip across the Brest Peninsula to the outskirts of Lorient with Associated Press Correspondent Wes Gallagher. Finding he could not get into the town by foot, Mr. MacGowan took a flight in a Piper Cub plane with a major noted for his daring. They flew toward the port city at tree top height.

The German garrison was disturbed and opened up on the little plane with some heavy batteries. Nazi 88-mm. shells burst close, rocking the craft, before the pilot could drop it behind a nearby hill.

Mr. MacGowan had several other close calls from death or capture in Africa in search of stories. He often was seen riding in a jeep under shellfire, particularly in the difficult winter campaign of 1942-43 in Northern Tunisia around Medjez-el-Bab.

Germans Give Report.

The German Transocean News Agency said in a Berlin broadcast today that the war correspondent of The New York Sun had been taken prisoner by the Germans in France.

The broadcast gave the correspondent's name as "Gowen."

Transocean said that "Gowen," hearing a false report that the Allies had taken Chartres, headed there with a companion in an amphibian vehicle, but met a German tank on reconnaissance many miles west of the city.

The companion, who was not identified, fired a few shots and was wounded and then both were seized, according to the broadcast. It said "Gowen" was taken to Paris.

Soldier Lauds MacGowan.

The report of Gault MacGowan's capture by the Germans in France reached The New York Sun by Associated Press dispatch at the same time that another of the many letters received from American soldiers since the war started arrived, telling of Mr. MacGowan's custom of being wherever action was hottest.

"We have been reading a lot about some of the correspondents at the front, how heroic they are," Corporal Nolan Guillory wrote in the letter received today from the front in Normandy, "but I want to tell you about the most heroic one, Gault MacGowan of your paper.

"Our outfit has been at the front ever since this thing started. We have been right up in the first lines, and the only correspondent we always see up there when the going gets tough is MacGowan. There he is, walking around as though there wasn't a war on. All the guys in my outfit say he has more courage than they have. He was with us when we went into La Haye de Puits, St. Lo and Coutances, and the only other correspondent visible was one from Yank, the Army newspaper. We think Mr. MacGowan should get a medal for that."

Mr. MacGowan was awarded the Purple Heart by special order of President Roosevelt for wounds received as a result of enemy action during the Allied attack on Jabel Mansour in North Africa on April 5, 1943, which he was covering as a correspondent for The Sun.

For the same incident he was cited for bravery and awarded the Croix de Guerre by Gen. Henri Giraud. Mr. MacGowan was with the French attacking force when he received a leg wound. It was dressed by a German prisoner, a medical orderly. Despite his injury, Mr. MacGowan followed the attacking force through to the successful conclusion of the battle.

Described Flight.

Mr. MacGowan, born in England in February of 1894, won ribbons for military service with the British in France, Italy and Mesopotamia in the first world war. His latest dispatch to The Sun, before the one from Normandy published today, was dated August 11 and was delayed in transit. It was printed in The Sun yesterday and told of Mr. MacGowan's flight in an unarmed Piper Cub plane with Major Charles Carpenter of Moline, Ill., over Quimperle, midway between Lorient and Quimper, in Brittany.

Describing Major Carpenter as "just a daredevil soldier the War Department put in a Piper Cub instead of the boots of a paratrooper," Mr. MacGowan recounted how the Major flew low over towns, seeking out Germans to train Allied artillery on them. "But when they aren't worth shells he drops hand grenades on them," Mr. MacGowan stated. With Major Carpenter, Mr. MacGowan flew ahead of the Allied armor to the river junction which makes Quimperle a port big enough for 800-ton ships to enter.

The town, into which the Fighting French were moving and asking for support as the Germans moved out, "went frantic with joy," Mr. MacGowan wrote, "mad like the Major."

"It's swell to go mad for a moment," he added. "We alighted safely. The enthusiastic French brought us cider, eggs, big baskets of pears, anything they could find in a hurry."

Mr. MacGowan, a quiet man who speaks with an English accent, was once a captain of the Indian cavalry. Among the honors which have been bestowed on him by foreign governments are Officer of the Military Order of Christ (Portugal), 1933; Officier de l'Instruction Publique, 1930, and Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, 1934 (both of France).

Has Traveled Widely.

Among other honors, Mr. MacGowan is an Officer of the Order of Ouissam Alaouite Cherifien, Morocco, 1938. He was a delegate to the West Indies Fourth Imperial Press Conference in 1930; honorary secretary on the Council Institute of Journalists representing the West Indies from 1930 to 1935; a Selfridge Prizeman; a member of the Company of Newspaper Makers; a Liveryman of the Stationer's Company and Freeman of the City of London since 1937.

He has traveled in various parts of the world, both as an explorer and a newspaper man. He discovered a new pass into Little Tibet and made the first flight over the Orinoco delta and the first flight from Trinidad to British Guiana.

Joining the staff of The Sun in October of 1934, Mr. MacGowan was sent abroad for this newspaper in the summer of 1939, and was in Spain during the Spanish civil war. He covered the coronation of King George VI for The Sun, and before going to North Africa, from which he returned with the advancing Allied troops, he reported the war in London and was a press observer with the Commandos in the raid on Dieppe. He went with the troops onto the continent in the D day invasion, and has been at the front with them ever since.

In 1923, Mr. MacGowan married Miss Wendy Smith, youngest daughter of the late J. H. Corley Smith of Simla and the Transvaal. They have one son, Barry Alaric Gault, born in 1925, now with his mother in England.

Konev's Toll Is 172,000

Of This Number Russian General Claims 140,000 Are Listed as Dead.

SURGE TOWARD E. PRUSSIA RISES

Thousands of Other Germans Outflanked and In Danger — Counterattacks at Warsaw Repulsed.

By W. W. Hercher

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 16—(AP)—Soviet field dispatches said last night that Red Army troops had crossed the Biebrza River in Northern Poland, striking through a 15-mile belt of Axis defenses guarding imperilled East Prussia, while Moscow announced that Marshal Ivan S. Konev's Fourth Ukraine Army had killed or captured 172,360 Germans.

Konev's troops attacking through Southern Poland toward German Silesia killed 140,000 Germans between July 13 and August 12, the special announcement said.

May Exceed Million

On the basis of Moscow accounts six Soviet armies have killed or captured a total of 781,886 Germans since the great summer offensive began June 23, and when three other armies presently engaged in shattering the Reich forces are heard from, the total is likely to exceed 1,000,000.

Swarms of armored fighter-bombers covered the Russian surge toward East Prussia, spraying German positions at Grajewo, only two miles from the frontier in the attack along the Bialystok-Lyck railway.

The Russians already are endangering thousands of outflanked German troops fighting in the Suwalki triangle a short distance above the Biebrza river section. The Suwalki triangle, annexed to East Prussia from Poland in 1939, recently was invaded by Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's third White Russian army.

Another Army Takes Up Battle

When German reserves, flung into battle in the Suwalki area and along the east Prussian-Lithuanian border farther north, slowed Cherniakhovsky, the second White Russian army went over to the offensive now rolling dangerously close to the southern border of East Prussia on the fringe of the Masurian Lakes—famous battleground in the first World War.

The Soviet high command daily communique was silent about this sector, but Associated Press Moscow Correspondent Daniel De Luce said an invasion of the southern part of East Prussia was likely in the next 72 hours.

In the north Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's third Baltic army had swept half-way across southern Estonia and was on the verge of cutting the Tallinn-Riga trunk railway—communications backbone linking the 200,000 stranded Germans of Col. Gen. Georg Lindemann's two Baltic armies which are fast withering under the blows of this powerful contingent.

The Russians were only 70 miles from the Gulf of Riga.

Another Junction Taken

Madise, less than five miles from the Tallinn-Riga railway and 13 miles northeast of Valga, Estonian-Latvian border city and rail junction, was captured, the bulletin said, in a seven-mile advance northwest of Antsla, taken Monday. The rail station of Anne, three miles west of Antsla on the road to imperilled Valga, also was seized, as well as Urvaste, seven miles northeast of Antsla.

Striking northward along the Voru-Tartu highway another Soviet column swept through Mustajoe, 27 miles southeast of Tartu and 127 miles from Tallinn, Estonian capital on the Baltic. Ten miles northeast of Voru they seized Vastse-Koiola. Pushing along the Petseri-Tartu railway another group took Ilumetsa, 12 miles northwest of Petseri. The advance point taken in the push northward along the west bank of Lake Pskov was Mikitamae, 13 miles north of Petseri.

Counterattacks at Warsaw Repulsed

For the first time in weeks the Russian bulletin mentioned the Warsaw area, saying that German counterattacks had been repulsed east of Praga, the east bank suburb of the Polish capital on the Vistula river. Russian units of Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's First White Russian army last were reported within 11 miles of Warsaw at Mostowka on the northeast.

Besieged Warsaw is 100 miles southwest of the shattered Biebrza river sector, and Zakharov's troops and those under Rokossovsky have been slowly driving a wedge between Warsaw and East Prussia.

Vast Materiel Losses

German equipment losses could be gauged by Moscow's announcement that in a month's time Marshal Konev's Foruth Ukraine Army had destroyed or captured 1,941 tanks and self-propelled guns, 3,615 guns of various caliber, 11,727 motor vehicles, and 687 aircraft.

The Russians beyond the Vistula were within 75 miles of the rich industrial province of German Silesia, and their spearheads were reported within 35 mile of Krakow, last big bastion in southern Poland before the Silesian frontier.

In the area of Raseiniai, Lithuanian town 53 miles northeast of Tilsit, German East Prussia Rail city, the Russians repulsed strong enemy infantry and tank attacks and inflicted heavy losses in men and material, the Soviet Bulletin said.

Nazis Claim German Victory

A broadcast by the German news agency Transocean, however, declared that Raseiniai, which the Russians captured Aug. 10, was recounquered by counterattacking Germans on Monday. The broadcast said that grenadiers of a Silesian infantry division and Elite parachute troops killed or captured the entire Soviet garrison there.

The only other sector mentioned in the Moscow communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, was west of Sanok, near the Czech border in Southern Poland. German tank-supported attacks were beaten off there, it said.

The first big objective of the Russians on the threshold of East Prussia was the rail junction of Lyck, only 25 miles beyond the shattered Biebrza river line.

REDS ATTACK EAST PRUSSIA

Open Drive on Grajewo 2 Miles From Border.

Moscow, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Russian forces started attacking freshly dug German entrenchments today in front of Grajewo, two miles south of the East Prussian border, after cracking the steel and concrete forts around Osowiec and winning a bridgehead across the Biebrza River.

Gen. G. F. Zakharov threw the full offensive might of his second White Russian Army group against the Germans' attempts to reorganize their frontier line just below the Masurian Lakes.

A thundering bombardment from the air supported the Red Army attack.

"The water of the Biebrza ran dark with enemy blood today," a front dispatch to Izvestia said. Zakharov smothered a series of tank counter-attacks with his high-powered drive and struck directly in the rear of large enemy forces tied up in the Suwalki triangle (which East Prussia annexed in 1939) by Gen. Ivan Cherniakovsky's divisions.

Not only Grajewo but Lyck in East Prussia, twelve miles to the north was menaced by the two Russian Army groups. Should these communication centers fall, a German withdrawal from the northwestern corner of East Prussia would be imperative.

Enemy Casualties Heavy.

Enemy casualties at Osowiev are expected to run into the thousands, a front dispatch said.

The Red Army continued to squeeze the defenses of Warsaw and fought bitterly for a larger springboard west of the Vistula River in the area threatening Krakow and Kielce, 100 miles south of the Polish capital. Wide advances in the Baltic States gave evidence of the crackup of the enemy divisions in Estonia and Latvia, separated from the main Germay Army by a corridor to the Baltic west of Riga.

A German fortified zone three to six miles in depth lay littered with fire-blackened Nazi tanks and wrecked field guns behind Zakharov's vanguard.

Flat boggy country intersected by numerous creeks now separates the Red Army from Lyck, East Prussian communications center, but the Biebrza was the last major natural obstacle..

The crossing of the Biebrza came while Moscow's victory guns, sounding for the first time in nearly a week, were marking the fall of the fortress city of Osowiec near the stream in northern Poland.

Zakharov's new menace to the Nazi province appeared likely to ease the pressure on Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army, which has been stalled a fortnight by desperate German resistance near the East Prussia-Lithuania border farther north.

Antsla Captured.

Although the capture of Osowiec was the major news announced in the daily Soviet communique, Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic Army, smashing through southern Estonia, captured Antsla and 100 other communities, further shattering lines of two German armies cut off from their homeland by the Red Army corridor that was driven to the Baltic Sea below Riga.

Maslennikov's thrust carried to within sixteen miles of Valga, key junction on the Pskov-Riga railways.

NAMES OF CITIES CHANGED

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (AP) — The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet today decreed new names for several cities recaptured in the Ukraine. Akkerman has been changed to Belgorod-Dnestrovsky, Tarnopol to Ternopol, Cernauti to Chernovitski and Czertkow to Chortkov.

3,000 Allied Planes Hammer Continent

8,000 Tons of Explosives Cast on Score Of Enemy Bases in Belgium, Holland And Germany While Another Powerful Force Clears Way for Invasion.

By Ned Nordness

LONDON, Aug. 15—(AP)—Three thousand American and British planes, two-thirds of them bombers, cast 8,000 tons of explosives on a score of enemy air bases and airdromes in Belgium, Holland and Germany today, while another powerful force of Italian-based heavyweights hopped the Mediterranean to Southern France and blasted a wide path for the new ground invasion there.

Wreck Enemy Air Strips

A force of 1,100 RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes and nearly 1,000 U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators churned up enemy air strips, wrecked buildings, and left flaming wrecks of 180 to 270 Nazi planes caught parked on the fields.

Fighters escorting the American bombers also destroyed a number of planes on the ground, disabled 62 locomotives, and destroyed or damaged 188 railway cars.

Moderate enemy opposition in the air was encountered, the bombers knocking down 13 planes and the fighters bagging 14 for a total of 27. Sixteen bombers and five fighters failed to return.

Mosquitos Hit Berlin

Last night RAF mosquitos again struck Berlin, hurling blockbusters on the battered Reich capital. None of the Mosquitos, whic halso laid mines in enemy waters, was lost.

The fresh daylight attacks were aimed at squelching any attempts by the eGrmans to gather their depleted sky strength for support of their desperate ground forces back-tracking before victorious Allied troops in France.

The big American bombers pounded seven air bases and five airdromes. These bases are situated in the suburbs of Cologne, at Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, Wittmund, and in Bad Zwischenahn, Vechta and Handorf. The first three lie along the Rhine river, the others in northwest Germany.

The airdromes included two at Twente-Enschede in Holland, one at Florennes, Belgium, and others at Venlo and Plantlunne in northwest Germany.

RAF Hits Nine Airfields

The RAF bombers smashed at five fighter air fields in Holland and four in Belgium. The weather again was decidedly favorable, enabling visual bombing. From 20 to 30 planes were found parked on each field as the sky giants loosed their deadly cargoes.

For the first time American fighters were disclosed to have escorted the Lancasters and Halifaxes. RAF fighters, which often have joined in covering American bombers, also flew alongside. Two of the British bombers were lost.

Along the famous Riviera playground in southern France the Allied planes not only wiped out paths for the invasion troops, but flew in air-borne soldiers. Attacks on the coast and strategic areas inland from the Mediterranean have been carried out for some time, climaxed by a thunderous three-day bombardment of beach targets ending Monday. Then the Allied tactical operations began in cooperation with naval gunning.

Contributed to Success

British-based American bombers and their escorting Lightnings, Mustangs and Thunderbolts also contributed the past few weeks to the success in southern France by pulverizing airfields in the southeast, and slashing into tangled wreckage the important freight yard feeder lines on and near the French-German border.

Aircraft maintained their stepped-up operations in support of ground forces in western France today, flying an unceasing vigil over the Falaise-Argentan "coffin corridor" and beyond its outlet.

Everything moving was pounced upon and every likely hiding place was sprayed. But the pilots brought back word that the Germans were not moving much, at least in daylight. Both the Second Tactical Air Force and the Ninth Air Force Fighter-Bomber Group said a wide area east of the escape corridor—all the way to the Seine, on to Paris, and down to Chartres—was void of much enemy movement.

Railway Yards Bombed

U. S. Marauders and Havocs of the Ninth Air Force, without aerial opposition or loss, bombed railway yards at Serqueux, 25 miles north of Rouen, and two bridges over the Oise river at Auvers-sur-Oise and L'Isle Adam, both north of Paris, in order to block the movement of German troops and supplies.

R. A. F. coastal command Beaufighters and Mosquitos, on watch for enemy ships forced to flee French ports, caught 13 vessels in the Gironde off St. Vivien and Le Verdon and scored numerous hits on all of them. The Mosquitos employed bombs and depth charges, and the Beaufighters sent their rocket projectiles crashing into the boats. An explosion was observed aboard a destroyer. The other ships included a depot ship, two auxiliaries, six armed trawlers and two tugs.

Four coastal aircraft were missing.

American Marauders — the only USAAF bombers attacking the enemy both day and night — exploded a big ammunition dump northwest of Paris in a post-midnight assault.

2000 BOMBERS HIT REICH AND LOW COUNTRIES

U. S. and British Squadrons Strike From Both Italy and England.

London, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—At least 2,000 American and British heavy bombers were hurled today against Germany, Holland and Belgium while other hundreds of planes from Italy and England blasted the Nazi forces in the paths of the invasions of northern and southern France. At least nineteen German Air Force bases and stations were deluged with around 8,000 tons of bombs.

The widespread attacks were designed to knock out what is left of Hitler's air units before they can marshal their remaining strength for all-out support of the desperate German ground forces.

More than 1,100 Lancaster and Halifax heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force attacked nine German fighter bases in Belgium and Holland and caught twenty or thirty planes parked on each field. American fighters flew side by side with R. A. F. pursuit squadrons in escorting the bombers. Only two of the big craft were lost. It was the first time American planes have been reported escorting R. A. F. bombers.

Fortresses and Liberators of the English based Eighth United States Air Force were escorted by up to 1,000 fighters. They slashed at three operational airdromes for the German Air Force and at seven non-operational stations which have clusters of workshops and various installations for maintenance and repairs. The first announcement said that attackers landed bombers on the targets with good to excellent results.

Allied warplanes were attacking the south of France for the fifth consecutive day, laying a path of blazing steel and explosives before the American, French and British forces swarming onto the Mediterranean beaches.

Air base targets struck were at Cologne-Ostheim, Weisbaden-Erbenheim and Frankfurt-Schborn along the Rhine; Venlow, Wittmundardorf, Bad Zwischenahn, Vechta and Handorf in northwest Germany; Florennes in Belgium and Twente-Enschede in Holland. First crews back said that the Germans offered the stiffest fighter resistance in weeks.

American Marauders and Havocs continued through the day to attack enemy communications. They bombed a railway center at Serqueux, twenty-five miles north of Rouen, and two bridges across the Oise north of Paris. The bombings were to block German troop movements.

Rommel's Condition Improves

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP).—Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is progressing well in his recovery after an accident, a German broadcast reporting a Berlin press conference said today. Earlier accounts have said that Rommel, apparently the victim of an Allied air attack, sustained head injuries.

TITO TAKES 5 TOWNS

London, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Army has smashed out in a new attack thirty-five miles west of the Italian border in Slovenia and captured five towns, a communique broadcast by Tito's headquarters announced today. Among the towns captured were Gornjograd, twenty miles northeast, and Smartno, fifteen miles east of the rail junction of Ljubljana.

7 NAZI SHIPS SUNK

LONDON, Aug. 15—(AP) A British naval force led by the Cruiser Mauritius damaged seven German supply ships and other vessels and scored hits on a destroyer in three engagements today off the naval base of La Rochelle, between Nantes and Bordeaux, the Admiralty announced tonight. The British suffered neither casualties nor damage, the communique said.

32 POLISH BOY SCOUTS EXECUTED BY GERMANS

LONDON, Aug. 15.—(AP) The London headquarters of the Association of Polish Scouts and Guides said today it had received word of the execution of 32 Boy Scouts in Poland early last month by German occupation authorities.

The Germans, who had banned the scout movement in Poland, were said to have carried out the executions after a mass arrest of young people in the town of Nowy Saez during an investigation into scout activities.

King Congratulates FDR on Guam Victory

LONDON, Aug. 15. (AP)—In a message of congratulations on the liberation of Guam, King George VI told President Roosevelt tonight that the British Commonwealth "will make an increasingly powerful contribution" to "the utter defeat of Japan."

The text:

"Please accept, Mr. President, my war congratulations on the liberation of Guam from a brutal enemy's occupation.

"This successful feat of arms marks yet another notable stage in the brilliant advance of U. S. forces in the central Pacific and has aroused our deep admiration.

"It is a splendid augury of the coming utter deefat of Japan, to which the forces of the British Commonwealth of Nations also will make an increasingly powerful contribution."

10,000 FRENCH PATRIOTS ADVANCE TOWARD VICHY

LONDON, Aug. 15—(AP) The IFA (Independent French Agency) reported from Bern today that 10,000 French patriots were "advancing toward Vichy," and that hundreds more are joining them as they push ahead.

The dispatch said other detachments of French Forces of the Interior were advancing on Bordeaux. It did not say where the patriots were coming from or how they were armed.

VICTORY BETTING BOOMS IN ENGLAND

London, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Allied successes in France have caused a rush of victory betting and have cut the odds against the European war ending by the last of October.

The current popular odds are 100 to 15 compared with 100 to 7 three months ago.

Not all of the bettors are realistic, the bookies report—many picking their dates out of teacup readings, dreams or astrology.

Most of those favoring numbers work with D day, June 6, adding sixes and coming up with December 6.

TokyoTells of NewU.S.Weapon

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP).—The Tokyo radio declared today that a new American weapon is a fourteen-pound anti-personnel bomb whose explosion is controlled from a plane by a steel cable wound around the missile.

RODNEY BOMBARDS ALDERNEY ISLAND

MORROSO

ABOARD H.M.S. RODNEY, Aug. 12.—(Delayed)—(AP) H. M. S. Rodney, principal heroine in the sinking of the German super battleship Bismarck, anchored 20 miles off the channel island of Alderney today and leisurely hurled 75 one-ton 16-inch shells into a Nazi battery without return fire.

As the Rodney sped homeward, her battle ensign whipping in the breeze, aviators reported the "area very well plastered up" and a summary showed direct hits on three of the four Nazi guns. Alderney is just nine miles off the tip of the Cotentin peninsula in Normandy.

The crew expected immediate return fire but none came, leading to the assumption that the Germans were surprised and ran to deep shelters when the first shell landed. The Rodney's job, however, was to lay down 75 shells no matter what the enemy did, being especially careful not to shoot into the town of Saint Anne, roughly 600 yards behind the target.

RODNEY BATTERS ALDERNEY ISLAND

By JOHN A. MOROSO 3d.

Aboard H. M. S. Rodney, Aug. 12 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The valiant and venerable 38,000-ton British battleship Rodney swooped down upon the Channel Island of Alderney today and poured seventy-five rounds of one-ton sixteen-inch shells into a Nazi battery.

The Rodney, one of the world's heaviest armed ships, is a veteran of the Norwegian campaign and the principal heroine in the sinking of the Bismarck. She bombarded Italy and blasted Caen and Le Havre in the Normandy invasion.

This was a fantastic affair. Usually ships and planes pray for good weather when assaulting the enemy. Three days ago we sped toward the target, only to have R. A. F. Spitfire spotter planes turn us back because the visibility was so good that the strong German anti-aircraft batteries on the island could have shot down our planes. The Rodney returned to a British port and remained there until early today, when she sped back across the Channel. We anchored in deliberate, methodical British fashion and for two hours and thirty-one minutes the Rodney pumped high explosive shells into the battery about twenty miles away.

The first shot from a cold gun, traveling more than 16,000 feet high, landed 300 yards from the target. The officers corrected the range and on the fifth, six, seventh and eighth shots made direct hits on the Nazi guns

STRIKES IN COPENHAGEN

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 15—(AP) New strikes broke out today in many Copenhagen plants, including Burmeister & Wain, shipbuilding center, in protest against the recent execution of 11 Danes by the Germans.

Italian Front Mostly Quiet

ROME, Aug. 15—(AP)—A brisk engagement developed when Fifth Army patrols made contact with German patrols three miles southeast of Pontedera yesterday but in all other sectors the Italian land front was quiet except for artillery duels, Allied headquarters said today.

German shelling of Florence almost ceased and the Allied position there "continues to improve steadily," headquarters added. Although there was some interference from snipers, food, water and medical supplies continued moving into the city in great volume for the civil population.

Allied tanks and mortars engaged the enemy on both sides of the Arno bend west of Signa. Eighth Army troops mopping up pockets of resistance in the Empoli area killed at least 25 Germans.

At Florence it was learned that five of Florence's beautiful bridges were blown up without any prior announcement to Florence citizens who had been dealing with the Germans seeking an understanding with the Allies to save the city's historic and artistic treasures. Citizens along the river front were ordered out of their homes about 72 hours before the demolitions took place.

High Florentine sources said Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring ordered the bridges destroyed because he was determined that the Allied pursuit of the Germans north of Rome should not be repeated north of Florence.

ITALIAN ACTION HELD TO PATROLS

Rome, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Fifth Army patrols engaged the enemy in a sharp fight three miles southeast of Pontedra but otherwise the Italian front remained comparatively quiet yesterday except for artillery fire, Allied Headquarters announced today.

Eighth Army troops were reported continuing to mop up enemy pockets of resistance in the Empoli area, where they killed at least twenty-five Germans. Allied tanks and mortars were engaged in harassing the enemy on both sides of the Arno bend west of Signa.

The Allied position in Florence continues to improve steadily, Headquarters said, with German shelling of the city almost halted. Supplies for the civil population are arriving in large volume.

CABELL IN NEW AIR POST

Named Chief of Operations and Intelligence in Mediterranean

ROME, Aug. 15 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Charles P. Cabell, 40-year-old former West Pointer, was appointed Director of Operations and Intelligence of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force today. He succeeds Brig. Gen. Lauris Norstad, who received an undisclosed assignment in another theatre.

General Cabell, as director of plans with the United States Strategic Air Forces, had an active role in planning the Normandy invasion and bombing Germany. He won the Distinguished Flying Cross for one of his missions over enemy territory while commanding a bomber wing from Britain.

A. M. G. Quits 3 Italian Areas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP).—The Allies turned over Rome and two other provinces, Littoria and Fronsinone, to the Italian government of Premier Ivanhoe Bonomi today. The State Department bulletin of Aug. 6 said the withdrawal of Allied Military Government officials would take place today, and department officials today confirmed that the transfer had been completed.

Bullitt Joins French Army At 53 as a Commandant

Former Ambassador Retains His American Citizenship

ALGIERS, Aug. 15 (AP).—William C. Bullitt, fifty-three years old, former American ambassador to France, yesterday joined the French army as a commandant, equivalent to the rank of major in the United States Army, the French Information Ministry announced today.

Bullitt, an honorary citizen of a number of French towns, established that he could retain American citizenship and serve in the French army.

Bullitt said his offer of active military duty had been rejected twice by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson because of his age.

Stilwell's Planes Bag 3 Jap Ships

CHUNGKING, Aug. 15—(AP)—Three Japanese freighters were sunk by wide-ranging heavy bombers in a raid on Formosa, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

The freighters were caught in the Formosa Strait by the bombers, which also struck the docks of Takao Harbor, in Southwestern Formosa.

Takao Is Blasted.

Chungking, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Heavy bombers of the United States Fourteenth Air Force have bombed the docks at Takao on the Japanese colonial islands of Formosa and have sunk three freighters in the straits between Formosa and the China coast, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

Takao, on the southwestern coast of Formosa, is one of the island's chief ports and an important base for Japanese military movements in the China-Philippines area.

Warehouses Set Aflame By Mitchells

Low Flying Bombers Hammer Halmahera Installations.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Wednesday, Aug. 16—(AP)—Low-flying Mitchell medium bombers set afire Japanese warehouses and other installations in raids upon Halmahera island and Ternate island lying just off Halmahera, headquarters announced today.

Shore Installations Hit

Liberators also raided Halmahera Monday, smashing at installations along the shores of Wasile Bay and setting stores afire and exploding ammunition dumps.

Antiaircraft fire was intense.

Headquarters also announced that air patrols sank eight Japanese sailing vessels off Ceram, south of Halmahera.

The continuous raids in this area have threatened the Halmahera-Philippine defense line, fall of which Gen. Douglas MacArthur says would imperil Japan's communications south of China, placing them "in grave danger of flank envelopment."

A fortnight of devastating aerial blitz "practically neutralized" Halmahera, MacArthur announced Tuesday, destroying the flexibility of that great enemy base.

Last Island Obstacle

Halmahera, about 300 miles south of the Philippines, is the last island obstacle in the invasion route that leads to Mindanao, southernmost major island of the archipelago that awaits American deliverance.

After his forces seized Sansapor, at the western tip of Dutch New Guinea, July 30, in a surprise move that bypassed Manokwari, MacArthur stressed the importance of Halmahera, about 200 miles northwest of Sansapor.

The Halmahera-Philippine line, the general said, "is the main defense cover for his (the enemy's) conquered empire in the Southwest Pacific. Should this line go, all his conquests south of China will be imperiled and in grave danger of flank envelopment."

Is Virtually Useless

Now, within little more than a fortnight, Halmahera, southern anchor of that line, is virtually useless to the Nipponese. Air attack has "practically neutralized" its airfields and intermediate bases, bases, barred its port facilities to enemy maritime forces, immobilized the Japanese garrison.

Since the first major raid on Halmahera July 27, at least 83 enemy planes have been destroyed there and many others damaged, 15 ships and many smaller craft have been sunk and 42 vessels and barges damaged.

A week ago MacArthur reported that Yap, Japanese naval and air base 800 miles east of Mindanao, "appears to have been neutralized."

The Palau islands, important enemy base about 500 miles east of Mindanao, has been under almost daily air attack since early June.

Thus enemy bases that could mount opposition to a southern invasion of the Philippines are being nullified, their forces pinned down.

PARALYZE JAPS ON HALMAHERA

MacArthur's Flyers Hit Last Block to Philippines.

General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Allied bombers, striking swiftly and with devastating accuracy, have "practically neutralized" Halmahera, the last major island block to the Philippines. They accomplished the task in the record time of slightly more than two weeks, and with the record economy of only three major attacks upon airdromes. Halmahera, 200 miles west of New Guinea, is about 300 miles south of Mindanao.

"Our air attacks upon Halmahera were continued, causing great fires and explosions," Gen. MacArthur announced today. Air raids upon enemy targets from Timor to Bougainville also were announced.

"The enemy's airfields at Halmahera and at contiguous intermediate bases are practically neutralized, his maritime forces largely interdicted and his ground troops immobilized in their present positions. The flexibility of this great base is now gone."

A bomb-inflicted creeping paralysis, inducted with the conquest of Saipan, Tinian and Guam in the southern Marianas, has thus struck at Japan along Japan's island defense line, Gen. MacArthur announced just a week ago that Yap, the once-important enemy naval and air base in the Western Caroline, "appears to have neutralized." Yap is about 500 miles southwest of Guam, 900 miles northeast of Halmahera.

In the first major raid upon Halmahera, on July 27, forty-five enemy planes were destroyed. A week later thirteen more were knocked out, and last Sunday the destruction or damaging of forty-one additional planes was announced. In additional strikes against shipping in the Halmahera area during August, fourteen Japanese freighters, twelve coastal vessels, twenty-eight barges and a number of small craft have been sunk or seriously damaged.

Gen. MacArthur's announcement today added this warning of deeper punches to come: "Should the enemy fail to retrieve his weakness on Halmahera, the main line of defense for his conquered empire in the Southwest Pacific, extending through the Halmaheras and the Philippines, is threatened." Earlier the General had said: "Should this line go, all of his conquests south of China will be imperiled and in grave danger of flank development."

YANKS BOMB BASES ON ROAD TO TOKYO

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 15 — (AP) American warplanes bombed enemy island positions north and south of Tokyo and in the Central Pacific over the weekend, stirring up fighter interception at three points that ranged from half-hearted attempts to aggressive action.

Three to eight enemy planes were destroyed, others damaged and a patrol vessel sunk in these operations, announced today by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz.

One Liberator Lost

One Liberator bomber was lost and two others damaged.

The brunt of the attack fell on the Kurile islands, backdoor approach to Japan, on Friday and Saturday. The raids carried the current series of attacks through three consecutive days.

Shipping near Paramushiro and the airstrip at Suribachi were hit Friday. Some 15 to 20 fighter planes hopped the 11th Army Air Force Liberators making the assault and three of the fighters were shot down and probably five more. Two of the Liberators were damaged but all returned.

The next day Navy search planes hit a new target in the Kuriles—little Araito island off the northern tip of Paramushiro. A patrol ship was sunk there and defense installations bombed. Several enemy interceptors took to the air but failed to press home their attacks, Nimitz reported.

Nearby Shumushu island was smacked the same day by a single Navy plane.

It was at Iwo Island in the Volcano group, about 700 miles south of Tokyo, on Sunday that enemy interceptors showed a willingness to fight it out. Nimitz reported that "an aggressive group of enemy fighters" intercepted and one Liberator was lost. The airfield and adjacent installations were plastered with more than 35 tons of bombs.

Army medium bombers, probably based on Saipan, pounded gun positions and runways on Pagan island, in the northern Marianas, Sunday and also bombed and strafed Rota island, south of Saipan.

Other raids were made the same day by Navy or Marine planes on Nauru island, west of the Gilberts, and on remaining Japanese positions in the Marshalls.

U. S. BOMBERS RAID THE KURILES TWICE

Washington, Aug. 15 (A. P.)—Pounding the north Pacific Kurile Islands on two consecutive days, American bombers blasted shipping, airfield installations and defense positions on Paramushiro, Shumushu and Araido islands Friday and Saturday, the Navy reported today.

Shipping was struck near Paramushiro and Araido, northwest of Paramushiro, on both days. A patrol vessel was sunk by strafing near Araido in the first reported attack on the Japanese positions there.

Between fifteen and twenty fighter planes atempted to halt the Eleventh Army Air Force Liberators carrying out the Friday raids, but succeeded in inflicting only minor damage on two of the big bombers. The Navy reported that three of the enemy planes were shot down, five probably shot down and two damaged.

MARINES MOURN PRIVATE'S DEATH

By Second Lieut. J. C. LUCAS, U. S. M. C.

Distributed by the Associated Press.

Saipan, Marianas Islands (Delayed).—It seldem happens that a whole battalion is saddened by the death of a private first class, but today, as word spread that Tommy (Thomas E.) Richards was dead, the tribute to this 20-year-old boy from Alliance, Ohio, was one of the most touching things ever witnessed by the men who fought with him.

Tommy's battalion commander told about it just a moment ago. "Whatever you say about Tommy, it won't be enough," he said,

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and added that Tommy would become one of the legends of the Marine Corps, for he had everything it takes to make a good Marine. He was brave, competent, loyal and modest.

Tommy did not make the Marshall Islands campaign. He was left behind in the rear eschelon, and his pride was badly wounded. When the Saipan campaign was planned, Tommy beged to be taken along.

Tommy, his battalion commander said, was a "man of all trades." He had no place in the line, and, at Saipan, he was left aboard ship to help in the unloading. Two days later, Tommy went to his commanding officer, tears in his eyes, and said he aws tired of staying behind. He wanted to get ashore. He was sent to Saipan as an orderly for his colonel.

They did not keep Tommy long in the regimental command post. Two days later, the colonel was digging his own foxhole. His orderly had disappeared. The colonel spoke direly of punishing him when he returned.

Soon the colonel heard that Tommy was at the front. He had joined an assault company as a stretcher bearer. He had risked his life repeatedly to pull his companions back to safety. He had killed several Japs. The colonel received a request from the company commander, that Tommy Richards be left at the front.

In reply, he wrote: "my memory isn't what it used to be. I'll probabl yforget to do anything about him."

Tomm yRichards remained at the front. Yesterday, an officer fell, and Tommy started after him. Tommy never reached him. Tommy and the officer both are dead.

Admiral Whiting Gets Navy Award

An Aleutian Island Base, Aug. 12 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Rear Admiral F. E. M. Whiting, first commandant of the new Seventeenth Naval district, received the Legion of Merit today for a "conspicuous contribution to the success of our operations against the enemy in the North Pacific."

Admiral Whiting came to the Aleutians last fall. He commanded the Battleship Massachusetts in the bombardment of Casablanca in the North Africa invasion in 1942.

REPORT BOMBING OF VOLCANO ISLES

The Tokyo radio announced today that twenty-two American Liberator bombers raided Iwo Jima in the Volcano islands, some 600 miles from Tokyo, in broad daylight yesterday.

The broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, the Associated Press reports, asserted that Japanese fighters had engaged the raiders in battle and declared that two of the heavy bombers were shot down.

The island has been raided several times previously by American planes, but there was no immediate confirmation of the latest Japanese report.

Because of the danger of United States air raids Japanese authorities in Korea have abandoned the use of a siren to summon the population for twice-a-day compulsory worship of Emperor Hirohito, it was disclosed by a broadcast over the controlled Keijo radio reported today to the Office of War Information.

Trumpet calls and the rendition of a song called "On to the Sea" have been broadcast at 7 A. M. and noon by local radios as a substitute for the siren, which has been restricted to use as a raid warning "in order to be prepared to meet the raids of enemy planes," said the Keijo broadcast as recorded by FCC.

AUSTRALIA ASKS TWO MILLION BRAS

Melbourne, Australia, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Australia needs 2,000,000 American and British-made corsets and a like number of brassieres, the Minister of Customs indicated today in relaxing import restrictions on these items.

Hitler Knights Von Papen

Hitler has bestowed the Knight's Cross of the War Merit Cross with Swords upon Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, who returned home after the Reich, the Berlin radio said today, according to the Associated Press.

The award was for special achievements and personal efforts, said the broadcast, and was given to Von Papen when he visited Hitler's headquarters.

Nazi Collapse Will Aid Home Production

Nelson Says Fall of Germany to Permit Increase of 30 Per Cent in Civilian Production, Approximately to Civil Economy Level of 1939.

By Sterling F. Green

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—(AP)—Donald M. Nelson, newly-embarked on a program for small-scale industrial reconversion, estimated tonight that the collapse of Germany would permit a 30 per cent increase in civilian production—enough, he said, to bring the civilian economy to about the level of 1939.

Will Not Interfere with Armaments

This increase will not interfere with the ability of American industry to continue the armament output needed to crush Japan and finish the war, the War Production Board chairman predicted at a news conference.

"I would estimate that the fall of Germany will be followed by a drop of 40 per cent, roughly, in the volume of war production," Nelson said.

It will be necessary to retain WPB's controls over industry after Germany's defeat, Nelson said, in order to insure that materials and equipment are kept flowing to the armed forces.

No Need For WPB Controls

"At the end of the Japanese war, however, I see no necessity for continuing into the reconversion period the controls which WPB now exercises," Nelson said in reply to questions. "Some controls may have to be retained—possibly those over tin, crude rubber and lumber, for instance—but these would be gradually tapered off as those materials are brought back into good supply."

Emphasizing that his new "priority regulation 25," effective today, will mean increased production only of the simpler consumer items for the time being, the WPB chairman warned that the country need not expect new automobiles, refrigerators or washing machines. These heavy items require electric motors, gears and other scarce parts which cannot now be spared, he explained.

Increase In Scarce Parts

Such scarce parts, he stated, come into increased supply after the end of hostilities in Europe permits an easing of arms production.

The length of the period of unemployment and plant shutdowns between the cancellation of war contracts and the start of peacetime production will depend largely, he stated, on "the advance preparations made by the war agencies and by Congress."

"A great many industries have been reconverted already," he said. "The tire industry, for instance, has been completely reconverted. At one time, tires were cut back tremendously; now, because of huge military demands, tires have had to be restored to production."

Without Idleness

The agricultural implement and the textile industries are others which should accomplish the transition without idleness, he said. "The principal gap will occur in the automobile industry, which has been completely scrambled, and the other consumer's durable goods industries which have been largely scrambled, and the construction industry."

The automobile industry, he predicted, "will surprise the whole nation by the speed with which they get back into passenger car production when the signal is given." He recalled that the much-feared idleness in Detroit, at the time of the conversion of the motor plants to war work, was very brief.

Officials have said that the limited reconversion program ordered into effect today where it will not interfere with war production, will help consume leftover war materials which are piling up in quantities so large as to threaten post-war markets.

Idle Steel On Hand

In that connection Nelson said at the news conference that fabricators and others have on hand some 3,000,000 tons of idle steel.

A joint statement by Nelson and Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission was issued at the news conference. It declared their agreement that war production "has the first claim on the nation's manpower" and that no diversion of manpower from war to less-essential civilian production can be permitted.

The statement added that "there should be the maximum resumption of civilian production consistent with war production needs; that, therefore, whenever labor and materials are available which are not needed in or cannot be made available for war production, they should be employed in civilin production."

Senate to Be Told Of Postwar Talks

Hull to Keep Committee Well Informed—Meetings Begin Next Monday At Dumbarton Oaks.

By John M. Hightower

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—(AP)—Secretary of State Hull intends to maintain closest touch with key members of Congress, particularly Senate Foreign Relations committeemen, during the four power talks here on world peace organization.

Ideas Already Presented

While American ideas to be laid down during the meeting have already been presented to Senate and House committee members, Hull associates said today, feels that the full confidence of the legislators must be maintained and believe the way to do that is to keep them informed of developments.

Thus it appeared certain that congressional leaders would be advised periodically of any changes in details of the post war organization plans—changes which may have to be made to gain agreement among the United States, Britain, Russia and, eventually, China.

Begin Next Monday

The meetings will begin next Monday at Dumbarton Oaks, Georgetown estate, removed somewhat from the August heat in which Washington is now sweltering. Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko and members of the Russian group are expected here from Moscow in a day or so. The British delegation arrived last Saturday.

The procedure of the conferees will be initially, it is expected, to seek out points on which they are in agreement and defer toward the end of their sessions the points on which they differ.

Doubt Drastic Changes

Actually, despite evidence of some differing views, American officials doubt that there will have to be any drastic changes in the main lines of the American plan as made public by President Roosevelt.

For one thing, it is said, Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British conferee, has already made known British agreement with the Chief Executive's declaration. For another, while there are differences in some respects with Russian ideas as unofficially disclosed, there are apparently no differences with Russia in principle.

World Air Corps

One Russian proposal put forward in the much publicized article by "N. Malinin," calls for organization of a world air corps to back up the decisions of the proposed world council to suppress a threatened violation of world peace.

There is no evidence available in official quarters here, however, that the Russians are officially committed to the international air force idea or that they would not be willing to achieve their objective in some other way. A counter American suggestion has been to hold national forces in readiness for prompt action in any threatening situation and it is on the need for prompt action in this air age that the Russians build their unofficial case for an international air corps.

U. S. Against

The United States has rather strongly committed itself against creation of any sort of international force which would be at the direct disposition of the world council.

American military men have advised the diplomatic negotiators that even if it were politically feasible in this country to contribute American support to such a force it would not be a practical way to do the job.

These advisors argue that an international force would have to have international bases and probably even internationalized supply lines to function effectively. This would mean, according to the American view, the creation of tremendously complex machinery, involving language difficulties.

Smaller Nations

Another evident difference between the Russian and Anglo-American views involves the question whether representative small nations shall be given places on the world council, in addition to the membership of all nations large and small in the world assembly. But on this point, it is felt here, the actual Russian objective is one with which United States and Britain are in agreement—that is keeping control over peace preserving forces in the hands of those nations which have the forces to use.

The purpose might be served, according to the views of some Americans, by giving small nations some place on the council but so arranging the voting rules that they would exercise an influence commensurate with their position in the world. Thus it might be specified that the decisions of the four big powers on the use of force, once they were made unanimously, could not be hamstrung by the disagreement of a few small nations.

M'KELLAR URGES ACQUISITION OF ISLANDS BY U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—(AP) Senator McKellar (D-Tenn) urged the United States today to demand permanent possession of all islands necessary to the "future security" of the nation.

Applauded by Chairman Reynolds (D-N C) of the Military committee

and Senator Chandler (D-Ky), the Tennessee legislator offered a resolution advocating:

1. Possession by the United States of all islands in the possession of or mandated to Japan on Dec. 5, 1941, including Formosa and the Ryukyu islands, which might help in the defense of the Panama canal.

2. Acquisition by the United States under post-war agreements of Bermuda and all islands in the West Indies "which are now the possessions of European nations."

4. Negotiation by the President of an agreement with the Republic of Ecuador looking to acquisition of the Galapagos islands.

Expressing complete agreement with McKellar's resolution, which was referred to the Foreign Relations committee, Senator Chandler declared it was just as "foolish" to leave islands in the hands of Allies unable to defend them as it is to leave them with enemies, and added:

"After the last war we said we did not want anything, and we did not get anything. American boys have been losing their lives winning back islands which were mandated to Japan or to some weak friendly nation which could not protect them when the showdown came.

"We must say to them that we are going to have possession of every island in every ocean, which, if in the possession of any enemy, or a weak friend, would be a direct menace to the people of the United States."

Reynolds said he would like to see the McKellar resolution broadened to include not only Bermuda, but Bimini and Nassau, off the coast of Florida, and Jamaica.

"We should not only take the islands which belong to the British there, but we should discuss the appraised value from what Great Britain owes us as a result of World War I and World War II," he said.

Similarly, Reynolds advocated acquisition of Curacao, just north of Venezuela, which he would deduct from 'what the Dutch government will owe us for reconquering and redelivering to them the Dutch East Indies."

He also favored taking over the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the coast of Newfoundland.

Ban on 'Political Propaganda' Modified for Armed Services

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—(AP)

Spurred by a widespread outcry, the Senate voted today to modify the "political propaganda" ban and permit soldiers and sailors to pick their own newspapers, magazines and books, so long as they are generally circulated and the services can deliver them.

It passed a Soldiers' Vote law amendment which also lowers the bars affecting films and radio programs, including political speeches. It sets up impartiality as the guide in the selection of films and broadcasts for the nation's fighting men.

Under Army and Navy interpretations of the existing law, a list of publications and movies had been banned on the ground that they included material calculated to affect the November general election vote.

The amendment, sponsored by Chairman Green (D-R I) of the elections committee and Senator Lucas (D-Ill), and approved by Senator Taft (R-Ohio), author of the present restrictions, came out of committee with unanimous backing. The Senate passed it on a voice vote before it had time to get well settled on the clerk's desk. Now it goes to the House.

After passage of the bill, Taft said on the floor that the original provisions would have created no difficulty if properly interpreted but added that the War department had set up "unnecessary restrictive interpretations."

He pointed out that the House probably will not be able to act on the measure for some time and urged the services, in the meantime, to make "reasonable interpretation" of the present law.

Green said the law as revised would permit Army and Navy stores to sell any newspaper, magazine or book of general circulation in the United States, subject to the ability of the forces to deliver them. There never has been any bar against the servicemen buying whatever reading matter they wanted off military posts, or having it delivered individually by mail.

The only remaining limitation on general circulation publications is that when delivery difficulty makes selection necessary, the choice be made "in some impartial manner prescribed by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, such as preference expressed by members of the armed forces or the recommendation of expert committees, or otherwise."

Green said political speeches could be broadcast to soldiers and sailors, if the other side were given equal time. If a movie with one political slant is shown to troops, he said, the showing of a film with the opposite bent would be considered as a counter-balance.

Government publications, films or broadcasts would be barred from distribution to troops if they had an obvious political slant.

Before the committee acted, Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) told newsmen the existing political propaganda rule had been "deliberately interpreted by the Army and Navy in a way to make it look ridiculous to the public and to embarrass the Republican sponsors of the provision."

He said publications which patently included no political propaganda had been barred.

Taft in his Senate speech accused the War department of having interpreted the original act in "nonsensical" manner that gave the public and troops an erroneous idea as to its intent.

"It is my opinion that these amendments are unnecessary, but I have joined in preparing them because of the unnecessarily restrictive interpretation placed upon the act by the War department and its Morale division.

"There has been no difficulty in the Navy.

"The purpose of the original act was a simple one: To prevent the administration from using its monopoly of all channels of communication to the armed forces abroad to disseminate political propaganda designed or calculated to assist the President in the election."

It was never intended to restrict the sales at post exchanges of publications of general circulation, Taft said, adding:

'This doubt about the War department's impartiality is not new. Its representatives cooperated 100 per cent with the extreme New Dealers and the C.I.O. Political Action committee in support of the clearly unconstitutional Federal ballot carrying no names except that of the candidate for President."

Reporters Win Air Medals

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP).—The War Department today announced award of Air Medals to war correspondents Thoburn H. Wiant, of The Associated Press, who recently returned from the China-Burma-India theater and Theodore H. White, of "Time" and "Life" magazines, for their work in reporting the air war against the Japanese. Mr. Wiant, known to intimates as Toby, lives at 78-32 Main Street, Kew Gardens, Queens, N. Y. He formerly lived in Indianapolis. Mr. White lives at 60 Greenwood Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Aid for Russian Hospitals

Red Cross to Provide Equipment for 10 Civilian Centers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP).—The Red Cross announced today it will provide virtually all the equipment for ten 500-bed civilian hospitals to be re-established in Russia. The hospitals, located in nine cities, will be supplied with all necessary equipment except bedsteads and mattresses. Ticking will be sent for the latter.

MILLER SUGGESTS VETS GET ARMY JEEPS CHEAP

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—(AP) While Congress is considering ways to best dispose of surplus war materials, Representative William J. Miller (R-Conn.), a veteran aviator of the last war, would like to see the returning serviceman get a jeep cheap if he wants it.

Miller will make a brief speech in the House tomorrow in support of an amendment he intends to offer on Thursday to the Surplus Property bill now under debate.

It would declare the government's policy in disposing of the excess sinews of war to include opportunity to returning veterans of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, etc., to "purchase single units or small lots of any surplus property at the same price for which such property has been sold or offered for sale in large lots."

This would throw the whole field of surplus supplies open to the serviceman who may be buying a farm, a house and lot, or a small business. He might even want a jeep or peep to keep on his sheep farm—or to get back and forth to the office or classroom if he elects to go to college.

Postwar Lending Seen for Bankers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15. (AP)—The comptroller of the currency told the nation's bankers today that their major responsibility once the war is over, "will be the search for lending opportunities in a society of free enterprise and personal initiative."

"Much depends on a successful campaign in this field, for by it the banks will assist in creating a sound postwar economy and in assuring their own position in it," Comptroller Preston Delano said in his annual report.

Delano saw "healthy signs" of determination by bankers to meet the issue. He called particular attention to the formation of credit pools to facilitate loans to business, and an active campaign by the American Bankers Association for the education of its members in their approach to the problems of transition.

Carusi Named Commissioner Of Immigration

Executive Assistant to Five Attorneys General To Be E.G.Harrison'sSuccessor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP).—President Roosevelt today nominated Ugo Carusi, executive assistant to Attorney General Francis Biddle, to be Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization in the Department of Justice.

Mr. Carusi, of Barre, Vt., succeeds Earl G. Harrison, of Philadelphia, who resigned recently to resume his private law practice.

Mr. Carusi was born in Carrara, Italy, in 1902, the son of Eugene A. and Eva Bertoli Carusi, naturalized American citizens who had returned to Italy for a visit. The parents returned to the United States and settled in Barre when Carusi was three months old.

He attended public schools, and in 1918 went to work in a law office. From 1922 to 1925 he was secretary to the Attorney General of Vermont. In 1925 he came to Washington, where he attended National University Law School, and entered the Department of Justice as private secretary to Attorney General John G. Sargent.

In 1930 he was appointed executive assistant to Attorney General William D. Mitchell, and has served in the same capacity to the four succeeding attorneys general, Homer S. Cummings, Frank Murphy, Robert H. Jackson and Francis Biddle.

In 1938 Mr. Carusi was appointed by the President to represent the United States at the first International Congress on Criminology at Rome.

He is a member of the American and District of Columbia Bar Associations and a Shriner. Since 1937 he has been a member of the law faculty of National University, lecturing in constitutional and administrative law.

PAPERS PRAISED FOR AID IN LOAN

AUG 16 1944

Morgenthau Thanks Them for Part They Played.

Washington, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—American newspapers, despite paper shortages, the European invasion and a national political convention, carried a record volume of advertising and news column promotion of the recently concluded Fifth War Loan.

This accomplishment, hailed by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau as "truly outstanding," was announced today by Frank E. Tripp, chairman of the Allied Newspaper Council.

The Fifth War Loan, with a goal of $16,000,000,000, brought more than $20,000,000,000 in cash into the Treasury. It was conducted during June and July.

Asking Mr. Tripp to express the Treasury Department's thanks to the nation's publishers, Mr. Morgenthau said: "Newspapers have every right to be proud of the part they are playing in this financing program—and the nation can be thankful for a free press, which is serving our country so well and so unselfishly."

Calls Record Amazing.

Mr. Tripp, disclosing Treasury lineage figures, described the Fifth War Loan record as amazing and said that it was the greatest sales effort in the history of the American press.

Asserting that newspapers omitted "millions of lines of commercial advertising to accomplish this great record," Mr. Tripp said that dailies published 106,968 separate advertisements, totaling 66,505,805 lines of space with a value of $7,628,549. Comparable figures for the Fourth War Loan last January were 89,048 ads, 58,443,134 lines and $6,085,005 in value.

The news and editorial columns of daily papers carried 26,153,925 lines, compared with 22,000,000 lines in the Fourth Loan, while the weekly lineage jumped from 13,000,000 to 19,428,750.

Mr. Morgenthau's Letter.

The text of Mr. Morgentahu's letter to Mr. Tripp follows:

"Will you please convey to the newspaper publishers of America my sincere appreciation for the outstanding contribution they have made to the success of the Fifth War Loan drive.

"In spite of difficult paper shortages, newspapers gave greater advertising and editorial support to the Fifth Drive than any previous one.

"The newspaper advertising performance has been truly outstanding, and I hope you will ask all publishers to express our thanks to the patriotic sponsors who have so unselfishly supported this vital war financing effort.

"Newspapers have every right to be proud of the part they are playing in this financing program—and the nation can be thankful for a free press, which is serving our country so well and unselfishly.

"We acknowledge with gratitude the splendid assistance of the Allied Newspaper Council and your fellow publishers."

COMMITTEE ORGANIZED TO PLAN INAUGURATION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—(AP) Congress rounded out its committee of legislators today to arrange for inauguration Jan. 20, 1945, of a new president—regardless of whether he is Franklin D. Roosevelt or Thomas E. Dewey.

Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex.) named Representatives Doughton (D-N.C.) and Martin (R-Mass.) to serve with him on the House committee. The Senate last June chose Senators Byrd (D-Va.), McKellar (D-Tenn.) and Vandenberg (R-Mich.) as its committeemen.

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PLAN TO REORGANIZE HOUSE FAILS TO DEVELOP

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—(AP) A one-man campaign to reorganize the House, put Republican Joseph W. Martin in the Speaker's chair and unseat Democratic committee chairmen, collapsed today 24 hours after it started.

Representative Ed Rowe (R-Ohio), a freshman member, steamed up the idea, motivated by what he said was a desire to cut short "delaying tactics" and "get something done."

His complaint was aimed at the Democrats who hold power by a slim margin, 216 to 212, with three seats vacant.

Rowe sent telegrams to the Republican members, wrote letters to some of them, and was all set to introduce a resolution for the reorganization when G.O.P. Leader Martin of Massachusetts stepped in.

Martin met with Rowe this morning, told him that he and the other leaders feel such a move to be "ill-timed." The implication was that the Republican leadership hopes to win control of the House at the November elections and any precedents set now might be embarrassing at some later date.

Pepper Would Broadcast Proceedings of Congress

Proposes to Give Recordings to Networks at Cost

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP).—Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, proposed in the Senate today that the proceedings of Congress be broadcast. Introducing a resolution to give the radio networks access to the Senate and House floors, Senator Pepper said:

"Literally millions upon millions of people demonstrated their interest in the democratic processes by following the proceedings of the recent national political conventions by radio. It is my opinion that the public interest would be similarly served by the broadcasting of Congressional proceedings."

He said the proposed broadcasting privileges would not extend to any government-owned radio facilities.

The resolution provided that the architect of the capital shall set up in the Senate and House chambers recording or transcribing machines, and that copies of the transcriptions shall be made available to radio stations and networks at cost.

Senator Pepper also provided that no radio station or network should be required to broadcast any of the proceedings, and that either house could prohibit broadcast of any of its proceedings at any time.

Latin Nations Ready to Make Big Purchases

AUG 16 1944

Have Accumulated $1,250,000,000 Worth of Foreign Purchasing Power.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Latin Americans have accumulated a billion and a quarter dollars worth of foreign purchasing power and, along with the cash, a pent-up demand for merchandise now unavailable because of the war, the National Industrial Conference Board reported today.

20 Nations

The 20 nations of Latin America, the private research organization said in 1943 alone exported $1,090,000,000 more goods than they received.

A survey by the board showed this marked reversal in the trend of United States-Latin American business: In 1938, the 20 countries imported $27,600,000 more than they exported; in 1943 they sold us $583,900,000 more than we sold them.

The board concluded that Latin America's inflation, ranging in the case of wholesale prices to more than 100 per cent in some of the countries, would be quickly eased once the merchandise can be exported to them.

Wartime Exports

The booming wartime exports of Latin America have brought them both cash and credits, including blocked balances in Britain. While the United States funds are not officially blocked, the effect of good shortages has been similar to England's action in freezing balances there.

"The blocked foreign balances which are largely responsible for the inflation are due primarily to the inability to import goods," the board said.

Liquidate Balances

Such goods will of course become available again once the war is ended, and the blocked balances will thus presumably be liquidated almost automatically, and with them much of theinflation itself."

In price and currency inflation, however, the board found, the Latin Americas have been better off than Axis Europe.

In Argentina it found wholesale prices up 100 per cent from the first half of 1939, and currency circulation up 76 per cent, while the cost of living was said, officially, to have risen only a minor amount.

Up 110 Per Cent

Prices were up 110 per cent in Peru, currency up 210 per cent and the cost of living up 57 per cent.

Chile's wholesale price level rose 96 per cent, currency 167 per cent and the cost of living 98 per cent.

Bolivia's cost of living increase was figured as 213 per cent, Cuba's 70 per cent and Mexico's 88 per cent.

ACTRESS MADE CITIZEN

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Dolly Haas, German actress who fled the Reich in 1934 and who since has appeared in British films and American plays, was among 300 persons to receive final naturalization papers here today.

Dewey Says F.D.R. Trip Is 'Holiday'

Declines Comment On President's Recent Hawaii Jaunt.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—Thomas E. Dewey tonight classified as a "holiday" President Roosevelt's trip to Hawaii and the Aleutian islands which Mr. Roosevelt said he undertook as a part of his constituional duties.

Asked at his first conference in 10 days about the journey during which the President accepted a fourth-term nomination from a Pacific naval base, inspected Pearl Harbor naval installations and returned from Alaska to address the nation by radio from the deck of a destroyer, the Republican nominee said tartly:

Dewey Declines Comment

"I don't comment on Mr. Roosevelt's holidays."

"Do you use that expression, 'holidays,' advisedly?" a newsman asked.

"Why, surely," the nominess replied with a smile.

Dewey declined to elaborate. But from other Republican sources there has been some criticism in the past of Mr. Roosevelt's inspection trips on the grounds that some of them may have been partly political in nature.

Thrilled by Invasion

With shirt-sleeved reporters clustered about him in the stifling heat of the executive mansion porch, Dewey, clad in a dark suit without a vest, said he had been absorbed during the day by the "great news' of the Allied invasion of southern France.

"I have been getting a tremendout thrill out oft it, as every other American does, he observed.

Silent on Campaign

Other than to say he had not present plans for a speech in Owosso, Mich., his birthplace, the nominee maintained silence about the active GOP campaign which is expected to start after Labor Day. Gov. Harry F. Kelly of Michigan had announced previously Dewey would visit that state during the campaign and might speak in Owosso.

DUKE AIDS CEREMONY

Newport, R. I., Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The Duke of Windsor, who with the Duchess is spending a two-week vacation here, last night assisted in the dedication of a $75,000 Federal recreation building to be operated by the U. S. O. for Negro service men.

Co-dedicators of the building were Gov. J. Howard McGrath and Mayor Herbert E. Macauley of Newport.

The Duke, guest of Robert R. Young, New York, spoke of the work carried on by people of the Bahamas in the war effort.

He said that 6,000 Bahama natives are engaged in war work in the United States.

NEW OUTBURSTS MARK PROBE OF TRANSIT STRIKE

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15—(AP) Fresh violence preceded renewed probing today into the causes and aftermath of Philadelphia's war production-crippling transit strike.

Two outbreaks of hoodlumism—the first since 14 persons were injured during the six-day strike—occurred last night. Police reported a gang of negro boys, ejected from a bus in an argument over payment of fares, attacked a war plant worker. Cruising police chased them away and arrested one of the alleged assailants. Bricks hurled through a trolley's windows injured a negro woman passenger.

The Army itself began an investigation of the story of Mrs. Dorothy Hibbs, 21, that she was given no work after running a trolley the first two days after the strike ended. She said returned strikers subjected her to jeers while she waited in the carbarn for work orders that did not come. She blamed organized pressure against those who were prompt to obey the Army's work-or-be-fired ultimatum on penalty of being denied WMC job referrals for the duration of the war.

Thomas A. Guigley, 30-year-old motorman, who ignored the ultimatum, was confronted with the prospect of induction into the Army Thursday if physically acceptable, or of earning a living for his wife and two children in farm, domestic, state or federal government work—the only fields not covered by the wage stabilization program. Quigley was the only striker thus affected, his name being the only one referred by the Army to the War Manpower commission. WMC Regional Director Frank McNamee has said work referral would be denied to any striker who failed to meet the Army deadline for returning to work.

The federal grand jury began its second week of investigation, hearing the Philadelphia Transportation company's version of the strike, attributed to FEPC—directed upgrading of eight negro employes, from Charles F. Ebert, executive vice president, now general manager under direction of the Army, which seized control of the system August 3.

AWOL Costs Commando Kelly Liberty for 90 Days, Plus Fine

FORT BENNING, Ga., Aug. 15.—(UP) T-Sgt. Charles E. (Commando) Kelly, the one-man army from Pittsburgh, and one of the great American war heroes, was confined to the military reservation today because he overstayed a furlough.

A court martial fined him $90 and ordered him to stay in camp confines for 90 days for having been absent without leave.

The 23-year-old Medal of Honor winner, whose heroism at Alataville, Italy has become an Army legend, testified at his court-martial that he tried to return to camp on time, but everywhere he stopped he was delayed by hero-worshippers.

It was one celebration after another in his honor, Kelly said.

His sentence, regarded as lenient for being A.W.O.L. in wartime, called for a $15 monthly reduction from his pay for a period of six months in addition to confinement.

RIOTING FLARES IN PRISONER CAMP

AUG 16 1944

Negro Troops Stone Italians Near Seattle—One Victim Found Hanged.

SEATTLE, Aug. 15 — (AP) A Negro soldier raid on sleeping members of an Italian military service unit at Fort Lawton was reported officially tonight, and a Port of Embarkation statement said that "a short time following the fight the body of one of the Italian soldiers was found hanging from a nearby tree."

The military statement refrained carefully from placing responsibility for the hanging, and said an immediate investigation was launched after the incident last midnight.

Twenty-four of the Italians, who originally were brought to the United States as prisoners of war, were reported injured and hospitalized. A lesser number of the attackers, who were said to have been armed with rocks, were injured. The dead Italian was identified as Gughielmo Olivanta.

Military authorities said the attackers were arrested. The Army statement said the possibility of suicide will be investigated.

Military officers gave no hint as to the cause of the melee. One officer said "there has been no previous trouble or appearance of ill will on the part of other personnel at the post" toward the Italians, who have been quartered there several months.

The Italian service units were composed of prisoners of war who pledged allegiance to the Allied cause. There has been some public criticism recently of the recreational privileges extended to the Italians, but military authorities explained that they are aiding the war effort by labor in behalf of the armed forces.

The official statement said no other information would be available until after the investigation is completed.

Text of Statement

The Port of Embarkation statement said:

"At about midnight Monday, Aug. 14, a number of Negro soldiers raided the barracks of the Italian service unit at Fort Lawton while members of the unit were sleeping.

"In the ensuing melee, which lasted only a few minutes, 24 Italians were injured and hospitalized. Several of the attacking soldiers were less seriously hurt.

"The attackers carried rocks which they picked up on the ground by the barracks.

"A short time following the fight the body of one of the Italian soldiers was found hanging from a nearby tree. He was identified as Gughielmo Olivanta. A phase of the investigation will be to determine whether this could have been suicide.

"The post authorities placed the attacking soldiers under arrest and launched an immediate investigation. They promised disciplinary action and said no further information would be available until the investigation was complete.

"The Italian service unit has been at Fort Lawton for several months and there has been no previous trouble or appearance of ill will on the part of military personnel at the post. The unit is made up of volunteers who have been carefully screened and found to be neither pro-Nazi nor pro-Fascist. They are used in various labor capacities at the fort."

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO AT MIDNIGHT BROADCAST A REPORT OF HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE AREA BETWEEN CANNES AND NICE AND BETWEEN ST.RAPHAEL AND CAP CAMARAT ON THE SOUTHERN FRENCH FRONT.

THE BROADCAST SAID THAT GEN. SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ALLIED FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA, WAS REPORTED TO BE "CONDUCTING OPERATIONS PERSONALLY BETWEEN ST.RAPHAEL AND CAP CAMARAT."

JR7PEW

LONDON AUG 15-(AP)-A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID ALLIED TROOPS HAD LANDED ON A 70-MILE SECTION OF THE SOUTH FRENCH COAST BETWEEN TOULON AND CANNES DURING EARLY MORNING HOURS TODAY AND THAT "OUR COASTAL DEFENSE IS ENGAGED IN A FIGHT WITH THE ENEMY LANDING TROOPS."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWED A STRANGE SILENCE OF SEVERAL HOURS AND TACITLY ADMITTED THE INVADING AMERICAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH AMPHIBIOUS FORCES HAD SECURED A FOOTING.

TOULON IS ONE OF FRANCE'S GREATEST NAVAL BASES WHERE THE FRENCH FLEET WAS SCUTTLED WHEN HITLER GRABBED "UNOCCUPIED FRANCE" IN THE FIRST DAYS OF THE ALLIED INVASION OF NORTH AFRICA. CANNES IS A FAMOUS FRENCH RIVIERA RESORT CITY.

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE NOTED THAT THE ALLIES LANDED "AFTER HAVING INTENSIFIED IN THE LAST FEW DAYS AIR ATTACKS ON DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS AND COMMUNICATION LINES IN THE SOUTHERN FRENCH COASTAL AREA." THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID 30 ALLIED PLANES WERE DOWNED IN THE OPENING HOURS.

THE GERMAN 19TH ARMY IS BELIEVED ENCAMPED ALONG THE FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN COAST. THE GERMAN FIRST ARMY IS DEPLOYED IN SOUTH AND CENTRAL FRANCE, SPREAD OUT MOSTLY ALONG THE PYRENEES SOUTH OF BRITTANY ALONG THE BAY OF BISCAY. IN RECENT DAYS, DIVISIONS OF THE FIRST ARMY HAVE BEEN REPORTED MOVED INTO NORMANDY TO BOLSTER THE REELING GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY. BOTH THE FIRST AND 19TH WERE LAST REPORTED COMMANDED BY MARSHAL JOHANNES VON BLASKOWITZ, A TANK EXPERT. MANY OF THEIR UNITS ARE BELIEVED TO BE SECOND RATE, SOME INTERSPERSED LIBERALLY WITH IMPRESSED FOREIGNERS.

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THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB BROADCAST THAT THE ALLIES FIRST MADE A DIVERSIONARY LANDING ATTEMPT ON THE BAY OF BORMES, 25 MILES EAST OF TOULON AND THAT THIS WAS FRUSTRATED.

THE AGENCY SAID THE AREA BETWEEN CANNES AND NICE WAS SHELLED HEAVILY BY WARSHIPS.

ONE AIRBOURNE THRUST BY 100 GLIDERS (PERHAPS 2,000 MEN) WAS REPORTED IN THE NICE AREA, ABOUT 20 MILES EAST OF CANNES AND NEAR THE FAMOUS GAMBLING RESORT OF MONTE CARLO.

"IN SOME PLACES, ATTACKS ARE ALREADY SMASHED AND IN OTHER PLACES FIGHTING IS GOING ON WITH GERMAN COASTAL DEFENSES," THE DNB REPORT SAID.

(NO PICKUP)

FD859AEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, AUG 16-(AP)-FRONTIER REPORTS TO THE LONDON PRESS SAID THIS MORNING THAT PARIS WENT WILD WITH JOY WHEN NEWS WAS RECEIVED OF ALLIED LANDINGS IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE, AND THAT SPORADIC FIGHTING BETWEEN PATRIOTS AND COLLABORATIONISTS BROKE OUT IN THE STREETS WHEN CROWDS ASSEMBLED SINGING THE "MARSELLAISE."

GERMAN POLICE PATROLS STOOD BY UNABLE TO CONTROL THE DEMONSTRATION, THE REPORTS SAID, AS PARISIAN ENTHUSIASM SOARED WITH PRIDE IN THE KNOWLEDGE THAT FRENCH ARMY UNITS WERE AMONG THE FORCES PARTICIPATING IN THE LANDINGS.

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A MADRID DISPATCH TO THE DNB NEWS AGENCY SAID THAT WHEN PARIS WAS QUIET THE SOUND OF ALLIED GUNFIRE FROM THE FIGHTING IN NORTHERN FRANCE COULD BE HEARD DISTINCTLY.

THIS REPORT SAID GREAT BONFIRES WERE ABLAZE IN THE CITY'S COURTYARDS AS GERMAN ARMY ARCHIVES AND FILES OF THE VICHY MINISTRY WERE BURNED TO KEEP THEM FROM ALLIED HANDS.

LEADING COLLABORATIONISTS WERE SAID TO BE FLEEING THE CITY, AND VICHY WAS PICTURED AS A PLACE OF DISORDER. THE COLLABORATIONIST CAPITAL VIRTUALLY WAS IN A STATE OF SIEGE, WITH ARMED GUARDS FILLING THE STREETS, THE REPORTS SAID.

THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED MONTE CARLO RADIO SAID THE GERMANS CLAMPED A STRICT CURFEW ON THE SOUTH OF FRANCE, THREATENING VIOLATORS WITH EXECUTION. THE POPULACE WAS SAID TO BE FORBIDDEN TO USE THE STREETS FROM SUNSET TO DAWN WITHOUT SPECIAL PERMISSION FROM THE GERMANS, AND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN PROHIBITED.

PUBLIC PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT WERE REPORTED SHUT DOWN AND A BAN PLACED ON THE SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

MT1107PEW

LONDON, AUG 15-(AP)-THE ALGIERS RADIO, WHICH IS THE USUAL CHANNEL FOR BROADCAST OF OFFICIAL NEWS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, CAME ON THE AIR UNUSUALLY EARLY TODAY AND CALLED IN OTHER STATIONS FOR A HOOKUP IN PREPARATION TO TRANSMIT AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF UNDISCLOSED NATURE.

LISTENERS HEARD THE ALGIERS ANNOUNCER GIVE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE HOOKUP TO TRANSMITTERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ALLIED-HELD ITALY AS WELL AS TO LONDON.

NO ANNOUNCEMENT HAD BEEN MADE MORE THAN TWO HOURS AFTER THESE PREPARATIONS.

(A ROME VOICE TRANSMISSION RECORDED AT 5AEW BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN NEW YORK AND ADDRESSED TO PRESS ASSOCIATIONS IN NEW YORK AND LONDON, NETWORKS IN BOTH PLACES AND THE PUBLIC RELATIONS BUREAU IN NEW YORK, SAID: "WE REQUEST THAT YOU CONTINUE TO MONITOR THE VOICE TRANSMITTERS OF APH ROME AND ALGIERS AFHQ RELAY AND THE BBC TRANSMITTERS IN ITALY THROUGH THE DAY FOR SPECIAL RELEASES."

(THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION OF THE REQUEST, WHICH FOLLOWED BROADCAST OF THE REGULAR DAILY COMMUNIQUE.)

M509AEW

LONDON AUG 15-(AP)-THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT ALLIED TROOPS WERE ATTACKING FIERCELY ON ALL SIDES OF THE NORMANDY ENTRAPMENT RING BUT ASSERTED FIELD MARSHAL GEN. GUENTHER VON KLUGE'S "REGROUPED AND REINFORCED" FORCES IN THE INNER CIRCLE HAD MADE LOCAL COUNTERATTACKS.

AUG 161944

THE BROADCAST SAID A "CONSIDERABLE FORMATION" OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WAS THROWN AGAINST AMERICAN TANKS AND INFANTRY IN FIERCE FIGHTING AT THE SOUTHERN PINCER CLAW.

AT THE WESTERN END OF THE SAC RINGING THE GERMANS THE ALLIES ATTACKED STRONGLY FROM THURY-HARCOURT AROUND TO DOMFRONT "BUT REGROUPED AND REINFORCED GERMAN FORCES COUNTERED THESE MOVES WITH STRONG ATTACKS," TRANSOCEAN SAID.

IT ADDED THAT NO BIG CHANGES OCCURRED IN BRITTANY. GUDEL, SIX MILES NORTHWEST OF LORIENT, WAS HEAVILY SHELLED BUT AN AMERICAN TANK ATTACK WAS "HALTED BY CONCENTRATED GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE," TRANSOCEAN CLAIMED. THE DISPATCH SAID THERE WAS "ONLY LOCAL AMERICAN RECONNAISSANCE" AT ST. NAZAIRE AND THAT THE SITUATION WAS UNCHANGED AT ST. MALO AND BREST.

AUG 161944

ADD SHAEF AA-SERVICES

12 "THIS WEEK IS MARKING A VERY DEFINITE CLIMAX IN ONE PHASE OF THE OPERATIONAL PLAN THAT HAS BEEN IN EFFECT SINCE D-DAY," HE SAID. "JUST WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT IN THE SUM TOTAL NO ONE CAN SAY. IT IS CERTAIN THAT GERMAN FORCES CONGREGATED ON OUR FRONT ARE TAKING A SOUND BEATING. IN THE CAMPAIGNS LYING AHEAD NUMBERS OF SUCH TACTICAL VICTORIES MUST BE WON BECAUSE, EVEN IF WE REALIZE OUR FONDEST HOPES IN A SITUATION SUCH AS THIS, WE ARE STILL A LONG WAY FROM THE RHINE.

13 "ALL OF US ARE KEYED UP TO KEEP ON INTENSIFYING OUR EFFORTS TO THE ADMENT OF FINAL VICTORY--NO MATTER HOW LONG IT MAY TAKE."

3 HE DECLARED A MAN WHO ATTEMPTS TO MEASURE THE LENGTH OF THE WAR REMAINING IN TERMS OF WEEKS IS NOT ATTEMPTING TO USE ANY LOGIC BUT MERELY HUNCHES AND WISHFUL THINKING.

16 HITLER, HE ASSERTED, HAS NOTHING TO LOSE BY FIGHTING TO THE LAST MAN AND WITH PEOPLE FIGHTING UNDER THE HEEL OF A DESPOT AND NOT IN THE "SPONTANEOUS COOPERATION OF FREE PEOPLES" AS PRESIDENT WILSON SAID, THERE IS NO REASON TO EXPECT THEM TO QUIT UNTIL THE BITTER END.

SJ4COPENT

AUG 16 1944

BY WES GALLAGHER

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AUG 15-(AP)-FRANCE STOOD TODAY ON THE EVE OF COMPLETE FREEDOM FROM THE HARSH GRIP OF HITLER AS THE ALLIES LAUNCHED A NEW BLOW FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN TO WRENCH GERMAN ARMY FINGERS LOOSE FROM TERRITORY IT HAS HELD SINCE 1940.

THAT FREEDOM OF FRANCE IS A MATTER OF NO MORE THAN WEEKS IS THE ONLY CONCLUSION TO BE GAINED FROM A TOUR OF THE BATTLE FRONT IN NORMANDY AND BRITTANY WHERE THE GERMAN 7TH ARMY NOW FACES DESTRUCTION.

EARLY REPORTS INDICATED THAT THE INVASION OF SOUTHERN FRANCE WAS MEETING ONLY SLIGHT OPPOSITION. THAT WAS EXPECTABLE, BECAUSE MARSHAL VON KLUGE HAS BEEN STEADILY DRAWING DIVISIONS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA OF FRANCE IN AN EFFORT TO STOP THE OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST WHICH IS TEARING HIM TO BITS.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE GERMANS NOW HAVE FEWER THAN FIVE FULL DIVISIONS READY TO DEAL WITH ANY INVASION FROM THE SOUTH.

JUDGING FROM THE EXPERIENCE THE AMERICANS HAD IN RACING OVER BRITTANY, THESE ARE SCARCELY ENOUGH TO DEAL WITH THE FRENCH UNDERGROU WHICH UNDOUBTEDLY IS NOW SPRINGING TO ARMS ALONG THE RIVIERA TO SPAIN

LANDINGS WERE MADE WEST OF TOULON--A HOTBED OF FRENCH RESISTANCE SINCE THE FRENCH FLEET SCUTTLED ITSELF IN THE HARBOR.

THAT THE FRENCH ALONE WERE STRIKING WITH PLENTY OF POWER WAS SEEN A REPORT IN ALGIERS THAT THE FRENCH NAVY NOW HAS 178 SHIPS AND 50,000 MEN. IT IS NO SECRET THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN REARMING THE FRENCH ARMY IN AFRICA SINCE EARLY LAST YEAR.

LT. GEN. IRA EAKER, AIR COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, HAS BEEN TURNING AMERICAN AIR POWER LOOSE ON THE FRENCH COAST FOR WEEKS AND IT IS LIKELY THAT THE FRENCH AND THEIR ALLIES ARE FINDING THE SHORE BATTERIES PULVERIZED, AS IN NORMANDY. THE GERMANS HAVE REPORTED FOR SOME TIME THE PRESENCE OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN WARSHIPS IN THAT REGION

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, LARGELY THROUGH HITLER'S INSISTENCE THAT THE ARMY NEVER RETREAT BUT STAND AND DIE, NOW APPEARS TO BE IN AN IMPOSSIBLE SITUATION.

FACING THE ALLIES IN THE SOUTH, THE ENEMY HAS THE REMNANTS OF AN ARMY TRYING DESPERATELY TO COPE WITH NEW AND OVERPOWERING LANDINGS.

IN MIDDLE FRANCE, THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND IS RUNNING WILD AND MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE ENEMY TO MAINTAIN COMMUNICATIONS OR MORE DIVISIONS FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER AT ANY SPEED.

IN THE WEST, GEN. EISENHOWER'S FORCES ARE IN THE PROCESS OF DESTROYING THE ONLY POWERFUL GERMAN ARMY IN FRANCE--THE SEVENTH--

WHICH HAS BEEN KEPT STRONG BY ROBBING DIVISIONS FROM FORCES IN BELGIUM, HOLLAND AND NORTHERN FRANCE. IT IS DIFFICULT TO SEE HOW THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND CAN DO ANYTHING BUT GIVE UP FRANCE AND RETREAT WITH WHAT IT CAN SAVE INTO BELGIUM AND GERMANY.

IF THE GERMANS HOLD TO HITLER'S ORDER OF "NO RETREAT," THEY WILL BE DESTROYED TOTALLY BY FASTER AND MORE MOBILE ALLIED FORCES WHICH CAN SURROUND AND DEAL WITH ARMY SEGMENTS AT LEISURE.

FD947AEW

BY GLADWIN HILL.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, AUG. 15-(AP) POWERFUL ALLIED ARMIES INVADED SOUTHERN FRANCE TODAY AND PUNCHED SEVERAL MILES INLAND AGAINST WEAK OPPOSITION, WHILE 450 MILES TO THE NORTH THE GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY WAS BEING ANNIHILATED IN A CONSTRICTING NORMANDY TRAP.

THROWING A HUGE PINCERS UPON FRANCE, THE ALLIES POURED ASHORE AT SEVERAL POINTS IN THE TOULON AREA, AND A FRONT DISPATCH DECLARED THEY WERE "WELL INTO SOUTHERN FRANCE THIS AFTERNOON AND GOING FAST." SOME 14,000 MEN LANDED IN THE FIRST FEW HOURS, BACKED BY GREAT AIR AND SEA ARMADAS.

IN NORMANDY, THE ALLIES NARROWED TO NINE MILES THE NECK OF A TRAP WHERE REMNANTS OF FIELD MARSHAL VON KLUGE'S SEVENTH ARMY WRITHED UNDER BLOWS OF FOUR ARMIES. CANADIANS STRUCK WITHIN A MILE OF FALAISE IN FLUID BATTLE. AMERICANS FOUGHT EIGHT MILES BELOW FALAISE.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS OF NAZIS WERE SURRENDERING. AMERICAN AND BRITISH ARMIES CLOSING IN FROM THE WEST BOTH ADVANCED, WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY GAINING AS DEEP AS SEVEN MILES IN 24 HOURS. VON KLUGE'S POCKET HAD BEEN HALVED TO AN AREA OF SOME 300 SQUARE MILES.

THE SOUTHERN LANDINGS WERE ACCOMPLISHED WITH AMAZINGLY SMALL CASUALTIES, FRONT REPORTERS SAID.

"BY MIDMORNING ALL LANDINGS WERE PROCEEDING SUCCESSFULLY ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE AGAINST ONLY LIGHT GROUND OPPOSITION AND NO AIR OPPOSITION," DECLARED A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND. "THE SUPPORTING AIRBORNE OPERATION WAS ALSO SUCCESSFULLY EXECUTED."

THE GREATEST FLEET EVER TO SAIL THE MEDITERRANEAN CARRIED AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH TROOPS ROLLING THROUGH THE SOUTHERN FRENCH WALL. THOUSANDS OF PARACHUTISTS LEAPED BEHIND NAZI DESENDERS. THE FULL WEIGHT OF ALLIED AIR POWER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER BACKED THE PUSH.

FOUR SEPARATE AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CANADIAN ARMIES TO THE NORTH CRUSHED IN UPON FIELD MARSHAL GUENTHER VON KLUGE'S WRECKED SEVENTH ARMY. HIS FALAISE ESCAPE NECK WAS REDUCED TO 10 MILES. HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS OF GERMANS WERE CAPTURED. AGAIN VON KLUGE TRIED A COSTLY DAYLIGHT RUSH IN AN EFFORT TO ESCAPE.

OVERNIGHT THE WESTERN INVASION HAD DOUBLED IN SCOPE, EXPLODING OPEN A FOURTH FRONT AGAINST HITLER AFTER THE GERMAN HOLD IN SOUTHERN FRANCE HAD BEEN WEAKENED.

THE ALLIED OBJECTIVE "IS TO DRIVE OUT THE GERMANS AND JOIN UP WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES ADVANCING FROM NORMANDY," ASSERTED GEN. SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, COMMANDING THE SOUTHERN INVASION.

GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER DECLARED THE GERMANS ON THE NORMANDY FRONT "ARE TAKING A SOUND BEATING." BUT HE WARNED THAT "WE ARE STILL A LONG WAY FROM THE RHINE," ALTHOUGH THIS WEEK HAS BROUGHT "A VERY DEFINITE CLIMAX" IN ONE PHASE OF THE VAST LIBERATION CAMPAIGN.

INTO FRANCE WITH THE LANDINGS BETWEEN MARSEILLE AND NICE WENT A FRENCH ARMY, COMING HOME, FIGHTING AGAIN ON ITS OWN SOIL FOR VENGEANCE AGAINST HITLER'S CONQUERORS OF FOUR YEARS AGO.

THE UNDERGROUND WAS RISING IN STOUT SUPPORT OF BOTH JAWS OF THE PINCERS THROWN ON FRANCE.

THE ARMIES PUNCHING FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN ARE ONLY 400 MILES FROM AMERICANS WHO CROSSED THE LOIRE BELOW BRITTANY.

PIERCING THE SOUTHERN COAST, THE ALLIES LANDED IN CALM, CLEAR WEATHER IN PERFECTLY-TIMED OPERATIONS, SEIZING FIRST OBJECTIVES WITHIN AN HOUR, AND MET RESISTANCE MUCH LESS THAN WAS EXPECTED.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT KENNETH DIXON FLYING OVER THE BEACHES SAID "AS FAR AS 20 MILES INLAND A COMPLETE LACK OF ANY KIND OF A STRUGGLE MARKS THE RUGGED LANDSCAPE." NOT A SINGLE ENEMY FIGHTER PLANE OPPOSED THE ARMADAS OF GLIDERS AND PARACHUTE-TROOP TRAINS, SAID PRELIMINARY REPORTS.

THE LANDINGS WERE NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE RHONE, A VALLEY ROUTE TO THE NORTH. EIGHT HUNDRED SHIPS, INCLUDING BATTLESHIPS, SUPPORTED THE ASSAULT.

THE TRAP UPON VON KLUGE MEANWHILE WAS NEARLY SNAPPED SHUT. A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THAT AGAIN THIS MORNING THE GERMANS TRIED TO BREAK OUT EASTWARD, BUT THE ROUTE BELOW FALAISE WAS BLOCKED BY A WALL OF BOMBS AND SHELLS.

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WEST OF FALAISE, THE ROOF OF HIS CORRIDOR "APPEARED TO BE COLLAPSING TODAY" UNDER A BRITISH AVALANCHE OF TANKS AND MEN, A FRONT REPORT DECLARED.

ON ALL SIDES THE ALLIES PRESSED IN. HUNDREDS OF CAPTIVES WERE TAKEN BY AMERICANS CLOSING FROM THE WEST. THE POCKET WAS SLIMMED TO HALF ITS SIZE. THOUSANDS OF GERMANS WERE STILL BELIEVED CAUGHT. A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER SAID VON KLUGE WAS THROWING IN REINFORCEMENTS, BUT THEY WERE APPARENTLY 80 PER CENT "SLAVE TROOPS," TOSSED IN AS SACRIFICE REARGUARDS WHILE VON KLUGE SOUGHT TO SAVE HIS ARMOR AND HIS BEST MEN.

(BERLIN BROADCASTS SAID "A VIOLENT BATTLE UNPRECEDENTED IN LIVING MEMORY IS BEING FOUGHT" FOR THIS NARROW GAP.)

BITING OFF THIS FINAL AVENUE OF FLIGHT WERE THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY COMMANDED BY LT.-GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., AND THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY POUNDING DOWN FROM NORTH OF FALAISE, AND NOW WITHIN 2 1/2 MILES OF THAT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER. PATTON WAS A SCANT EIGHT MILES BELOW FALAISE.

THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY PRESSED IN FROM THE WEST, AIDED BY THE BRITISH SECOND BETWEEN IT AND THE CANADIANS.

LT.-GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY IS COMMANDING THE U.S.12TH ARMY GROUP, THE GREATEST AMERICAN FORCE EVER MASSED IN BATTLE, IT WAS DISCLOSED. THIS INCLUDES PATTON'S THIRD ARMY, AND THE FIRST ARMY, NOW HEADED BY LT.-GEN.COURTNEY W. HODGES. BRADLEY HAD LED IT BEFORE COMING ARMY GROUP COMMANDER.

A HALF-DOZEN MORE TOWNS FELL AS THE DRAWSTRING TIGHTENED ALL AROUND THE NORMANDY POCKET. THE AMERICAN INVESTED GER, EIGHT MILES EAST OF MORTAIN, AND ZUN

EAST OF MORTAIN, AND DOMFRONT, 15 MILES SOUTHEAST.

MORTAIN FORMERLY WAS THE WESTERN TIP OF THE GERMAN SALIENT.

THE CANADIANS, TOPPING THEIR 6,000-YARD ASSAULT YESTERDAY WITH A NEW SURGE ON A TWO-MILE FRONT, CAPTURED EPANEY AND HILL 184 AND ADVANCED WITHIN 2 1/2 MILES OF FALAISE, SWEEPING UP AT LEAST 1,000 PRISONERS.

A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THE VALUE OF FALAISE WAS ALL BUT LOST TO THE GERMANS SINCE THE CANADIANS FROM POSITIONS ON HIGH GROUND NORTH OF THE CITY DOMINATED ESCAPE ROUTES EASTWARD TO LISUEUX AND PARIS.

PATTON'S AMERICAN THIRD ARMY ON THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE TRAP NOW IS ONLY A LITTLE OVER EIGHT MILES FROM FALAISE. UNITS OF THIS ARMY WERE FIGHTING IN THE BY-PASSED TOWN OF ARGENTAN, 13 MILES SOUTH OF FALAISE.

KK804AEW

WITH ALLIED AIR FORCES ATTACKING SOUTHERN FRANCE--FIRST ADD ISLANDS (BY DIXON) X X X THE SECTOR.

IN ORDER TO HANDLE THE NEUTRALIZATION TWO CRACK ALLIED OUTFITS WERE SENT SILENTLY IN DURING THE DARKNESS OF NIGHT ON D-DAY MINUS ONE. ALTHOUGH CENSORSHIP OROHIBITS GIVING THEIR NATIONAL COMPLEMENT IT CAN BE SAID THEY WERE THOROUGHLY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASPECT OF THIS CONFLICT.

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THEIR JOB WAS NOT ONLY TO SILENCE THE DEFENSIVE GUNS WHICH GUARDED THE INVASION WATERS BUT ALSO TO DO IT SO QUIETLY THAT THE MAINLAND WOULD NOT BE ALERTED. ALTHOUGH THEY WERE NOT HEARD FROM FOR HOURS AFTER THEIR DEPARTURE FROM THE INVASION CONVOY IT BECAME APPARENT BEFORE DAWN THAT THEY HAD CARRIED OUT THEIR MISSION.

WHEN THE FIRST PARACHUTE TROOPS STRUCK SOME FOUR HOURS BEFORE THE SEA-BORNE INVASION THE RETURNING PILOTS REPORTED THEY WERE NOT FIRED UPON THROUGHOUT THEIR MISSION. WHEN I FLEW OVER THE BEACHHEAD WITH THE FIRST FLIDER MISSION SHORTLY AFTER DAWN THE FORMATION DREW NOT A SINGLE SHOT--EITHER ANTI-AIRCRAFT OR OTHERWISE. AND THAT WAS THE SAME TERRITORY WHERE A FORMATION IN WHICH I PREVIOUSLY RODE BROUGHT FORTH THICK ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

DOWN UNDER US BOTH LARGE NAVAL AND SMALL LANDING CRAFT WERE SWEEPING STEADILY SHOREWARD WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESISTANCE. HAD THE BATTERIES OF THESE ISLANDS BEEN STILL FREE TO FIRE ON THE APPROACHING CONVOY OR APPROACHING AIR BORNE UNITS THERE WOULD BE PLENTY OF FIRING.

BUT WE ALL KNEW THEN THAT THE TWO CRACK "ISLAND NEUTRALIZING" UNITS HAD DONE THEIR WORK WELL--EVEN THOUGH THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE DID NOT SAY SO UNTIL MORE THAN 12 HOURS LATER.

AK801PEW AUG 161944

ADD ABD - H.M.S. RODNEY - (MOROSSO) XX TARGET

THREE DAYS AGO THE RODNEY STARTED FOR HER TARGET BUT RAF SPITFIRE SPOTTERS ORDERED HER BACK TO PORT BECAUSE VISIBILITY WAS SO GOOD, STRONG AAHBATTERIES ON ALDERNEY COULD SHOOT DOWN HER OBSERVATION PLANES.

BUT EARLY TODAY THE MIGHTY SHIP CHURNED THROUGH THE CHANNEL, ANCHORED IN DELIBERATE, METHODICAL FASHION AND FOR TWO HOURS AND 31 MINUTES PUMPED HIGH EXPLOSIVE SHELLS INTO THE BATTERY.

THE FIRST SHOT, FROM A COLD GUN, LANDED 300 YARDS FROM THE TARGET, A RECTANGLE 170 YARDS BY 140. THE RANGE WAS CORRECTED AND THE FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH SHOTS MADE DIRECT HITS.

AS OUR 48TH SHELL WHISTLED TOWARD THE TARGET, LT.CMDR. FRANCIS W. R.LARKEN, GUNNERY OFFICER, TURNED AND REMARKED "THERE'S NOT MUCH COPY IN THIS."

WITH THE COST OF EACH SHELL ESTIMATED AT $1,000, ROUGHLY $75,000 WORTH OF PROJECTILES WERE FIRED AT THE ENEMY IN 151 MINUTES.

SJ511PEW

WITH ALLIED AIRFORCES ATTACKING SOUTHERN FRANCE, AUG 15-(AP)-THIS INVASION MARKS THE FIRST MAJOR TEST OF AMERICAN PLANES AND CREWS IN THIS THEATER ON NIGHT INTRUDER WORK.

COL.MALCOLM R.GREEN OF SAN FRANCISCO, WHO WAS CHARGED WITH THE JOB OF CONVERTING SOME OF THE A-20 BOSTON LIGHT BOMBERS OF HIS COMMAND INTO INTRUDERS, SAID THE PREVIOUS ALLIED ARRANGEMENT HAD BEEN TO LET THE BRITISH HANDLE NIGHT WORK OF THIS TYPE WHILE THE YANKS TOOK OVER THE DAY SHIFT. NOW, HOWEVER, A-20 INTRUDERS ARE HELPING TO HARASS ENEMY ACTIVITY ON THE BEACHHEAD.

INTRUDER WORK DIFFERS FROM OTHER AERIAL OPERATIONS IN THAT EACH PLANE FLIES ALONE. GREEN SAID THE BIGGEST JOB IN CONVERSION WAS TO RETRAIN CREWS -- ACCUSTOMED TO FORMATION AND TEAM OPERATION -- IN NAVIGATION AND OTHER PHASES OF SOLITARY NIGHT MISSIONS.

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SJS09AEW

BY HERBERT L.MATTHEWS
NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, (4P.M.), AUG. 15-(AP)-A FLABBERGASTED AMERICAN ARMY NUMBERING MANY, MANY THOUSANDS, IS WELL INTO SOUTHERN FRANCE THIS AFTERNOON AND GOING FAST.

IT HAS BEEN DONE VIRTUALLY WITHOUT OPPOSITION AND WITH AMAZINGLY SMALL CASUALTIES.

THE JERRIES WERE CAUGHT COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE.

WHAT FEW GERMANS WERE WAITING FOR US HAVE BEEN SCATTERED OR CAPTURED.

MEN, TANKS, ARTILLERY AND MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS HAVE BEEN POURING INTO THREE SEPARATE BEACHES SINCE H-HOUR AT 8 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, AND BY NOW WE HAVE BUILT UP SUCH STRENGTH THAT IT SEEMS ALMOST CERTAIN WE HAVE COME NOT ONLY TO STAY BUT ALSO TO PUSH ON.

THIS OUGHT TO BE THE DECISIVE BLOW FOR FRANCE, AND EVERYBOD IS ASTOUNDED THAT IT WENT OFF SO EASILY.

IT HAD BEEN A NIGHT OF TERROR FOR ALL FRENCH ALONG THE BEACHES AND RESORT PLACES, AND SOME PAID WITH THEIR LIVES AND DESTRUCTION OF THEIR HOMES.

BUT THE ALLIED AIR FORCES HELD BACK THEIR HEAVIEST TELLTALE RAIDS UNTIL DAYLIGHT THIS MORNING.

THREE HOURS OF HELL PRECEDED THE LANDING. BOMBS, NAVAL GUNFIRE AND ROCKETS FLAMED AND ROARED INTO THE BEACHES FROM DAYLIGHT UNTIL H-HOUR.

BEFORE THE SMOKE LIFTED THE TROOPS WERE SWARMING UP THE BEACHES, HARDLY BELIEVING THEIR LUCK, AS ENGINEERS BLASTED THEIR WAY THROUGH CEMENT WALLS AND TANKS DROVE IN WITH HARDLY A SHOT COMING FROM JERRY.

IT ALL WAS PROOF THAT SECURITY WAS GOOD AND SO WAS THE STRATEGIC PLAN.

NOW COMES THE BUILDUP AND IT IS GOING TO BE TREMENDOUS AND IT IS GOING TO BE QUICK.

AMERICANS CAN BE PROUD THAT THIS WAS THEIR VENTURE FROM ITS INCEPTION TO THIS SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME--PERHAPS OUR GREATEST SINGLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE GERMANS DOUBTLESS WILL RALLY AND THROW IN FORCES TO STOP THE PUSH AS SOON AS THEY CAN; BUT MEANWHILE NOTHING COUNTS TODAY BUT THE JUBILATION AT THE ALMOST BLOODLESS SUCCESS OF THE GREAT OPERATION.

UNITS ON OUR FLANK DID NOT HAVE IT QUITE SO EASY, BUT THEY TOO ARE WELL INLAND AND MOVING FAST.

WHAT I WANTED TO KNOW FIRST OF ALL, UPON LANDING, WAS WHY THE GERMANS DID NOT PUT UP A FIGHT. THEY HAD AMPLE COASTAL DEFENSES, GUN EMPLACEMENTS AND WONDERFUL HILL POSITIONS BEHIND THE BEACHES.

SO I WENT STRAIGHT TO THE PRISONERS' CAGE WHERE 125 JERRIES WERE GATHERED. IT DIDN'T TAKE LONG TO FIND OUT WHAT WAS WRONG.

THERE WASN'T ANY FIGHT LEFT IN THEM. ONE MASTER SERGEANT SAID HE KNEW THE ARMY IN NORTHERN FRANCE HAD BEEN BROKEN. FOR THREE MONTHS HE HAD REALIZED THE WAR WAS LOST, HE SAID.

"THERE'S NO REASON TO FIGHT," HE ADDED, "FOR WHOM SHOULD WE FIGHT?"

"YOU MEAN YOU ARE NOT FIGHTING FOR HITLER ANY MORE?" I ASKED.

"THAT'S IT," HE REPLIED. "ANYWAY WE HAVE GOT NOTHING TO FIGHT WITH."

THEIR DEJECTION CONTRASTED REMARKABLY WITH THE HAPPINESS OF THE FRENCH.

ALL OF THE DOZENS OF PERSONS I TALKED TO NEAR THE BEACH AND IN THE FIRST TOWN WE CAPTURED ACTED AS IF SOME DREADFUL NIGHTMARE HAD LIFTED FROM THEM.

IN THAT TOWN A CROWD GATHERED AROUND ME, SEEING THAT I COULD SPEAK FRENCH, AND TOLD ME THEIR WOES--LITTLE FOOD, MANY HUMILIATIONS.

"WHAT DO YOU THINK OF DE GAULLE AROUND HERE?" I ASKED.

"WE ARE ALL FOR DE GAULLE(" A SPOKESMAN ANSWERED.

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"AND GIRAUD?" I ASKED.

"GIRAUD TOO," THEY ANSWERED.

CLEARLY THEY MEANT THEY WERE ANTI-VICHY, ANTI-COLLABORATIONIST.

ONE GROUP NEAR THE BEACH SAID WISTFULLY, "MONSIEUR, WE ARE HAPPY TO SEE AMERICANS, BUT IT GAVE US A LITTLE HEARTACHE NOT TO SEE THE FRENCH COME IN."

CB&JJ407PEW

WITH ALLIED AIR FORCES ATTACKING SOUTHERN FRANCE, AUG. 15-(AP)-FOR WEEKS MEMBERS OF THE U.S. 12TH AND 15TH AIR FORCES HAVE BEEN SLOWLY THROWING A CORDON OF DESTRUCTION AROUND SOUTHERN FRANCE.

THE NOOSE WAS TIGHTENED IN THE FINAL STAGES BY MAJ.GEN.JOE CANNON'S 12TH AIR FORCE UNTIL IT WAS YANKED CLOSE AROUND THE BEACHHEAD THROAT BY THE AIR TASK FORCE TACTICAL AIR COMMAND.

UNDER A DIFFERENT NAME AND COMMAND, THE SAME TACTICAL FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS DID THE SAME JOB AT THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD, BEING CREDITED WITH DELAYING THE NAZI COUNTER-ATTACK 18 DAYS. THEY ALSO KEPT THE GERMANS CUT OFF AND CONSTANTLY HARASSED DURING THE LAST BIG PUSH UP ITALY.

THE BIGGEST PROBLEM IN THE AIR PREPARATION FOR THIS INVASION WAS TO AVOID GIVING AWAY THE LOCATION OF THE ATTACK.

FIRST STEPS, LARGELY STRATEGIC, WERE DESIGNED TO DAMAGE ENEMY MILITARY FACILITIES AND INSTALLATIONS DEEP INLAND. WITH BOMBERS FROM BOTH CANNON'S CREW AND MAJ.GEN.NATHAN F.TWINING'S 15TH AIR FORCE SLASHING COMMUNICATIONS DEEP INSIDE FRANCE, MEDIUM AND FIGHTER BOMBERS FOLLOWED, UNTIL ENEMY MILITARY TRANSPORTATION GRADUALLY WAS CHANNELLED INTO A HANDFUL OF KEY ROUTES THROUGHOUT SOUTHERN FRANCE.

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FOR EVERY MISSION THE AIRMEN FLEW TO ISOLATE THE PLANNED BEACHHEAD SECTOR, THEY FLEW AT LEAST TWO OTHERS CUTTING COMMUNICATIONS ELSEWHERE ALONG THE FRENCH COAST.

THROUGHOUT ALL THE PREPARATORY WORK, EVEN THE MOST MINOR RECONNAISSANCE MISSION OVER THE PLANNED BEACHHEAD SECTOR WAS DUPLICATED ELSEWHERE TO AVOID TIPPING THE ALLIED HAND.

10PEW AUG 161944

BY ERIC SEVAREID

CBS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN NETWORKS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, AUG. 15-(AP)-WE ARE TALKING FROM A PINE-COVERED HILL SEVERAL MILES INLAND FROM THE FRENCH SOUTH COAST.

YOU HAVE HEARD BY NOW HOW WE LANDED HERE--THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS IN A PREDOMINANTLY AMERICAN SHOW, ALMOST WITHOUT OPPOSITION. ONLY A FEW LIVES WERE LOST AND FOR THAT WE ARE GRATEFUL.

BUT IT IS NOW VERY QUIET HERE. WHERE THE GERMANS ARE NOW, THE BULK OF THEM, I CANNOT TELL YOU--BUT YOU MAY FIND OUT VERY SUDDENLY. THEY'VE DONE VERY LITTLE HARM TO THIS FAMOUS HOLIDAY COAST. IT IS OBVIOUS THERE'S BEEN LITTLE PLEASURE HERE FOR SOME TIME.

I'VE BEEN TALKING FOR THE LAST HOUR WITH SOME FRENCH PEOPLE. THEY TELL ME THE GERMANS BEGAN MOVING OUT MANY OF THEIR TROOPS AND EVEN BATTERIES SEVERAL DAYS AGO.

A FEW MINUTES AGO, I TALKED WITH AN AMERICAN WOMAN WHO HAD BEEN LIVING HERE SINCE WAR BEGAN, WITH HER TWO CHILDREN. THEY ARE ALL RIGHT, BUT THEY ARE THIN FROM LACK OF FOOD. SHE IS THE FORMER FRANCES HYDE OF PLAINFIELD, N.J.

HER BROTHERS, DORSEY OF WASHINGTON, AND CARL OF MASSACHUSETTS, SHOULD KNOW THAT SHE IS ALIVE AND WELL.

(EDS: THESE SPELLINGS ARE PHONETIC, FROM A VOICE BROADCAST, AND MAY BE IN ERROR. THE BROADCAST GAVE THE BROTHER CARL'S ADDRESS AS RAYBURN, MASS. RAYNHAM, MASS., MAY HAVE BEEN MEANT.)

WHEN THE BOMBARDMENT BEGAN THIS MORNING, SHE RAN WITH HER TWO CHILDREN TO TAKE COVER. THE NOISE SHE SAID WAS DEFEANING. WHEN SHE SAW PEOPLE IN THE VILLAGE, SHE CAME OUT OF HIDING TO FIND TO HER INEXPRESSIBLE JOY THAT THEY WERE AMERICANS.

NEARLY ALL THE AMERICANS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD WERE TAKEN BY THE GERMANS LONG AGO. THIS AMERICAN WOMAN RECEIVED FROM THE GERMANS A HALF-POUND OF BREAD EVERY THREE DAYS FOR HERSELF AND TWO CHILDREN.

APPARENTLY MANY FRENCH FASCISTS AND VICHYITES WERE LIVING HERE AND ARE HERE ALSO. ONE IS THE DIRECTOR OF ONE OF THE WORST PRO-NAZI, ANTI-SEMITIC FRENCH NEWSPAPERS, WHICH WAS A GREAT HELP TO THE GERMANS IN CONFUSING THE FRENCH BEFORE THE WAR BEGAN.

THE VILLAGE AND COUNTRY PEOPLE HAVE WELCOMED US MOST SINCERELY, BUT NOT WITH A TREMENDOUS OUTBURST OF ENTHUSIASM. IN THE FIRST PLACE, THE LANDING SURPRISED THEM. THERE WERE A FEW STRAINED TEARS. AND THEY ARE PEOPLE WHO SUFFERED A LONG, LONG TIME. THEY WELCOME US BUT THEY ARE QUIET ABOUT IT. THEY ARE A LITTLE MORE SHREWS THAN THE ITALIANS, AND THEY ARE NOT COUNTING UPON AN UNENDING FLOW OF MANNA FROM THE AMERICAN ARMIES.

AND WE ARE ONLY THE BEGINNING. BEFORE LONG, THERE WILL BE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF FIGHTING FRENCHMEN HERE. THIS WILL BE PART OF A HALLOWED GROUND WHEN FRENCHMEN THEMSELVES BEGIN THE LIBERATION OF THEIR OWN LOVELY LAND--LONG IMPRISONED BUT NEVER FORGOTTEN.

--DASH--

IN WASHINGTON, DORSEY HYDE,JR., CHIEF OF THE DOCUMENT SECURITY SERVICE OF THE WAR LABOR BOARD, EXPRESSED GREAT PLEASURE UPON LEARNING THAT HIS SISTER AND HER CHILDREN WERE SAFE.

HYDE, WHO DID NOT HEAR THE SEVAREID BROADCAST, SAID HIS SISTER MARRIED COUNT HORACE GUICHARDI ABOUT 20 YEARS AGO AND HAS LIVED IN FRANCE SINCE. HE SAID HE BELIEVED SHE HAD BECOME A FRENCH CITIZEN, WHICH WOULD EXPLAIN WHY SHE HAD NOT BEEN INTERNED BY THE GERMANS. HE HAD NOT HEARD FROM HIS SISTER FOR THREE YEARS.

HYDE'S BROTHER, FREDERICK C.HYDE, ALSO WAS IN FRANCE WHEN THE EUROPEAN WAR BROKE OUT AND WAS INTERNED WHEN THE UNITED STATES BECAME A BELLIGERENT. DORSEY RECEIVED A LETTER THROUGH THE STATE DEPARTMENT THREE WEEKS AGO RELATING THAT FREDERICK HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO A CAMP NEAR PARIS.

ANOTHER BROTHER, CHARLES (CORRECT), IS IN THE INVESTMENT BUSINESS IN BOSTON AND A SISTER, MRS.KATHERINE SCHNEIDER, ALSO LIVES IN BOSTON.

FR345PEW AUG 161944

BY HOWARD S.COWAN

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

A SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE COMMAND POST IN NORMANDY, AUG 15-(AP)-GEN.DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT LT.GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., "OLD BLOOD AND GUTS" OF THE TUNISIAN AND SICILIAN CAMPAIGNS, IS LEADING THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY WHICH HAS DRIVEN ROUGHSHOD OVER THE GERMANS IN LOWER NORMANDY AND BRITTANY.

SINCE AUG.1 THE THIRD ARMY HAD EFFECTED THE CUTOFF OF THE BRETON PENINSULA AND HELPED CLOSE A TRAP ON THE GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY WITH A SPECTACULAR SWEEP NORTHWARD FROM LE MANS.

A FRENCH DIVISION OF ARMOR UNDER BRIG. GEN. JACQUES LECLERC, WHO JOINED THE ALLIES FROM LAKE CHAD IN AFRICA, IS FIGHTING WITH PATTON.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF PATTON'S COMMAND CAME AFTER IT WAS REVEALED THAT LT.GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY IS THE OVERALL COMMANDER OF THE NEWLY-FORMED 12TH U.S. ARMY GROUP AND LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES HAS TAKEN BRADLEY'S FORMER PLACE AS COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY. THE FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES ARE INCLUDED IN THE 12TH U.S. ARMY GROUP.

EISENHOWER SAID THAT PATTON HAD BEEN ON THE MARCHING WING OF THE AMERICAN SPEARHEAD DRIVING TO ENVELOPE THE GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY IN NORMANDY. THE SUPREME COMMANDER ADDED THAT THAT WAS WHERE PATTON BELONGED.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT CONFIRMED SOMETHING MOST EVERYONE, INCLUDING THE GERMANS, HAD GUESSED. IT CAME AT A PRESS CONFERENCE IN WHICH EISENHOWER SUMMARIZED THE SITUATION IN ONE OF THE WAR'S MOST CRITICAL PERIODS---FOR THE GERMANS. BUT EISENHOWER WARNED AGAINST EXPECTING THAT THE END WOULD COME IN A MATTER OF WEEKS.

"THIS WEEK IS MARKING A VERY DEFINITE CLIMAX IN ONE PHASE OF THE OPERATIONAL PLAN THAT HAS BEEN IN EFFECT SINCE D-DAY," THE GENERAL SAID. "JUST WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT IN THE SUM TOTAL NO ONE CAN SAY. IT IS CERTAIN THAT GERMAN FORCES CONGREGATED ON OUR FRONT ARE TAKING A SOUND BEATING. IN THE CAMPAIGNS LYING AHEAD NUMBERS OF SUCH TACTICAL VICTORIES MUST BE WON BECAUSE, EVEN IF WE REALIZE OUR FONDEST HOPES IN A SITUATION SUCH AS THIS, WE ARE STILL A LONG WAY FROM THE RHINE.

"ALL OF US ARE KEYED UP TO KEEP ON INTENSIFYING OUR EFFORTS TO THE MOMENT OF FINAL VICTORY---NO MATTER HOW LONG IT MAY TAKE."

THE SUPREME COMMANDER APPEARED GUARDEDLY OPTIMISTIC OVER THE TREND OF THE FIGHTING AND AGAIN CITED THE COORDINATION OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCES AND THEIR SUPPLY SERVICES.

PAYING PARTICULAR TRIBUTE TO THE RAF AND THE U.S.AAF, EISENHOWER SAID THE ALLIES NOW WERE REALIZING OPPORTUNITIES THAT THEY HAD EXPECTED TO HAVE ALL THROUGH THE CAMPAIGN, BECAUSE THEY HAD EXPECTED GOOD WEATHER.

EISENHOWER SAID, HOWEVER, THAT A MAN WHO ATTEMPTS TO MEASURE THE LENGTH OF WAR REMAINING IN TERMS OF WEEKS IS NOT ATTEMPTING TO USE ANY LOGIC, BUT MERELY HUNCHES AND WISHFUL THINKING.

HITLER HAS NOTHING TO LOSE BY FIGHTING TO THE LAST MAN, HE CONTINUED, AND WITH THE PEOPLE FIGHTING UNDER THE HEEL OF A DESPOT AND NOT IN THE "SPONTANEOUS COOPERATION OF FREE PEOPLE" AS PRESIDENT WILSON SAID, THERE IS NO REASON TO EXPECT THEM TO QUIT UNTIL THE BITTER END.

THERE'S A REAL BATTLE OVER THERE, THE GENERAL SAID, A TERRIFIC BATTLE.

COMMENTING ON THE GERMANS' STUBBORN RESISTANCE IN THE CAEN-FALAISE AREA, EISENHOWER EXPLAINED THAT THE ENEMY HAD TO HOLD (AT THOSE POSITIONS) TO PERMIT ANY FIGHTING IN THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA AND ON SOUTH TO THE LOIRE RIVER.

UNTIL THE GERMANS COULD INSTALL STATIC DEFENSE POSITIONS IN HERE, THEY HAD DEFENDED IT WITH ALL THEIR PANZERS. THAT WAS THE REASON, HE SAID, THAT THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH AND CANADIANS HAD NEVER BEEN AS SPECTACULAR AS THAT OF THE AMERICANS, WHO MADE A MAGNIFICENT BREAK-THROUGH, BUT EVERY FOOT GAINED AT CAEN WAS ALMOST AS IMPORTANT AS MILES ELSEWHERE.

EISENHOWER SAID PATTON HAD BEEN PLACED IN HIS ACCUSTOMED ROLE AS A DASHING MAN ON A MARCHING WING--WHERE HE BELONGS.

THE SUPREME COMMANDER TRIED TO CATCH UP WITH PATTON FOR A VISIT LAST WEEK, BUT COMPLAINED THAT GENERAL BRADLEY WOULD NOT LET HIM DRIVE DOWN THROUGH THE AREA, STILL INFESTED BY SNIPERS, UNLESS A COUPLE OF SCOUT CARS AND A TANK WENT ALONG.

EISENHOWER, WHO DISLIKES SUCH SHOWHAND FUSS, CALLED THE WHOLE THING OFF.

THE SUPREME COMMANDER SAID HE LIKED TO VIEW THE ALLIED ARMIES AS A TEAM, WITH ONE WING ON THE LEFT AND THE OTHER ON THE RIGHT. THEY ARE FIGHTING WITH EQUAL CLEAN, MORAL EFFICIENCY AND DETERMINATION, HE SAID.

EISENHOWER VIEWED THE GERMANS' PRESENT PLIGHT AS A RESULT OF THE MISTAKE OF HOLDING TOO LONG AND UNDERESTIMATING THE STRENGTH IN THE MACHING WING UNDER PATTON.

QUESTIONED ABOUT THE PROBABILITY OF AN ENTRY INTO PARIS AND THE CHANCES THAT THE GERMANS WOULD FORTIFY AND DEFEND THE OLD FRENCH CAPITAL, EISENHOWER REITERATED THAT HE WAS NOT INTERESTED IN THE CAPTURE OF PARIS. HIS AIM IS TO DEFEAT THE GERMAN ARMY WHEREVER HE FINDS IT.

FD1018AEW

AUG 16194

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, AUG. 15-(7:01 P.M.)-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL GEN. GUENTHER VON KLUGE'S SEVENTH ARMY IS BEING DESTROYED TODAY IN ONE OF THE GREATEST VICTORIES OF THE WAR IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

ALLIED ARTILLERY HAS DROPPED A CURTAIN OF STEEL ACROSS THE ENEMY'S NARROW CORRIDOR BETWEEN FALAISE AND ARGENTAN AND HAS SLAMMED SHUT ALL THE ROUTES OF ESCAPE FOR THE MASS OF ENEMY TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT TRAPPED IN THE DEATH POCKET. BIG GUNS ARE BLASTING ANYTHING THAT MOVES DOWN THE FEW ROADS LEFT TO THE GERMANS STRUGGLING TO GET THROUGH THE GAP.

"VON KLUGE'S FORCES HAVE CEASED TO EXIST AS AN ARMY," ONE AMERICAN OFFICER DECLARED AS TROOPS OF HIS DIVISION DROVE FORWARD IN THE AREA OF LA FERTE-MACE. FROM THE WEST, SOUTH AND EAST THE AMERICANS CLOSED IN FOR THE KILL WHILE THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS MAINTAINED PRESSURE FROM THE NORTH.

A LION'S SHARE OF THE CREDIT GOES TO LT. GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY, AMERICAN COMMANDER IN FRANCE, WHO ENGINEERED THE SPECTACULAR MANEUVERS WHICH CLOSED AROUND THE GERMAN ARMY BEFORE IT COULD WITHDRAW FROM THE TRAP. THIS IS ONE OF THE GREATEST MILITARY DEFEATS SUFFERED BY THE GERMANS IN THIS WAR AND THERE ARE SOME MILITARY MEN WHO ARE COMPARING IT TO THE RUSSIAN VICTORY AT STALINGRAD WHICH WIPED OUT HITLER'S SIXTH ARMY.

HOW MANY THOUSANDS OF GERMAN TROOPS AND HOW MUCH EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN BAGGED IN THE POCKET NOBODY KNOWS, BUT THE TOTAL IS GREAT. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR MUCH TO SQUEEZE THROUGH THE GAP WHICH IS NOT YET OCCUPIED PHYSICALLY BY OUR TROOPS.

AND OUR TROOPS ARE CAPTURING HUGE STORES OF AMMUNITION AND EQUIPMENT AS THEY PRESS FORWARD. HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS ARE STREAMING BACK TO THE CAGES. THOUSANDS MORE ARE CERTAIN TO BE TAKEN WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

THERE ARE ESTIMATES THAT FROM 15,000 TO 60,000 ENEMY TROOPS HAVE BEEN TRAPPED, BUT REGARDLESS OF THE FINAL COUNT, VON KLUGE'S ARMY HAS DISAPPEARED AS A FORCE TO BE RECKONED WITH ON IN FUTURE MOVES BY BRADLEY'S FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES.

"THE SEVENTH ARMY HAS LOST THE BULK OF ITS EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL," SAID LT. COL. ROBERT F. EVANS OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, "AND ITS ORGANIZATION IS GONE. THOSE WHO GOT OUT OF THE GAP CAN BE REORGANIZED TO FIGHT AGAIN, BUT THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH OF THEM TO FORM AN ARMY."

THERE STILL IS BITTER RESISTANCE IN MANY PLACES INSIDE THE POCKET WHICH IS BEING RIPPED AND BLASTED BY BIG GUNS AND BY THE ALLIED AIR FORCES, BUT THE GERMANS ARE THROWING EVERYTHING THEY HAVE INTO THE LINE IN A DESPERATE LAST STAND FIGHT.

AUG 16 1944

THE BEST EXAMPLE OF THE GERMANS' COMPLETE DISORGANIZATION WAS IN THE FACT THAT ONE AMERICAN DIVISION YESTERDAY TOOK PRISONERS FROM 18 DIFFERENT GERMAN DIVISIONS. ODDS AND ENDS OF EVERY AVAILABLE DIVISION WERE TOSSED TO THE SACRIFICE BY VON KLUGE IN HIS DESPERATION.

JR736PEW

FIRST LEAD CANADIANS

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG. 15-(AP)-CANADIAN TROOPS ADVANCED TO WITHIN A MILE OF FALAISE TODAY ON THE NORTHERN EDGE OF THE GERMANS' LAST ESCAPE GAP FROM THEIR NORMANDY POCKET.

(THIS ADVANCE CLOSED THE GAP TO NINE MILES. AMERICANS ARE BATTLING ONLY EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF FALAISE.)

FIGHTING IN THE CANADIAN SALIENT CHANGED FROM A SLUGGING MATCH TO HIGHLY FLUID CHARACTER.

ENEMY ARMOR, SPOTTED MASSING IN THE FALAISE AREA FOR A COUNTER-ATTACK, WAS ASSAULTED THROUGHOUT THE DAY BY TYPHOONS.

THE CANADIAN PUSH WHICH OPENED AT NOON YESTERDAY HAS "REACHED ITS OBJECTIVES AND GONE BEYOND," A SENIOR CANADIAN OFFICER SAID. "WE EXPECT THE GERMANS TO FIGHT STUBBORN REARGUARD ACTIONS INTO FALAISE ITSELF, BUT THE CRUST SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN BROKEN."

THE CANADIANS HAD PUSHED FORWARD ABOUT FOUR MILES SINCE YESTERDAY.

FALAISE HAD ALL BUT LOST ITS VALUE TO THE GERMANS SINCE CANADIANS DOMINATED HIGH GROUND NORTH OF THE CITY AND THE ROAD ESCAPE ROUTES EASTWARD TO LISIEUX AND PARIS.

SWEEPING UP AT LEAST 1,000 PRISONERS IN AN OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED AT NOON YESTERDAY, THE CANADIANS DROVE FAR SOUTH OF EPANEY, WHERE A BATTLE NOW IS RAGING.

BY ROGER D.GREENE

ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN NORMANDY, AUG. 15-3:45 P.M.-(AP)-THE ROOF OF THE GERMAN ESCAPE CORRIDOR WEST OF FALAISE APPEARED TO BE COLLAPSING TODAY UNDER BRITISH HAMMER BLOWS AS AN AVALANCHE OF TANKS AND TROOPS BEAT WITHIN A MILE OF CONDE-SUR-NOIREAU AND THREATENED OTHER POINTS ALONG THE MAIN ESTABOUND AXIS.

THE GERMAN BASTION OF CONDE WAS THROWN INTO IMMEDIATE JEOPARDY AS BRITISH INFANTRY CAPTURED ST. DENIS DE MERE.

OTHER SWIFT STRIKING COLUMNS OF LT. GEN. MILES C. DEMPSEY'S BRITISH SECOND ARMY ADVANCED EASTWARD ALONG THE VIRE-VASSY ROAD TO WITHIN THREE MILES OF VASSY.

"THE PACE OF THE GERMAN WITHDRAWAL IS RISING HOUR BY HOUR," A BRITISH OFFICER AT FORWARD HEADQUARTERS SAID LATE TODAY. "VON KLUGE IS PULLING OUT HIS ARMOR FIRST AS NO.1 PRIORITY AND ALSO IS SEEKING TO EXTRICATE HIS BEST INFANOJV. BUT HE MUST LEAVE BE

IS PULLING OUT HIS ARMOR FIRST AS NO.1 PRIORITY AND ALSO IS SEEKING TO EXTRICATE HIS BEST INFANTRY. BUT HE MUST LEAVE BEHIND STRONG REARGUARDS TO PREVENT A COMPLETE COLLAPSE.

"IN SOME PLACES THE GERMANS ARE RETREATING SO FAST OUR TROOPS ARE HAVING DIFFICULTY MAINTAINING CONTACT BUT THERE STILL IS NO SIGN OF ENEMY PANIC."

THE HEADQUARTERS OFFICER SAID VON KLUGE HAD ISSUED ANOTHER ONE OF HIS MYRIAD "FIGHT TO THE LAST BULLET AND LAST BREATH" COMMANDS.

CB107PEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS SOUTHEAST OF MORTAIN, FRANCE, AUG. 15-(AP)-GERMANS LEFT BEHIND LIKE A TIDAL WASH IN THE ENEMY'S UNBROKEN RETREAT TO THE EAST ARE BEING ROUNDED UP TODAY ALL OVER THIS FRONT--HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS OF THEM.

U.S. ARMOR AND INFANTRY ARE BEATING STEADILY ONWARD IN GENERAL ADVANCES ALREADY AGGREGATING SEVEN MILES FROM WHERE THEY STOOD YESTERDAY.

ONE AMERICAN DIVISION TO THE NORTH TOOK 400 NAZIS. ANOTHER 200 WERE SEIZED IN THIS SECTOR THIS MORNING AS THE GERMANS' LAST REARGUARD DEFENSE OF DOMFRONT COLLAPSED. THE LEFTOVERS WERE TIRED, DUSTY AND MIXED IN NATIONALITY.

AUG 17

OVERNIGHT FIELD REPORTS TOLD OF THE CAPTURE OF MORE THAN 1,500 IN VARIOUS AREAS.

AMERICAN TANKS AND INFANTRY ARE OPERATING NOW WELL BEYOND DOMFRONT AND AS THE FALAISE-ARGENTAN ESCAPE GAP IS BEING NARROWED BOTH AT ITS MOUTH AND BACK TO THE WESTWARD, OUR ARTILLERY IS JOINING THE AIR FORCE IN SMASHING AT THAT BLAZING AND SLOWLY CLOSING EXIT.

A NINTH AIR FORCE BASE IN FRANCE, AUG. 15-(AP)-WITHIN TWO HOURS AFTER AN AMERICAN DIVISION IN RENNES HAD RELAYED A REQUEST FOR BLOOD PLASMA, AN AMERICAN DIVEBOMBER PILOTED BY LT.WILLARD HAINES OF ATLANTA, GA., DOVE THROUGH A WALL OF ENEMY FIRE TO DELIVER THE LIFE-SAVING FLUID, PLUS OTHER MEDICAL EQUIPMENT.

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THE SUPPLIES WERE PACKED IN A GASOLINE BELLY TANK. HAINES ROARED DOWN TO WITHIN 50 FEET OF THE GROUND BEFORE RELEASING THE TANK TO MAKE SURE IT HIT ITS MARK--A BIG RED CROSS PAINTED ON THE GROUND.

CAPT.JAMES UPDIKE OF SAPULPA, OKLA., AND LT.GEORGE HULLING OF COLUMBUS, GA., FLEW AS TOP COVER FOR HAINES.

ADD ROME - CNORGAARD) xx WEATHER

THE STATEMENT CONTINUED:

"SOME OF THE HIGH GROUND BACK OF THE BEACHES IS IN OUR HANDS. THE ISLANDS OF PORT CROS AND LEVANT IN THE HYERES GROUP, AND CAP NEGRE ON THE MAINLAND OF SOUTHERN FRANCE WERE CAPTURED BEFORE DAWN THIS MORNING BY AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS LANDED FROM SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE ROYAL AND ROYAL CANADIAN NAVIES.

"DURING THE OPERATION TWO SMALL ENEMY SHIPS WERE SUNK AND PRISONERS TAKEN.

Aug 161944

"ON THE BEACHES ON THE MAINLAND WHERE LANDINGS WERE SUCCESSFUL AGAINST LIGHT OPPOSITION THE OPERATION IS PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY. IT IS REPORTED THAT NAVAL GUNFIRE WAS VERY EFFECTIVE. THE NAVY'S TASK OF LANDING TROOPS WITH THEIR STORES AND EQUIPMENT CONTINUES WITHOUT INTERMISSION H CONVOYS ALREADY ARE LEAVING THE ASSAULT AREA AND NEW CONVOYS ARE ARRIVING." #

FOURTH LEAD INVASION (180)

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

ROME, AUG 15-(AP)-MANY THOUSANDS OF MEN FROM THE ARMY OF FRANCE AND THE BATTLE-HARDENED AMERICAN AND BRITISH DIVISIONS OF ITALY POURED OUT UPON THE BEACHES OF SOUTHERN FRANCE TODAY AND STRUCK SEVERAL MILES INLAND IN AN ALMOST BLOODLESS INVASION.

AUG 16 1944

MEETING SCANT OPPOSITION, EITHER ON THE GROUND OR IN THE AIR FROM THE ENEMY'S THINNED AND BOMB-RIDDLED DEFENSES, THE ALLIES ESTABLISHED A FOURTH MAJOR WAR FRONT AGAINST HITLER BY SECURING FIRM BEACHHEADS ALONG A BROAD SECTION OF THE RIVIERA BETWEEN MARSEILLE AND THE ITALIAN FRONTIER.

(DNB IN A BERLIN BROADCAST, SAID ALLIED TROOPS HAD LANDED AT THREE

PLACES, IN THE GULF OF ST.TROPEZ, AT ST.RAPHAEL AND AT CAP D'ANLVXES, ALL IN A 32-MILE STRETCH OF COAST ON BOTH SIDES OF CANNES AND ABOUT MIDWAY BETWEEN TOULON AND NICE. "THE NUMBER AND STRENGTH OF EMPLOYED FORCES CANNOT BE COMPARED WITH THE LANDING IN NORMANDY," SAID ONE. "NO FURTHER LANDING OR SUPPLY VESSELS ARE OFF THE SOUTH FRENCH COAST AT PRESENT."

THE LANDING FORCES WERE AMAZED, CORRESPONDENTS ON THE BEACHHEAD SAID, BY THE SOFTNESS OF THE ENEMY.

A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE X X X 4TH GRAF.

SJ429PEW

ADD ROME - (KENNEDY) - SPECULATIVE

NAVAL UNITS PARTICIPATING INCLUDED AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH, CANADIAN, NETHERLANDS, POLISH, GREEK AND BELGIAN SHIPS.

(ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO MENTION OF SPECIFIC UNITS INVOLVED IN THE INVASION, DONALD COE, BLUE NETWORK CORRESPONDENT, MESSAGED THAT HE COULD DISCLOSE THAT "THE MAJOR PART OF THE LANDING FORCES WAS COMPOSED OF AMERICAN TROOPS.")

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THE LANDINGS WERE MADE AT SEVERAL POINTS ALONG A BROAD SECTION OF THE COAST AT PLACES WIDELY SEPARATED FROM EACH OTHER.

THE COAST LINE FROM MARSEILLE TO NICE HAD BRISTLED WITH BIG GUNS INSTALLED BY THE GERMANS TO BEAT OFF JUST SUCH AN ATTACK AS CAME THIS MORNING, BUT THESE HAD BEEN TERRIFICALLY ATTACKED BY ALLIED AIR FORCES IN AN INTENSIVE FOUR-DAY OFFENSIVE IN WHICH THOUSANDS OF TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED.

AN HOUR BEFORE THE FIRST TROOPS WERE LANDED THE BEACHES WERE LEFT A SPECTACLE OF DEVASTATION BY A FINAL LOAD OF AIR BOMBS.

THIS NEW INVASION OF EUROPE OPENED UP THE FOURTH MAJOR FRONT AGAINST HITLER, ONE THAT MAY WELL PROVE THE DEATH BLOW TO THE GERMANS.

THE SWARMS OF LANDING CRAFT DID NOT BEGIN DISGORGING THEIR FIGHTERS AND ARMOR UNTIL AFTER DAYLIGHT, BUT PARACHUTE, GLIDER-BORNE TROOPS WERE STREAMING INTO SOUTHERN FRANCE BEFORE DAWN.

THE PARACHUTISTS DESCENDED ON SEVERAL GERMAN STRONG POINTS INLAND.

"THE ASSAULT, WHICH WAS IN STRONG FORCE, WAS LED BY SPECIALLY TRAINED ALLIED TROOPS, MANY OF THEM VETERANS OF PREVIOUS INVASIONS AND CAMPAIGNS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER," ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED.

A BRIEF SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING THE INVASION DID NOT LOCATE THE LANDINGS, BUT RETURNING CORRESPONDENTS SAID THE ALLIED TROOPS STRUCK AT MANY POINTS OVER A BROAD STRETCH OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE INVASION WAS ACCOMPANIED BY AN APPEAL FROM GEN. SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN COMMANDER, TO THE FRENC PEOPLE TO "PLAY THEIR PART" IN THE NEW BATTLE OF FRANCE.

AUG 161944

WILSON DECLARED THE OBJECTIVE OF THE TROOPS NOW ASHORE IN THE SOUTH WAS "TO DRIVE OUT THE GERMANS AND JOIN UP WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES ADVANCING FROM NORMANDY."

"THE ARMY OF FRANCE IS IN BEING AGAIN, FIGHTING ON ITS OWN SOIL FOR THE LIBERATION OF ITS COUNTRY WITH ALL ITS TRADITIONS OF VICTORY BEHIND IT," HIS BROADCAST PROCLAMATION SAID. "REMEMBER 1918."

TEXT OF THE SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY GEN.SIR HENRY MATHLAND WILSON, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, AS RSPORTED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION:

"TODAY AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS STRONGLY SUPPORTED BY ALLIED AIR FORCES ARE BEING LANDED BY AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEETS ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF FRANCE."

FOUR DAYS OF CONTINUOUS ALLIED AIR ATTACKS ON TARGETS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE PRECEDED THE LANDINGS.

IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE LANDINGS ALLIED BOMBERS IN GREAT FORCE HAD LOOSED AN OVERWHELMING WEIGHT OF EXPLOSIVES ON GERMAN COASTAL GUNS SET UP TO REPEL JUST SUCH AN ATTACK AS MADE BY THE ALLIED ASSAULT TROOPS.

THE GREATEST WEIGHT FELL BETWEEN MARSEILLE NORTHEASTWARD TO THE ITALIAN FRONTIER.

THE ALLIES HAVE BEEN MASSING MEN AND MATERIALS FOR MONTHS ON CORSICA, ABOUT 130 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE COAST OF FRANCE AT NICE ACROSS THE LIGURIAN SEA, AND ONLY YESTERDAY THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED LARGE ALLIED CONVOYS HAD BEEN OBSERVED PASSING GIBRALTAR INTO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

30 24— 18031

A BROADCAST BY THE NAZI-CONTROLLED VICHY RADIO YESTERDAY SAID THE GERMAN ARMY COMMANDER AT MARSEILLE, FRANCE'S SECOND LARGEST CITY, HAD ORDERED EVACUATION FROM THAT SEAPORT OF ALL PERSONS WHOSE PRESENCE "IS NOT OF DIRECT OR INDIRECT INTEREST" TO THE GERMAN ARMY.

THE LANDING OPERATIONS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE OPENED UP THE FOURTH MAJOR FRONT AGAINST HITLER EVEN AS AMERICAN, BRITISH, CANADIAN AND OTHER ALLIED TROOPS IN NORMANDY-BRITTANY WERE CLOSING IN ON BETEEEN 100,000 AND 200,000 GERMANS FOR WHAT GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER SAID PROMISED TO BE A MAJOR VICTORY FOR ALLIED ARMS.

THE ALLIES DROVE INTO THE AREA THAT PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL ONCE CALLED "THE SOFT UNDERBELLY" OF EUROPE JUST 69 DAYS AFTER GENERAL EISENHOWER'S FORCES INVADED WESTERN EUROPE.

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HIMSELF WAS CLOSE AT HAND AS THIS NEW BLOW WAS LANDED UPON THE ENEMY. HE ARRIVED IN ITALY LAST FRIDAY. AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY SAID HE WAS CONFERRING WITH MARSHAL TITO, LEADER OF THE YUGOSLAV PARTISANS.

IT WAS UNCLEAR WHAT COURSE INTO FRANCE THE ALLIES WOULD FOLLOW ONCE THEY ARE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED ASHORE.

IN ANY EVENT, THE LANDING FORCES CAN EXPECT ASSISTANCE FROM THE FRENCH MAQUIS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, WHERE THE PATRIOTS HAD TIME TO ORGANIZE BETWEEN THE SURRENDER OF FRANCE IN 1940 AND THE GERMAN MOVE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST IN NOVEMBER, 1942.

THE COAST, STRETCHING FROM SPAIN TO ITALY, AND 700 AIRLINE MILES FROM BERLIN--FARTHER THAN FROM THE NORMAN-BRETON SECTOR--IS PART OF WHAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ONCE CALLED THE "UNDERBELLY" OF EUROPE.

THE NAZIS PRESUMABLY HAVE FORTIFIED THE COAST IN THE MEANTIME, BUT WHETHER THEY HAVE BEEN FORCED TO REDUCE THEIR GARRISONS TO MEET THE ALLIED THREAT FROM NORMANDY AND BRITTANY IS SPECULATIVE.

(A DISPATCH FROM BARCELONA, SPAIN, ON AUG. 9 SAID THE GERMANS HAD WITHDRAWN TROOPS FROM THE SECTION OF SOUTHERN FRANCE BORDERING ON SPAIN BUT THAT FEW TROOPS HAD BEEN MOVED FROM THE ACTUAL COAST.)

THE FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN COAST IS SHAPED LIKE A SICKLE, WITH THE HANDLE TO THE RIGHT AND THE GULF DU LION FORMING THE INDENTATION AT THE LEFT.

MARSEILLE, LOCATED ON THE GULF, 20 MILES EAST OF THE RHONE RIVER'S MOUTH AND ABOUT THE SAME DISTANCE WEST OF TOULON, IS FRANCE'S SECOND LARGEST CITY, WITH A POPULATION OF 914,000, AND IS ONE OF THE NATION'S LARGEST PORTS.

AUG 16 1944

THE NAVAL BASE OF TOULON WAS THE LAST BIT OF FRANCE TO BE TAKEN BY THE GERMANS. WHEN HITLER TRIED TO GRAB THE FRENCH FLEET ON NOV. 27, 1942, THERE WERE 75 FRENCH SHIPS IN THE GREAT HARBOR, BUT FRENCH NAVAL MEN SCUTTLED 44 TO 51 WARSHIPS AND DAMAGED OTHERS BEFORE THE GERMANS COULD LAY HANDS ON THEM. A FEW SHIPS ESCAPED TO THE ALLIES.

A94

OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES ON THE FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN COAST ARE NICE, AVIGNON, NIMES, MONTPELLIER, CETTE, BEZIERS, NARBONNE AND PERPIGNAN.

NICE, A CITY OF 241,000 AND A CENTER OF RIVIERA ACTIVITY IN PRE-WAR DAYS, BECAME FRENCH IN 1859 AS A REWARD TO THE NATION FOR AIDING THE ITALIANS IN EXPELLING THE AUSTRIANS FROM LOMBARDY.

AUG 16 1944

IN 1939, HOWEVER, ITALIAN FASCISTS LISTED NICE AS A "STOLEN TERRITORY" AND AGITATED FOR ITS RETURN. IT WAS ONE OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE ITALIANS WHEN THEY WENT TO WAR.

MONTPELLIER, HAVING A POPULATION OF 90,000, IS ABOUT 80 MILES WEST OF MARSEILLE AND WAS A SOUTHERN FRANCE MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.

THE JOB OF ATTEMPTING TO STEM THE ALLIES STRIKING AT THE "UNDERBELLY" APPARENTLY LIES WITH COL.GEN.JOHANNES BLASKOWITZ, LAST REPORTED AS COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN FORCES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

WE642AEW

BY JOHN F.CHESTER

ROME, AUG. 15-(AP)-THE INVASION OF SOUTHERN FRANCE WAS A CAREFULLY PLANNED FOUR-WAY OPERATION WITH FRENCH PARTISANS SUPPLEMENTING THE AIR-LAND-SEA TEAMWORK THAT HAS BEEN A PART OF ALL PREVIOUS ALLIED LANDINGS.

FRENCH TROOPS COUNTED ON THEIR OWN COUNTRYMEN FOR A MAJOR MINE-SWEEPING OPERATION IN ADDITION TO THE USUAL GUERRILLA ATTACKS IN THE REAR OF GERMAN FORCES.

MORE THAN TWO MONTHS AHEAD OF TODAY'S D-DAY, FREE FRENCH AGENTS REPORTED THROUGH ALGIERS THAT THEY HAD COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION ON GERMAN SEA AND LAND MINE FIELDS IN THE PROPOSED LANDING AREA.

BOTH AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS LANDING TODAY WERE BATTLE-HARDENED IN ITALY. THE ENTIRE FRENCH CORPS, WHICH PERFORMED BRILLIANTLY IN THE SWEEP UP THE ITALIAN BOOT, WAS WITHDRAWN FROM THE FRENCH ARMY FRONT WEEKS AGO IN PREPARATION FOR THE NEW INVASION.

JUST BEFORE THEY LEFT THE FIFTH ARMY LINE, WHERE THEY WERE THE LINK BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES, THE FRENCH MOVED SO FAR FORWARD THAT THEY WERE OBLIGED TO STOP BECAUSE THEY HAD CREATED AN EXPOSED RIGHT FLANK ALMOST AS LONG AS THE FRONT TO WHICH THEY WERE ASSIGNED.

FRANCO-AMERICAN FORCES WERE PREPARED FOR EXTREMELY SWIFT MOVEMENT NORTHWARD IF THE GERMANS FAILED TO OFFER ALL-OUT RESISTANCE.

FD958AEW

ROME, AUG 15-(AP)-LT.KENNETH LOVERY, A MARAUDER BOMBARDIER OF OSCEOLA, IOWA, REPORTED THE FIRST SIGN OF ENEMY ARMORED RESISTANCE TO THE ALLIED INVASION OF SOUTHERN FRANCE TODAY.

HE SAID HE SAW A FLIGHT OF THUNDERBOLTS DIVEBOMBING THE TANKS.

"I SAW ONE OF THE TANKS LIGHT OUT FOR SOME TREES AND ANOTHER WAS SPINNING ON ONE TRACK IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD," HE SAID.

TELLING OF THE LIGHT ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE WHICH MET ALLIED AIRFORCES, FIRST LT.JACK A.LARKEN OS WJ PXJLD, MONT., OF THE MARAUDE

FIRST LT.JACK A.LARKEN OF FAIRFIELD, MONT., OF THE MARAUDER FORCE, SAID THE NEAREST BURST OF FLAK WAS A MILE AWAY.

CAPT.RICHARD F.KUHN, DETROIT, MICH., A FLIGHT SURGEON, WENT WITH AMERICAN FORTRESSES AS AN OBSERVER OF ATTACKS ON BRIDGES ACROSS THE RHONE.

SJ204PEW

ROME, AUG 15-(AP)-"FLYING DOODLEBUGS"--LITTLE PIPER CUB PLANES THAT HOVER OVER TARGETS AND SEND DIRECTIONS TO THE ARTILLERY--WERE ON HAND TODAY FROM THE START OF OPERATIONS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

THEY HAD TO OPERATE FROM SHIPS BUT SINCE THEY CAN OPERATE FROM LITTLE SPACE THIS WAS NO GREAT PROBLEM. TODAY THEY WERE SENDING DATA TO WARSHIPS INSTEAD OF LAND BATTERIES.

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COMMANDING THE FLEET OF CUBS WAS CAPT.WILLIAM H.MCKAY OF ARP, TEX., ALSO IN THE SQUADRON WERE LTS.SAM LOCKWOOD OF COLUMBIA, S.C., CHARLESSKESSMIER, CINCINNATI, OHIO, AND PAUL V.AVRITT, WEATHERFORD, OKLA.

SJ222PEW

A 15TH AIR FORCE BASE IN THE MADITERRANEAN, AUG. 15-(AP)-VIVID ACCOUNTS OF ALLIED BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS DUMPING SALVOES OF BIG SHELLS INTO ENEMY DEFENSES JUST BEFORE LANDING CRAFT PUSHED ASHORE THIS MORNING IN SOUTHERN FRANCE WEREIGIVEN LATER BY CREWMEN OF 15TH AIR FORCE LIBERATORS AND FORTRESSES.

"THE WHOLE TARGET WAS BLASTED TO A DEPTH OF ABOUT 15 MILES AS THE LANDING BARGES WERE WAITING PATIENTLY OFFSHORE FOR US TO FINISH THE JOB," SAID FLIGHT OFFICER CARL HAFF, 227 SOUTH MADISON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

AUG 16 1944

SGT. PHILLIP A. COCHRANE, ROUTE 1, PETALUMA,CALIF., DECLARED "I COULD HEAR THE BIG BOOM OF NAVAL GUNS ABOVE THE ROAR OF OUR OWN MOTORS AND WE WERE ABOUT FOUR MILES UP IN THE AIR. SMOKE FROM THE NAVAL GUNS ROSE MORE THAN 6,000 FEET. JUDGING FROM THE LACK OF RETURN FIRE THE JERRIES RAN, OR THEIR GUNS WERE KAYOED."9

CAPT.DRAKE BINGHAM, 1204 FOURTH ST., ALVA,OKLA., DESCRIBED WARSHIPS POUNDING SHORE INSTALLATIONS WHILE DIVEBOMBERS "WERE PULVERIZING GUN POSITIONS."

"EVERY KIND OF NAVAL CRAFT IN THE WORLD SEEMED TO BE BELOW US," SAID SGT.DONALD W.CONNOLLY, 752 YORK ST., LONDON, ONT., CANADIAN GUNNER IN AN AMERICAN LIBERATOR." THE SEA WAS SO COVERED WITH BOATS THAT IF A FELLOW FELL OUT OF ONE HE'D LAND IN ANOTHER."

RP/HW1008PEW

UNDATED TROOPS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ALLIED TROOPS INVADING SOUTHERN FRANCE WERE SEVERAL MILES INLAND THIS AFTERNOON, A BROADCAST FROM THE INVASION BEACHHEAD SHOWED.

THE BROADCAST WAS MADE BY ERIC SEVAREID OF CBS, REPRESENTING ALL AMERICAN NETWORKS. SEVAREID GAVE HIS LOCATION AS "A PINE-COVERED HILL SEVERAL MILES INLAND FROM THE FRENCH SOUTH COAST."

"ONLY A FEW LIVES WERE LOST" IN THE LANDINGS, SEVAREID SAID.

"IT IS NOW VERY QUIET HERE," HE RELATED. "WHERE THE GERMANS ARE NOW, THE BULK OF THEM, I CANNOT TELL YOU, BUT YOU MAY FIND OUT VERY SUDDENLY.

AUG 16 1944

"THEY'VE DONE VERY LITTLE HARM TO THIS FAMOUS HOLIDAY COAST."

SPAIN'S NATIONAL RADIO SAID 15,000 ALLIED TROOPS HAD LANDED IN SOUTHERN FRANCE BY 1 P.M., FIVE HOURS AFTER THE FIRST ASSAULT. TWO THOUSAND MEN LANDED FROM SEVEN INVASION SHIPS BETWEEN 8 A.M. AND 10 A.M., SAID THE SPANISH ACCOUNT, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

30-24— 18033

ADD LONDON - (BEALMEAR) XX MOVEMENTS

OVERNIGHT, RAF MOSQUITOS CRASHED TWO-TON BLOCKBUSTERS INTO THE RUINS OF BERLIN, DISTURBING THE SLEEP OF THE RESIDENTS OF THE GERMAN CAPITAL. TARGETS NEAR PARIS ALSO WERE HIT.

WARPLANES RETURNED FOR THE FIFTH DAY TO THE SOUTH OF FRANCE AREA WHERE U.S.HEAVY BOMBERS YESTERDAY BLASTED COASTAL BATTERIES WITH MORE THAN 1,400 TONS OF BOMBS IN 50 SEPARATE ATTACKS.

TODAY THE GERMAN RADIO SAID AMERICAN HEAVIES WERE IN THE SOUTHWEST GERMAN SKIES WITH STRONG FIGHTER COMMAND.

AMERICAN MARAUDERS, THE ONLY U.S.BOMBERS ATTACKING THE GERMANS BOTH NIGHT AND DAY, EXPLODED A BIG AMMUNITION DUMP NORTHWEST OF PARIS IN AN ATTACK AFTER MIDNIGHT WHILE RAF MOSQUITOS HAMMERED TRANSPORT FACILITIES BEYOND THE BATTLEZONE. THE MUNITIONS DUMP WAS AT MARSEILLE-EN-BEAUVAISIS, 50 MILES FROM THE CAPITAL, AND IT CONTAINED A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THE RESERVES OF GERMAN AMMUNITION FOR THE FRENCH THEATERS.

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MARAUDERS UNLOADED HIGH EXPLOSIVE, FRAGMENTATION AND INCENDIARY BOMBS ON THE BIG DUMP AND RETURNING CREWS SAID THE AREA WAS ILLUMINATED BY A SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS. NEITHER GERMAN PLANES NOR FLAK WAS ENCOUNTERED AND ALL PLANES RETURNED SAFELY.

MOSQUITO CREWS PATROLLED THE HIGHWAYS AND RAILROADS LEADING TO THE FIGHTING FRONT AND REPORTED COMPARATIVELY LITTLE ENEMY ACTIVITY DURING THE NIGHT.

THREE RAILROADS SOUTHWEST OF AMIENS WERE ATTACKED AND FIRES WERE KINDLED IN THE RONDOUILLET FOREST. LARGE FIRES WERE OBSERVED IN THE FALAISE-ARGENTAN GAP WHERE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN ARMIES ARE PLANNING SHUT THE TRAP ON THE GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY. HUGE EXPLOSIONS WERE SEEN SOUTHWEST OF PARIS, VISIBLE FOR 100 MILES.

THE ALLIES FLEW 6,000 SORTIES YESTERDAY FROM FRENCH AND BRITISH BASES. THEY DESTROYED 32 GERMAN PLANES IN COMBAT AND LOST 24. TWO PLANES DESTROYED NEAR THE BATTLE AREA WERE OBSOLETE HEINKEL-113S, ONE TYPE USED BY THE GERMANS IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN.

BRITISH PLANES BEFORE DAWN DAMAGED A DESTROYER, ESCORT VESSEL AND A GERMAN DEPOT SHIP AND ATTACKED NUMEROUS TRAWLERS IN THE GIRONDE, A BAY OF BISCAY ESTUARY ON WHICH BORDEAUX IS LOCATED. FOUR PLANES WERE LOST.

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WU SJ1219PEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16-(AP)-RAF MOSQUITOS BLASTED BERLIN LAST NIGHT FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE NIGHT, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY.
JR104AEW

ADD LONDON - (CHERCHER) XX LINE

"THE WATERS OF THE BOBR (BIEBRZA) RIVER RAN DARK WITH ENEMY BLOOD TODAY," SAID A FRONT DISPATCH TO IZVESTIA TELLING OF THE GERMAN FLIGHT AND CLOSE RUSSIAN PURSUIT.

THE TWISTED BODIES OF GERMAN DEAD CLUTTERED THE BANKS OF THE RIVER IN THE AREA WHERE THE RUSSIANS BAYONETTED THEIR WAY THROUGH THE MOATED STRONGHOLD OF OSOWIEC, AND IT WAS SAID THAT GEN.G.F.ZAKHAROV'S SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY FOUND RESISTANCE WEAKER WEST OF THE RIVER BECAUSE GERMAN RESERVES FROM EAST PRUSSIA HAD BEEN RUSHED INTO OSOWIEC ONLY TO BE ANNIHILATED OR ROUTED.

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THE RUSSIAN DIVISIONS, WHICH BERLIN SAID HAD BEEN REINFORCED WITH THOUSANDS OF FRESH TROOPS, WERE AIMING FOR THE EAST PRUSSIAN RAIL CITY OF LYCK.

EAST PRUSSIA'S PERIL HIGHLIGHTED ALL ACTION ON THE EASTERN FRONT ALTHOUGH THE THIRD BALTIC ARMY OF GEN.IVAN MASLENNIKOV HAD RACED ALMOST HALF-WAY ACROSS SOUTHERN ESTONIA, CUTTING INTO CHAOTIC FRAGMENTS SOME 200,000 GERMAN TROOPS TRAPPED AGAINST THE BALTIC SEA.

MASLENNIKOV'S TROOPS ALSO HAD SPILLED ACROSS THE LATVIAN BORDER IN THEIR PUSH TOWARD THE BALTIC SEA, AND THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID THAT THE RED BALTIC FLEET HAD SENT THE MAJOR PART OF ITS SUBMARINE FORCE INTO ACTION WITH A DUAL PURPOSE--TO PREVENT ANY SUPPLIES REACHING COL.GEN.GEORG LINDEMANN'S TROOPS BY SEA, AND TO ATTACK ANY NAZI EVACUATION ATTEMPT.

LARGE FORCES OF SOVIET PLANES ALSO WERE PATROLLING THE BALTIC COAST WATCHING FOR ANY GERMAN EFFORT TO ESCAPE.

GERMAN BROADCASTS CONTINUED TO REFLECT ALARM OVER THE SITUATION WEST OF THE VISTULA RIVER SOUTH OF WARSAW WHERE THE RUSSIANS ARE FIGHTING STEADILY TO EXPAND THEIR HUGE BRIDGEHEAD. COL.ERNST VON HAMMER, NAZI RADIO COMMENTATOR, SAID SOVIET REINFORCEMENTS WERE STREAMING ACROSS A MASSIVE 500-YARDS-LONG TIMBER BRIDGE BUILT BY SOVIET ENGINEERS ACROSS THE RIVER AT BARANOW.

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SOVIET TROOPS BEYOND BARANOW LAST WERE REPORTED WITHIN 35 MILES OF KRAKOW, BIG GERMAN BASTION IN SOUTHERN POLAND, AND WITHIN 75 MILES OF INDUSTRIALLY-RICH GERMAN SILESIA.

LONDON, AUG 15-(AP)-LARGE FORCES OF GERMAN INFANTRY AND TANKS COUNTERATTACKING HEAVILY IN THE AREA EAST OF PRAGA, A SUBURB OF WARSAW, HAVE BEEN REPULSED BY RED ARMY TROOPS, THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

TO THE EAST, NORTHWEST AND WEST OF SANDOMIERZ MORE ENGAGEMENTS WERE FOUGHT FOR EXTENSION OF THE RUSSIAN BRIDGEHEAD ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE VISTULA RIVER, AND SEVERAL MORE POPULATED PLACES WERE CAPTURED.

IN THE RASEINIAI SECTOR OF LITHUANIA, 53 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE EAST PRUSSIAN COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF TILSIT, THE RUSSIANS REPULSED FRESH ENEMY INFANTRY AND TANK ATTACKS, INFLICTING HEAVY LOSSES IN MEN AND MATERIAL.

LONDON, AUG.15-(AP)-JULY AIR RAIDS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM COST NEARLY 10,000 CIVILIAN CASUALTIES, THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

OF THE NUMBER 2,441 WERE LISTED AS KILLED OR MISSING AND 7,107 INJURED AND DETAINED IN HOSPITALS. PRESUMABLY MOST OF THE CASUALTIES WERE THE RESULT OF FLYING BOMB ATTACKS.

RP239PEW

LONDON, AUG. 15-(AP)-SIR HERBERT EMERSON, DIRECTOR OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES, SAID TODAY THAT NAZI AUTHORITIES HAD REFUSED PERMISSION FOR CHILD REFUGEES TO LEAVE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, ALTHOUGH ALLIED AND NEUTRAL NATIONS WERE WILLING TO P

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ROVIDE ASYLUM FOR MANY THOUSANDS.

CB1235PEW

LONDON, AUG 15-(AP)-GERMAN AUTHORITIES HAVE MADE FURTHER CUTS IN ELECTRIC SERVICE IN PARIS, ALLOWING CURRENT FOR LIGHTING ONLY BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 10:30 P.M. AND MIDNIGHT, THE NAZI-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY.

IN THE COUNTRYSIDE OUTSIDE PARIS SERVICE WAS LIMITED 10 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT, THE BROADCAST DECLARED.

M325AEW

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LONDON, WEDNESDY, AUG 16-(AP)-LONDON NEWSPAPERS GENERALLY PRINTED BRIEF, PROMINENHLY DISPLAYED STORIES TODAY ON RESOLUTION INTRBDUCED IN THE U.S. SENATE YESTERDAY RECOMMENDING PERMANENT UNITED STATES POSSESSION OF BERVUDA AND WEST INDIES ISLANDS.

THE DAILY MAIL CAPTIONED ITS FRONT PAGE PARAGRAPH, "MODEST DEMANDS." THE HERALD CARRIED A THREE-PARAGRAPH STORY ON THE BACK PAGE UNDER THE HEADLINE "SENATORS WANT OUR ISLANDS." THERE WAS NO EDITORIAL DISCUSSION OR OFFICIAL COMMENT.

THE RESOLUTION WAS INTRODUCED BY SENATOR MC KELLAR (D-TENN) AND WAS REFERRED TO THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE. THE MEASURE CALLS UPON THE UNITED STATES TO SEEK PERMANENT POST-WAR POSSESSION OF ISLAND OUTPOSTS IN BOTH THE PACIFIC AND THE ATLANTIC FOR ITS "PEACE AND SECURITY."

JR145AEW

ADD MOSCOW - (CLUCE) xx RAILWAYS

GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS WERE BEATEN OFF BY OTHER RUSSIAN TROOPS BEYOND THE VISTULA RIVER BELOW EMBATTLED WARSAW AND IN THE RASEINIAI SECTOR OF LITHUANIA NORTHWEST OF KAUNAS.

ZAKHAROV'S OFFENSIVE FROM THE SOUTHEAST WAS ASTRIDE ONE OF THE FEW HIGHWAYS SUITABLE FOR EXTENSIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS THAT RUN THROUGH THE HISTORIC SWAMP-MARSH AREA OF THE MASURIAN LAKES WHERE 30 YEARS AGO THE GREAT BATTLE OF TANNENBERG WAS FOUGHT.

WITH THE FALL OF OSOWIEC, A MOATED STRONGHOLD WITH 30-FOOT-HIGH WALLS, ZAKHAROV'S TROOPS MASSED IN FORCE ALONG A 45-MILE REACH OF THE AUGUSTOW CANAL AND THE ADJOINING BIEBRZA AFTER DRIVING 350 MILES

FROM WHITE RUSSIA IN SEVEN WEEKS.

A MIDNIGHT RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE DESCRIBING THE CAPTURE OF OSOWIEC SAID THE RED ARMY TROOPS LITERALLY DUG AND BLEW THE GERMANS OUT OF THAT FORTRESS. ASSAULT TROOPS CROSSED THE MOAT BEFORE OSOWIEC AND REDUCED DOZENS OF BLOCKHOUSES BEFORE OVERWHELMING THE GARRISON OF THE CITADEL'S INNER DEFENSES IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

MK631AEW

AUG 161944

MOSCOW, AUG 15-(AP)-A SOURCE CLOSE TO STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, PREMIER OF THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY THERE WAS EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE THE PREMIER WOULD BE IN WARSAW WITH A PLACE IN THE POLISH GOVERNMENT SETUP WHEN THE CAPITAL WAS LIBERATED.

THIS SOURCE SAID ALSO THAT ~~TADEUSZ ROMER,~~ FOREIGN MINISTER IN THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT, WOULD RETURN TO THE SOVIET UNION AS POLISH AMBASSADOR.

THE RESULTS OF THE DISCUSSIONS OF THE POLISH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION AND ITS NATIONAL COUNCIL WITH MIKOLAJCZYK'S GROUP AND THE RUSSIANS THEMSELVES WERE MORE FRUITFUL THAN THE PREMIER IMPLIED WHEN HE LEFT FOR LONDON, THIS SOURCE SAID.

MT1022PEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE (300 UP)

MOSCOW, AUG 15-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IN FRENZIED DESPERATION THREW IRREPLACABLE RESERVES OF TANKS AND INFANTRY INTO VAIN COUNTER-ATTACKS TODAY AGAINST RED ARMY SPEARHEADS IN WARSAW'S INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT OF PRAGA, AND AT RUSSIAN ARMIES NEAR THE EAST PRUSSIAN FRONT IN LITHUANIA AND WEST OF THE VISTULA IN SOUTHERN POLAND.

RED ARTILLERY AND DIVE-BOMBERS DESTROYED 114 ENEMY TANKS IN THE HARD DAY'S FIGHTING WHICH SAW THE ENEMY WITH THE FEROCITY OF A CORNERED WILD ANIMAL STRIKE BACK AT THE MOST DANGEROUS BULGES IN THE EASTERN FRONT.

GEN.IVAN MASLENNIKOV'S SWEEP ACROSS ESTONIA FREED ANOTHER 80 SETTLEMENTS BUT ELSEWHERE FROM THE BALTIC TO THE WESTERN REACHES OF THE CARPATHIANS THE RED ARMY STOOD ITS GROUND BREAKING WAVE AFTER WAVE OF GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS WITH ARMOR AND INFANTRY.

FOR THE FIRST TIME MARSHAL KONSTANTIN K.ROKOSSOVSKY REVEALED HE HAD ACTUALLY REACHED THE PRAGA DISTRICT ACROSS THE VISTULA FROM THE MAIN SECTION OF WARSAW ALTHOUGH HE HAS BEEN WITHIN GUNSHOT OF THE POLISH CAPITAL SINCE LAST JULY.

WHEN THE GERMANS MANAGED TO STABILIZE WARSAW'S DEFENSE TEMPORARILY ROKOSSOVSKY METHODICALLY SWUNG EAST AND NORTH ANNIHILATING THE WEDGE WHICH THE ENEMY HAD ATTEMPTED TO DRIVE INTO HIS RIGHT FLANK AND COLLABORATING WITH GEN.G.F.ZAKHAROV IN THREATENING EAST PRUSSIA FROM THE SOUTH.

ASTRIDE TWO MAIN RAILWAYS FROM BIALYSTOK TO SEIDLCE INTO WARSAW THE RUSSO-POLISH DIVISIONS TURNED THE OUTLYING FACTORIES AND APARTMENT BUILDINGS INTO GUN-CRAMMED FORTRESSES WHICH BROKE THE HEART OF THE GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS.

NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE POLISH CAPITAL ROKOSSOVSKY STRETCHED HIS ARMORED TENACLES WHICH CURLED PERILOUSLY TOWARD THE GERMAN REAR.

THE GERMANS CHOSE TO SQUANDER THEIR PRECIOUS STRATEGIC STORE OF MEN AND MACHINES IN FUTILE AGGRESSIVENESS NOT ONLY AT WARSAW BUT NEAR THE LITHUANIAN COMMUNICATIONS JUNCTION OF RASEINIAI, 35 ODD MILES FROM EAST PRUSSIA AND AGAINST THE BRISTLING SOVIET SALIENT WEST OF SANDOMIERZ AND THE BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE VISTULA.

IN EACH SECTOR GERMAN ARMOR WAS SMASHED BACK BY RED GUNNERS. NAZI RIFLEMEN WERE STOPPED AND SCATTERED BY THE POWERFUL SCREEN OF AUTOMATIC WEAPONS AND MORTARS.

WEST AND NORTHWEST OF SANDOMIERZ THE RED ARMY REACHED OUT AND OCCUPIED SEVERAL STRONGPOINTS.

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IN THE GALICIAN HIGHLANDS WEST OF SANOK RED MOUNTAIN TROOPS HELD FIRMLY AGAINST ENEMY PANZER THRUSTS.

THERE WAS NO FRESH NEWS OF GEN.ZAKHAROV'S GREAT ATTACK ON EAST PRUSSIA FROM POINTS LESS THAN 12 MILES SOUTH OF THE FRONTIER BUT HE WAS KNOWN TO BE POURING REINFORCEMENTS ACROSS THE BIEBRZA AND NEARING BOMB-BATTERED GRAJEWO, TWO MILES FROM THE BORDER.

MT1148PEW

ADD MADRID (NEVIN) XX FRANCE

IN MANY REGIONS, PARTICULARLY IN THE HERAULT DEPARTMENT JUST WEST OF THE NEW ALLIED LANDINGS, COLLABORATIONIST MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES IN VILLAGES AND HAMLETS ARE RESIGNING AND TURNING THEIR JOBS OVER TO PRE-ARMISTICE OFFICIALS. OCCUPATION TROOPS HAVE LEFT.

IN SOME PLACES "MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONS" OF PROMINENT PERSONS HAVE TAKEN OVER TO GOVERN DURING AN INTERIM PERIOD UNTIL AUTHORITIES FROM ALGIERS ASSUME CHARGE.

SOME DEPARTMENTAL SUB-PREFECTS IN THE PYRENEES AND CENTRAL PLATEAU REGIONS WHERE THE MAQUIS IS STRONG HAVE GONE INTO HIDING, REPORTS HERE SAID.

JR946PEW

AUG 161944

IRUN, SPAIN, AUG 15-(AP)-NAZI AUTHORITIES IN THE REGION SOUTH OF BORDEAUX TODAY PUBLISHED A SERIES OF SEVERE MEASURES MOBILIZING ALL FOREIGNERS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 60, EXCEPT SPANIARDS RESIDENT IN THE AREA, FOR WHATEVER WORK THE REMAINING GERMAN ARMY FORCES FIND NECESSARY, PRESS REPORTS REACHING HERE SAID.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, PUBLISHED IN THE BORDEAUX PRESS, WARNED FOREIGNERS THEY WOULD BE FINED 20,000 FRANCS FOR FAILURE TO APPEAR FOR WORK, AND THE FINE, IF NECESSARY, WOULD BE LEVIED ON THE MUNICIPALITY WHERE THE DELINQUENT RESIDED.

MT1025PEW

ROME, AUG 15-(AP)-AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS YESTERDAY DROPPED THAN 1,400-TONS OF BOMBS IN OVER 50 SEPARATE ATTACKS UPON ENEMY AL BATTERIES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE AND IN THE GENOA REGION, ED HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY.

IT WAS THE FOURTH STRAIGHT DAY OF ATTACKS UPON ENEMY POSITIONS ALONG THE FRENCH COAST.

MEDIUM BOMBERS ALSO CONCENTRATED ON THE FRENCH COAST YESTERDAY, HEADQUARTERS SAID, FLYING MORE THAN 1,000 SORTIES AGAINST OBJECTIVES THERE WHILE MUSTANGS AND LIGHTNINGS STRAFED RADIO STATIONS IN TOULON, NICE AND THE CANNES AREAS.

GREAT BATTERIES OF LONG RANGE GUNS PLACED BY THE GERMANS TO DEFEND THE FRENCH COAST AGAINST SEA ATTACK WERE THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE ALLIED AIR OFFENSIVE.

AS THE HEAVY BOMBERS STRUCK AT THESE WEAPONS IN THE MARSEILLE, TOULON, CANNES AND NICE AREAS MITCHELLS CONCENTRATED THEIR ATTACK ON THE ST.RAPHAEL REGION, SWEEPING OVER SOME EMPLACEMENTS 12 FORMATIONS AT A TIME.

OTHER BATTERIES AT FREJUS AND CAP CAMARAT WERE HIT HARD.

FRENCH MEDIUM BOMBERS STRUCK AT CANNON HIDDEN ON THE ILE DU LEVANT OFF THE COAST SOUTHEAST OF TOULON.

MARAUDERS FLEW SEVEN MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY GUNS AT ST.TROPEZ.

NOT A SINGLE ENEMY PLANE ROSE TO CHALLENGE THE BOMBER FORMATIONS, ALTHOUGH A FEW GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE ENCOUNTERED BY MUSTANGS. SECOND LT.GEORGE M.RHODES, JR., OF 331 JEFFERSON AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., SHOT DOWN ONE OVER TOULON.

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M&WE601AEW

FLORENCE, ITALY, AUG 15-(AP)-MRS.MARJORY THOMPSON CHIARI, AN AMERICAN WHO HAS LIVED IN FLORENCE 20 YEARS, GREETED AMERICAN TROOPS TODAY, SAYING:

"I HAVE BEEN WAITING THIS DAY FOR YEARS. THE PAST WEEKS HAVE BEEN TERRIBLE."

MRS.CHIARI, FORMERLY OF LOS ANGELES, IS THE WIFE OF THE MANAGER OF THE SAVOY HOTEL HERE. WITH HER HUSBAND AND THEIR TWO SONS, SHE REMAINED IN FLORENCE THROUGHOUT THE GERMAN OCCUPATION. SHE SAID SHE HAD TWO NEPHEWS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, AND WAS A COUSIN OF CLAUDE A.WAYNE, OF 759 NIMES ROAD, BEL AIR, CALIF

AUG 161944

SJ154PEW

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, AUG. 15--(AP)--ADVICES FROM INSIDE GREECE SAID TODAY THAT THE NEW GERMAN COMMANDER, GEN. ROSLER, HAS ORDERED URGENT PREPARATIONS AGAINST AN ALLIED ATTACK IN WESTERN GREECE OR ALBANIA.

MEANWHILE IT WAS REPORTED HERE THAT THE GERMAN COMMANDER OF THE GREEK AEGEAN ISLANDS OF SAMOS AND LESBOS HAD ORDERED HIS TROOPS TO CONCENTRATE IN THE PORTS AND TOWNS. IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER THE GERMANS ALREADY WERE EVACUATING THE ISLANDS, BUT THE CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS IN READILY AVAILABLE POINTS APPEARED TO INDICATE THAT AN EVACUATION WAS PROBABLE.

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ROSLER, WHO REPLACED GEN. SHEIDEL, IS MOVING ALL HIS HEAVY units OUT OF SOUTH GREECE LEAVING ONLY LIGHT COVERING FORCES MOST OF WHICH consists OF SATELLITE TROOPS.

THE GERMANS HEAVY DEFENSES WERE [redacted] BEING CONCENTRATED ALONG THE ADRIATIC COAST OF WESTERN GREECE AND LOWER ALBANIA, IT WAS REPORTED. ALONG THE GREEK-YUGOSLAV FRONTIER [redacted] GERMAN TROOPS HAVE REPLACED BULGAR FORCES.

LAP/01309/02007/THO/147A

CHUNGKING, AUG 15-(AP)-FIGHTING ON THE OUTER RING OF THE DEFENSES OF HENGYANG, STRATEGIC HUNAN PROVINCE RAILWAY CITY, RAGED THROUGHOUT YESTERDAY BUT THE CHINESE SUFFERED ONLY SLIGHT LOSSES, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TONIGHT.

AFTER FIGHTING THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT, OTHER CHINESE FORCES BEAT BACK A JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK IN THE VICINITY OF YUHSIEN, 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF HENGYANG.

MT1108PEW

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, AUG 15-(AP)-JAPANESE REARGUARDS RETREATING SOUTHWARD ALONG THE TIDDIM ROAD IN THE FRONTIER REGION OF NORTHEASTERN INDIA HAVE FALLEN BACK AGAIN UNDER CONTINUED ALLIED PRESSURE AND FIGHTING IS NOW UNDER WAY ONLY FIVE MILES FROM THE BURMA BORDER, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

M529AEW

WITH ALLIED FORCES ON THE DRINIUMOR RIVER, BRITISH NEW GUINEA, AUG.11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SECOND LT.PAUL F.MARTIN OF (141 SOUTH 55TH ST) MILWAUKEE,WIS., IS RECOVERED FROM A WOUND MADE BY A MACHINE GUN SLUG THROUGH HIS CHEST.

JAPANESE FORCES IN THIS JUNGLE BATTLEFIELD HAVE BEEN ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE ALLIED ENCIRCLEMENT, AND MARTIN BROUGHT A PLATOON AGAINST A STUBBORN ENEMY MORTAR.

HE WAS SO CLOSE TO THE ENEMY THAT HE WAS DIRECTING ARTILLERY FIRE VISUALLY WHEN HE WAS HIT.

GH321ACW NM

W AGANA,GUAM,AUG.2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IT MATTERED NOT THAT THE TINY FLAG HOISTED TO A SPLINTERED STAFF IN FRONT OF THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE TODAY HAD ONLY 12 STARS INSTEAD OF 48, AND NINE STRIPES OF 13.

IT WAS AN AMERICAN FLAG JUST THE SAME TO AMERICAN FORCES THAT PAUSED FOR THE CEREMONY AS THEY STREAMED PAST THE PLAZA DE ESPANA ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT.

THE FLAG WAS PRESENTED TO MAJ.GEN.ALLEN HAL TURNAGE, COMMANDING THE THIRD MARINE DIVISION, BY MARIA GUEVARA ARCEA, FORMER RESIDENT OF AGANA. SHE HAD FASHIONED IT FROM STRIPS OF COTTON CLOTH IN A CAVE ON CHONITO RIDGE DURING THE PRE-INVASION BOMARDMENTS. IT HAD BEEN WAVED TO SIGNAL AMERICAN AIRMEN THAT THE CAVE DWELLERS OF GUAM WERE LOYAL AMERICAN NATIONALS.

WHEN MISS ARCEA, 25 YEARS OLD AND ATTRACTIVE, RETURNED TO HER NATIVE AGANA SHE BROUGHT THE FLAG WITH HER.

THOSEWHO ATTENDED THE CEREMONY, BESIDES GENERAL TURNAGE, INCLUDED MAJ.GEN.ROY S.GEIGER, COMMANDING ALL TROOPS ON GUAM, AND REAR ADM.RICHARD L.CONOLLY, COMMANDER OF AMPHIBIOUS LANDING FORCES.

JW714PCW

AUG 16 1944

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, WEDNESDAY, AUG 16-(AP)-AUSTRALIA, ITS POLITICAL ATTENTION CURRENTLY CENTERED ON THE FORTHCOMING NATIONAL REFERENDUM, APPEARED TO PAY SCANT NOTICE TODAY TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PROPOSALS FOR THE POST-WAR PACIFIC BUT LIMITED COMMENT SEEMED GENERALLY TO ENDORSE THE PRESIDENT'S SUGGESTIONS.

PERHAPS TYPICAL WAS THE POSITION OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD:

"AFTER THE TREACHERY OF PEARL HARBOR, NONE COULD POSSIBLY REGARD ESTABLISHMENT OF FORWARD AMERICAN BASES WELL TO THE WESTWARD OF HAWAII AS EVIDENCE OF AGGRESSIVE INTENT...THE PRESIDENT WAS CAREFUL TO STRESS HE DOES NOT ASK FOR ANY TERRITORIAL POSSESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. IT IS ONLY SOME POOLING OF DEFENSIVE FACILITIES THAT WILL BE NEEDED. INTO THIS BROAD PICTURE, AUSTRALIA'S OWN CONCEPTION OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ZONE OF SECURITY, EMBODIED IN THE ANZAC PACT OF LAST JANUARY, NEATLY FITS."

THE AUSTRALIANS WILL VOTE AUG.19 ON A BILL GRANTING ENLARGED POWERS TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

MM/PM730PPW NM

(WX) HONOLULU,AUG.15-(AP)-AFTER VISITING PACIFIC ISLANDS WRESTED FROM THE JAPANESE, WAR INFORMATION DIRECTOR ELMER DAVIS PREDICTED TONIGHT THAT "MORE TOKYO GOVERNMENTS WILL HAVE TO FALL BEFORE THEY ARE READY FOR THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WE SHALL DEMAND."

"THIS IS A WAR FOR WORLD SECURITY," DAVIS SAID IN A RADIO BROADCAST, "AN OBJECTIVE THAT DEMANDS THAT ALL THE CONQUESTS OF JAPAN FOR HALF A CENTURY PAST BE DISGORGED AND THAT THE POWER OF JAPAN TO COMMIT AGGRESSION BE BROKEN UTTERLY."

"IT WILL BE SOME TIME BEFORE THE JAPS ARE READY FOR THAT."

DAVIS TERMED THE PACIFIC WAR "JUST AS IMPORTANT AS THE ONE IN EUROPE FOR THE INTEREST AND SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES."

AMERICAN FORCES, MORE THAN A MONTH AFTER THE CONQUEST OF SAIPAN, "ARE STILL DIGGIN OUT JAPS ON THE ISLAND, NOT ALWAYS WITHOUT LOSS," HE SAID. IT WILL TAKE A LONG TIME, HE ADDED, TO CLEAN THE LAST JAPANESE SNIPER FROM THE JUNGLES OF GUAM.

FR1040PEW

BY NORMAN BELL

AN ALEUTIAN ISLAND BASE, AUG 15-(AP)-A YEAR AGO TODAY UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN TROOPS OCCUPIED THE ALEUTIAN ISLAND OF KISKA, AND THE ANNIVERSARY FINDS AMERICAN FORCES CARRYING A MANY-PRONGED DRIVE TOWARD TOKYO WITH REPEATED TRIP-HAMMER BLOWS AT JAPAN'S INNER DEFENSES AND HOME ISLANDS.

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IN EVACUATING KISKA, THE TOKYO WAR LORDS, THEIR DREAM OF DICTATING PEACE IN THE WHITE HOUSE BLASTED, ACKNOWLEDGED TO THE WORLD THAT THEY WERE UNABLE TO HOLD WHAT THEY HAD SEIZED.

SINCE THEN THEIR FORCES HAVE BEEN BEATEN OR BY-PASSED IN THE SOLOMONS, NEW GUINEA, GILBERTS, MARSHALLS, CAROLINES AND MARIANAS.

THEIR HOMELAND HAS BEEN BOMBED REPEATEDLY--ALONG THE KURILE CHAIN BY ALEUTIAN-BASED ARMY AND NAVY PLANES, AND IN DESTRUCTIVE BLOWS AT THE INDUSTRIAL HEART OF THEIR EMPIRE FURTHER SOUTH BY B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES.

THE JAPANESE FLIGHT FROM KISKA FOLLOWED THEIR FINISH BATTLE AT ATTU THREE MONTHS EARLIER. THEY HAD HELD THE TWO ISLANDS SLIGHTLY MORE THAN A YEAR.

NOT A SINGLE ENEMY WAS FOUND BY THE UNITED STATES-CANADIAN AMPHIBIOUS FORCE WHICH SWARMED ASHORE AND OVER THE SANDY BEACHES AND TUNDRA HILLS OF KISKA. BUT THEY FOUND ABANDONED SUPPLIES AND FACILITIES OF ALL SORTS. THE JAPANESE HAD BARELY GOTTEN AWAY, PROBABLY BY SUBMARINE OR FOG-HIDDEN SURFACE CRAFT, WITH THE SHIRTS ON THEIR BACKS.

IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THE JAPANESE MAY HAVE HAD AS MANY AS 10,000 SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ON KISKA AT ONE TIME.

WRECKS OF FOUR MERCHANT SHIPS AND THREE "TOJO CIGAR" TYPE MIDGET SUBMARINTS WERE VISIBLE IN KISKA HARBOR. NUMEROUS OTHER CRAFT, INCLUDING WARSHIPS, WERE LATER LOCATED BY SALVAGE OPERATION DIVERS BENEATH THE SURFACE.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH PACIFIC ENTERED A NEW OFFENSIVE PHASE AGAINST THE JAPANESE KURILES, EXTENDING FOR 600 MILES FROM SHIMUSHU AND PARAMUSHIRO SOUTHWEST TO HOKKAIDO. PARAMUSHIRO IS 800 MILES FROM ATTU. NAVY BOMBERS AND WARSHIPS AND ARMY BOMBERS HAVE POUNDED THE KURILES.

THE KURILE ATTACKS HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT UNDER VICE ADM. FRANK JACK FLETCHER, COMMANDER NORTH PACIFIC; MAJ.GEN. DAVENPORT JOHNSON, COMMANDER OF THE ELEVENTH AIR FORCE, AND COMMODORE LESLIE E. GEHRES, COMMANDER OF FLEET AIR WING FOUR.

BA&AL1205APW NM

MEXICO CITY,AUG.15-(AP)-A PROPOSAL HAS BEEN MADE TO ERECT A GREAT MONUMENT, WITH FIGURES OF BENITO JUAREZ AND ABRAHAM LINCOLN CLASPING HANDS, TO SYMBOLIZE MEXICO AND UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP.

COL.HERMINIO RODRIQUEZ, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF UNITED VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION, SAID YESTERDAY THAT HE HOPED THE MONUMENT WILL BE ERECTED ON ONE OF THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGES ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE.

FJ423ACW

MEXICO CITY, AUG. 14-(AP)-AMERICAN LEGION COMMANDER WARREN H. ATHERTON OF STOCKTON, CALIF., WHO IS COMPLETING A TOUR OF LATIN AMERICA, TODAY PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF A PAN AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF WAR VETERANS, WITH THE LEGION UNITS IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AS THE NUCLEUS.

ATHERTON SAID HE WILL RECOMMEND ERECTION OF A MONUMENT TO UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN SOLDIERS ON THE BORDER BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES. THE PLAN WAS PROPOSED TO HIM BY GEN. RAMON ITURBE, HEAD OF THE VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

DV1053PCW

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, AUG 16-(AP)-RALPH ALLEN, GLOBE AND MAIL WAR CORRESPONDENT IN FRANCE, SAID TODAY IN A COPYRIGHT STORY THAT AN ESTIMATED 500 LOADS OF BOMBS FELL PREMATURELY FROM RAF SUPPORTING AIRCRAFT YESTERDAY ON CANADIAN POSITIONS NORTH OF FALAISE, AND THAT "MANY" WERE KILLED, "MANY" WOUNDED AND "SOME" SHELL-SHOCKED.

"FOR PERIODS RANGING FROM A FEW MINUTES TO THE FULL HOUR AND FIVE MINUTES IT TOOK TO CALL OFF AN ATTACK BY MORE THAN 700 BOMBERS THAT HAD SOMEHOW GONE ASTRAY, TROOPS AS MUCH AS FOUR MILES BEHIND THE TARGET AREAS FELT THE FULL WEIGHT OF THE MOST DEVASTATING WEAPON IN MILITARY HISTORY," ALLEN SAID.

THE FIRST SQUADRON OF RAF LANCASTERS DROPPED ITS BOMBS WITH PERFECT ACCURACY ON GERMAN POSITIONS IN THE VICINITY OF QUESNEY WOOD, 2 1/2 MILES FROM AN OBSERVATION POST WHERE HE WAS WATCHING, ALLEN SAID. THEN, SOMEHOW, THE BRITISH HEAVIES CHANGED THEIR COURSE SLIGHTLY AND THE BOMBS BEGAN FALLING IN THE CANADIAN LINES. HE AND SOME SCORE OTHERS TUMBLED INTO A DUGOUT.

"I COUNTED 100 BOMBS THAT FELL WITHIN WHAT I JUDGED TO BE AN AREA OF 100 YARDS OF THE DUGOUT," ALLEN SAID.

MT1123PEW AUG 16 1944

OTTAWA, AUG. 16-(CP)-DANIEL C. SPRY, 31, OF WINNIPEG TODAY BECAME CANADA'S YOUNGEST GENERAL. (C.P.)

DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED HIS PROMOTION FROM BRIGADIER TO ACTING MAJOR-GENERAL AND HE SUCCEEDS MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE KITCHING, 33, A DIVISIONAL COMMANDER OF MONTREAL, AS THE MOST YOUTHFUL OF CANADA'S HIGH RANKING OFFICERS.

NO INDICATION AS TO WHETHER HE IS TAKING A DIVISION WAS GIVEN IN THE OFFICIAL RELEASE. SUCH MATTERS NOW ARE SUBJECT TO TIGHT CENSORSHIP. HOWEVER, IT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED RECENTLY THAT MAJ.-GEN. R.F.L. KELLER, KELOWNA, B.C., COMMANDER OF THE 3RD DIVISION, ATTACHED TO THE 1ST CANADIAN ARMY IN NORMANDY, HAD BEEN WOUNDED AND IT MIGHT BE THAT GEN. SPRY IS SUCCEEDING GEN. KELLER.

AUG 16 1944

GEN. SPRY WAS LAST IN THE NEWS IN THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN IN JULY. HE WON THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER FOR BRILLIANT HANDLING OF A BRIGADE IN FIGHTING IN THE PONTECORVO AREA.

IN 1932 HE WAS COMMISSIONED IN THE PRINCESS LOUISE FUSILIERS, HALIFAX, WHERE HE ATTENDED DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY. TWO YEARS LATER HE WAS APPOINTED TO THE ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT. HE WENT OVERSEAS WITH HIS REGIMENT IN 1939. HE BECAME A GENERAL STAFF OFFICER AT A DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS IN 1941. IN SEPTEMBER, 1942, HE WAS APPOINTED PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO LT.-GEN. A.G.L. MCNAUGHTON, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE CANADIAN ARMY OVERSEAS.

GEN. SPRY WAS WITH GEN. MCNAUGHTON IN ALGIERS JULY 10, 1943, WHEN THE 1ST DIVISION WENT ASHORE IN SICILY AND HE ACCOMPANIED GEN. MCNAUGHTON ON AN INSPECTION OF CANADIANS IN SICILY.

WHEN LT. COL. C.R. CROWE, ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT, WAS KILLED, LT.-COL. SPRY TOOK OVER HIS OLD REGIMENT AND COMMANDED IT IN SOME OF THE MOST HARD FOUGHT ACTIONS OF THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN. HE CONTINUED IN THIS CAPACITY ON THE MARCH INTO ITALY UNTIL LAST DECEMBER WHEN HE WAS PROMOTED BRIGADIER.

MRS. SPRY, THE FORMER JESSIE ELIZABETH (BETTY) FORBES, HALIFAX, RESIDES IN BRITAIN.

CO1151A

NEW YORK, AUG. 15-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY "THOUSANDS OF MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND" HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN A SURPRISE ROUNDUP, BUT AVOIDED UP TO 7 A.M.(EASTERN WAR TIME) ALL MENTION OF THE INVASION OF SOUTHERN FRANCE. THE UNDERGROUND ANNOUNCEMENT WAS RECORDED BY NBC.

WE712AEW

NEW YORK AUG 15-(AP)-GEN.ERNST VON SCHAUMBURG, GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS, WAS QUOTED BY THE NAZI-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO AS DECLARING IN A PRESS STATEMENT TODAY THAT THE PROXIMITY OF THE FRONT MADE IT "IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE GERMANS TO TOLERATE ANY ACTIONS BY TERRORISTS" SEEKING TO PROVOKE DISORDERS IN THE CITY.

VON SCHAUMBURG SAID GERMAN AUTHORITIES WOULD DO "ALL IN THEIR POWER TO INSURE SUPPLIES FOR PARIS, BUT ADDED THAT THIS COULD BE DONE ONLY I THE POPULATION COOPERATED TO THE UTMOST WITH THE OCCUPATION AUTHORITIE "WITH A VIEW TO PREVENTING ORDER AND SECURITY FROM BEING DISTURBED."

KK726AEW

AUG 16 1944

NEW YORK, AUG 15-(AP)-SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY HENRY MORGENTHAU, SPEAKING FROM LONDON TONIGHT, DECLARED THAT GERMANY AND JAPAN MUST BE KEPT DISARMED TO ASSURE THE WORLD THEY NEVER AGAIN WILL BE ABLE TO BECOME AGGRESSOR NATIONS.

MORGENTHAU, IN AN ADDRESS BROADCAST TO THIS COUNTRY BY THE CBS, CAUTIONED THAT "ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY," AND ADDED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS, AS WELL AS DISARMING THE AXIS NATIONS, SHOULD CONTINUE THE COOPERATION AND UNITY SUCCESSFULLY DISPLAYED DURING THE WAR.

THE CABINET MEMBER, JUST BACK FROM A TRIP TO THE NORMANDY BATTLE-FRONT, PAID TRIBUTE TO THE PEOPLE OF LONDON, "A CITY ALMOST WITHOUT CHILDREN," AND THEIR ABILITY TO "TAKE IT" DURING THE RAIN OF NAZI ROBOT BOMBS.

MT1110PEW

NEW YORK, AUG. 15-(AP)-SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY HENRY MORGENTHAU JR., NOW IN LONDON AFTER A TOUR OF EUROPEAN BATTLE ZONES, IS SCHEDULED FOR A 15-MINUTE TRANS-ATLANTIC BROADCAST VIA THE CBS NETWORK FOR 6:30 P.M. EWT TODAY.

CB1215PEW

New York, Aug. 14-(AP)-The British radio said today that Gen. C

)e Gaulle's French committee of national liberation would fly to Paris as

s the capital is captured. OWI heard the broadcast.

OWI41-rm0-943a

NEW YORK, AUG 15-(AP)-SEN.ROBERT F.WAGNER (D-NY) TODAY QUOTED A LETTER FROM HIS SON, MAJ.ROBERT F.WAGNER, JR., SERVING WITH THE AIR FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, AS SAYING "THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SHOULD NOT DARE TO CHANGE LEADERSHIP."

"THE PRESIDENT SEEMS UNBEATABLE AT THIS POINT IF MILITARY OPERATIONS CONTINUE TO PROGRESS FAVORABLY," SAID THE LETTER, ADDRESSED BY THE OFFICER TO HIS FATHER.

THE SENATOR DISPLAYED THE COMMUNICATION WHILE TALKING WITH REPORTERS AT DEMOCRATIC STATE HEADQUARTERS.

SEN.WAGNER SAID HE WAS CERTAIN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WOULD WIN A FOURTH TERM EVEN THOUGH REPUBLICANS HAD BEEN ELECTED GOVERNOR IN STATES WITH A MAJORITY OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

MT1150PEW

NEW YORK, AUG. 15-(AP)-PREMIER GEN.KUNIAKI KOISO HAS CALLED A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE JAPANESE DIET FOR SEPT. 5, THE TOKYO RADIO SAID THIS MORNING, QUOTING AN OFFICIAL BOARD OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID KOISO WAS EXPECTED TO "ANNOUNCE A GENERAL OUTLINE" OF HIS CABINET'S POLICIES AT THE FORTHCOMING 85TH "EXTRAORDINARY SESSION."

FIELD MARSHAL GEN.SUGIYAMA, WAR MINISTER, AND ADMIRAL MITSUMASA YONAI, NAVY MINISTER, ALSO ARE SCHEDULED TO REPORT ON THE WAR SITUATION, TOKYO SAID.

WE658AEW

NEW YORK, AUG. 15-(AP)-CAPTAIN EDWARD V.RICKENBACKER, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER OF EASTERN AIR LINES, ANNOUNCED TODAY THE COMPANY PLANNED POST-WAR EXPANSION TO CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND WOULD NOT APPLY TO THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD FOR A ROUTE ACROSS THE NORTH ATLANTIC TO EUROPE AND ASIA.

AUG 16 1944

IN A LETTER TO L.WELCH POGUE, CHAIRMAN OF THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD, RICKENBACKER SAID:

"WE HAVE CONCLUDED NOT TO FILE AN APPLICATION NOW FOR THE NORTH ATLANTIC ROUTE. AT PRESENT WE HAVE ON FILE WITH THE CAB SEVERAL APPLICATIONS SEEKING TO ROUND OUT EASTERN'S DOMESTIC SYSTEM AND TO EXTEND LOGICALLY TO THE SOUTH INTO THE CARRIBBEAN AREA, SOUTH AMERICA AND MEXICO, AND TO THE NORTH INTO CANADA.

"WE FEEL THAT THESE DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL PROPOSALS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE MUST BE GIVEN EASTERN'S IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND EFFORTS."

AK805PEW

(ny) washington - first ~~add~~ toby iant x x x

dorchester, mass.

wiant recently returned to the united states after nearly two years as war correspondent in the china-india-burma theater. During that time he accompanied american bombers ~~xxxxxxxx~~ crews on some 15 ~~xxxx~~ missions over japanese strongholds in burma, china, thailand and french indo-china. His most spectacular flight, however, was made on the b-29 superfortress raid on Yawata, Japan, last june 15. His eyewitness story of the bombing was featured by newspapers throughout the country.

Wiant is 33, a native of lagro, ind., an alumnus of ~~xxxxx~~ depauw university and has been with The Ap ten years. #

AUG 16 1944

WASHINGTON, AUG.13-(AP)-A NEW DIRECT RADIO TELEGRAPH CIRCUIT WAS INAUGURATED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND INDIA TODAY, THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED.

THE CIRCUIT, WHICH WILL OPERATE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOMBAY, IS GOING INTO OPERATION AS A RESULT OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AT THE UNITED STATES END, COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE HANDLED BY RCA AND MACKAY RADIO AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND AT BOMBAY BY THE INDIAN RADIO AND CABLE COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY, LTD.

FIRST MESSAGES OVER THE CIRCUIT WERE AN EXCHANGE BETWEEN SIR MOHAMMAD USMAN, MEMBER OF THE VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTS AND AIR, AND JAMES L. FLY, CHAIRMAN OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

FLY'S MESSAGE SAID "I TRUST THAT THE NEW CIRCUIT WILL FURTHER STRENGTHEN THE BONDS OF A FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN US AND WILL HASTEN THE DAY OF VICTORY IN THE WAR WHICH WE ARE FIGHTING TOGETHER."

AB1248PEW

(170)-(ADVANCE) EVANSTON, ILL., AUG 15-(AP)-AMERICANS SHOULD PREPARE FOR AN IMMINENT OUSTER OF THE PRO-NAZI GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA THAT WILL PROVIDE ACCESS TO A RICH POSTWAR MARKET, FRANKLIN JOHNSTON, NEW YORK, PRESIDENT OF THE JOHNSTON ~~xxxxx~~ BOOK PUBLISHING COMPANY, DECLARED TODAY.

AUG 16 1944

ADDRESSING THE 22ND ANNUAL INSTITUTE OF COMMERCIAL AND TRADE EXECUTIVES AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, JOHNSTON URGED TRADE EXECUTIVES NOT TO ABANDON CULTIVATION OF ARGENTINA'S MARKET BECAUSE OF RESENTMENT AGAINST THE PRESENT REGIME.

"SOME OF US HAVE CONFUSED PURELY ECONOMIC PHENOMENA WITH POLITICAL ONES," HE SAID. "SINCE POPULAR OPINION IN ARGENTINA IS JUST AS PRO-ALLY AS IN OTHER PARTS OF LATIN-AMERICA, THE OFFICIAL ATTITUDE OF ARGENTINA MAY CHANGE AT ANY MOMENT.

"MANY PEOPLE SEEM TO THINK THAT JUST BECAUSE ARGENTINA IS OUT OF STEP WITH THE REST OF THE HEMISPHERE IT IS NOT WORTH CULTIVATING AFTER THE WAR. THIS IS NOT THE OPINION OF AMERICANS LONG RESIDENT IN ARGENTINA," HE ADDED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 10:45 A.M. CENTRAL WAR TIME TUESDAY, AUG. 15)

KR1040ACW NM

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FRENCH SOUTHERN COAST

AUG 16 1944

CANNES	CAN
NICE	NEES (LIKE FLEECE)
MENTONE	MAHN-TON'
RIVIERA	REEV-YAY-RAH'
HYERES	EE-AIR'
GRASSE	GRASS
ALPES MARITIMES	AHLP MAH-REE-TEEM'
BORMES	BOHRM
ANTIBES	AHN-TEEB'
BEAULIEU	BOHL-YER'
FREJUS	FRAY-JOOS'
TOULON	TOO-LOHN'
VENTIMIGLIA	VEN-TAY-MEEL'-YAH
LA CROISETTE	LAH KRWAH-ZET'
L'ESTEREL	LESS-TAY-REL'

SJ126PEW

AUG 16 1944

ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--RUSSIAN FRONT: 322 MILES (MEASURED FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW)
2--ITALIAN FRONT: 603 MILESH(MEASURED FROM FLORENCE).
3--NORMANDY FRONT: 626 MILES (MEASURED FROM SOIGNOLLES).
4--SOUTHERN FRANCE: 680 MILES (MEASURED FROM CANNES).
JP1017PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
AUG. 15, 1940--GERMAN PLANES SWEEP OVER SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND, HITTING INDUSTRIAL TARGETS, WHILE BRITISH PLANES RAID RAIL AND POWER STATIONS AT COLOGNE, OIL TANKS AND REFINERIES AT BEAYE AND OTHER PLANTS NEAR BORDEAUX; GREEK WAR CRUISER HALLE SUNK AT ANCHOR OFF AEGEAN PORT OF TI OS.
M320AEW

30.24 — 18041

AUG 17 1944

CANADIANS CLOSE IN ON NAZIS AT FALAISE; ALLIES GAIN 8 MILES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE

AUG 17 1944

AUG 17 1944

Faced By New Trap Outside

Seventh German Army Consists Now of Only Eleven Slim Divisions.

ALL BADLY CUT UP BY ALLIES

Escape Corridor Further Narrowed — Raked By Shell—Foe's Casualties Placed at 250,000.

By James M. Long

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Thursday, Aug 17 (AP)—Canadian troops stormed into Falaise from two sides Wednesday night, battling desperate German resistance in the center of the town as enemy rear guards attempted to hold open the ever-narrowing corridor for the full flight of remnants of the German Seventh Army.

An official announcement said 11 under-strength divisions were in the Normandy trap, and the Germans themselves reported that those managing to struggle out through the eight-mile wide corridor probably were heading for another snare shaping up between Paris and the mouth of the Seine river.

Canadians Storm Into Center

The Canadians, storming into the center of the town where William the Conqueror was born, were suported by tanks of an armored regiment as they slugged their way across the tiny Ante River running through the northwestern part of Falaise. But they met stiff resistance from Germans entrenched in the town's main buildings.

On the other claw of the huge trap, American forces from the south have captured Putanges, front dispatches said. The town is ten miles west of Argentan and its capture seals off the only road through the bottlneck wide enough for two trucks to pass.

Allied planes showered explosives on the trapped Germans and at the same time dropped 2,000,000 "surrender" leaflets, showing pictures of German defeats at Cherbourg and in Russia. It appeared that except for the struggle at Falaise and Argentan, upper and lower jaws of the pincers, resistance was crumbling fast.

A "Land Dunkerque"

One Allied officer likened it to a "land Dunkergue," as American and British forces, breaking inside the pocket, found a chaos of flight. The pocket now is shrunk to eight miles wide at the gap and 15 miles wide at the base and little over 20 miles long.

It was a defeat of an army, one officer said, but not an annihilation, and it remained to be seen, in view of the new threat to the Germans in the Paris direction, how many actually would escape.

Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's forces have hemmed in enemy troops sufficient in number, along with those already dead or captured, to make another Stalingrad in Normandy, Associated Press Correspondent William Smith White wrote from the front.

Many Divisions Were Skeletons

A few hours after American tanks captured Putanges in a sharp thrust, cutting down the escape corridor, an official announcement said the trapped divisions — all probably far below normal strength —included the 271st, 977th, 326th, 276th, 277th, 89th, 85th and 272nd infantry, the 21st panzer and the 9th and 12th SS divisions. At full strength, these divisions would aggregate 165,000 men, but their number probably does not approach that now. How far they have been reduced cannot be estimated.

The immense disorder of the enemy's organization was demonstrated in the capture of scattered elements of a dozen different divisions in small groups all over the battlefield.

Germans Report Heavy Fighting

The German high command reported heavy fighting in the whole Chartres-Dreux area some 60 miles northeast of Le Mans and 40 miles west of Paris. The Germans declared the purpose of this new sweep by American armored forces was not yet clear but that it suggested the intention of a new encirclement cutting the German retreat to Paris and the Seine).

There was no Allied substantiation of the German report. The whole sector east of the Falaise bottleneck was under an Allied news blackout as complete as that which masked Lt. Gen. George S. Patton Jr.'s cutoff drive north of Le Mans a week ago.

Bulk of Enemy Out of Trap

It seemed clear by now that the Germans had managed to get much of the crippled Seventh Army out of its trap—to what fate remained to be seen.

A British staff officer conceded that Marshal Guenther Von Kluge had succeeded in extricating virtually all of his armor from the original trap. Infantry was still streaming out as best it could under shell fire, seeking cover in roadside ditches, hiding by day and hurrying by night through a gap now a scant eight miles wide.

The last estimate of the force still inside the sack was about 50,000, the tag end of an army which had lost close to 100,000 men in the past two weeks and some 300,000 since D-Day.

Roving Guerrilla Bands

Associated Press Correspondent Hal Boyle reported from Third U. S. Army headquarters in France that the remaining Germans were breaking up into roving guerrilla bands and seemed to have been so decimated that the Seventh Army could not reassemble its remnants for a break-through to join other disorganized units beyond Paris.

German accounts of a new wedge between the escape gap and Paris suggested exeactly the same tactics of speed and daring with which Patton curled up the original German flank and turned a near-straight battle line into a bag.

An Associated Press dispatch from the front said American forces were well on the way toward Paris over littered roads of German retreat and declared the battle of France may be decided in a matter of days.

Clean Sweep From Paris South

It held the promise of a clean sweep from the Seine to the Mediterranean where the Allies' new invasion wedged inland up to eight miles along the Riviera coast with real resistance being encountered at only one point.

The Falaise trap shrank by half to an area about 20 miles long and about five miles deep as the crust of the rearguard fight crackled and the Allies crashed into disorganized positions. Prisoners began pouring in from divisions badly mixed and scattered.

In view of the difficulties of any German withdrawal over bomb-pocked roads back to the Seine there seemed a god chance that even the armor Von Kluge had pulled out of one trap might find its end in another.

Could Burst Through Paris

From the Chartres-Dreux area the Americans would be in a position to burst through to Paris if that was the plan, but so far every indication pointed toward a strategy of destruction of the German fighting force rather than seizure of territory or cities.

Patton had the same choice before—and veered north to close the trap on the German Seventh Army.

If it stabbed up to Seine in a new cutoff, the new Allied attack would have carried to the flank of the German 15th Army, guardian of the Pas-De-Calais area and the last full army in France.

For the first time in this week of wholesale air drubbing, the Germans got another break from the weather. Ground fog covered Normandy throughout most of the day, giving the enemy cover for their get-away.

Allies Scatter "Surrender" Leaflets

Through the fog Allied planes scattered 2,000,000 "surrender" leaflets on the Falaise Gap. They showed pictures of German mass surrenders at Cherbourg and on the Russian front.

Late in the afternoon Allied planes, again in action against the retreating Germans, spotted German transport withdrawing as far east as the Seine.

Storm into Falaise

On the north side of the Normandy pocket British and Canadian forces stormed into the outskirts of Falaise, birthplace of William the Conqueror and the capture of the town was believed imminent.

The U. S. First army captured Putanges, on the Orne river 10 miles west of Argentan. The effect of this seizure was to compress the

Normandy pocket behind its mouth.

American forces proceeded with the cleanup of the Breton peninsula. Dinard, just west of St. Malo, was occupied after organized resistance ceased.

(The situation at St. Malo was not clear. The German DNB agency broadcast a dispatch saying the Americans had captured the city. There was no Allied confirmation and a later Berlin broadcast of the International Information bureau, Nazi propaganda agency, declared the St. Malo fortress still was resisting).

Front dispatches said it was estimated Patton's U. S. Third army had inflicted nearly 100,000 casualties on the Germans — capturing 39,000 prisoners, wounding 46,000 men and killed 11,000. The Canadians have taken 2,000 prisoners in the past three days. Thus the Germans estimated Normandy casualties were brought to between 250,000 and 300,000. The estimate on Aug. 8 was 190,000.

surrender leaflets.

Both the German high command communique and Nazi radio broadcasters said Americans of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army had plunged 60 miles eastward from Alencon and were battling on a 20-mile sector between Dreux and Chartres. Patton won Alencon in his drive northward from Le Mans into Argentan, where he brought in the southern jaw of the pincers on Falaise.

Outskirts Of Falaise

Canadians on the north reached the outskirts of Falaise and opened an assault on that communications town.

Orderly until now, Kluge's retreat began to show the first signs of chaotic confusion. A British staff officer declared it was no longer being conducted according to plan, it was a case of "just get out—if

"great new developments are shaping up in the north of France," said the Allied plan in the push eastward seemed aimed not only at preventing escape of the Germans but "simultaneously to create an upheaval in the Paris region."

In addition to this defeat in Normandy, and the menace of other Allied legions forging inland in southern France, the Germans were confronted by an uprsing of the French forces of the interior in unprecedented force.

Maquis were disclosed officially to have taken four Brittany towns by storm, to have driven in on six more, and to have trapped 1,500 Germans around Paimpol, besides other blows that yielded hundreds of prisoners and destroyed many important enemy resources.

Half Of Quadrangle

The approaching cleanup in Normandy gave the Allies firm hold on the western half of the Seine-Loire quadrangle running inland to Paris. Part of its eastern end was menaced by the reported push to Chartres.

Allied ground troops hammering all around the perimeter of the German Seventh Army's salient have halved the size of the area in the past 24 hours.

Interlocking Fire Zones

One explanation contained in a front dispatch for the failure of the Allies to close the Falaise-Argentan escape gap was that the two armies driving toward each other had to exercise extreme care to avoid coming under each other's artillery fire.

British and Canadian troops on the north side of the pocket captured Vassy, 20 miles to the west of Falaise. American and British troops together sliced off a large section of the western end of the pocket. The Americans scored gains of up to three miles and took Tinchebray, a road junction nine

at 190,000.

Dinard Occupied

In the Brittany cleanup Dinard, just west of St. Malo, was occupied by the Americans after organized resistance ceased there. This was the site of the heaviest fighting on the Breton peninsula.

(The situation at the ancient Breton north coast port of St. Malo was obscure. The German news agency DNB said in a broadcast dispatch that the Americans had captured the city where a die-hard Nazi garrison has been holding out in the old Citadel.

(There was no immediate Allied confirmation of this report, however, and in a later Berlin broadcast the International Information Bureau, Nazi propaganda agency, asserted that the St. Malo fortress still was holding out.

(The German communique said that the remainder of the St. Malo garrison had withdrawn into the Citadel after having repelled strong enemy attacks and is continuing to withstand all assaults.

("Enemy demands for surrender, repeated three times, were left unanswered," the communique said.)

Little Likelihood Of Stand

A front dispatch said there seemed to be little likelihood that Falaise would be in German hands much longer. Already the Canadians have reduced the Germans' use of the vital escape route eastward to a mere trickle of men and material.

The advance in this area took Canadian units west across the Caen-Falaise highway through Ussy and directly south down the road through St. Pierre-Canivet and Aubigny, all of which were captured.

Pressing down the northern lid of the "coffin salient," British troops by-passed the former German rallying point of Conde-sur-Noireau and pushed across the Noireau river.

hemmed in between Falaise and Argentan are:

Eight infantry divisions — the 271st, 977th, 326th, 276th, 277th, 89th, 85th and 272nd — and the 21st panzer, 9th SS and 12th SS.

But these trapped troops are sufficient — along with those who already have died — to make another Stalingrad here in Normandy and one more memorable even than that Russian disaster for Hitler.

Elements of German divisions are scattered all over the battlefield. A dozen divisions have been represented in groups of captives, who altogether would not make a company of men. This shows better than anything else the immense disorder in the enemy's organization.

At full strength these divisions would number at least 15,000 men each or an aggregate of 165,000 men but their number at present probably is nowhere near that figure. How far they have been reduced cannot be estimated.

They constitute the surviving Seventh Germany army, aside from those who have escaped through the gap, now only about eight miles wide.

Putanges is on a line north of Argentan and the whole of Bradley's lower wing is swinging northwestward behind and in parallel support of this extreme forward lunge.

During the day the movement passed beyond Rannes.

Up above this main area — along the American left and center — there was little resistance all day to our steady advance. It was mainly a job of consoldidating our positions. Several small towns — L'Archamp, St. Clair, Dhaluous and La'Ferriere — have been cleaned up.

AUG 17 1944

Quick Knockout Blow Of Nazis In West Seen

AUG 17 1944

BALL

A United States Observation Post Between Alencon and Argentan, France, Aug. 15 (AP—Delayed)—The Americans appeared tonight to be moving toward a quick knockout blow of the Germans in western France.

Hitler's troops in western France have been defeated in battle, overrun and slashed to pieces in retreat. The rout of Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge's forces in Normandy has eliminated the last sizable German opposition short of the Seine.

Over German roads of retreat, littered by the wreckage of thousands of vehicles and by thousands of dead, American tanks and trucks are moving in virtually unbroken columns for 100 miles.

A German valley of defeat unfolds for miles. Off to the north great columns of smoke are rising against the green forested hills where enemy columns are trying to escape through a narrowing gap under the punishment of our artillery and aviation.

These fires are marking the end of an enormous amount of German armor. They have been burning for three days. Every time a German column shows itself the fires are rekindled by our dive bombers and artillery. From here you can hear the rising and falling whine of dive bombers, but they are many miles away and obscured by smoke and haze. The Germans bent on escape charge recklessly into our fire. They surrender by the hundreds, but there still has been no mass capitulation.

Through field glasses you can see doughboys moving from farm to farm and village to village in the valley below mopping up enemy remnants.

Church Bells Ring

Village church bells are ringing. In Catholic France they are celebrating the Feast of the Assumption. French families are riding to church in high two-wheeled carryalls.

Over these same roads the Americans were tearing German columns to pieces yesterday.

During and preceding this decisive operation the *Luftwaffe* failed to show itself by daylight for ten days. Its only appearance has been by night and then largely on flare-dropping missions of puny proportions. From up in the Cherbourg peninsula to these parts the record of the German army has been one defeat after another. German losses in equipment and men have been appalling.

"Our tanks raced through hedgerows, flushing the hiding Heinies, and I saw some of them running after tanks begging to be taken prisoner," said Major William Depuy, of Lake Preston, S. D.

Lieut. Louis Selig, of Baton Rouge, La., told of a German colonel and four other officers who gave themselves up.

Sergt. Roy E. Holcomb, of Dayton, Ohio, watched four Thunderbolts destroy an entire German column, including anti-aircraft guns, assault and anti-tank weapons within two fiery minutes.

Germans Say Yanks Are But 40 Miles From The City

AUG 17 1944

HILL

London, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Allies showered steel and surrender leaflets on the German Seventh Army's pellmell retreat near Falaise today and, by Berlin account, hurled an American column within 40 miles of Paris, threatening a new encirclement of fleeing German troops.

German broadcasts declared the American Third Army, in a lightning 60-mile eastward drive, was battling near Dreux and Chartres, only 40 miles from Paris.

These armored spearheads, driving toward the Seine, carried the potential menace of swinging behind the enemy and bottling him up between the river and the Atlantic coast. Seine bridges have been knocked out by dive bombing.

Most Armor Out

Field dispatches declared Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge had pulled most of his armor from the vanishing Normandy front, but his hatch below Falaise had been sliced to eight miles. Possibly 50,000 Nazis still were fighting rearguard actions within the dwindling Normandy pocket.

Allied planes showered the enemy with 2,000,000 safe-conduct-you can."

A field dispatch reported that the wildly milling Germans still left in the cauldron were so mixed up that troops of no fewer than 12 units were identified in the area of one square kilometer.

DAY

300,000 Casualties

Total German casualties in the debacle of western France approached the 300,000 mark.

Included in the shower of surrender leaflets were pictures of German officers capitulating at Cherbourg. These were designed to illustrate the type of treatment the enemy could expect.

The Germans were running a fiery gantlet of bombs and shells near Falaise.

Upheaval Motive Seen

One German broadcast declaring

miles southeast of Vire. The British captured Montsecret, three miles northeast of Tinchebray.

Putanges, a major crossing of the Orne river 10 miles west of Argentan, was captured, widening the southern jaw of the escape gap.

Front dispatches said it was estimated the American Third Army in a little over two weeks has inflicted nearly 100,000 casualties on the Germans—taking 39,000 prisoners, wounding 46,000 and killing 11,000.

An additional 2,000 prisoners were taken by the Canadians in the last three days.

This brings the Germans' estimated total Normandy casualties to from 250,000 to 300,000. On August 8 the total was estimated

Nazis Left in Normandy Face Another Stalingrad Disaster

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

WITH THE FIRST U. S. ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 16 — (AP) Troops of 11 German divisions are caught in Lt. Gen. Omar . Bradley's Normandy pocket, it was disclosed officially tonight, a few hours after American tanks in a sharp thrust forward captured Putanges and narrowed the escape corridor.

Many if not all of the divisions struggling in the great trap, now are far below normal strength, however.

NIGHT

The divisions listed officially as

Patton's Tanks on Rampage Stormed Through Nazi Lines

By E. D. BALL.

With the United States Third Army in France, Aug. 15 (A. P.) (Delayed).—Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's breakthrough from the Cherbourg peninsula has been a typical Patton rampage. He sent his tanks storming forward and when they hit something they couldn't crack immediately, he sent them around it.

At Rennes, for instance, he ran into stubborn resistance in suburban La Charbonniere. He sent his tanks around the city to crack the German hold from the rear.

Gen. Patton hit the beaches early in July waving a $1,000 bet

DAY

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that he would beat Lieut.-Gen. Omar Bradley and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery to Paris. Word had it that, Gen. Bradley and Gen. Montgomery themselves matched his grand, but Gen. Bradley later denied it and Gen. Montgomery is not a betting man.

On another occasion Gen. Patton calmly told correspondents he had bet $5 that his armor would be in Brest that night. It was on a Saturday and that night his tanks were there, although there had been no indication of such a long dash.

Gen. Patton, who knows what the inside of the doghouse looks like, had forty-three correspondents in it for twenty-four hours. For a month he and his prospective command were supposed to be a military secret and during that time word got around that somebody had blabbed. He ordered correspondents confined to quarters but released them when he found out they were not the offenders.

In fact, his presence was another one of the war's worst kept secrets. Everybody, it seems, knew he was here. The Nazis repeatedly talked about the activity of "General Patton's Third Army." The General chafed at being the ghost commander of a ghost Army.

In addition to his brace of pearl handled six shooters he carries a leather encased, needle pointed French hand sword. When he is talking he whacks the sword on the table or against the sides of his breeches legs.

During a big operation he puts on pince nez glasses with a vicious swipe and pores over his maps, looking like a big-shot businessman studying a profit and loss report which shows more loss than profit.

Talks With Drawl.

He talks in a sort of drawling falsetto which gets lower the hotter he gets under the collar. And he still can raise hell when his ire is aroused.

The other day he got caught in a column. Standing up in his jeep he saw traffic worrying around a big six-wheel prime mover standing half on and half off the narrow road. Dismounting and striding forwrd, he wanted to know what was going on.

"Us is eating, suh," came a voice from underneath the shady side of the truck.

"Yas suh. Yas suh," replied the offending driver when he was told to get his truck off the road and into a nearby cemetery before it was put into it permanently.

Wearing a brightly shellacked helmet shell with three brightly polished stars bolted on, Gen. Patton bounces over the countryside in a jeep or fast six-wheel cavalry reconnaissance car. At the end of a hot, dusty day his face is covered with black French dust and his eyelids look like the pollen-covered legs of a honeybee.

Usually up Front

You usually find him somewhere up front, fanning himself with his helmet shell and swapping yarns with G. I.'s and brass. His favorite driver for both his jeep nad "recon" car is Sergt. John L. Mins of Abbeville, Ala.

Pvt. Joe Trzcinski of Whiting, Ind., who collects autographs on playing cards, was pedaling down a Normandy sideroad one day when he saw an important looking officer walking alone in the twilight.

"Sure, why not?" the officer said, when Joe dismounted and asked for his autograph. Upon seeing three stars on the officer's helmet, Joe got flustered and dropped his bike.

While the General picked up the bike, Joe fumbled through his deck for the most important card he had left—the ace of diamonds. The officer borrowed Joe's pen, scribbled his name and walked on. The signature read: "G. S. Patton Jr., Lieutenant General, San Gabriel, Calif."

Rankin Praises Patton

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16. (AP)—Rep. Rankin (D-Miss) told the House today that Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., is a soldier with the brilliance of Stonewall Jackson and the tenacity of Ulysses S. Grant.

Nazis In Pocket 'Become Bands

Of Guerrillas

By Harold V. Boyle

United States Third Army Headquarters, Aug. 16 (AP)—The German Seventh Army is breaking up into roving guerrilla bands and appears today to have passed the point where it is able to mass its remaining men and supplies for a break-through to the Seine river to join other broken and disorganized units fleeing toward Paris.

Demoralized by shattering artillery and aerial bombardments, the Nazi army within the narrowing steel ring in Normandy is disintegrating daily and is trying to escape from the squeezing pocket in groups of 15 to 30 men.

Fire Power Over Roads

Third Army officers expressed belief the bulk of the German Seventh Army is caught in the gigantic trap whose only gap is an eight-mile exit between Falaise and Argentan. All escape roads through this corridor of death are "interdicted," an army term meaning they are controlled by strong fire power although not straddled by troops.

An indication of the vast and vital wound inflicted on the German army in France is the unofficial estimate that the Third Army alone in its colossal sweep to Argentan captured 39,000 prisoners and killed 11,000 Germans.

Others In Brittany

Another 20,000 German troops are hopelessly cut off on the Brest peninsula in port defenses and isolated strong points which are being reduced at leisure.

Below the Loire and in the vicinity of Angers 5,000 more of the enemy are being slowly cut to pieces and no longer can be considered an effective fighting force.

Thus, from Brest to Argentan, most fighting now consists of brushes with heavily armed Nazi guerrilla bands, trying desperately to rejoin their comrades who already have given up the battle of France as lost and are retreating as fast as possible on bicycles, carts and afoot.

Shrug Their Shoulders

Told that the Allies have landed another great army in southern France, most German prisoners only shrug their shoulders in resignation.

Only the most fanatical Nazis still have any notion that they can hold the American, British and French forces from the borders of Germany. When these insist vehemently that Hitler yet will produce a secret weapon and win the war, other prisoners jeer and say: "Fuehrer Kaput" (finished).

The remnants of the German Seventh Army have become no more than military bandit forces, reduced to night raids on French farms for supplies of food. Numerous cases of terrorism by drunken Nazi soldiers were reported.

Yet, when cornered, many of these guerrilla bands battle fiercely, before yielding, with the desperation of men who feel they have nothing in life left to lose.

Suicide Missions

Other German units assigned to "suicide" rear-guard missions for delaying the tidal wave of advancing American armor have preserved the Prussian discipline to the last, dying beside their own blasted guns.

The Germans hide out in caves and woods like the old Quantrill raiders in Missouri and Kansas after the Civil War. French farmers, resistance groups and rear elements of the American army all round them up.

Even along the main roads, if you ride in a jeep out of convoy, you are likely to hear the zing of a sniper's bullet whizzing past your head 50 to 150 miles behind the chaotic front—if you can say a "real front" actually exists any longer.

Truck Drivers Take Prisoner

Negro quartermaster truck drivers have been taking a considerable role in rounding up German stragglers. They have captured many as they sped along secondary roads rushing up supplies. These men, on occasion, have leaped from trucks with rifles and flushed out hidden Nazis. Often they arrived at the front lines with a mixed load of prisoners and supplies.

"Our platoon has taken about seventy prisoners while bringing up food and ammunition to the front," said Sergt. Edwin Kelly, of Richmond, Va., "but to tell you the truth, we'd rather not take them prisoner—we'd rather fight until we can get it over with."

Nazi 'Soldier', Age 10, Taken

On the British Front, France, Aug. 16 (AP)—British troops captured their youngest prisoner in the battle of France today, a 10-year-old youth dressed in a German uniform.

He confessed his age between sobs and said he "never shot anyone."

He said he was a stepson of a shanghaied Russian fighting with the Germans, and that his name was Stanlius. He was found hiding in a dugout with six Nazi troops. He was incredibly dirty and frightened, but his fears soon turned to bubbling delight when the British put him through the standard delousing process.

Stanlius loved it. He showered himself with insectide powder and a few minutes later agreed that although a bath was strange, it was not too bad.

The British Tommies who captured him want to adopt him now that he is fumigated.

Monty Still Commands North France Troops

Allied Headquarters, France, Aug. 16 (AP)—Supreme headquarters said today in an official statement that there has been no change in Gen. Sir. Bernard L. Montgomery's status as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's deputy commander in the field.

Montgomery remains as field commander of all ground forces under Eisenhower, including both the American 12th Army group commanded by Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley and the British-Canadian 21st Army group.

A headquarters spokesman declared that Eisenhower, the supreme Allied commander, went to France to be "nearer the situation, but is no more in direct personal command than he has always been."

Wilson In Mediterranean

Allied troops invading France from the south are under Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, whose position there is the same as that occupied by Eisenhower in the west, it was said officially.

Wilson is the commander of the Allied forces in the Mediterranean theater. His troops in the south of France presumably will move into the jurisdiction of Eisenhower as they drive northward into Eisenhower's theater of operations and link up with the Allied armies in the west, but nothing official has been said on this point at the moment.

Bradley Under Monty

Dispatches carried yesterday by the Associated Press, Reuters and the British Press Association said that Eisenhower's move to France put him in personal command and that the announcement that Bradley was commanding the American 12th Army group meant that the two groups assumed equal status, both reporting to Eisenhower.

The AP dispatch was based on information from the field. (It was passed by American Army censorship.) Headquarters correspondents of Reuters and Press Association said their stories had been confirmed by an official in a headquarters conference room.

Today's announcement said: "It is officially stated at supreme headquarters that announcement of General Bradley's command of the 12th Army group in no way affects the position of General Montgomery as over-all commander of all Allied ground forces in France under General Eisenhower."

FRENCH PATRIOTS USE ARMOR TO AID ALLIED OFFENSIVE

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, Aug. 16—(AP) The twin Allied drives into France from the north and south were disclosed today as already linked from the channel to the Mediterranean and from the Atlantic to the Alps by powerful operations of the French Forces of the Interior, who are now fighting with armor.

In a tribute to the French partisans Supreme headquarters reported they had entered the towns of Sixun, Brasparts, Pleyben, Chateau Neuf, Coray and Milizag and had taken by storm Quimperle, Bannalec, Chateaulin and Dournez.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, chief of French resistance forces, announced that an F. F. I. armored detachment for the first time participated in a battle, occupying Erveden, in central Brittany, after a fight in which 65 Germans were killed and 150 captured.

The French Forces of the Interior, who, in addition to individual engagements, are keeping up a constant widespread disruption of German war facilities and supplies, are under direction of Gen. Dwight W. Eisenhower. Their operations, however, extend throughout territory now under assault by Eisenhower's southern counterpart, Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

A dispatch from Bern quoted the Geneva newspaper La Suisse as saying French partisans, cooperating with thousands of Allied paratroops, were about to take the important southern port city of Marseille, from which the Germans are moving eastward toward Toulon.

The paper also reported Cannes and Nice were already occupied and that advance guards of the French were moving toward the Italian border.

Another dispatch in La Suisse from Chiasso said Italian fascists expected the Allies would soon join northern Italy and southern France in a single front, followed by additional landings along the Italian coastline to take the Nazi's Gothic Line from the rear.

This fear, the report said, prompted Field Marshal Albert Kesselring to fly to France where Wehrmacht heads of the French and Italian fronts were said to be conferring.

The paper also reported that Maquis reserves who had previously remained in the cities have been issued secret orders to join the fight.

Goaded by F. F. I. successes the Germans continued their savage reprisals. French circles in London reported that the villages of Mont-Sauche and Planche, in Nievre province, were burned to the ground after an F. F. I. attack on a German convoy in that district.

Nor were the French the only ones to feel the spite of the losing Nazis. A German newspaper in Holland reported that an additional 23 Dutchmen had been executed by the Nazis.

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Patriots Win a Dozen Towns

Forces Under Gen. Koenig Attack Nazis at Many Points in North Brittany.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—French forces of the interior, using an armored detachment for the first time, have captured nearly a dozen towns and encircled 1,500 Germans at Paimpol, on the north Brittany coast fifty airline miles west of St. Malo.

Successive communiques today from Gen. Eisenhower's Headquarters and from the FFI Commander, Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, told of the fresh successes, most of them in Brittany peninsula. Gen. Koenig said his patriots had captured Erdevan and throughout the whole of France are giving the enemy no rest.

Supreme Headquarters said the French patriots had operated in close co-operation with other Allied forces. They have entered Sizun, Brasparts, Fleyben, Chateauneuf, Coray and Milizagc and captured by storm Quimperle, Bannalec, Chateaulin and Douarnenez.

The communique also said the FFI had annihilated German garrisons at Moutiers and Bourg St. Maurice after fierce fighting.

French patriot resistance was reported quickening through central and southern France. In the north the Maquis were reported to have burned 400,000 gallons of German gasoline.

Move Toward Italy.

The Nazi garrison at Tarantaise was reported driven back toward the Italian border with an increasing loss of personnel through surrenders to pursuing Italian, as well as French, patriots.

Vichy, meanwhile, was reported in a turmoil, with collaborationists attempting to flee the city and armed guards patrolling the streets. The AFI (Independent French Agency) quoted a dispatch from Bern as saying 10,000 French patriots were "advancing toward Vichy" and that they were being joined en route by hundreds of recruits.

The same dispatch asserted that other patriot forces of the interior were moving on Bordeaux.

Paris Wild With Joy.

In Paris, the populace was said to have gone wild with joy at news of the Allied landings along the Riviera, and some reports from the French border said sporadic fighting had broken out in the streets between collaborationists and patriots who assembled in the streets singing the "Marsellaise." German police were reported unable to control spontaneous patriot demonstrations.

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INVASION FORCES EXPANDING FRONT NEAR TOULON AREA

NORMAND

Steady Stream of Troops and Equipment Pours Ashore Along Riviera.

GEN. PATCH COMMANDS

British, American Airborne Units Block Enemy in Reinforcing Coast.

ROME, Aug. 16 — (AP) French and American invasion troops, now identified as the Seventh army, under the veteran U. S. Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, were fighting as much as eight miles into southern France tonight after smashing German coastal defenses and establishing themeslves firmly on a 70-mile stretch of the Mediterranean coast between Toulon and Cannes.

Disclosing that the land, sea and air forces making this latest breach in Hitler's continental wall were under an all-American command, Allied headquarters announced tonight that "all intitial objectives have been taken" and that casualties of all services had been exceptionally light."

Land Reinforcements

At 10:45 o'clock tonight (4:45 P. M., E.W.T.) headquarters announced that the landing of reinforcements was continuing without interruption and that the bulk of the leading infantry divisions was already ashore Nearly 700 prisoners had been counted up too last night, the announcement said.

Herbert L. Matthews, New York Times correspondent, representing the combined American Press, said paratroopers yesterday had taken the large coastal town of St. Tropez on the Gulf of St. Tropetz, about midway between Nice and Marseille.

The Allies tonight were pouring ashore by sea and air a steady stream of new fighters and equipment. British and American airborne troops, landed on a big scale behind the lines, were effectively blocking German attempts to rush reinforcements to the invasion scene.

The Americans used flame-throwers to burn Germans out of stone emplacements.

The highly-trained and expert airborne forces were landed from towed gliders which formed a train miles wide, and by parachute from transports which kept more than 1,000 men swinging in the air at a time.

Opposed at One Point

Although serious opposition was encountered at one undisclosed point, preventing the Allies from debarking, most of the opening assault "overran intricate beach obstacles strongly protected by German coastal guns," headquarters disclosed tonight.

No powerful or general German opposition had yet developed, persons arriving from the beachhead reported.

The headquarters of Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Briton who is commander-in-chief of the Allied Mediterranean forces, disclosed tonight that the invasion was under American command on land and sea and in the air.

The attacking ground force is the American Seventh army, paced by the veteran Sixth corps of Anzio fame and commanded by Gen. Patch, veteran of Guadalcanal and successor last spring to Lt. Gen. S. Patton, Jr., as chief of the Seventh army.

The invading French forces are part of this army, and are under the command of the colorful Maj Gen. Lattre De Tassigny, who left France less than a year ago after escaping from a prison to which he had been sent by the Vichy regime.

Vice Admiral H. K. Hewitt is in command of the naval oerations, and Brig. Gen. Gordon P. Saville, chief of the 12th tactical air command, heads the air units, headquarters announced

Fighting Continues

Fighting continued throughout last night, but the Allied command did not specify the exact localities where resistance was being encountered. Fliers returning from bombardment missions over the beachheads in most instances reported seeing no signs of fighting.

Headquarters stated flatly in tonight's bulletin that "our troops have established themeslves firmly on the south coast of France between Cannes and Toulon." This 70-mile shore includes most of the points of assault previously mentioned by correspondents on the scene and in German broadcasts.

(The Nazi Commentator Ludwig Sertorious said an initial Allied objective was the big naval base of Toulon, but that the Allies probably would maneuver as they did at Cherbourg, avoiding a frontal assault from the sea and attempt to cut it off by land.

(A German transocean news broadcast said the Nazis had blown up harbor installations at Cannes, Nice and St. Tropitz.)

Most frequently mentioned in dispatches were the towns of Frejus, St. Raphael and Dramont, in a group about 15 miles southwest of Cannes, in addition to Cap Negre, about midway between Cannes and Toulon, officially announced as captured yesterday. One correspondent reported fighting at Ste. Maxime, between St. Raphael and Cap Negre. This is near St. Tropez, where Berlin said tanks were landed.

Indicating the speed of the assault, Associated Press Correspondent Sid Feder, writing from the beachhead, said that within four hours after landing some American elements had pushed more than three miles inland in a sector "less than eight miles from Cannes," at a stretch of beach "virtually the same spot as that on which Napoleon landed on his return from his exile on Elba."

Yanks Overrun Dramont

Within an hour after landing the Americans overran the tiny town of Dramont, Feder disclosed, and meanwhile "other forces hit out toward the large towns of St. Raphael and Frejus to the west, while still more pounded across the surf almost the entire distance to Toulon."

Inland, American and British airborne troops, after blocking whatever routes of enemy reinforcement still were open after the air forces had finished demolishing almost every bridge in the area, pushed on against "predetermined objectives," tonight's bulletin related.

At the same time battleships, cruisers and other warships continued to bombard whatever enemy strongpoints still were holding out within their range, and the Mediterranean air forces roared out over the invasion area in a ceaseless stream, hammering every target sighted.

The original airborne units, which landed well behind enemy coastal defenses at the beginning of the invasion early Tuesday, later were reinforced by another airborne operation that met neither air nor ground opposition.

The German air force continued to be a negligible factor, leaving Allied planes free to roam the entire area, knocking out bridges well up the Rhone valley which might have been used by the enemy either to bring in reinforcements or withdraw the present forces engaged.

The enemy began calling upon his carefully-hoarded night bombing force, however, in an effort to take a toll of naval craft

were officialy declared to be exceptionally light, this resulting from "perfect coordination of all arms and services."

General Patch In Command

Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch of Guadalcanal fame, was officially identified as the invasion commander. American and French troops make up his army. The original Seventh Army, built around the United States Second Army Corps which fought across Tunisia, was headed during its Sicilian campaign by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., who now commands the United States Third Army in western France. Patch succeeded Patton as head of the Seventh Army last spring.

French elements of the Seventh are commanded by Maj. Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, who escaped prison at Riom after being sentenced by a Vichy court to a 10-year term for organizing armed resistance to the Nazi invasion of southern France.

DAY

Block Reinforcements

British and American airborne troops vaulting behind the lines were credited officially with blocking enemy reinforcements. Great fleets of United States troop carriers winged supplies and reinforcements by glider and parachute into the air-borne bridgehead today.

German resistance generally continued relatively weak.

Assault forces fought on through the night after overrunning the first beach obstacles.

At one point, however, heavy German opposition prevented landing craft from beaching, it was learned.

Reinforcements Pour Ashore.

American and French forces are still streaming ashore on the beachheads between Toulon and Cannes.

"Casualties are exceptionally light," it was officially announced.

The assault was facilitated throughout by a superior air bombardment and was supported by naval gunfire said by observers to be heavier, and more effective than during any previous operation in the Mediterranean theater, a headquarters announcement said.

"Airborne American and British troops, together with the pre-D day bombing of roads, railroads and bridges, have successfully blocked enemy reinforcements. The airborne units are moving on pre-determined objectives," headquarters said.

The landings were generally lightly opposed, but heavy German fire blocked off sea landing craft at one point, it was learned. This setback was reported by Technical Sergeant Richard T. Wright, of Arlington, Va., a marine combat correspondent. He said the German fire at this point, which was not identified, had prevented troops from debarking.

Bombers Hit Rail Bridges

Allied headquarters said the operations were proceeding "according to plan." No comment was offered upon broadcast German accounts of the action nor was a report that French parachutists were operating 20 miles inland officially confirmed.

It was known that the Allies had landed at Cap Negre and in the area of Frejus, 35 miles apart, on the coast between Toulon and Nice, and the Germans said other attacks were made in the St. Tropez Gulf region, between Cap Negre and Frejus.

Reinforcements Landed

The Mediterranean Allied Air Force sent Flying Fortresses against vital rail bridges of southern France in support of the attack. Unescorted, the bombers encountered no enemy planes.

A heavy two-way traffic filled the air lanes between southern France and Italy. The MAAF said reinforcements for air-borne troops were landed yesterday and "no opposition either from the air or on the ground was encountered."

The reinforcement wave was de-

Patch Heads Troops Driving 8 Miles Into Riviera

AUG 17 1944

KENNEDY

Rome, Aug. 16 (AP)—The United States Seventh Army reconstituted after its victorious campaign in Sicily, has smashed through German coastal defenses and established itself firmly in southern France, penetrating inland as far as eight miles in some places, Allied headquarters announced tonight.

Casualties in this newest invasion of Hitler's Europe

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cleared easily the largest of the day, with not less than 1,000 parachute troopers in the air at one time and the glider train extending more than 50 miles.

American and French forces are still streaming ashore on the beachheads between Toulon and Cannes.

Frontier reports to *La Suisse* of Geneva said the Allies had occupied Cannes and Nice and that French Partisans, cooperating with 1,000 Allied parachute troops, were about to take Marseille, from which the Germans were moving southeastward toward Toulon.

East of Nice, French advance guards were said to have passed the principality of Monaco on their way to the Italian frontier at Ventimiglia.

Single Front Seen

A dispatch from the Italian border said the Germans had ordered immediate evacuation of residents along the Ligurian coastline from Ventimiglia to the naval base of La Spezia, 110 miles to the east across the Gulf of Genoa, in the expectation of new Allied landings.

A report from Chiasso to *La Suisse* said Fascists believed southern France and northern Italy would soon be united in a single front and that Field Marshal General Albert Kesserling's Gothic line defenses eventually would be attacked from the rear.

New Landing Expected

It was suggested that this operation would be launched by fresh forces landed on the Ligurian coast after Allied positions between Nice and Cannes were reinforced.

This expectation was supported by reports that strong land and naval forces are still in Corsica and Sardinia and by the continued intensive bombing of the coast and military facilities of Genoa.

The assault was facilitated throughout "by a superior air bombardment and was supported by naval gunfire said by observers to be heavier and more effective than during any previous operation in the Mediterranean theater," a headquarters announcement said.

Troops Commended

Patch was quoted as commending both French and American troops in the seaborne operations for "the aggressiveness displayed by both assault and follow-up units."

(Fresh Allied landings were declared in Berlin dispatches to Stockholm to have lengthened the front to 120 miles, from the French naval base of Toulon to San Remo, Italian port and winter resort, 84 miles southwest of Genoa. Tank battles were reported in progress midway between Toulon and Cannes. The Germans said heavy fighting had developed for an airfield north of St. Raphael.

Installations Blown Up

(A Transocean broadcast from Berlin said German forces had blown up harbor installations at Nice, Cannes and St. Tropez, all likely spots for attack.

(The British radio said 12,000 French sailors were participating in the invasion.

(CBS Correspondent Eric Sevareid reported that Allied troops began fighting last evening for St. Tropez, on the gulf of the same name midway between Cannes and Toulon.

Five Towns Reported Taken

(The British radio said the Allies had captured five towns, including one five miles inland, and that "prisoners are coming in in batches." The towns were not identified.)

George Tucker, Associated Press war correspondent, said the landings covered a 40-mile stretch of the coast.

Another dispatch said the Germans began some heavy shelling, forcing landing craft to hit the beaches behind the dense smoke screens.

Allied troops have so far counted 2,000 prisoners, says a dispatch from the beaches by Vaughan Thomas for the combined British press, according to a Reuter report.

Air activity during the night included an attack on the Valence airdrome in the Rhone valley. By both day and night German communications leading to the battle area were battered virtually without letup.

Three enemy aircraft were destroyed in operations in the past 24 hours and 20 Allied planes were lost.

The weather still held good.

Little Naval News

"Although there is little in the way of definite naval news from the assault area on the southern coast of France," said a naval communique, "steady building up of the army by the Allied navies is proceeding smoothly. . . . The work continues by night as well as by day."

(German broadcasts acknowledged beachheads were established at three points and that glider troops were pouring in. The enemy broadcasts said heavy battles were under way, and asserted Allied bombs failed to knock out German coastal batteries.)

Cap Negre and the heavily-fortified sentinel islands of Port Cros and Levant, 10 miles offshore, were captured before dawn yesterday by picked American and French troops. Seizure of the islands cleared both sea and air approaches to the mainland.

Last night the Transocean news agency said in a Berlin broadcast that landings had been made at various points from Cannes west to the Toulon region.

(Transocean said Toulon itself had been shelled and that Allied naval fire "now extends over the whole length of the coast from Toulon to San Remo, east of Nice. German coastal batteries are replying."

(The Nazi propagandists declared the southern France landings were "on the same great scale as in Normandy."

Heavy Fighting Reported

(The German-controlled Paris radio early today said there was heavy fighting between Cannes and Nice and between St. Raphael and Cap Camarat, some 25 miles to the southwest. A CBS reporter said, however, American Liberty ships were being unloaded in Cannes harbor.)

On the first day of operations on this fourth major front against Hitler "substantial numbers" of troops were put ashore, General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson's headquarters announced last night.

Allied airmen themselves had a big day, more than 14,000 participating in D-day operations. This was exclusive of airborne and parachute troops.

"The Jerries were caught completely by surprise, and that few there were waiting for us have been scattered or captured," wrote Herbert L. Matthews, of the New York *Times*, representing the combined American press.

(Turkish advices immediately began a round of conjecture that other Allied landings might come soon elsewhere.

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GEN. WILSON HEADS ALLIED FORCES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE

ROME, Aug. 16.—(AP) An all-American team, under the Supreme command of the Briton Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, directs the Allied invasion of southern France on the ground, in the air and on the sea, Allied headquarters announced tonight.

Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch veteran of 30 years' service whose fighting ranges from the French battlefields of the first World war to the recent Guadalcanal campaign in the Pacific, was announced as commander of the U. S. Seventh army which carried out the landing operations on the southern French coast.

Hewitt Heads Naval Units

U. S. Vice Admiral H. K. Hewitt is commander of naval operations and Brig. Gen. Gordon P. Saville heads the air unit as commander of the 12th tactical air force.

The fact that all three of these commands are American stamps the invasion of Southern France as predominantly an American undertaking. There are, however, British troops engaged and appointment of Gen. J. N. De Lattre de Tassigny as commander of the French is itself an indication of the importance of the French force taking part.

The French force is an integral part of the Seventh army under Patch's command.

Patch was graduated from West Point in 1913 and served with the First Infantry division in France in the last war. In this war he achieved fame in the Pacific by his successful command of American troops which cleared New Caledonia and Guadalcanal.

Announcement of Patch's leading the invasion forces answered the long-standing question, "what became of the American Seventh army?" It dropped out of the public eye after Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., led it in conquest of a greater part of Sicily.

Yesterday's landings were only two days short of the anniversary of its entry into Messina, which ended the Sicilian campaign.

When Patch took over after Sicily the Seventh had been stripped of most of its combat units, which had gone to the Fifth army for the Italian campaign. But its headquarters functioned—and prepared for the present invasion of France.

Now once again the Seventh army is a powerful war machine, containing seasoned American veterans of the Italian campaign and other units.

Patch's wife and daughter, Mrs. C. M. Drummond, live in Staunton, Va. his son, Capt. A. M. Patch, Jr., is in the 79th infantry division.

Hewitt was in command of the American landings in Morocco in 1942 and in the following Spring assumed command of U. S. Naval forces in northwest African waters. In this capacity he commanded the American naval operations in Sicily and at Salerno. His home is in Hackensack, N. J.

Saville has commanded the 12th tactical air force in Italy since last spring. He was born in Macon, Ga., in 1902.

Lattre Commands French

The commander of the French forces is known colloquially as de Lattre, not as de Tassigny. He graduated from St. Cyr, France's military academy in 1913—the same year Patch graduated from West Point.

He was wounded in a cavalry skirmish in the last war while killing three Germans in hand to hand combat. He slashed them down with his sabre, one which his grandfather carried in the Napoleonic wars, and himself got a lance thrust in his chest.

At the time of the French armistice he asked permission to take his division to England or North Africa but was refused. When the Allies invaded North Africa de Lattre, then at Montpelier in southern France, sought to galvanize the French army to resist German occupation of that area.

He failed and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment. De Lattre escaped from Riom prison in September 1943 after long and patient preparations. He sawed his window bars, scaled the wall with a rope and eluded 50 gendarmes especially picked by Laval to guard him.

Some weeks later he reached London and placed himself at the disposal of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who promoted him to a full general and gave him his present command.

GEN. PATCH LEADS U. S. SEVENTH ARMY

Rome, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—The Allied force attacking southern France is the Seventh Army, commanded by Major-Gen. Alexander M. Patch of Guadalcanal fame, Allied headquarters announced tonight.

The initial assault was executed mainly by the United States Sixth Corps—famous for its work on the Anzio beachhead. The Seventh Army also includes a French force under Major-Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, who commanded the Iron Division in the battle of Rethel in France in 1940.

United States Vice Admiral H. K. Hewitt is commander of naval operations and Brig.-Gen. Gordon P. Saville, commander of the [illegible] Tactical Air Command, heads the air units, it was announced.

Gen. Patch, 54-year-old veteran of thirty years of Army Service, replaced Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr., as commander of the United States Seventh Army last spring. He fought previously in the Pacific, mopping up the Japanese on Guadalcanal.

Gen. De Tassigny, who was sentenced by the Vichy Government to ten years for organizing armed resistance to the Nazi occupation of unoccupied France at the time of the North African invasion. He escaped prison at Riom, fled to London and then to Algiers. Troops under his command landed on Elba, the Napoleonic prison, and captured the island and 1,900 prisoners.

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Two Invasions Put G. H. Q. On Spot

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 16 (AP)—The double invasion France has supreme headquarters in a jurisdictional spot where it might have to draw a final line through a bush.

The northern invasion under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's supreme headquarters organization and the southern one under Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson are both on equal status, so far as has been disclosed.

Maquis Forces

Therefore, supreme headquarters is forced to wave away any questions about the southern invasion as pertaining to a different command, but supreme headquarters here has been handling the French forces of the interior whose operations extend deep into the southern area.

Supreme headquarters said it intended to continue occasional reports on them, thus creating this situation: If some Maquis and some of Wilson's invaders were fighting on opposite sides of a hedge in southern France, supreme headquarters could recognize formally the activity of the Maquis, but not of Wilson's troops.

Churchill Witnesses Landings in France

ROME, Aug. 16—(AP)—Prime Minister Churchill visited Corsica and then went by destroyer to watch landing operations on the French coast, Allied headquarters announced tonight.

With the prime minister as guests on the warship were U. S. Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commander of the American Army Services of Supply.

"Prime Minister Churchill was greatly impressed by the clockwork precision of the operation," the headquarters announcement said.

Nazis Shoot And Duck

Rome, Aug. 16 (AP)—Lieut. Com. William F. Bringle, 30, of Memphis, Tenn., commander of a naval air squadron, flew over the southern French invasion beaches an hour and a half before H-hour, and landed three and a half hours later.

In all that time, he said, the only Germans he saw were hiding in a trench about 50 feet from the gun they were manning.

"I could see two loaders carrying a shell rush down the hill, slam the shell into place and race back to the shelter. A minute later a third German would leave the hole, rush downhill to the gun and jerk the lanyard. Then he would scurry uphill to safety.

"As observer for the navy's guns, I called the target to a cruiser. Her shells looped three miles inland and landed squarely on the battery. I was so low the concussion rocked my ship."

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Commandos 'Unlocked Door' For New Invasion

AUG 17 1944

By George Tucker

[Chicago Tribune War Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press]

Aboard Admiral Lyal Davidson's Flagship, Aug. 15 ((AP)—Delayed) The navy got 'em here but it was the commandos who unlocked the door.

Under protection of booming naval guns, tens of thousands of American and French troops poured across the beaches of southern France along 40 miles of front today, but only after desperate bands of troops had slipped ashore six hours before, climbed almost unscalable cliffs and overwhelmed the crews of formidable coastal batteries so that troop transports could approach the jumping-off point with minimum danger.

Ranger Commando Boys Act

The plan was so imaginative in conception and daring in execution it was originally ruled out by the navy as being impossible, but the army insisted it could be done and tough Ranger-Commando type boys made good by capturing the islands of Levant and Port Cros just off the mainland and silencing all guns before daybreak.

While this heavy cruiser and scores of other cruisers, battleships and destroyers of the Allied navies, including one tiny Greek destroyer, maneuvered four giant convoys into position, the troops slipped into small boats and were escorted into a maze of rocky inlets by a torpedoboat flotilla led by Lieut. Gilbert Reid of Kalamazoo, Mich.

DAY

First Wave Hits Beach

"We'll get anybody ashore that wants to go ashore," the big blond skipper said. The first wave hit the beach at exactly 12.30 A. M. and marked the landing area with signal lights. By 1.30 succeeding waves were clamboring up the cliffs and from that moment on it was a matter of waiting until they signalled the guns were silenced.

Davidson was anxious yet confident as the hours wore on and he paced the signal bridge waiting for reports. Like dark blurs on an inky sea we could see the outlines of warships as they patrolled lanes. Suddenly gunfire broke out off our port beam and twin tongues of flame leaped across the water.

Somebody yelled: "My God, two of our destroyers are shooting at each other." But the rasping clatter of the communications speaker put a stop to that nonsense. It was a message from the destroyer, she had been chasing a ship which refused to identify herself. The destroyer brought her guns to bear on the fleeing target and scored a direct hit with the first salvo. The enemy tanker leaped into flame and became an inferno which quickly lit up the summer sea.

She burned until she was a charred skeleton, then sank beneath the waves.

Later three American torpedo boats rescued the crew, who promptly advised us that a German submarine was prowling the assault area.

Another Enemy Ship "Dies"

The same destroyer soon brought her guns to bear on another enemy target and after a brief interval laconically signalled: "Target dead in water. Crew abandoning ship."

Survivors were picked up and a prize crew sent aboard to man the captured ship.

From time to time flares or starshells burst in the sky, but no enemy craft came near us and no shells from land-based batteries fell in our vicinity. In fact, it was too easy; we simply couldn't believe it.

We got yellow signals, then red signals indicating unidentified aircraft in the area, but they always turned out to be our night fighters and finally Navigator Joe Costello, of Boston, Mass., shook his head, turned to me and said: "We are going to have to pay for this, mark my word."

Bombers Appear

As day broke the first skeins of bombers roared overhead, and dumped their loads on the beaches. Until they appeared the deputy commander of the 12th Tactical Air Force, who rode the bridge of this ship, had been an anxious man. But as the bridge trembled under the impact of bombs on the target he relaxed, removed binoculars from his eyes and lapsed into a happy smile.

The first boats scraped the beaches at exactly 8 A. M. for the main landings and for the next hour and 45 minutes nothing but reports of continued success came in. The admiral began to loosen up and laugh and talk. He'd been pacing the bridge all night, pausing only now and then to dictate or receive a message or sip coffee.

Now for the first time he sat down and relaxed. He looked at his staff crowding the bridge and one asked: "Admiral, how do you feel?" The admiral laughed. "My feet hurt," he replied.

Fondest Hopes Exceeded By Success

AUG 17 1944

By Herbert L. Matthews

[New York Times War Correspondent]

[Representing Combined American Press]

A Landing Beach in Southern France, Aug. 15 (AP—Delayed)—The landing on this central beach has succeeded beyond the wildest hopes.

Our troops already are in the hills beyond the beaches and the first-phase line soon will be reached.

The beaches themselves swarm with men and vehicles. The water around us is filled with craft of every kind coming and going with impunity.

Resistance has been amazingly slight—not one Jerry plane, not a single cannon shot from shore. Those landing met only a little light-arms and mortar fire. If the other two landings have had anything like this success—and it seems that they are having it—the Nazis have been dealt what may prove a mortal blow.

Like Shadow Boxing

The reality has been almost an anticlimax. We were keyed for a great struggle and that beach in front of us was pulverized before the troops went in, but now it seems like shadow boxing.

The timing on the beach was near perfection. With all the complexities and intricacies of the landing operation, American troops set foot on the French Riviera at H-hour plus two minutes.

We floated on a calm sea just before the landings. At 6.30 A. M. a scout boat—a racy thing which was nothing but a seaplane pontoon equipped with a motor—returned, and its pilot, Lieut. (j.g.) H. W. Noel, of Greenville, Tenn., reported he'd been within 2,000 yards of the shore and saw and heard nothing.

DAY

Like A Rehearsal

The assault boats went ashore jauntily flying American flags. It was like a naval review, a parade or a rehearsal—anything but real war.

The general I stood beside kept saying, "Everything's lovely."

Before I went ashore at noon the air had cleared and we had a long survey of this famous coastline where so many American tourists used to spend the winter months. We could see the fashionable hotels, beautiful villas—the homes of playboys and playgirls of Eurpoe turned momentarily now into a battleground.

No Underwater Obstacles

Before we got off Naval Lieutenant Joseph Finley, of Pontiac, Ill., who had been close to shore in a LCI, came up and reported there were no underwater obstacles and amazingly little opposition ashore. He had seen only one machine-gun nest from one of the many blockhouses open fire. This was an obstinate one that had defied sniper fire from ground troops and was silenced only when rocket boats and then a destroyer opened up on it.

Finley said he had seen a few tanks blown up by land mines but otherwise no damage. Through glasses he saw German soldiers coming out of a big hotel waving a white flag.

The shore batteries are there but they weren't fired. The pillboxes are there, too, and we expected a murderous enfilading fire but it didn't materialize. Everybody is simply flabbergasted — but very happily so.

Troop Carriers Shuttle Supplies to Bridgehead

GRAHAM - DAVE

Gliders From Italy Bring In Jeeps and Howitzers

AN AMERICAN TROOP CARRIER BASE, Italy, Aug. 16 (AP)—A heavy two-way traffic filled the air lanes between southern France and Italy again this morning as great gray fleets of American troop carriers shuttled supplies and reinforcements by glider and parachute into the swollen airborne bridgehead.

Glider landing strips several miles inland continued to resemble used-car lots as a hundred motorless ships bearing jeeps, seventy-five-millimeter howitzers and countless smaller tools of war slipped in virtually unopposed. Thousands of parachutes abandoned where air-borne fighters stepped out of them made it look from the air as though the folk of the French Riviera had hung out a vast, colorful washing.)

DAY

Troop-carrier pilots and crews continued to refer to the shuttle-strips as milk runs, a term denoting utter lack of groundfire or enemy aircraft.

"We still climb into flak suits when we hit the beaches, but it is a waste of time," Captain Albert Harwell, of Memphis, Tex., a pilot, said.

French Skipper Shells Home

ABOARD A FRENCH CRUISER, Aug. 12 (Delayed) (AP).—The captain of this ship in an Allied task force steaming for a rendezvous with landing craft has the job of softening up part of southern France, and before troops land he will have helped to destroy his own home, his mother's home and several other bits of family property—houses which have been transformed by the Germans into pillboxes.

NIGHT

Warships' Guns Clear Riviera For The Troops

AUG 17 1944

By Seymour Korman

[Associated Press War Correspondent, Representing the Combined American Press]

Aboard a United States Destroyer off the French Riviera, Aug. 15 (AP—Delayed)— We have just lifted the range of our guns and the full shelling force of this mighty Allied armada is striking at targets in the hills inland and just beyond the American doughboys swarming ashore.

Now a few hours after zero hour, this devastated strip of French Riviera beach seems safely held by our soldiers and they are grouping for assaults on the softly rounded peaks.

DAY

Formidable Operation

I have just viewed for nearly four hours one of the most formidable and spectacular American-British and French combined sea, air and ground operations in Mediterranean history.

Four and five-inch guns now go off in broadside salvoes several times a minute. All along our screaming line sister destroyers in our squadron are pouring more of the same into enemy lines, and to our stern cruisers and battleships are hurling their bigger shells arching over us.

At 6.10 this morning we were eight miles from the beach and within range of nine-inch enemy coastal batteries. It was quiet and we had drawn no fire.

Bombers Arrive

Allied bombers came droning over. The powerful cracks came echoing back across the water as thheir bombs hit home. There were palls of smoke interlaced with orange and red flame.

Our destroyer came nearer, entering the bay. Minesweepers cut in ahead of us. At 6.40 we were in position less than 2,500 yards from the beach and riding parallel to the 1,500-yard strip of coastline which was our particular sector.

The two batteries of nine-inch guns on shore weren't firing. Apparently the airmen had done their job knocking them out.

Concentrated Bombardment

At 6.50, 70 minutes before H-hour, all hell broke loose from the navy. Even Bofors 40-mm. guns, normally used for anti-aircraft fire, were trained on a level toward shore.

The big ships joined in. Their targets now were concrete pillboxes and strong points in houses and pavilions on the beach. The enemy still wasn't retorting much, and whenever he did open up and reveal a position he caught a load.

This concentrated bombardment from sea and air went on for 63 minutes.

Then the infantry was on its way in those game little landing craft. The Germans opened up with their mobile 88's and mortars from the foothills and the peaks. Our soldiers returned some of the fire.

At 8 o'clock—H-hour—the first LCI reached shore. A smoke screen had been thrown to give them some concealment, but as it lifted I could see the GI's achieving land.

Yanks Prepared for Worst Stormed Beach Without Even Getting Wet.

DEFENSES EASILY OVERCOME

Some Fortifications Are Found Abandoned by Enemy—Prisoners Wide-eyed.

By SID FEDER.

Associated Press War Correspondent, Representing the Combined American Press

With American Forces on the Southern France Beachhead, Aug. 15 (A. P.). (Delayed).—Behind one of the mightiest concussions ever exploded by man, American doughboys ripped into southern France today and within four hours some elements had penetrated more than three miles inland with little opposition.

On this right flank portion of the beachhead where this is being written—in a sector only about eight miles fro mthe rich Riviera resort of Cannes—the doughboys came ashore without getting their feet wet and with little resistance.

Hitting on a pair of small narrow beaches covering a sector about three miles wide in this area, they had expected to tangle with all kinds of hell. Instead the troops encountered only scattered small arms fire.

I counted only four wounded men across the entire beach, which is virtually the same spot as that on which Napoleon landed on his return from his exile in Elba.

The minor resistance was overcome in a hurry and within an hour the American troops had overrun the tiny seaside town of Drammont. On the way to the village, elements of the command of Lieut.-Col. James Critchfield of Pine Valley, Cal., cleaned out the supposedly heavily defended left peninsula, surrounding Dagay Cove. They found only one pillbox, housing a coastal defense gun, which was easily overcome.

In Drammont, which was a Nazi billet, and in the neighborhood around it, these soldiers rounded up eighty-two prisoners by 11 A. M. Most prisoners were wide-eyed with shock and fear from the earth-shaking concussion turned loose on the invasion area.

DAY

Flame-throwers were used to clean out twelve-foot thick casements guarding one end of the beach. This and the fact that

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amphibious tanks landed at almost the same instant as the assault infantry made it easy to herd in these scared Jerries.

Some mortar shells greeted the first of the larger ships to snuggle into the harbor. Lieut. Eugene Driscoll, 39 Washburn street, Jersey City, N. J., said one struck the yardarm of the LCT he was aboard and caused some damage and a few casualties but did not prevent a landing.

As they progressed farther inland the troops ran into somewhat more resistance. But between the assaulting infantrymen and blasting flame throwers no strongpoint was able to hold out long.

It was three hours before the first enemy counter-battery artillery was hurled in from the mountain range near Cannes. By this time some of our artillery was already ashore and tanks were barging along.

Natives said the Nazis have been evacuating this right flank area during the last five or six days. Some seemingly impenetrable concrete casements were unmanned when the infantry reached them.

Meantime, other forces hit out toward the larger towns of St. Raphael and Frejus to the westward, while still more pounded across the surf along almost the entire distance to Toulon.

By 10 A. M.—two hours after H hour—one force had Rastel Dagay Ridge under attack. At the same time Lieut. Herbert Gebbspan, 1823 Quentin Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., reported Drammont cleared except for a few snipers.

should have been somewhere inland. There was a group of tough, happy youngsters here this morning, and since they were satisfied, and so was the high command, there were no kicks coming.

It was cloudy the night before last, and navigators went by their so-called precision instruments. At a given time they were supposed to be over the target, so they sent the paratroopers out. That was at 4 a. m. and three planes full of men landed on the St. Tropez peninsula, realizing immediately that something was wrong. However, paratroopers have to be resourceful.

The Germans attacked with small-arms fire as they came down and several were killed. Other Nazis blew up the little port where fashionable yachts used to anchor.

So the paratroopers pitched in and took St. Tropez.

LAVAL, WE HAVE COME!

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, Aug. 16—(AP) Coming ashore on Invasion day, an unidentified soldier shouted from a landing craft:

"Laval, we have come!"

DAY

Nazis Admit Withdrawal From South France Ports

AUG 17 1944

By Wade Werner

LONDON, Aug. 16—(AP)—After contending all day that the Allied beachheads in southern France were widely scattered along the Riviera and "isolated from one another," the German radio tonight suddenly announced that the defending forces had destroyed harbor installations at Nice, Cannes and St. Tropez and were withdrawing inland to get out of the range of naval guns.

Critical Hour Expected Inland

"The critical hour is expected not on the coast, but inland," said the German Transocean agency in seeking to explain the withdrawals. It said many coastal points were "under the heaviest fire of Allied naval artillery."

Major landings, according to the German broadcasts, were at the mouth of the Anger River and on the St. Tropez Penisula, but others

Allied airborne trops were declared by the Germans to be attacking the defenses from the rear, "especially at St. Raphael," and also in the Nice area.

Stress New Development

At the same time the Germans stressed that "great new developments are shaping up in the north of France, where they said an east-

(Continued on Page Three)

No Claims

The Germans made no claim that such unconfirmed blows had any effect on the situation, for another broadcast summarized the day's events by saying, "fighting on the French Mediterranean coast spread still further to the east and west as a result of fresh air and naval landings."

Another predicted that the Allies would seek to capture the big Toulon naval base by encirclement similar to that at Cherbourg.

In the background of actual military developments, editorials and articles in the German press had a gloomy, defeatist tone.

For example the magazine "Rome-Berlin-Tokyo," previously not notable for any conciliatory ideas, gives featured space in its latest issue to an article on the advantages of a negotiated peace.

ward surge by American armor was threatening Chartres. The enemy broadcasts said the overall Allied plan seemed to be not only to prevent the eastward movement of German troops but "simultaneously to create upheaval in the Paris region."

Various German reports insisted that the Falaise escape gap remained open but admitted it was growing narrower.

The DNB agency's military commentator Ludwig Sertorius acknowledged the overwhelming Allied air and naval superiority in southern France, while Joseph Saal, another commentator, said, "we must admit the seriousness and widespread consequences of the situation as it exists and as it will be in the near future.

Will Reach a Climax

The battle for France will reach a climax in the next few days and week . . . and we must also reckon with new, massed Soviet attacks."

Another of the German propaganda agencies, the "International Information Bureau," claimed that German planes over the southern coast "sank a large landing ship loaded with tanks and artillery" and damaged various other invasion fleet units in the Bay of St. Tropez.

Revolt Reported Growing

London, Aug. 16 (AP)—Underground forces, inspired by the Allied landings along the Riviera and the German retreat in Normandy were reported rising everywhere throughout France today in a swelling tide of revolt against Nazi forces which have held the French people in bondage for more than four years.

The German commanders at Pau, near the Spanish frontier, and at Toulouse, capital of the whole south-central area, were sent ultimatums demanding their immediate surrender the report said.

(Reuter said news has reached the Spanish border that the Maquis began an attack in the direction of Pau.

(They used artillery taken from the Germans at Mauleon, between Pau and Bayonne—on the Bay of Biscay coast—which they have recaptured after losing it to the Germons a month ago.)

Moving On Vichy

Vichy, meanwhile, was reported in a turmoil, with collaborationists attempting to flee the city and armed guards patrolling the streets. The AFI (Independent French Agency) quoted a dispatch from Bern as saying 10,000 French Patriots were "advancing toward Vichy."

The same dispatch asserted that other Patriot forces of the interior were moving on Bordeaux.

The German-controlled Monte Carlo radio declared the Germans had clamped a strict curfew on southern France, forbidding civilians from using the streets from sunset to dawn and banning vehicular traffic.

Tokyo Version of Invasion.

London, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—Twisting the news to suit its own purposes, the Tokyo radio today declared the Allied invasion of southern France was prompted by the slowness of offensive operations in northern France and German pressure on the eastern front.

Allied dispatches to have been invasion sites.

DAY

Repelled, Nazis Say

The enemy broadcast, without confirmation from Allied quarters, said tanks and guns aboard the sunken vessel had been destined to support landing operations in Ste. Maxime, on the north shore of the gulf.

"Naval units participating in the invasion continued to shell the coast in the course of this forenoon," it said. "German shore batteries, answering the fire, repeatedly forced minor enemy units to turn."

The broadcast said Allied airborne troops dropped in the vicinity of St. Raphael, two miles east of Frejus, "were cut off from their communications with the town" and others, dropped ten miles farther inland along the railway line to Toulon, "were attacked from two sides and deprived of the possibility of reaching the railway."

A Transocean broadcast said flatly that the Germans would not tangle with the invasion armies while still within range of Allied naval guns, a clear indication of a coming retreat.

Reinforcements Reported

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Transocean commentator, said additional air-borne troops had landed in the area of Nice and Cannes and beachhead units were reinforced from the sea.

"As yet no thrusts aiming farther inland are noticeable," he said. "At present the enemy appears to be devoting his efforts to establishing connections between the various small beachheads—between those farther apart by new landings from the sea. Naturally the strength and grouping of the southern Allied invasion troops cannot yet be gauged. The second wave is probably still at sea and the third and perhaps a fourth are still in jumping-off ports."

Report Continuing Successes.

By W. W. Hercher

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 16—(AP)—The Germans threw gigantic tank and infantry forces into an all-out struggle to hold Warsaw yesterday and forced the Russians out of the town of Ossow, seven miles northeast of the old Polish capital's contiguous suburb of Praga.

Loss of City Acknowledged

Loss of Ossow, acknowledged in the midnight Soviet communique, was the first time the Russians have announced giving ground since the vast victory parade of their summer offensive began June 23, but Moscow dispatches emphasized that this was no cause for Allied alarm.

NIGHT

An early morning supplement to the communique stressed the tremendous losses suffered by the German counterattackers, saying 30 enemy tanks, seven self-propelled guns, 11 armored troop carriers and four armored cars were left wrecked on a battlefield strewn with hundreds of Nazi dead before the Russians pulled back.

Moscow military observers took the view that the ferocious German counterattacks were but the prelude to a Russian operation to smash the Germans at Warsaw.

Repeated Nazi Counterattacks

Repeated German counterattacks in Estonia, on the Latvian-Lithuanian front and elsewhere were announced by the Russians as German resistance generally stiffened. All these were declared to have been thrown back, while the Russians themselves broke into the big south Poland town of Sandomierz, on the flank of their trans-Vistula bridgehead, and engaged in street fighting.

Russian accounts underscored that the Red Army had the situation in hand all along the front and that the offensive still lay with the Russians, although the German counter-offensive northeast of Warsaw was admittedly the most serious blow by the Nazis since the beginning of the great Summer campaign.

Had Not Announced Capture

The Russians never had announced capture of Ossow, marking their closest approach to Warsaw since they began the suburban siege of the capital July 31 after seizing Wolomin, 10 miles northeast.

This was the second day that the Russians had reported German counterattacks before Warsaw, but they made clear that the price the Nazis paid for this fractional success was exorbitant.

The communique reported that on all fronts Tuesday the Germans lost 118 tanks, raising the two-day total of German armor losses to 232 and implying that a great percentage of these were in front of Warsaw.

The German high command's communique omitted mention of Warsaw.

Elsewhere on the 1,000-mile active front the Russians reported continuing successes.

Advance on Estonian Front

On the Estonian front they announced advances that swept up 70 more towns, and in Lithuania, where the Russians have been bearing down toward Memelland, they announced repulse of German counterattacks.

On the Southern Polish front, Soviet troops broke into the city of Sandomierz and engaged the Germans in street fighting. The city had been by-passed closely for two weeks by the extended Russian bridgehead across the Vistula.

Fall of Sandomierz, however, would greatly strengthen the Russian advanced spearhead position and possibly permit Soviet forces there to strike sharply northward in an outflanking movement against Warsaw, as well as easing the way for a renewed drive southwestward on Krakow.

Warsaw the Focal Point

Warsaw was the focal point of the whole front, however, and Moscow dispatches said the Red army appeared to be starting its real all-out bid for the city against the bitterest sort of German resistance.

U.S. Paratroops Take Riviera Resort in Error

Pilots' Instruments Off in Cloudy Night, So They Descend on St. Tropez

By Herbert Matthews

"New York Times" correspondent representing the combined American press

ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA, Aug. 16 (AP).—Mistakes will happen in amphibious landings, so American paratroopers took the famous resort of St. Tropez when they

NIGHT

Allied Landing Craft Bombed, Germans Say

New York, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Berlin radio declared today that German bombers and torpedo planes had sunk one fully laden tank-landing craft and damaged several other Allied vessels in the Gulf of St. Tropez.

The Gulf of St. Tropez lies midway between Cap Negre and the Frejus area, previously disclosed in

DAY

Reds Meet Reverse In Warsaw Area

AUG 17 1944

Germans Go All-out to Hold Polish Capital —Elsewhere on 1,000 Mile Front Russians

AUG 17 1944

Nazi Tank Attacks Drive Reds from Warsaw Suburb

GILMORE

AUG 17 1944

Russians Give Ground at Ossow for First Time During Summer Offensive.

MOSCOW, Aug. 16. — (AP) The Red army gave ground tonight for the first time since the beginning of the Summer offensive June 23, evacuating the village of Ossow, seven miles northeast of Warsaw, in the face of tremendous German tank attacks.

Loss of Ossow, acknowledged in the midnight Soviet communique, was the first time the Russians have announced giving ground since the vast victory parade of their Summer offensive began June 23, but Moscow dispatches emphasized that this was no cause for Allied alarm.

NIGHT

Nazis Suffer Losses

An early morning supplement to the communique stressed the tremendous losses suffered by the German counterattacks, saying 30 enemy tanks, seven self-propelled guns, 11 armored troop cariers and four armored cars were left wrecked on a batlefield strewn with hundreds of Nazi dead before the Russians pulled back.

Moscow military observers took the view that the ferocious German counterattacks were but the prelude to a Russian operation to smash the Germans at Warsaw.

Repeated German counterattacks in Estonia, on the Latvian-Lithuanian front and elsewhere were announced by the Russians as German resistance generally stiffened. All these were declared to have been thrown back, while the Russians themselves broke into the big south Poland town of Sandomierz, on the flank of their trans-Victula bridgehead, and engaged in street fighting.

Russian accounts underscored that the Red army had the situation in hand all along the front and that the offensive still lay with the Russians, although the German counteroffensive northeast of Warsaw was admittedly the most serious blow by the Nazis since the beginning of the great Summer campaign.

On the Estonian front the Russians announced advances that swept up 70 more towns, and in Lithuania, where the Russians have been bearing down toward Memelland, they announced repulse of German counterattacks.

Break into Sandomierz

On the southern Polish front, Soviet troops broke into the city of Sandomierz and engaged the Germans in street fighting. The city had been by-passed closely for two weeks by the extended Russian bridgehead across the Vistula.

Fall of Sandomierz, however, would greatly strengthen the Russian advanced spearhead position and possibly permit Soviet forces there to strike sharply northward in an outflanking movement against Warsaw, as well as easing the way for a renewed drive southwestward on Krakow.

Warsaw was the focal point of the whole front, however, and Moscow dispatches said the Red army appeared to be starting its real all-out bid for the city against the bitterest sort of German resistance.

The Germans apparently were doing everything in their power to meet the Warsaw challenge, but how long they could continue to endure the necessary losses was problematical.

Farther north, on the fringes of East Prussia, the Russians were reported to have pushed to within ten miles of the East Prussian border northwest of Vilkaviskis. The German radio acknowledged Soviet gains on that front, but said the German lines were holding firm in the second strong pressure area around Raseintai, 30 miles northeast of the frontier.

The German radio also acknowledged Soviet tanks had broken through near the Latian-Lithuanian border north of Birji and said there was fierce fighting north of Biebrza on the southeastern approaches to East Prussia, where the Russians had made two penetrations along the railway between Bialystok and Lomza.

Hurling in large groups of infantry and tanks north and northwest of Siauliai in Lithuania, the Germans also were mounting a large counter-blow there, but it, too, gave military observers little cause for worry.

Reds Control Situation

Indications are that the Red army has the situation in hand on the entire front, and while the Germans may make penetrations here and there, the grand strategy still is in Russian hands and the offensive lies with them.

The most serious blow which the Red army has had to meet since the beginning of the offensive was the German attack northeast of Warsaw but it has been contained.

The Red army's campaign in Estonia swept in 70 places beyond Lake Pskov. There the Russians are moving steadily toward the Baltic and there seemed to be no halting them in that area any time soon.

SOVIET TROOPS ARE READY TO STORM WARSAW

LUCE

Soviets Driving Through 15-mile Defense Belt at Nazi-held Lyck.

GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL

AUG 17 1944

Indications Are That Struggle at Praga on East Side of the Vistula Is in Final Stage.

Moscow, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—The Red Army appeared today to be making its real, all-out bid for Warsaw against bitter resistance in the Praga district just across the broad and swift Vistula from the besieged Polish capital.

Another menace to the German defense system increased below East Prussia, where Soviet troops were driving through a fifteen-mile defense belt toward the German rail center of Lyck in the East Prussian Masurian Lake region.

Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's Army group has been within gunshot of Warsaw since late July. For the first time in many days, the Soviet communique mentioned the Warsaw battle, disclosing the destruction of thirty-two Nazi tanks and 800 troops in a counter-attack in the battle of Praga.

Completes Assault Plans.

Rokossovsky has completed his assault plans, built up reserves, strengthened his communications and eliminated a strong German threat to his right flank and today was striking for the heart of the enemy defense zone before Warsaw. Indications were that the struggle on the east side of the Vistula was in its final stage.

Seasoned Russian and Polish troops now are strongly dug in in a semi-circle around Praga, a great industrial district, and their massed artillery and planes were strewing the battleground with derelict tanks and sprawling German dead.

DAY

The Russians announced at midnight that Marshal Ivan S. Konev's army group which had taken 1,500 square miles west of the Vistula in the area 100 miles below Warsaw and thirty-five from Krakow had killed 140,000 Germans and captured 32,360 in a month ended August 12. Previous announcements ran the aggregate of dead or captured Germans in the summer offensive to 781,886 men, but the figure included operations of only six of the nine army corps reported in action. Nazi material losses were huge.

While only a frontal battle for Warsaw was reported in the Praga area, the Germans were in a precarious position and faced flank blows from the north and south as well.

A Soviet communique said the Germans succeeded in forcing a wedge into the Russian positions but by blows from the flanks the Soviet units threw back the enemy and restored the situation. Thirty-two German tanks and self-propelled guns were reported destroyed and 800 Germans killed.

The effort to relieve Warsaw was one of many major counter-attacks to which the German High Command committed irreplacable reserves yesterday, others striking vainly at Russian armies near the East Prussian front in Lithuania and west of the Vistula.

Detroy 114 Nazi Tanks.

The Russians destroyed 114 Nazi tanks during the day, in southern Poland.

[A broadcast Moscow announcement recorded in London today by the Soviet monitor said Marshal Ivan S. Konev's Fourth Ukraine Army had killed or captured 172,360 Germans between July 13 and August 12 in driving through southern Poland toward German Silesia.]

Yesterday's frenzied enemy attacks came while Red Army troops in northern Poland were striking along the Bialystok-Lyck railway through a fifteen-mile belt of Axis defenses guarding imperilled East Prussia in the Masurian Lakes region. Grajewo, only two miles from the frontier, was reported under heavy air attack.

In the north Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's sweep across Estonia freed another eighty settlements, but elsewhere from the Baltic to the western reaches of the Carpathians, the Russians said, the Red armies during the day broke wave after wave of German counter-attacks.

As for the situation at Warsaw the Russians manifested the utmost confidence that Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossofsky could deal with whatever forces the Germans still had available and would seize the initiative and strike for Warsaw itself at the moment most critical for the enemy.

Astride two main railways from Bialystok into Warsaw, Rokossovsky's divisions turned Praga's outlying factories and apartment buildings into gun crammed-fortresses which broke the heart of the enemy thrusts

bombers and three fighters failed to return from Germany.

Rocket Planes Downed

The American fighters reported shooting down 32 German planes in air combat, including two rocket-propelled planes, and on the way back to Britain shot up 23 locomotives and more than 100 railroad cars.

At the same time medium, light and fighter bombers harassed the Germans on the western and southern French fighting fronts and unescorted flying fortresses bombed vital railway bridges in southern France.

Air support over the Falaise-Argentan corridor was somewhat reduced, however, by worsening weather over western France.

Following up the gigantic 4,000-sortie raids on the German air force in the field Tuesday, the Britain-based American Liberators and Fortresses assaulted a half-dozen aircraft plants and synthetic oil factories in Germany.

Bomber Plants Hit

Their targets included the Deitzsch Air Equipment depot, one of Germany's most important, the Schkeuditz and Halle Bomber Assembly plants, aircraft engine works at Madgeburg, Kothen and Dessau, the Halberstadt Air Force station, the synthetic oil factories at Magdeburg, Zeitz and Bohlen, and a carbonization and oil refinery at Rositz.

Results were described as excellent in clear weather.

and it was unlikely that the Americans, who have made a specialty of daylight raids, would shift to night work. British Mosquitos dropped 4,000-pound bombs in Berlin during the night, however, and also patrolled the front-line areas.

Local thunderstorms and a rising ground mist offered the Germans in northwest France their best opportunity to escape from aerial punishment since the Falaise-Argentan trap was laid.

Field dispatches reported, however, that Allied planes continued the assaults. They created havoc among 200 German motor vehicles plunging through the gap and hit an ammunition dump five miles south of Rouen.

American Marauders dropped 2,000,000 leaflets in the gap area, urging the Germans to surrender and promising them safe conduct. The leaflets featured pictures of the German officers surrendering at Cherbourg.

German Homeland Lashed By U.S. Heavy Bombers

By Ned Nordness

AUG 17 1944

LONDON, Aug. 16—(AP)—The Allies threw another one-two aerial punch at the German homeland today as more than 1,000 Britain-based American heavy bombers hit aircraft and synthetic oil plants inside the Reich and Liberators from Italy bombed the Friedrichshafen Chemical Works.

NIGHT

More mighty blows against the Nazi homeland were indicated tonight when the Berlin radio reported RAF heavies bombed towns in the German Baltic area. While swift Mosquitos raided Berlin, the heavies were "engaged in violent air battles with German night fighters," the broadcast said.

A communique from the U. S. strategic air force in Britain, calling the enemy opposition the strongest in weeks, said 23 heavy

Fighter opposition and intense anti-aircraft fire made the skies hot for the raiders, and their escort of nearly 1,000 fighters had a busy time keeping the interceptors off the big bombers. Many of the German planes were the new rocket-propelled fighters.

The German radio insisted throughout the day that a huge American bomber force had hit Germany during the night as well as by day. This was not confirmed,

2,000 Planes Hit Reich Again

London, Aug. 16 (AP)—Another American armada of 2,000 planes, half heavy bombers, smashed today at aircraft and oil plants and airdromes in Germany while other hundreds of flyers attacked enemy troops and defenses on the north and south French battlefields.

All the targets were in the Leipzig and Magdeburg areas in the very heart of Germany.

Striking from Italy unescorted Fortresses bombed rail bridges in southern France without encountering German planes, while Liberators bombed a chemical works at Friedrichshafen.

BEAUREPAIRE

Fourth Big Air Fleet

This was the fourth straight day in which the United States Eighth Air Force had sent 1,000 or more Fortresses and Liberators against continental objectives.

Much of the day's effort again was directed against German air strength in continuance of the campaign to prevent the hobbled *Luftwaffe* from coming to life in time to fly to the aid of battle-shattered German field armies.

Targets included the Delitzsch air equipment depot, one of the most important in Germany; bomber assembly plants at Schkeuditz and Halle; aircraft engine plants at

Magdeburg, Dessau and Kothen; synthetic oil plants at Zeitz, Bohlen and Madgeburg; a carbonization and oil refinery at Rositz and a German air force station at Halberstadt.

Three New Targets

The Delitzsch, Schkeuditz and Rositz targets never had been hit before by American heavies. The Magdeburg engine plant and the Halberstadt air force station were damaged heavily earlier this month.

Synthetic oil plants struck today were knocked out two months ago, but recently were repaired and producing on a reduced scale.

All bombing was done visually in good weather, and United States headquarters called the results "good to excellent." The German radio reported air battles and asserted that 130 Allied bombers were shot down over southern France yesterday. The enemy said, moreover, that his bombers raided Allied invasion fleets off south France last night.

Tactical air units in Normandy joined artillery in pounding the beleaguered German Seventh Army, despite deteriorated weather.

Mosquitos Active

Mosquitos bombed Berlin last night. On other forays against German transport in France they were restricted by the weather but bombed three trains near Paris, eight barges on the Oise and 30 vehicles near Livarot.

Fighter-bombers based in Britain and France reported destroying or damaging at least 52 tanks and more than 350 vehicles in widespread operations yesterday. They also silenced 30 guns and knocked out 30 locomotives.

On the Russian, French and Italian fronts, Allied communiques listed 71 German planes destroyed and 56 Allied craft lost yesterday.

11 NAZIS DOWNED

A United States Fighter Base in England, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—Eleven German fighter planes were downed by sixteen United States Mustangs today in a twenty-minute battle that raged from treetop level to heights of more than three miles.

Twenty ME-109's were preparing to attack a formation of heavy bombers near Magdeburg when the Mustang squadron of Major John I. Elder Jr., of Edensburg, Pa., dived into them.

Double kills were scored by Major Elder, Lieut. Harold Spencer, Chicago, Ill., Capt. Henry S. Bille, Paradise, Cal., Lieut. William Cullerton, Chicago.

Pilots scoring singles were Capt. Charles W. Lamar, Hays, Kan., Lieut. Jack Crandell of Aurora, Ill., and Lieut. Kenneth Michels of St. Petersburg, Pa.

"We had been looking for a good fight for weeks," said Lieut. Spencer. "Today we found it."

Baltimore Man On Fort Tells Of Air Fight

The following story mentions one Baltimorean.

A United States Bomber Base in England, Aug. 16 (AP) — Flyers of two Fortress wings that bombed Delitzsch airfield, 15 miles north of Leipzig, today were attacked by about 30 rocket-firing Focke-Wulf 109s and a number of big American bombers were lost in a hot battle.

Survivors said:

"If you can tell the American public that the *Luftwaffe* is still around, we'll appreciate it."

Lieut. Harry Sleaman, 3537 Lyndale avenue, Baltimore, Md., commented grimly: "It took only 25 seconds for it all to happen from the time the fighters hit until the bombers started going down. I saw one B-17 dive and explode. Another went down so fast it disintegrated."

Saw Fortresses Explode

Sergt. Joe Faughan, Benton, Ky., an engineer gunner who made his 26th mission, also told of seeing Fortresses blowing up on the way down. He said there was heavy flak for nearly two hours of their mission.

Fighters apparently took one formation by surprise.

"It happened some distance from us," said Lieut. James Buildings, bombardier from Perry, Iowa. "I thought maybe they were our own fighters coming in, but when we saw Forts and fighters beginning to fall all over the place we realized they were enemy planes. There was a solid overcast above us and the enemy fighters hid in it until they dived right at the bombers."

Leader Praised

Capt. Harold Brown, Alliance, Ohio, was praised by fellow flyers for lead-navigating his group through heavy flak until Mustangs came up to drive off harassing fighters.

Lieut. Anthony Jellen, of Tacoma, Wash., a navigator, finished his tour and returned.

"Boy, did he sweat this mission out!" Flaughan said.

NAZI ROBOT BOMBS SHOWER ENGLAND

LONDON, Aug. 16 — (AP) Flying bombs were hurled in artillery-like salvos at London and South England today and tonight, ending the dark-hour respite for the metropolitan area, as the public speculated on possible new terrors from improved rockets.

"Is evacuation of women and children becoming even more urgent?" asked the London Evening News, alluding to public demands for more information about the Nazis' new V-2 terror weapon.

"Already 500 children have been killed and another 1,000 injured. If rockets descend on London we must not have children still here as victims for Hitler's dying venom," the paper said.

There has been some consideration by censorship and security officials over the advisability of relaxing the present policy to give the public information on both flying bombs and rockets.

Home Secretary Herbert Morrison acknowledged there had been looting but said there was no evidence to suggest it was the work of professional gangs.

As the enemy sought with short concentrated attacks to get flying bombs through the defense belt, coastal batteries reported repeated successes in getting robots on the wing.

Robots Hit London Twice During Night

London, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Germans attacked London with flying bombs shortly before midnight last night and again just before dawn today. An official announcement said the assaults caused both casualties and damage.

Robots also fell on southern England during the two attacks.

Bulgar Foreign-Policy Statement Expected

London, Aug. 16 (AP)—The German Transocean News Agency said today in a Berlin broadcast that the Bulgarian Parliament would hold a special session tomorrow to hear a statement on the nation's foreign policy.

(There have been unconfirmed reports from Turkey and other Mediterranean listening posts recently that Bulgaria was seeking a way out of the war. One unverified Istanbul report said the Bulgars were seeking to negotiate an armistice through Turkey.)

Mihailovitch's Wife Dies

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP).—The wife of General Draja Mihailovitch, Yugoslav Chetnik leader, died in a German concentration camp at Oswiecim, the Polish London government was informed today by the Polish underground.

YANKS GET CARDS TO FILL OUT FOR ABSENTEE BALLOTS

LONDON, Aug. 16. — (AP) The Army has begun circulating cards for soldiers to fill out if they want absentee ballots for the presidential election, Colonel Thomas R. Kerschner, army voting officer, announced today.

He said the cards will be given to every member of the armed forces, right up to the front lines in France.

"Everyone will be given an opportunity to vote," he said. "Whether he does or not is up to the individual. The army is merely providing facilities. It is making no campaign to get soldiers to vote."

A voting officer has been assigned to every company to see that every soldier who wants to vote gets a chance. There is a strict ban on commissioned or noncommissioned officers attempting to influence any other soldier on how to vote, but Kerschner said there is no restriction on "private and informal discussion of political matters."

One headache has been the handling of publications likely to be interpreted as carrying one-sided political views. Sale of British newspapers at army stores is barred on the ground that it would be virtually impossible to "screen" every edition to see whether they present both sides of political issues. American newspapers, books and magazines carrying political matter are allowed in Red Cross clubs and canteens after "screening" by a board of army officers.

Soldiers, however, may buy any publication outside or receive newspapers, magazines or even political campaign literature through the mail.

The army, officially asserting it wanted to adopt as liberal a policy as possible under the soldier vote law, suggested that the American Correspondents association here advise it on a list of American newspapers for a poll among soldiers to select certain favored ones which would be allowed without censoring.

The Association's executive committee at a meeting today took the position that time is too short for the Association to help in any practical way even if it were regarded advisable for it to give noncontroversial counsel. The general feeling was that American soldiers should be allowed to read whatever newspapers they liked.

Chicago Kid's War Is Over

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP).—The Chicago Kid was sent back to the United States today.

The Kid metaphorically stubbed his toe some forty days after D-Day during which period he made thirteen landings on the Normandy invasion coast as a crew of a Coast Guard-manned landing craft for tanks. When he reported "too tired to get up," an investigation revealed he was only fifteen years old.

He is Gerald W. Haddon, of Chicago. He left high school before the end of his freshman year, but now plans to be graduated, attend college and become a criminal lawyer in Chicago where he understands "they make good dough."

New Army Move To Overthrow Hitler Seen

Irun, Spain, Aug. 16 (AP)—The new Allied landings in southern France may give rise to a fresh attempt by German military leaders to overthrow Adolf Hitler with the hope of negotiating peace before Allied troops smash into Germany, a well-informed traveler from France asserted today.

This informant, well versed in conditions within Germany and who long enjoyed German confidence, said the military clique was determined to upset the Nazi regime at any cost and preserve for future generations the fiction that the German army had not been defeated in battle but had lost this war—like the first World War—through an internal collapse.

Seek To Keep Prestige

German professional officers everywhere, both in Germany and the occupied countries, he said, agree almost unanimously that the army's only hope for holding the future confidence of the German people lies in maintaining its prestige by forcing such a collapse.

The traveler said a German general had told him frankly:

"Sooner or later, perhaps 20 or perhaps 50 years from now, the fatherland may again be ready to follow a leader to regain Germany's proper position in the world. When that time comes, whether the leader is a soldier like Frederick the Great, an emperor like Kaiser Wilhelm or a fanatic politician like Hitler, the glorious tradition of the German army must remain unbroken so the German people will retain their military virtues.

Must Preserve "Army's Honor"

"We must preserve the army's honor—if not by force of arms then by overthrowing the civilian regime and so bringing defeat by what Hitler called treason rather than betray the German people's faith in the army."

The traveler said he believed that at least 90 per cent. of the professional German army officers now believe the war is lost.

RELATIVE QUIET REIGNS IN ITALIAN FIGHTING

ROME, Aug. 16 — (AP) Relative quiet reigned on the Italian front today as artillery activity and sniping tapered off and the Allied military government moved in food for the civilian population in liberated areas of Florence.

The Allied communique said there was "no change in the situation" on the 5th and 8th army fronts. Eighth army troops, however, have finished mopping up an enemy pocket in Empoli, 25 miles west of Florence on the south bank of the Arno river.

8th Army Mops Up Arno South Bank

Rome, Aug. 16 (AP)—Eighth Army troops have mopped up German resistance in Empoli, on the south bank of the Arno river 25 airline miles west of Florence, headquarters announced today.

The Italian front, however, remained generally unchanged.

Shelling of Florence by German long-range guns tapered off.

The Allied Military Government now is feeding three fourths of the population of Florence, it was announced, but in some suburban areas still cut off many thousands are unable to get food.

Named Rome Commander

Meanwhile, Brig. Gen. Thoburn K. Brown, of Maristown, Tenn., was named Allied commander for the Rome area, succeeding Maj. Gen. Harry H. Johnson, who left for a combat assignment.

Brown, a West Pointer, was formerly assistant commander of the 88th Infantry Division. He served in the Phillippines, Mexico and in France in the last war.

Six Parties Back Bonomi

ROME, Aug. 16 (AP).—The six political parties represented in the Italian government reaffirmed solidarity behind Premier Ivanoe Bonomi today in a joint statement apparently prompted by a widespread rumor that he would resign following transfer of the Rome region to Italian jurisdiction.

Vatican Organ Sees Allied Victory

Vatican City, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—The Vatican City newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, expressed belief today in an Allied victory in world war II.

In an article on the Atlantic Charter, L'Osservatore said the entire world how "is dominated by the Allied armed forces" and expressed the hope that the principles of the Charter would be translated into reality in international life.

Nazis Move Troops From South Greece

Istanbul, Turkey, Aug. 16 (AP)—Advices from inside Greece said today the new German commander, General Rosler, had ordered urgent preparations against an Allied attack in western Greece and Albania.

Meanwhile, it was reported here that the German commander of the Greek Aegean Islands of Samos and Lesbos had ordered his troops to concentrate in the ports and towns.

Rosler, who replaced General Sheidel, is moving all his heavy units out of south Greece, leaving only light covering forces, most of which consist of satellite troops, these advices said.

The German heavy defenses were being concentrated along the Adriatic coast of western Greece and lower Albania, it was reported. Along the Greek-Yugoslav frontier German troops have replaced Bulgar forces.

Jewish Refugees Say Nazis Sank Turk Ship

Istanbul, Aug. 15 (AP — Delayed)—Five survivors of the Turkish ship Mefkure, previously reported sunk August 6 while en route from Romania to Turkey with 250 Jewish refugees, said today the ship was sent to the bottom by shellfire from three German patrol boats.

The German craft attacked without warning, and machine-gunned the struggling passengers in the water when they abandoned ship, said the survivors.

(Previous dispatches from Ankara said only four of the passengers were believed to have survived.)

New York Sergeant Given Merit Medal

Istanbul, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—Tech.-Sergt. Alberto De Leyn, 40 years old, of New York city, former executive representative for the Times Square and Breslin hotels there, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for "exceptionally meritorious conduct and performance of outstanding service from August, 1943 ,to May, 1944."

ANKARA, Turkey, Aug. 15 (Delayed) (AP) — Stoiche Mushanoff, nephew of the Bulgarian opposition leader, Nikola Mushanoff, has arrived in Ankara for what is believed to be an effort to find a peace approach to the Western Allies through Russian channels. Mr. Mushanoff, who is vice president of the Bulgarian Parliament as well as former Minister of Commerce, lunched with the Bulgarian Minister, Nikola Balaibanoff.

ALLIED FORCES DRIVE ON MOGAUNG

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 16 — (AP) Allied troops in north Burma, driving south along the Mandalay railway, now are about 22 miles southwest of Mogaung, having reached a point two miles north of Pinbaw, headquarters announced tonight.

(The Japanese themselves acknowledged withdrawal into Burma from India where, the Tokyo radio admitted, "they are prepared for battles." The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.)

British troops continued their advance down the Tiddim road and in the Kabaw valley in western Burma. In the valley, operations were in progress against enemy rear guard elements 18 miles from the captured border stronghold of Tamu, a communique said.

Japanese forces retreating along the Tiddim road and in the Chindwin and neighboring valleys were struck hard by the Third Tactical Air Force of the Eastern Air Command, the communique said.

Allied Troops Reach Thaiwagon

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 16 (AP)—Allied troops on the road to Mandalay continued to advance southeast of Tamani and reached the village of Thaiwagon, two miles north of Pinbaw, a communique said today. Other troops on the Tiddim road advanced south.

Foe Quits India, London Says

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Tokyo radio acknowledged today that Japanese forces have retired from northeastern India into Burma.

"Japanese forces engaged in the India-Burma frontier region have been transferred into Burmese territory, where they are prepared for further battles," said the broadcast recorded by The Associated Press.

The high command also reported unremitting Chinese attempts to recapture Hengyang on the Hankow-Canton railroad. Chinese attacking from the east recaptured several strategic points and cleared the vicinity of Lienhuachen of enemy remnants.

Vigorous Jap Attack Stopped

A vigorous Japanese attack south of Hengyang was stopped in its tracks. Enemy units driving southward from the area southwest of Hengshan were checked 12 miles west of Hengyang. Heavy fighting was in progress there as well as in the outskirts of Leiyang, south of Hengyang, where reinforced Japanese units made renewed assaults.

Almost the entire Salween river front was active as the Chinese pressed their campaign to clear the Burma road. The high command said large scale attacks were begun Monday on Tengchung and the last major Japanese positions east and south of Lungling near the Burma border. American war planes supported the assaults.

Preceded by heavy artillery preparation Chinese forces drove against two fortified hills guarding the eastern and southern approaches to Lungling. The Japanese on the crest of one height were cut off and progress was made against the other.

There was no change at Sungshan, key Japanese position which denies the Chinese the use of the Burma road west of the Salween river.

Chinese Offensive Begins Near Ichang

Break Through Enemy Lines at Several Points And Are Pressing Steadily Forward—Not Clear Whether Harassing Move. Or Attempt to Take City.

By Spencer Moosa

CHUNGKING, Aug. 16—(AP)—Chinese forces have begun an offensive in the vicinity of the Yangtze river port of Ichang, westernmost Japanese stronghold in central China, the Chinese High Command announced today.

Attacked Both Banks

A communique disclosed that on the evening of Aug. 14 Chinese troops attacked on both the north and south banks of the river and by yesterday morning had broken through the enemy's lines at several points and were pressing forward steadily.

It was not made clear whether this action represented a serious attempt to take Ichang or merely was one of the periodical Chinese harassing moves in this area.

LIBERATOR BOMBERS HIT JAP NAVAL BASE OF MAKO

CHUNGKING, Aug. 16 — (AP) Liberator bombers of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's U. S. 14th air force last night raided the Japanese naval base of Mako in the tiny but strategically important Pescadores islands, it was announced today.

No details were given on the bombing, the first Allied blow against the islands, which lie between Formosa and China. Mako is approximately 1,700 miles southwest of Tokyo and 400 miles north of the Philippines.

The Pescadores, under a decision of the Cairo conference, will be returned to China, after the defeat of Japan.

Liberators also made a night attack on Takao harbor in southwestern Formosa.

U. S. Planes Aiding Attack On Tengchung

Chungking, Aug. 16 (AP) — The Chinese command announced today that large-scale attacks with support of American planes were launched Monday on Tengchung and the last major Japanese positions east and south of Lungling on the Salween river front near the Burma frontier.

All Japanese counterattacks were reported repulsed at Tengchung before the Chinese opened their drive.

After intense artillery preparation, the Chinese were said to have attacked two heavily fortified hills dominating the eastern and southern approaches to Lungling, isolating the Japanese on the crest of one and making gains on the other.

At Sungshan, important Japanese position which denies the Chinese use of the Burma road west of the Salween, the situation was reported quiet.

Yanks Hit Mako, Jap Navy Base

Chungking, Aug. 16 (AP)—American Liberators bombed the Japanese naval base of Mako in the Pescadores Islands today in the first blow at those enemy islands between Formosa and China.

The Formosa harbor of Takao in the southwest portion of the big Japanese island were bombed at night by Liberators. All the attack planes were from Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's United States 14th Air Force. No details were given on the Mako attack.

1,700 Miles From Tokyo

Mako lies about 1,700 miles southwest of Tokyo and 400 miles north of the Philippines.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in the Cairo pronouncement said the Pescadores would be returned to China, from which Japanese seized them, after the Nipponese are defeated. The islands are tiny specks in the Pacific but important because of their strategic position.

Patrol Planes Strike New Blows At Philippines, Spice Islands

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Thursday, Aug. 17 — (AP) Allied bombers in new blows at the Philippines and the Spice islands raided Davao, on Mindanao, and destroyed 11 airplanes at Halmahera, headquarters announced today.

A patrol plane, probably from a Dutch New Guinea base, attacked the Wharf area of Davao, principal city in the southern Philippines, Sunday night. The damage to this important port, from which the Japanese formerly sent a flow of troops and supplies to Halmahera and New Guinea, was not disclosed.

Patrol planes have attacked Mindanao half a dozen times this month. Prior to the end of July, the Philippines had been beyond effective Allied bomber range since April, 1942.

Heavy and medium bombers joined in attacks upon Loobata airdrome on Halmahera Tuesday, in which 11 Japanese planes on the ground, were destroyed or seriously damaged.

Halmahera, stepping-stone from New Guinea to the Philippines and once one of the mightiest Japanese bases in the Southwest Pacific, was characterized by Gen. Douglas MacArthur this week as "practically neutralized" by bombing attacks.

Indicating the truth of that statement, the Japanese made no attempt to intercept the bombers Tuesday, and the planes went on to attack coastal installations and enemy shipping. Low-flying Mitchells sank a small freighter and several fully-laden coastal vessels. Antiaircraft fire at some points was intense.

Southwest of Halmahera, patrolling Liberators scored two direct hits on a 3,000-ton freighter-transport which was left dead in the water.

Light Allied naval units — unidentified, but "not P-T boats" — bombarded Japanese hide-out positions on the west coast of American-occupied Biak island off northwestern Dutch New Guinea Sunday. One Australian motor launch was sunk, but its crew rescued.

In mopping-up operations on Biak 248 additional enemy dead have been counted and 52 more prisoners taken. Known Japanese casualties on Biak now total about 4,500.

A 57-ton bombing by Seventh army air force Liberators on Japan's bypassed naval stronghold of Truk in the Carolines was reported tonight in a press release by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz.

The raiders encountered nine interceptors in the strike, made Sunday, shooting down one. Several Liberators were damaged but all got back to base, Nimitz said.

Truk has been under steady neutralization since the first carrier strikes there last February. The naval base now is nearly isolated by conquest of the Marianas, more than [illegible] miles to the west of it.

The aerial neutralizing campaign against Japan's inner island outposts today kept the Nipponese along a 3,500-mile battle arc confused as to where the next invasion thrust will come.

To Japanese in the far northern Kuriles or in island groups of the southwest and Central Pacific it was the same story — of Allied warplanes harassing them, cutting off their supplies, destroying their defenses and stores of war.

(The aerial war also was carried for the first time to the Pescadores islands, between Formosa and China where American Liberators attacked the Mako naval base. The raid, announced in Chungking, was made by Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's 14th American army air force, Takao harbor, in southwestern Formosa, was raided for the second time in two days.)

While American forces constructed bases in the Marianas islands, Allied aircraft in the southwest Pacific made new slashes at Halmahera, powerful Japanese base that will provide a springboard for invasion of the southern Phillippines. Halmahera already is considered "practically neutralized," Gen. Douglas MacArthur has reported.

A delayed report from Rembert James, Associated Press war correspondent on Saipan in the Marianas, told of the construction of a formidable American base there. He said American ingenuity had done almost as much in 31 days as the Japanese did in 27 years to build a base on Saipan.

U. S. NAVAL FORCES HIT JAPANESE ON 3,500-MILE FRONT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—(AP) American naval forces are hitting the Japanese on a 3,500-mile front in the western Pacific and hold virtual control of 8,000,000 square miles of Pacific waters and islands once dominated by the enemy.

Ralph A. Bard, acting secretary of the navy, reported this today in a review of the Pacific war in which he described the western naval front as extending from Paramushiro in the north Pacific Kurile island chain 3,500 miles south to the Bismarck sea.

Another naval front line, he said, stretches 2,400 miles from the American-controlled mid-Pacific Marshall islands in the east to the westernmost tip of New Guinea.

Naval forces throughout the length of those lines, some under command of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, others under General Douglas A McArthur, Bard said, "continue a constant harassment of positions still occupied by the enemy."

Bard also reported that approximately 11,000 enemy dead have been counted on re-conquered Guam, former American base captured by the Japanese in the first few days of the war. This, he said, brings the known total of enemy losses in the Mariana islands campaign to "at least 40,000."

"Undoubtedly," he said, "the Japanese losses considerably exceed that figure for it is known that on Guam they have themselves conducted mass burials of large numbers of their casualties. In addition, large numbers of the enemy have been sealed up in caves, pillboxes on all three of the islands (Guam, Saipan and Tinian)

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that we have taken."

Our total losses in these operations, including wounded as well as killed, have been very much lighter than the enemy's, he added.

The acting secretary said there is "ample evidence" from intercepted Japanese news broadcasts to indicate that "our successful attacks in the Marianas have been a severe shock to the Japanese psychology." He also reported that on Guam there was a notable "absence of a final Japanese suicide attack. It is not known at present whether the enemy's will to make such an attack failed or whether the impact of our forces unbalanced him to such an extent that he was unable to do so."

In the Solomons and the Bismarcks, he said, the enemy is still making some effort to keep his remaining forces alive. Light naval forces conduct frequent bombardments of enemy positions and are steadily destroying "such little barge traffic as the enemy is able to carry on." Similar support, he said, is being given in northern and western New Guinea.

Shots Killing Japanese Drown Out Church Music

By The Associated Press.

AGANA, Guam, Aug. 6 (Delayed)—Strange things may be seen in Agana, ruined capital of Guam.

In a tent next to a ruined church, services were held today with a score of men attending and a portable organ playing.

A squad of men, looking for a Japanese who had entered the town during the night, worked within fifty yards of the church. There, in the midst of the hymn singing, they found the lone enemy. Shots drowned out the organ for twenty seconds and the Japanese lay still.

The organist never missed a note; none of the singers even turned around.

JON HALL'S WIFE IS NOT WORRIED

Sydney, Australia, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—Actress Frances Langford, now on tour of southwest Pacific military camps, tonight appeared to treat lightly the report of a Hollywood melee between her husband, Actor Jon Hall, and Tommy Dorsey.

She said "Jon and I are so much in love that neither the brawl, if it took place, nor anything else, could separate us. After seven years of marriage we still are wonderfully happy and understand each other perfectly."

Hollywood reports said Mr. Hall suffered a broken nose and head and face cuts in the melee in a Hollywood apartment August 5. He told reporters hostilities started in playful manner, after he put his arme around Mr. Dorsey's wife, Actress Pat Dane.

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BELGIAN RADIO CLAIMS DR. GOERDELER SEIZED

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—(AP) The Nazi-controlled Belgian radio said today that Dr. Karl Goerdeler, Prussian industrialist and former lord mayor of Leipzig, was arrested last Saturday on a charge of having "taken part in the plot against the Fuehrer."

The Federal Communications commission recorded the transmission.

One-time Hitler's commissar for the control of prices, Goerdeler had been sought since the announcement of the bombing attempt against Hitler July 20. The Nazis offered a reward of 1,000,000 marks $400,000 by old exchange rates) for his arrest. In turn, Goerdeler was reported to have had notices posted offering a 10-mark reward for Hitler.

ROAD TO BERLIN

(AP)

1—Russian front; 322 miles (measured from eastern suburbs of Warsaw).

2—Italian front; 603 miles (measured from Florence).

3—Normandy front; 626 miles (measured from Soignolles).

4—Southern France; 680 miles (measured from Cannes).

NIGHT

U. S. Applies Pressure To Argentina

Freezes Gold Shipments As Economic Rebuff.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—(AP)—The United States applied a single premonitory turn of the economic screw to recalcitrant Argentina today, halting the homeward flow from this country of gold owned by the South American nation.

It was the first positive action since Secretary of State Hull several weeks ago described Argentina as a "deserter" from the cause of the United Nations.

Argentina has been withdrawing gold from the United States for several months, shipments aggregating $20,000,000 to $30,000,000. The Treasury's foreign funds control divison recently refused to permit a shipment from New Orleans of about $2,000,000, and it was understood that no further shipments will be allowed pending clarification of the diplomatic situation.

Decline Comment

The State and Treasury Departments declined to comment. It was not clear whether the halting of gold shipments might be a forerunner to more drastic economic action.

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The possibility of a general "freeze" of Argentina's assets has been under consideration for months. The order actually has been drawn, but never issued.

Secretary Hull's description of Argentina as a "deserter" followed the recall for consuitations of Ambassador Norman Armour. Great Britain also recalled its ambassador.

Subsequently, the other American republics reaffirmed a policy of non-recognition of the present military Junta government in Argentina.

The stop on gold shipments is not regarded here as a particularly drastic curb.

Argentina, in effect, now acquires the status of a "neutral," and loses a preferred stauts.

Neutral countries are not Allied or associated nations. As a result, Latin American republics firmly aligned with the United Nations may withdraw gold from this country.

There was no available estimate of the value of Argentina's gold in the United States, nor of that country's other assets in this country.

ICKES WOULD RULE U.S. LAND

Asks Disposal Control for His Department.

Washington, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—Calling on Congress to enact a surplus property disposal law that would prevent a repetition of "the speculators' paradise that followed world war 1," Secretary of the Interior Ickes proposed today that his own department be given the job of handling Government land disposition.

Mr. Ickes indorsed the pending Murray-Taft-Stewart bill in testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, saying that he thought it set up the necessary safeguards for thwarting "the cheats and chiselers" in sales of billions of dollars worth of unneeded war goods.

The Interior Department, with long experience in administering 13,000,000 acres of publicly owned lands, should be designated to handle the task of disposing of additional thousands of acres that were acquired for war purposes, he said.

Proposes Amendment.

He proposed an amendment to the Murray-Talf-Stewart bill to give it that authority, rather than leaving disposition under control of the over-all administrator and various agencies which now hold title to the land.

Mr. Ickes suggested that some large tracts be cut up into small owner-operated farms, or used as grazing lands.

He said that 15,000 acres of irrigable land in the Columbia Basin project, acquired by the Army for an airport, could be converted to small farms under the reclamation laws. The Murco bombing range, 157,000 acres in Kern, San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties, California, contains grazing lands "eminently suited for administration as part of California grazing district No. 1," he said.

Similarly, he said, 14,000 acres of the Wendover bombing range in Utah could be incorporated in grazing lands for lease at a profit to the Government.

Offers 'Multiple Renting' Plan.

Also indorsing the Murray-Taft-Steward bill, Chairman Maury Maverick of the Smaller War Plants Corporation put forward a proposed "multiple rental" plan whereby small firms would be able to lease space in large war plants from the SWPC or community associations or cooperatives which would buy them. This, said Mr. Maverick, would prevent the plants from being "sold to monopolistic interests which might buy them and close them to protect their own businesses from competition."

Will Clayton, Surplus War Property Administrator, told the committee he disapproved of the land sale provisions of the pending bill which he said would place "impossible restrictions" upon the administrator. He favored in principle the requirement that former owners of lands sold to the Government for war purposes be given first chance to buy them back, but questioned whether this should be done if it meant selling the land at below the market price.

Mr. Clayton said that Congress merely should state its objectives in general terms and leave the administrator free to carry them out as conditions dictated.

Fish Replies in Verse To Ickes's 'Fry' Attack

Reads Own Composition Before House to Answer Secretary

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP).—Representative Hamilton Fish, Republican, of New York, turned to verse today in replying to the assertion by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, before the recent American Labor party convention that Mr. Fish should be "fried not only on one side but on both."

"If there is any frying to be done," Representative Fish declared in a House speech, "I want to have something to say about it."

He then read the following poem, titled "Reply to Secretary Ickes":

American Labor party, here we are,
Browder, Hillman, and F. D. R.;
We've come to give you the government's keys,
And I'm their spokesman, Harold Ickes,

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Fellow Communists, we have got the tin,
And are all out to do Tom Dewey in;
We'll dish it out against Curran and Fish,
For we are the United Communists.
I'm your spokesman, aged, aging Ickes;
Field Marshal Harry Hopkins and I agrees—
Up with the hammer, sickle and red flag,
And a Communist victory will be in the bag.
I want you Reds all to know, however fickle,
That the Communist Labor party is my selection
To assure the fourth termer's re-election;
Forward to victory, under the hammer and sickle.

Now, Field Marshal Ickes, let me say
That Communist, Red left-wing condemnation
In my district is the very best possible commendation;
So, lay on, you Reds, I'll never give way.

Field Marshal Ickes, you are on the way out;
Invincible in peace, and invisible in war;
After the election, you'll be given the door;
This is the end of your twelve years' pout.

Let Jabberwock Ickes, with eyes aflame,
Do his utmost with his foreign Red flag;
The American people are ready just the same;
They'll never ask nor give quarter to any Red rag.

One two, one two, and through and through,
The voting blade will go snicker-snack
And aging Marshal Ickes with his Red pack,
On election day, will go sadly galumphing back.

The Congressman's office reported the poem "was entirely of Mr. Fish's composition."

War Veterans' Treatment Will Get a Full Inquiry

Army and Navy Hear Returned Men Do Menial Tasks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP).—Full investigation of reports of inconsiderate treatment of war veterans returned from overseas was promised to Senator Guy Cordon, Republican, of Oregon, by the War and Navy Departments in letters the Senator made public today.

Senator Cordon asked for the investigation when he received reports that service men upon return to this country had received menial tasks at camps and had not received leave or treatment their war records warranted.

Acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson said investigation of the charges had failed to substantiate them and only one instance was found in which soldiers were asked to assist in menial tasks. This, he said, was in a port where a shortage of personnel caused the returned veterans to be asked to assist with the work for a short time to expedite their assignments to reception stations.

Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal said the only specific place where reports of harsh treatment of returned naval men could be traced by the complaints was at the naval construction battalion replacement depot, Camp Parks, Shoemaker, Calif. He added that the commandant of the 12th naval district had been directed to conduct an investigation.

Taft Cites Army Vote Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP).—Senator Taft said today the War Department had created "a get-out-the-vote organization that would be the envy of any political organization in the country" in its instructions to officers on carrying out provisions of the soldier-voting law.

The instructions, Senator Taft said, direct that company or unit voting officers be appointed to personally "assist" troops in obtaining Federal or state ballots for the November election by supplying information and ballot application forms.

"They do say in the instructions that 'no soldier shall be ordered to vote or marched to the voting place,' but it seems to me this business of personal solicitation is going a little too far," Senator Taft told reporters.

Additional Casualties Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP).—The Navy Department announced today additional Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties, among them the following:

New York

CURLEY, James Stephen, aviation ordnanceman 2d cl., USNR, dead (previously reported missing); parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Curley, 711 Manhattan av., Brooklyn.

ECONOMIDES, Jim Theodore, soundman 2d cl., USNR, dead; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodosias Economides, 212 Watt st.

GRIFFITH, George Arthur, seaman 2d cl., USNR, missing; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pearle Griffith, Castle Creek.

GUARASCI, Peter Joseph, seaman, 2d cl., USNR, missing; wife, Mrs. Lenua Guarasci, 24-20 26th st., Long Island City.

HALEY, John J., 2d lt., USMCR, wounded; mother, Mrs. Josephine A. Haley, 3 W. 92d st., New York.

HICKOK, Douglas F., 2d lt.; USMCR, wounded; wife, Mrs. Douglas F. Hickok, Wellsville.

LOWICKI, Joseph C., pvt., USMCR, wounded; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lowicki, 84 Newell st., Brooklyn.

LYNG, Lawrence, pfc.; USMCR, wounded; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lyng, 973 Whitlock av., Bronx.

MAHER, Thomas P. N., pvt.; USMCR, wounded; guardian, the Rev. John T. Joy, 481 Madison av., New York.

MARMION, Vincent J., pfc., USMCR, dead; father, Daniel Marmion, Buffalo.

MASTALONG, Joseph, cpl., USMCR, wounded; mother, Mrs. Katherine Mastalong, Troy.

M'COLLUM, Claude P., cpl., USMC, wounded; mother, Mrs. May Lecford, Buffalo.

MILLER, Edward W., pfc., USMCR, wounded; parents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Miller, 16 E. Wilson av., Bellmore.

MILLER, John T., pfc., USMCR, wounded;

wife, Mrs. John T. Miller, Gloversville.
MILLER, Loren J., cpl., USMCR, wounded; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Miller, Beaver Dams.
MILLS, William L., pfc., USMCR, wounded; mother Mrs. Lina M. Mills, Bath.
MORRISSEY, William F., pfc., USMCR, dead; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Morrissey, 41-14 49th st., Woodside.
MUTZBERG, John jr., pfc., USMCR, wounded; parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Mutzberg, 94-39 114th st., Richmond Hill.
PAVONE, Concetio, pfc., USMC, dead; parents Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pavone, 34-20 Crescent st., Long Island City.
PAWELEK, Zygmund A., pfc.; UMSC, wounded; father, Andrew J. Pawelek, Little Falls.
PAYNTER, Stewart W., pvt., USMCR, wounded; mother, Mrs. Bessie Paynter, Holland.
PUTZ, Frank M., cpl., USMC, dead; parents, Mr. and Mrs Albert A. Putz, 70-35 Nansen st., Forest Hills.
RAUTENSTRAUCH, George J. jr., pfc., USMCR, wounded; father, George J. Rautenstrauch, Buffalo.
REES, George S., lt., USMCR, dead; wife, Mrs. George S. Rees, Fort Ann.
SALAS, Harold, seaman 2c, USNR, dead; father, Jeneer Salas, 136 East 117th st., New York.
SEYMOUR, Charles Nelson, seaman 2c, USN, wounded; father, Charles Louis Seymour, 6601 Myrtle av., Glendale, Brooklyn.
WELLS, Junior Lyle, aviation ordnanceman 1c, USN, missing; father, Lyle Lindsay Wells, Buffalo.
BROOKS, Arthur O., pfc., USMC, wounded; father, Joseph A. Brooks, Malone.
CARROLL, Robert J., 1st lt., USMCR, wounded; mother, Mrs. Julia R. Carroll, Lackawanna.
CASELLA, Andrew Peter, machinist's mate 2c, USNR, wounded; wife, Mrs. Nancy Casella, 1960 Gleason av., Bronx.
COAKLEY, Walter A., 1st lt., USMCR, wounded; wife, Mrs. Walter A. Coakley jr., 1127 Carroll st., Brooklyn.
COLEMAN, Philip, steward's mate 1c, USNR, dead (previously reported missing); mother, Mrs. Lucile Coleman Austin, 53 Lenox av., New York.
CONTI, James S., pfc., USMCR, wounded; mother, Mrs. Eleanor Conti, Amsterdam.
CORNISH, Charles P., pfc., USMCR, wounded; mother, Mrs. Mae Nolan, Elmira.
CRONIN, Robert J., pfc., U. S. M. C. R., wounded; mother, Mrs. Ruth Cronin, Rochester.
DECIMOS, Peter Simon, watertender 3/c, U. S. N. R., dead (previously reported missing); wife, Mrs. Francis Decimos, Hotel Embassy, New York.
FAIRBROTHER, Louis Hiland, aviation machinist's mate 1/c, U. S. N. R., missing; wife, Mrs. Joyce Catherine Fairbrother, 104-20 215th st., Queens Village.
HALLMAN, Lawrence Oscar, electrician's mate 1/c, U. S. N., wounded; wife, Mrs. Helen Ann Hallman, 205 Chestnut st., Brooklyn.
SCHOHN, Eugene C., pfc., U. S. M. C. R., dead; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schohn, Buffalo.
SHEA, Alexander J., pfc., U. S. M. C. R., wounded; parents, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Shea, 106-13 A blvd., Rockaway Beach, Far Rockaway.
SIEGEL, Bernard, pfc., U. S. M. C. R., wounded; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Siegel, 102 E. 52d st., Brooklyn.
SKELTON, Joseph jr., cpl., U. S. M. C., wounded; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Skelton, Niagara Falls.
SLATE, Albert J. jr., sgt., USMC, wounded; mother, Mrs. Verda Slate, 534 East 150th st., Bronx.
STRATEMAN, Howard J., 1st lt.; USMCR, wounded; mother, Mrs. Maude M. Strateman, 30 Greenridge av., White Plains.
TERWILLIGER, Gordon G., 1st lt., USMCR, wounded; wife, Mrs. Gordon G. Terwilliger, Dunkirk.
WOLLMAN, Leonard, 1st lt., USMCR, wounded; wife, Mrs. Leonard Wollman, 522 Ocean av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey

DAVIS, George Gordon, gunner's mate 3d cl., USNR, missing; wife, Mrs. Anna Davis, North Hudson Hospital, Weehawken.
FITCH, Albert Dale, boatswain's mate 2d cl., USNR, missing; mother, Mrs. Mary Fitch, Thorofare.
GORDON, Orville Raymond jr., seaman 1st cl., USN, wounded; father, Orville Raymond Gordon, Beverly.
MAHER, Arthur R., gunnery sgt. USMC, wounded; sister, Mrs. Emily Correll, 414 Bloomfield av., Verona.
MARSH, Jack C., pfc., USMCR, dead; wife, Mrs. Jack Marsh, 459 Chestnut st., Kearny.
MARTIN, Anthony jr., pfc., USMC, wounded; father, Anthony Martin, 284½ South Sixth st., Newark.
MOERSDORF, Francis W., pfc., MCR, wounded; parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Moersdorf, 86 Neptune av., Jersey City.
NAPOLANEC, Samuel G., pfc., MCR, wounded; father, Michael Napolanec, 100 Washington av., Elizabeth.
OLIVO, Geatano T., pfc., MCR, wounded; father, Frank Olivo, 184 Eighth av., Newark.
ROBINSON, Herbert A., 1st lt., MCR, wounded; mother, Mrs. Agnes S. Speir, 214 Glenwood av., East Orange.
SACKER, August jr., 2d lt., MC, dead; mother, Mrs. August Sacker, 101 North 8th st., Paterson.
STANFIELD, Alonzo C. jr., 2d lt., MCR, wounded; wife, Mrs. Alonzo C Stanfield jr., 35 Hillcrest av., Summit.
DELCIOPPO, Anthony, pfc., MCR, wounded; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Delcioppo, 306 43d st., Union City.
DEXTER, Edward I., pfc., MC, wounded; uncle, Harry Brunner, 187 Valley rd., Clifton.
DUFFY, Thomas V., pfc., MCR, wounded; mother, Mrs. Catherine Duffy, 205 9th st., Jersey City.
HARNS, Edward J., cpl., MCR, wounded; mother, Mrs. Frieda Richel, 337 Park av., Hoboken.
LAU, Raymond Rudolf, motor machinist's mate 2d cl., Navy, dead (previously reported missing); mother, Mrs. Emily Wills, 83 Magazine st., Newark.
SPRINGER, William Wallace, hospital apprentice 1st cl., NR, wounded; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, Asbury Park.
TORNELLO, Samuel Ralph, fireman 1st cl., NR, wounded; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Tornello, New Brunswick.
WORKHOVEN, Irving F., 2d lt., MCR, dead; parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Workhoven, 121 Maitland av., Hawthorne.

Connecticut

DEMONTE, Peter F., pfc., U. S. M. C. R., wounded; father, Louis Demonte, Bridgeport.
KARAKO, Steven Louis, coxswain, U. S. N. R., dead (previously reported missing); wife, Mrs. Gladys Karako, West Haven.
SHAPIRO, Vernon W., 1st lt., U. S. M. C. R., wounded; father, Max Shapiro, Hartford.
SIMPSON, James R., pfc., U. S. M. C. R., wounded; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Simpson, Waterbury.
STEVENS, Joseph, 1st lt., U. S. M. C. R., wounded; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Stevens, Waterbury.
PRICE, Joseph L., pvt., U. S. M. C. R., wounded; mother, Mrs. Annie M. Price, Glenbrook.
REYNOLDS, Percy jr., pfc., U. S. M. C. R., wounded; mother, Mrs. Gladys T. Reynolds, Danbury.
SMITH, Harold Edward, seaman 2/c, U. S. N. R., wounded; father, George Parker Smith, West Haven.

VIERECK COUNSEL PRESSES MISTRIAL

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Washington, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—Counsel for George Sylvester Viereck, one of twenty-six sedition conspiracy defendants, moved today for a mistrial on the ground that a new book, "Black Mail," was prejudicing the public against the persons on trial and perhaps had reached jurors. The attorney, Ben Lindas, told presiding Justice Edward C. Eicher that the book contained a deliberate attack on Viereck and that Washington bookstores were selling out the volume as fast as supplies were received.

Mr. Lindas said that the book, which was not identified further, "attempts to give the inference to the public that it is published with the consent and possible assistance of the very Government department [Justice] which is actively prosecuting this trial." He added that the book contained an alleged bill of particulars which gives more details of the charges against his client than he has been able to obtain from the prosecutors.

No immediate action was taken on the motion.

LETTER READ IN TRIAL WOULD BURY THE JEWS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 — (AP) A letter advocating "burying the Jews here and driving the Communists into the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, through civil war if necessary," and signed with the name of Frank W. Clark, chairman of the National Liberty party, said that was one of the things the party stood for.

It was one of more than 160 exhibits finally admitted by Justice Edward C. Eicher after several days of argument. The defense had contended that their seizure, in a Federal Bureau of Investigation raid on German American Bund headquarters in Los Angeles, was illegal.

The Clark letter was addressed to the Western states convention of the anti-Communist federation. That organization, other documents showed, had the same street address as the bund.

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Byrnes Proposes Jobless Benefits Up to $20 per Week

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—(AP) A move for unemployment benefits up to $20 a week gathered headway at the Capitol today with the reported backing of War Mobilization Director James P. Byrnes.

House backers of the Senate-defeated Kilgore bill, which would have set Federal standards up to $35 a week, gave indications for a time that they might settle for the lower figures, but later Representative Celler (D., N. Y.) announced he will make a floor fight for the Kilgore bill with the maximum pay cut to $25.

Endorses George Bill

Byrnes, in an executive session of the House Ways and Means committee, endorsed the principle of the George "state's rights" bill passed by the Senate last week, with the suggestion that the Federal government set up minimum standards ranging up to $20.

Celler, immediately after Byrnes' appearance in the committee room, said he would accept a compromise that would guarantee "twenty or twenty-five dollars a week" with Uncle Sam supplementing funds of poorer states.

Late in the day, however, he issued a statement calling the Senate bill a gold brick and announcing his plan to fight for the $25 maximum for unemployed veterans and displaced war workers with dependents.

The House itself, he said, must decide whether it "shall concur in the abdication of responsibility to the American people represented by the George bill."

The George bill, he asserted, omits participation of management, labor and agriculture in reconversion plans for specific industries and areas and fails to provide for continuation of a national employment service.

"The issue before the House is whether there shall be an average benefit to an unemployed war veteran or war worker of $14 as provided by the George bill or an average of $22 as provided by the Kilgore measure," Cellar said.

CIO Against Resolution

The CIO national executive committee jumped into the battle again with a resolution calling the George bill "one of the most unprincipled fakes ever attempted on the American people," and asserting that it "does nothing for the workers and the servicemen."

It said it would make a campaign test on the records of congressmen backing the George bill.

James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers union, joined the chorus in a letter to Representative Patman (D-Tex), asserting that enactment of the surplus property disposal bill now before the House, together with the George bill, would "make it certain that the farmers and wage earners of this country will be put through the economic wringer of concentrated economic power and monopoly in the transition and post-war periods."

The Senate bill does not undertake to boost state payments, which now vary, but guarantees the solvency of state funds and makes eligible for benefits some 3,500,000 government war workers. Before accepting it, the Senate turned thumbs down on the bill of Senator Kilgore (D., W. Va.) to set uniform rates with the Federal government augmenting state funds.

Celler Accepts Compromise

After Byrnes testified, Representative Celler (D., N. Y.), leader of a House bloc fighting for the Kilgore measure, said he would accept a compromise that would guarantee "twenty or twenty-five dollars a week," with Uncle Sam supplementing funds of poorer states.

"The Kilgore bill has been much misunderstood," the New Yorker declared. "Its opponents have failed to point out that it seeks to do something to avert unemployment, and have stressed the proposed $35 weekly payments and the fact that organized labor is backing it."

Byrnes was reported to have told the committee that some 3,000,000 employes of concerns hiring less than eight persons and not now covered should be made eligible for assistance.

The War Mobilization Director suggested, committee members said, that benefits be paid through the states for a maximum period of 26 weeks, with a guarantee of not less than $20 weekly for pesons eligible for top benefits. The government, presumably, would augment four of those states not able to pay the $20.

Committeemen said Byrnes told them that in proposing expansion of unemployment benefits he had in mind "preventing the necessity for creating another WPA."

After hearing Byrnes, the committee recessed until tomorrow.

G.O.P. CHIEFTAN BACKS NEGROES IN GEORGIA DISPUTE

NEW YORK, Aug. 16. — (AP) Declaring the New Deal had "slapped down" the legitimate claims of Negroes, Republican National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., said today he had taken action to sue for the restoration of a slate of Georgia Republican electors selected by both Negroes and whites.

Brownell said that Democratic Gov. Ellis Arnall had upheld Georgia's Democratic Secretary of State, John B. Wilson, in certifying a rival group of Georgia Republican electors selected without any voice by Negroes.

"This is one more evidence," Brownell said in a press conference, "that New Deal leaders who slapped down the legitimate claims of the Negroes of this country at the New Deal convention in Chicago are maintaining that same attitude at the present time."

Brownell said the action would be filed in Georgia against the state secretary and that it would be carried to high courts if necessary.

Asserting the state secretary had disregaded the electors chosen by the Negro-white faction and certified by the Republican National committee, the national chairman said the group recognized by the state official consisted of "bogus Republicans." Both groups had announced for the Dewey-Bricker ticket.

Brownell made his statement immediately prior to conferring with a group of about 18 Eastern seaboard Negro Republicans, who, he said, had offered to help the Republican campaign.

The group, headed by Bishop David H. Sims of the African Methodist Episcopal church of Philadelphia, included representatives from cities ranging from Boston to Washington.

Commenting on Wisconsin's primary election yesterday, Brownell said the number of Republican votes cast was "sensational" and that it augured a Dewey-Bricker victory in that state in the fall election.

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Brownell conferred earlier today with Jacob France, Republican national committeeman, and Galen Tait, Republican state chairman, both of Maryland, and said they reported a Republican trend that would carry the Republicans to victory there in November.

FORTUNE POLL REPORTS GAIN FOR ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK, Aug. 16. — (AP) Americans favor re-election of President Roosevelt over the Republican nominee, Thomas E. Dewey by 52.5 to 43.9 per cent, Fortune Magazine's latest public opinion survey disclosed today.

The survey showed that Roosevelt's lead, now 8.6 per cent, had risen from 6.5 per cent when the last survey was announced July 8.

Fortune said regardless of personal wishes, 72.4 per cent of the public now expects Roosevelt to win in November, as against 66.4 per cent who believed he would win when its earlier poll was taken. It added that 19.4 per cent expect Dewey to win, and 8.2 per cent don't know.

Dewey Hits 'Four-Power' Alliance to Rule Peace, Pleads for Small Nations

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—(AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey declared tonight that if the Washington post-war security conference resulted in a permanent four-power alliance "to dominate the world," the United Nations will have descended to power politics and "we will have lost the war before we have won it."

In a statement frankly interpreted by aides as critical of proposals made by President Roosevelt and Russian representatives for an enduring partnership between the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China, the Republican presidential nominee insisted that as soon as the world was brought to order by the Big Four, the small nations must have a voice in deciding their future destinies.

Speaks for G.O.P.

Telling reporters he believed he spoke the views of the Republican party, Dewey said that "in the kind of permanent world organization we seek, all nations, great and small, must be assured of their full rights."

He had received "disturbing reports," Dewey said, that the conversations which were to begin between diplomatic representatives of the four big Allied countries at the old Georgetown mansion of Dumbarton Oaks in Washington next week might be aimed toward a permanent four-power military alliance.

"It would be a tragedy if the coming conference among the British, Russian, Chinese and ourselves should be distracted from the task of planning for a genuine

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world organization for peace by proposals which amount merely to a four-power military alliance to control the world," he said in an 800-word statement handed to newsmen who gathered in the Executive offices.

To this he added, when reporters asked him to put it on the record, the following statement:

"If we get off on the wrong foot of cynical power politics, we will have lost the war before we have won it."

Dewey himself declined to elaborate, but intimates said he interpreted recent statements of President Roosevelt as indicating that the administration favored the formation of a world security organization in which the four great nations, with a rotating fifth power, would have dominating roles.

He was said to interpret the Russian viewpoint as expressed by that country's representatives, as favorable to permanent four-power control of any organization that might be formed.

Hull Silent

In Washington, after the Dewey statement apparently had been called to Security Hull called to Secretary Hull's attention, State department officials said there would be no comment now.

Declaring that the problem of future peace had two aspects, Dewey said that the United States, Britain, Russia and China must maintain their present unity to defeat Germany and Japan "wholly and conclusively" and must render those countries "permanently powerless to renew tyranny and attack."

"I have consistently advocated the maintenance for some time after the war of close military cooperation among the four powers so that if the Germans or the Japanese hereafter seek to evade their disarmament, we may strike quickly, together and with overwhelming might," he said.

"That is a specific responsibility of the victors. It is an essential part of winning the war. This responsibility to keep Germany and Japan disarmed should be shared with liberated peoples, but it cannot immediately be delegated to a world-wide organization while such organization is yet new and untried."

Cites Peace Factors

He added that in organizing for permanent peace different factors were involved.

"In some of these proposals there appears to be a cynical intention that the four great Allied powers shall continue for all time to dominate the world by force and through individual agreements as to spheres of influence," Dewey declared.

"I hope and pray that no such reactionary purpose will be allowed to dominate the conferences, else the peace of the world will, as surely as night follows day, again be destroyed."

The fact that the four nations had developed overwhelming military power did not give them the right to organize the world so that they might always be free to do as they chose, Dewey argued, adding:

"That would be the rankest form of imperialism. Such a proposal would be rejected by the American people."

Dewey said that peace was a task "of cooperation among equal and sovereign nations." He did not foreclose, he said, the likelihood that Germany and Japan, under reorganized governments, might sometime join the international security organization.

"Force is essential in any realistic program for the permanent maintenance of peace," Dewey said. "But in the long-term solution of interntaional problems peace and security cannot be left to the sanction of force alone. To leave them exclusively in the hands of a permanent military alliance of four victorious powers would be immoral."

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Text of Dewey Statement On Post-War Policy Aims

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—(AP) Following is the text of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's statement today on a postwar international organization:

Simultaneously with smashing military victories which bring the day of peace ever nearer, it is good that representatives of the British, Russian and Chinese governments will meet shortly with our State department for preliminary discussion of a permanent international organization to maintain the peace. Partial proposed plans have already been made public by the American, British and Russian governments. The American people are agreed upon the need for world organization. It is a bipartisan objective. It has been repeatedly urged by the Republican party and its leaders. The future of the world will depend upon the ideals, the sound thinking and the justice of the results achieved at these conferences.

I have been deeply disturbed by some of the recent reports concerning the forthcoming conference. These indicate that it is planned to subject the nations of the world, great and small, permanently to the coercive power of the four nations holding this conference.

Axis Must Be Crushed

In order that there may be no apprehension, I should like to make clear some fundamentals as I see them. The problem of future peace has two aspects. One relates to Germany and Japan. They must, of course, be wholly and conclusively defeated. More than that, they must be rendered permanently powerless to renew tyranny and attack. Their defeat will be achieved primarily by the united power of Britain, Russia, China and the United States. To insure that Germany and Japan shall never again be able to disrupt the peace of the world, these four Allies must maintain their present unity.

I have consistently advocated the maintenance for some time after the war of close military cooperation among the four powers so that if the Germans or the Japanese hereafter seek to evade their disarmament, we may strike quickly, together and with overwhelming might. That is a specific responsibility of the victors. It is an essential part of the winning of the war. This responsibility to keep Germany and Japan disarmed should be shared with liberated peoples, but it cannot immediately be delegated to a world-wide organization while such organization is yet new and untried.

In organizing permanent peace among the rest of the world, after the difficult post-war period, a very different attitude must be taken. In some of these proposals there appears to be a cynical intention that the four great Allied powers shall continue for all time to dominate the world by force and through individual agreements as to spheres of influence. I hope and pray that no such reactionary purpose will be allowed to dominate the conferences, else the peace of the world will as surely as night follows day again be destroyed.

Assails Peace "By Coercion"

The fact that we four have developed overwhelming power as against our enemies does not give us the right to organize the world so that we four will always be free to do what we please while the rest of the world is made subject to our coercion. That would be the rankest form of imperialism. Such a proposal would be rejected by the American people.

Within the area of peace-loving nations, peace is a task of cooperation among equal and sovereign nations. Force is essential in any realistic program for the permanent maintenance of peace. But in the long term solution of international problems, peace and security cannot be left to the sanction of force alone. To leave them exclusively in the hands of a permanent military alliance of four victorious powers would be immoral. It would be a denial of the ideals for which we are fighting.

Fighting for Freedom

The millions of Americans are not fighting and dying to dominate the world or impose our will upon freedom-loving people. We are fighting for our own freedom and to establish once and for all the rights of people everywhere to live in peace and freedom, safeguarded from the coercion of more powerful nations.

As Americans we believe with all our hearts in the equality and the rights of small nations and minorities. We believe in the essential equality and dignity of the individual wherever he lives. We believe in his right to freedom as well as our own. We do not believe that we or any other power has the inherent right to control his destiny. We are fighting this war to a victorious conclusion for these very principles. They must not be lost in a cynical peace by which any four powers dominate the earth by force.

Hits "Power Politics"

We must not sink into the abyss of power politics. We must rise to a new high level of cooperation and joint effort among respected and sovereign nations to work for and to preserve the peace of the world through all the years to come, based on freedom, equality and justice.

The kind of world organization we seek must concern itself with the basic causes of world disorder. It must promote a world opinion that will influence the nations to right conduct. It must develop international law. It must create an international tribunal to deal with international disputes.

In the kind of permanent world organization we seek, all nations, great and small, must be assured of their full rights. For such an organization, military force must be the servant, not the master. Only thus can we achieve the fellowship of peoples which is the essence of lasting peace. It would be a tragedy if the coming conference among the British, Russians, Chinese and ourselves should be distracted from the task of planning for a genuine world organization for peace by proposals which amount merely to a permanent four power military alliance to control the world.

To his prepared statement, Dewey added the following at a news conference:

"If we get off on the wrong foot of cynical power politics, we will have lost the war before we have won it."

Senate Comment Differs On Dewey's Declaration

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—(AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's warning against "cynical power politics" today highlighted one of the knotty problems facing framers of the post-war peace:

How to give small nations a voice in the world peace-enforcing agency and yet satisfy demands, notably from Russians, that the little countries not be permitted to impede swift action to quell threatened aggression.

There was no immediate comment from the State Department on the statement by Governor Dewey, who said he was deeply disturbed by reports indicating that at the Dumbarton Oaks conference opening next Monday "it is planned to subject the nations of the world, great and small, permanently to the coercive power of the four nations holding this conference."

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) called Dewey's statement a "timely warning." Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee had no immediate comment.

Senator Thomas (D., Okla.) said: "Dewey's remarks are strangely reminiscent of the Republican chant of the last war. It sounds like a theme song of isolation. If the big powers don't get together and form an organization with power to back it up, certainly the little fellows can't be expected to do anything. They (Republicans) are beginning to sidestep, question and straddle. Whatever is proposed from now on will be opposed by Dewey."

Hatch's Comment

Senator Hatch (D., N. M.): "Governor Dewey is to be commended for expressing opposition to a mere military alliance as an effective means to preserve the peace of the world. I truly hope he and the responsible leadership of his party will now come out for and strongly support world organization of all peace-loving nations, backed with force to prevent aggression and the use of which for such purpose will never be in doubt."

The question of the role of small nations has been under discussion for some time.

In a White House statement last June, President Roosevelt outlined a plan for a post-war peace organization, including a council, "elected annually by the fully representative body of all nations, which would include the four major nations (the United States, Britain, Russia and China) and a suitable number of other nations."

The next day Senator Bridges (R-NH) urged Mr. Roosevelt to say whether little nations will have a representative vote on a proposed international council or will be "subordinated to the big four."

Recently, in an unofficial magazine article, a Russian writer suggested that it would be wise to leave decisions on the use of force to quell aggression to powerful countries with arms on hand. It was claimed one reason for the failure of the League of Nations was the mechanism which allegedly enabled small nations to delay or block the countries which had the power to enforce peace.

American officials have indicated the opinion that a way can be found to give the small nations their say, and yet assure speedy decisions by the world organization. How this would be done has not been disclosed but it was hinted that the voting rules might be so arranged as to prevent a minority of small nations from blocking action by the council.

It is believed that the Soviet delegates will be willing to go along if measures for giving the weaker nations a voice in decisions provide also for adequate peace enforcement.

Oppose Police Force

Neither the United States nor Great Britain favors an international police force. The Russians have advanced one idea that the powers set up an international air-force.

As a counter proposal, Washington has studied a scheme under which each nation would set aside a portion of its armed force as its contribution to policing the world. The special force would not be under international control, but could be called into action without a declaration of war. And would be maintained at agreed strength, disposed to move at a moment's notice.

Small nations as well as large powers could participate in this plan.

Mead Asks World Agency For Enforcing of Peace

Says Politicians 'Prevented Soldier Victory in 1918'

ROCHESTER, Aug. 16 (AP).—United States Senator James M. Mead, of Buffalo, called today "for a strong international society with powers to police by arms if necessary" to insure a permanent victory after this war.

Senator Mead told delegates to the seventy-second annual convention of the Firemen's Association of the State of New York that "politicians lacking the discipline of the people prevented the soldier victory in 1918" and declared "war makers of tomorrow" must not be allowed again to endanger permanent peace.

He said "dependents of America's fighting men who have given their lives must be the everlasting care of the nation."

The association protested the abolition of the State War Council's fire-training program and demanded its restoration under the jurisdiction of the State Education Department.

The delegates, concluding the convention, said in a resolution "a suitable fire-training program must be restored to the volunteer firemen" and urged its 200,000 members "to devote their influence and efforts to that end."

Other resolutions:

Established a committee to investigate the "desirability . . . of enactment of a law placing all volunteer firemen under the workmen's compensation law in order to secure increased benefits for them in the performance of their duty."

HAGUE ASSAILED ON SERVICE LISTS

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TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16 — (AP) Despite a War department ruling that the service addresses of members of the armed forces "be kept secret for reasons of national security," the Hudson County Democratic organization, headed by Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, has obtained and is using a confidential list of servicemen's names and addresses, Republican Gov. Walter E. Edge said today.

The War department stipulated the lists were to be used solely for the purpose of mailing general election ballots to service men, Edge continued, and State Adjutant General James I. Bowers long ago informed county clerks and other officials handling the lists that they were "absolutely secret and confidential."

Edge asserted he had received an affidavit alleging the list furnished to another county, which he did not name, also had been used by a political organization.

He said he had authorized an investigation, which an aide predicted would be made by the State Law department, to "determine who is responsible for this breach of faith and violation of trust."

If any state or county officials are found to have been involved in giving out the lists, the aide continued, the Legislature might institute impeachment proceedings.

Of the more than 308,000 names and addresses certified to county clerks by the adjutant general for use in the mailing of service ballots, 50,000 were those of Hudson residents.

Edge said form letters had been sent to Hudson service men "as far away as China, soliciting their political support and their votes against the revised constitution" of New Jersey supported by the state Republican organization.

PREDICTS VETERANS WILL ENHANCE U. S.

Cleveland, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—Millions of well-trained and disciplined soldier-citizens in the post-war period will be America's greatest assurance of stability in the opinion of Paul G. Hoffman president of the Studebaker Corporation.

In an address read last night to the fifty-first conference of International Association of Police Chiefs by Col. Willard Chevalier, vice-president of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company and publishers of Business Week Mr. Hoffman dispelled fears that the returning service man would be a problem to law officers.

Terming it sheer nonsense, Mr Hoffman said that "these veterans constitute one of the most regidly disciplined armies of all time. They are killing because it is necessary, not because they find the dirty business to their liking." He cited kindnesses of the Italian and Normandy fronts by American soldiers as proof that they are essentially unchanged will present no problem in discipline.

"Quite the contrary," he continued, "from the standpoint of building a better America—the goal toward which we are all striving—these men will bring youth, courage, daring, resourcefulness and initiative."

Medal-of-Honor Soldier Gets His Fondest Wish

Sgt. Huff Returns From Anzio Exploits to His Family

CLEVELAND, Tenn., Aug. 16 (AP).—A war hero and his family had what they most wanted tonight—a chance to be together—as Sergeant Paul Huff, wearer of the Medal of Honor, came back to a tearfully happy host of relatives.

The slim young paratrooper came here from Chattanooga where he landed in an Army plane from Charlotte, N. C.

"My Lord!" exclaimed Sergeant Huff from the opened door of the big transport as he glimpsed a score or more relatives rushing to meet him. A moment later he was engulfed by three young nieces, the first to reach him. Then it was a heartfelt "Pop!" as he stepped into the embrace of his father, Isham Huff, who had said it was "the happiest day of my life."

Sergeant Huff was decorated with the nation's highest award for action at the Anzio beachhead which resulted in the routing of more than a hundred Germans and the killing or capturing of two score more.

Colombia Gets 2 U. S. Boats

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 16 (AP).—Two eighty-three-foot United States Coast Guard patrol boats were transferred to the Colombian Navy here today. Captain J. E. Whitbeck, 7th Naval District Coast Guard officer, made the presentation to Lieutenant Commander E. Fallon, of Colombia. Colombian crews, trained at the Miami naval training center, went aboard immediately.

REDUCTION SCHEDULED IN TORPEDO OUTPUT

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—(AP) A gradual reduction in torpedo production has been scheduled for October in four plants due to the "outstanding successes" of American task forces, submarines, and air operations in restricting Japanese shipping, the Ninth Naval district announced today.

The Navy said the revised schedule, which it termed "at least a temporary readjustment of production," would affect the Amertorp corporation plants at Fores Park, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.; the Naval Torpedo station at Alexandria, Va., and the Naval Torpedo station at Newport, R. I.

Employes will be given adequate notice in advance of the cutbacks and a gradual transferral of workers caused by the lower production quotas will be assisted by government agencies, management and labor, the Navy said. The War Manpower commission said each of the plants affected is in a group 1 labor area with the exception of the Amertorp factory at St. Louis.

LOW VOTE POLLED BY PROGRESSIVES

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16 — (AP) The Progressive party, once a mighty power in Wisconsin politics came close to being counted out of the November general election today as tabulation of yesterday's primary was recorded.

Wisconsin law provides that candidates must get five per cent of the average vote cast for the party's candidate for governor in the previous two general elections.

The Progressives not only suffered a damaging blow when Orland S. Loomis, elected governor in 1942, died before his inauguration, but because of his victory, found themselves in a spot in the 1944 primary. Loomis polled nearly 550,000 votes in losing to Republican Julius Heil in 1940, and nearly 400,000 in 1942 when he defeated "Julius the Just." Thus, the party's four aspirants for the gubernatorial nomination in yesterday's test, needed about 23,600 votes to qualify.

As Progressive returns showed up in painfully small driblets, there appeared a possibility that the party would not get the needed percentage.

Republicans, casting about 75 per cent of the total vote of approximately 360,000, swept in acting Governor Walter Goodland as their candidate for governor, and selected U.S. Senator Alexander Wiley as their nominee.

Democratic victories were scored by Representative Thad Wasielewski and Andrew Biemiller, over C.I.O.-supported candidates in the Fourth and Fifth districts, both in Milwaukee, and Daniel Hoan, former Socialist mayor of Milwaukee, candidate for governor.

Guam Hero Who Eluded Japs Divorces Wife

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 16.—(AP) Chief Radioman George Ray Tweed, 42, who was rescued from Guam after 31 months of eluding the Japanese, has been granted an interlocutory decree of divorce from his wife, Mary Frances Tweed, 27, records in Superior Judge Jacob Weinberger's court revealed today.

The surprising development was disclosed as Tweed departed to return to active duty after a 30-day furlough, two weeks of which were spent in San Diego. He has been recently visiting his mother and other relatives in the vicinity of Portland, Ore.

Tweed filed the divorce complaint July 26, nine days after arriving here for a reunion with his family. Mrs. Tweed and her children—Ronal Cross, 9, a son by a first marriage and Robert, 3—were evacuated from Guam in October, 1941. She filed a waiver of contest to the complaint.

THREAT OF DRAFT INVOKED BY NAVY IN COAST STRIKE

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16. — (AP) The Navy today invoked the "severest sanctions" in efforts to force machinists to resume full war production in five San Francisco machine shops.

The sanctions included immediate selective service induction of all employes refusing to comply with return to work order, "denial of further employment," and withdrawal of all supplemental gasoline privileges. The Navy did not say whether the men could be employed in non-essential industries.

"These are probably the severest sanctions invoked, and although similar to those used during the transit strike in Philadelphia are slightly more severe," Rear Adm. H. G. Bowen, who took over the five machine shops on presidential order, said.

Officials of Lodge 68 of the Machinists' Union (A.F.L.), were not immediately available for comment.

However, E. F. Dillon, business agent, commented yesterday, after the Navy had seized five of the 104 "uptown" shops: "I don't know of any law that can make the men go back to work. I have no way of knowing whether the men will return to their jobs.

"We are law-abiding citizens, but we think we understand our rights. I am not prepared to make any statement regarding what the individual workers will do."

The controversy, involving overtime work, started last March. The union, negotiating a new contract with the employers, banned overtime, contending it was not necessary to fulfill government orders, and that sufficient manpower was available for the 48-hour week.

Both the regional and National War Labor boards ordered the union to rescind the ban.

The union refused and ordered its members not to work at the Federal Mogul corporation, which supplies bearings to other plants in this vicinity. It was the only plant actually struck, but workers remained away from the other four shops.

Several members of the union refused to comply with orders of the business agents, Dillon and Harry Hook, and reported for work.

In the last few days more machinists have gone back on the job, but Adm. Bowen's report today showed a considerable number still remained out. The report indicated about 535 employes were affected in the five seized shops.

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ABBREVIATED DUPLICATE OF TRANSMITTED BY TELEPHONE

DISPATCHES FROM SPAIN QUOTED ADVICES FROM THE FRENCH BORDER AS SAYING THAT THE MAQUIS, ACTING UNDER PRE-ARRANGED PLANS, HAD LAUNCHED A SERIES OF ATTACKS UPON GERMAN GARRISONS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE AS SOON AS THEY RECEIVED NEWS OF THE ALLIED LANDINGS.

BY SUNDOWN LAST NIGHT THEY WERE SAID TO HAVE SURROUNDED A SCORE OF TOWNS, INCLUDING AUCH, AGEN, MONTAUBAN, RODEZ, PERIGUEX, TULLE, AURILLAC AND LIMOGES.

SERIOUS GERMAN RESISTANCE WAS EXPECTED AT LIMOGES, THESE ADVICES SAID, BUT THE OTHER TOWNS MENTIONED WERE REPORTED MANNED BY GARRISONS OF LESS THAN 1,000 MEN EACH.

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IN PARIS, THE POPULACE WAS SAID TO HAVE GONE WILD WITH JOY AT NEWS OF THE ALLIED LANDINGS ALONG THE RIVIERA, AND SOME REPORTS FROM THE FRENCH BORDER SAID SPORADIC FIGHTING HAD BROKEN OUT IN THE STREETS BETWEEN COLLABORATIONISTS AND PATRIOTS WHO ASSEMBLED IN THE STREETS SINGING THE "MARSELLAISE." GERMAN POLICE WERE REPORTED UNABLE TO CONTROL SPONTANEOUS PATRIOT DEMONSTRATIONS.

A MADRID DISPATCH TO THE DAILY MAIL SAID THE GERMANS HAD MADE BONFIRES OF ARMY ARCHIVES AND FILES OF VICHY OFFICIALS TO KEEP THEM FROM ALLIED HANDS. #

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ADD LONDON — (WERNER) ** PEACE

"HARSHNESS OF CONDITIONS PRESENTED TO THE VANQUISHED CAN ONLY POSTPONE BUT NEVER PREVENT A NEW WAR," IT CONTENDED, AND ELABORATED ITS THEME IN THIS FASION:

"A HARSHER TREATY OF VERSAILLES MIGHT HAVE POSTPONED THE PRESENT WAR FOR A FEW YEARS, BUT NOT INDEFINITELY, FOR CAUSES OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR HAD NOT BEEN REMOVED IN 19[illegible]...

"A WAR IS NOT IN VAIN IF IT ENDS WITH A GENUINE COMPROMISE OF INTERESTS. THE NAPOLEONIC WARS THREW EUROPE INTO A DECADE OF SUFFERING. NEVERTHELESS, THEY WERE FRUITFUL. THEY ENDED WITH A PEACE LASTING ALMOST 100 YEARS," BECAUSE THE PEACE SETTLEMENT "EMBRACED VICTORS AND VANQUISHED IN A COMPLETE EQUALITY OF RIGHTS."

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BY ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, AUG 16-(AP)-THE GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY IN NORTHWEST FRANCE WAS REPORTED IN CHAOTIC FLIGHT UNDER THE THREAT OF A NEW ENCIRCLEMENT TONIGHT, WHILE IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY THRUST INLAND AS MUCH AS EIGHT MILES FROM A FIRMLY-ESTABLISHED 70-MILE BEACHHEAD.

THE DAY OF SWIFTLY-DEVELOPING ALLIED SUCCESSES ENHANCED THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE BATTLE OF FRANCE MIGHT BE DECIDED IN A MATTER OF WEEKS OR EVEN DAYS, WITH A CHANCE THAT THE GRAND-SCALE PINCERS MOVEMENT MIGHT QUICKLY DOMINATE ALL THE COUNTRY XROM THE MEDITERRANEAN TO THE SEINE.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT NAZI MARSHAL GUENTHER VON KLUGE WAS CONCEDED TO HAVE ACHIEVED SOME SUCCESS IN EXTRICATING MUCH OF HIS ARMOR FROM THE SNAPPING JAWS OF THE FALAISE-ARGENTAN TRAP, BUT ONLY AT THE SACRIFICE OF HIS INFANTRY, SOME 50,000 OF WHOM WERE ESTIMATED TO REMAIN IN THE POCKET.

A FIELD DISPATCH SAID IT WAS OFFICIALLY DISCLOSED THAT ELEMENTS OF 11 GERMAN DIVISIONS ARE IN THE TRAP BUT THAT MANY, IF NOT ALL OF THE UNITS, NOW ARE FAR BELOW NORMAL STRENGTH.

THE ALLIED BAG OF PRISONERS WAS EXPECTED TO BE LARGE FROM AN ARMY WHICH HAS LOST CLOSE TO 100,000 MEN IN TWO WEEKS AND 300,000 SINCE JUNE 6.

THOSE GERMANS WHO GOT OUT OF THE TRAP WERE IN A DIFFICULT POSITION, AND GERMAN BROADCASTS SAID AMERICAN ARMOR WAS RACING EASTWARD IN A NEW MOVE THAT BROUGHT CONFUSED FIGHTING AROUND CHARTRES AND DREUX, SOME 40 MILES WEST OF PARIS. WHILE THE ALLIES GAVE NO CONFIRMATION OF THIS REPORT, THE GERMANS INTIMATED THAT THE ALLIED AIM APPARENTLY WAS TO CONSTRUCT A NEW AND LARGER TRAP AGAINST THE SOUTH BANKS OF THE SEINE RIVER.

IN THE SOUTH THE LATEST BREACH IN HITLER'S EUROPEAN FORTRESS WAS DISCLOSED TO BE LED BY MAJ.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH, COMMANDING THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY, OF WHICH THE FRENCH ARMY OF MAJ.GEN.DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY WAS A PART.

THE SOUTHERN FRONT WAS UNDER AN ALL-AMERICAN COMMAND ON LAND, SEA AND IN THE AIR. THE INVASION WAS DECLARED OFFICIALLY TO BE PROGRESSING SMOOTHLY, WITH "ALL INITIAL OBJECTIVES" TAKEN AND CASUALTIES "EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT."

THE BEACHHEADS, CONSTANTLY BEING REINFORCED, WERE FIRM ALONG A 70-MILE STRETCH BETWEEN CANNES AND TOULON. THE GERMANS SAID THE AMERICAN AIM WAS TO TAKE THE LATTER POINT, AN IMPORTANT NAVAL BASE, BY THE SAME LANDWARD ENCIRCLEMENT TACTICS THAT WON CHERBOURG IN NORMANDY.

(EDITORS: PICKUPS AVAILABLE FROM SHAEF AND ROME DATES IF FURTHER DETAIL DESIRED.)

JP519PEW

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LONDON, THURSDAY, AUG. 17-(AP)-THE [illegible]ON DAILY MIRROR SAID EDITORIALLY THIS MORNING THAT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS BLUNDERED IN THE REPORTED MIXUP OVER THE COMMANDS OF GEN.SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY AND LT.GEN. OMAR N.BRADLEY.

THE EDITORIAL ADDED THAT "IN THE GENERAL HANDLING OF THE WAR NEWS" HEADQUARTERS "HAS BEEN AMATEURISH, INCONSISTENT AND CONFUSING."

"IT IS TIME EFFICIENCY WAS ESTABLISHED IN THIS VITAL MATTER," THE NEWSPAPER SAID, DEMANDING THAT MONTGOMERY BE OFFERED "AN APOLOGY" FOR PRINTED AND BROADCAST STATEMENTS HE WAS "DEMOTED" TO EQUAL FOOTING WITH GEN. BRADLEY.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS HAD ISSUED A STATEMENT WEDNESDAY THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO CHANGE IN MONTGOMERY'S STATUS AS DEPUTY IN THE FIELD TO SUPREME COMMANDER GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, AND THAT THE BRITISH GENERAL STILL COMMANDED ALL GROUND FORCES INCLUDING BRADLEY'S 12TH ARMY GROUP AND THE BRITISH-CANADIAN 21ST ARMY GROUP.

DISPATCHES CARRIED YESTERDAY BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, REUTERS AND THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID BRADLEY ASSUMED A COMMAND EQUAL TO THAT OF MONTGOMERY'S BECAUSE OF HIS COMMAND OF THE 12TH ARMY GROUP. THE AP DISPATCH WAS BASED ON INFORMATION FROM THE FIELD, PASSED BY AMERICAN ARMY CENSORSHIP, AND HEADQUARTERS CORRESPONDENTS OF REUTERS AND THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID THEIR STORIES HAD BEEN CONFIRMED BY AN OFFICIAL IN THE HEADQUARTERS CONFERENCE ROOM.

THE MIRROR CITED THE REUTERS DISPATCH FROM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS WHICH SAID "IT IS OFFICIALLY STATED THAT GEN.EISENHOWER HAS TAKEN

OVER COMMAND IN THE FIELD AND UNDER HIM ON EQUAL FOOTING ARE MONTGOMERY AND BRADLEY."

"THIS MESSAGE," THE MIRROR SAID, "NOT ONLY INCLUDED THE BBC NEWS BULLETIN BUT WAS PRINTED IN EARLIER EDITIONS OF ALL LONDON NEWSPAPERS. THE MEANING OF IT SEEMED PLAIN. MONTGOMERY HAD BEEN DEMOTED, AND THAT IS THE MEANING WHICH HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE MUST HAVE ATTACHED TO THE STATEMENT."

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SPEAKING OF THE SUBSEQUENT REUTERS WITHDRAWAL AND HEADQUARTERS DENIAL OF THE STORY, THE MIRROR SAID IT WAS "SATISFIED" WITH REUTERS' EXPLANATION THAT IT "RECEIVED THIS MESSAGE FROM AN OFFICER AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS," AND ADDED:

"IT WAS CONFIRMED AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, PASSED BY THE CENSOR AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, AND THEN MORE THAN TWO HOURS AFTERWARD DENIED BY SUPREME HEADQUARTERS. LATER A SIMILAR STORY REACHED THIS COUNTRY AS TRUE FROM WASHINGTON, BUT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS STILL STUCK TO ITS DENIAL.

"WHAT IS BEHIND THIS CONFUSING ALTERNATION OF OFFICIAL ASSERTION AND CONTRADICTION WE DO NOT KNOW," THE MIRROR SAID, "BUT WE WERE ALREADY AWARE THAT THROUGHOUT THE WAR MUCH MISCHIEF HAS BEEN CAUSED BY THE ISSUE FROM VARIOUS HEADQUARTERS OF UNTRUE STATEMENTS AND ILL-ADVISED 'DIRECTIVES.'

"WHEN AN ARMY CONTROL SO VASTLY IMPORTANT AS SUPREME HEADQUARTERS FALLS INTO SIMILAR BLUNDERS IT BECOMES CLEAR SOMETHING IS SERIOUSLY WRONG; SOMETHING WHICH CANNOT BUT HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE HARMONY OF ANGLO-AMERICAN COOPERATION IN THE FIELD.

"IN GENERAL, THE HANDLING OF WAR NEWS HAS BEEN AMATEURISH, INCONSISTENT AND CONFUSING. ONE DAY OFFICIAL OPTIMISM RUNS HIGH; THE NEXT SOMEONE CAUTIOUSLY 'PLAYS IT DOWN.' IT IS TIME EFFICIENCY WAS ESTABLISHED IN THIS VITAL MATTER, AND MEANWHILE MONTGOMERY IS THE MAN WHO SUFFERED MOST FROM THE LATEST EXHIBITION OF OFFICIAL INEPTITUDE. WHEN IS HE TO GET HIS APOLOGY?"

FA1034PEW

LONDON, AUG.16-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND DECLARED TODAY THAT AMERICANS IN ANOTHER SWIFT 60-MILE EASTWARD ADVANCE HAD STRUCK WITHIN 40 MILES OF PARIS, BATTLING NEAR THE CITIES OF DREUX AND CHARTRES DUE WEST OF THE CAPITAL.

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THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE SAID THIS DRIVE SPRANG FROM THE ALENCON AREA, 30 MILES ABOVE LE MANS, WITH BITTER FIGHTING BETWEEN DREUX AND CHARTRES, 40 AND 43 MILES FROM PARIS.

ANOTHER NAZI BROADCAST IDENTIFIED THE AMERICANS AS REINFORCED, MOTORIZED ELEMENTS OF LT.-GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY, WHICH HAD SEIZED LE MANS AND CURVED NORTHWARD, CLOSING ON THE FALAISE GAP. THIS BROADCAST DECLARED PATTON'S MEN STRUCK NORTHEAST OUT OF LE MANS, THROUGH OR NEAR NOGENT-LE-ROTROU AND LA LOUPE, 35 AND 50 MILES AWAY, AND THEN ON TO THE 20-MILE CHARTRES-DREUX SECTOR. BITTER FIGHTING PROCEEDS, ESPECIALLY NORTH OF CHARTRES, IT SAID.

IN BRITTANY, BERLIN RADIO ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE TOWN OF ST.MALO HAD BEEN LOST, BUT DECLARED THE NAZI GARRISON IN THE FORMIDABLE CITADEL GUARDING THAT NORTHERN BRETON PORT STILL WAS HOLDING OUT.

GERMAN BROADCASTS ASSERTED PORT ESTABLISHMENTS AT NICE, CANNES AND ST.TROPEZ ON THE INVADED SOUTHERN FRENCH COAST HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY THEIR DEFENDERS. THEY REPORTED NEW LANDINGS ALONG THE BEACHHEAD, MAINLY BY AMERICAN AND POLISH TROOPS.

IN THE BERLIN ACCOUNT, HEAVY LANDINGS CONTINUED WEST OF CANNES. THE ALLIES WERE ABLE TO LAND ARMOR ONLY IN THE BAY OF ST.TROPEZ, MIDWAY BETWEEN TOULON AND CANNES, THE BROADCASTS SAID, AND GAINED FOOTHOLDS AT ST.RAPHAEL AND ISLANDS BELOW HYERES AFTER FIRST BEING REPULSED.

ADD LONDON - (HILL) XX RIVER

BRITISH TROOPS COMING DOWN FROM THE NORTH AND THE AMERICANS COMING UP FROM THE SOUTH SLICED OFF A LARGE SECTION OF THE WESTERN END OF THE POCKET. THESE ADVANCES CAME AS THE BULK OF THE TRAPPED GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY HAD BEEN BROKEN INTO SCATTERED GUERRILLA UNITS.

THE AMERICANS CAPTURED TINCHEBRAY AND PUSHED ON EASTWARD. THE BRITISH CAPTURED MONTSECRET, THREE MILES NORTHEAST OF TINCHEBRAY.

THE WHOLE WESTERN END OF THE SEVENTH ARMY'S "COFFIN SALIENT" WAS BUCKLING. FIELD MARSHAL GUENTHER VON KLUGE'S BEATEN TROOPS GAVE GROUND ALONG BOTH THE NORTH AND SOUTH SIDES OF THE POCKET.

AT THE SHELL-SWEPT ESCAPE GAP ITSELF, WHERE RESISTANCE STILL WAS THE FIERCIEST, CANADIANS HAD DRIVEN SOUTHWARD THROUGH THE DEFENSE CRUST TO WITHIN LESS THAN A MILE NORTH OF FALAISE. THE SITUATION IN THE CANADIAN SECTOR NOW WAS DESCRIBED AS FLUID, WHEREAS BEFORE THE GERMANS HAD MADE AN ALMOST IRON FIRM STAND.

THE QUESTION OF HOW MANY GERMANS WERE CAUGHT IN THE TRAP COULD NOT BE ANSWERED DEFINITELY FROM FIELD DISPATCHES OR THE CUMULATIVE OFFICIAL REPORTS REACHING SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, BUT HIS WAS THE OVERALL PICTURE.

AUG 17 1944

DESPITE THE PULLBACK NOW WEAKENING SECTOR AFTER SECTOR OF THE GERMAN REARGUARD STAND, IT WAS REPORTED AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS THAT MUCH AND PERHAPS MOST OF THE FORCE ORIGINALLY CAUGHT IN THE NOOSE LIKELY STILL WAS THERE.

IT WAS ORIGINALLY ESTIMATED BETWEEN 100,000 AND 200,000 MEN WERE IN THE ENCIRCLED ENEMY FORCE. LATEST FIELD ESTIMATES REDUCING THE EARLIER FIGURES TO 50,000 WERE REGARDED AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS AS LIKELY TO BE CONSERVATIVE.

30.24— 18057

THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT AS MUCH AS HALF OF THE SEVENTH ARMY PULLED OUT OF THE GAP AS IT BEGAN TO CLOSE. WHILE TROOPS THAT GOT THROUGH ESCAPED THE PROSPECT OF CAPTURE THEY STILL FACED THE PROSPECT OF DESTRUCTION BY ALLIED AIR ATTACKS WHICH WOULD WRITE THEM OFF JUST AS EFFECTIVELY AS A FIGHTING FORCE. IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT MANY OF THE ENEMY DIVISIONS NOW HEMMED IN TOOK A WEEK TO GET FROM THE SEINE RIVER TO THE BATTLE AREA AND THE WAY BACK OUT WOULD BE UNDER FAR GREATER DIFFICULTIES.

AUG 17 1944

AS THE ALLIES CONTINUED TO HAMMER THE GERMANS IN THE NORMANDY DEATH TRAP AN AMERICAN OFFICER AT THE FRONT DECLARED VON KLUGE'S FORCE HAS "CEASED TO EXIST AS AN ARMY."

AMERIC[illegible]PS CAPTURED HUGE STORES OF AMMUNITION AND EQUIPMENT AS THEY PRESSED FORWARD. HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS STREAMED BACK TO THE CAGES, WITH THOUSANDS MORE CERTAIN TO BE TAKEN WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS, A FRONT DISPATCH SAID.

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NORTH OF ARGENTAN THE GERMANS STILL WERE REPORTED BATTLING DESPERATELY AGAINST THE ARMORED DRIVE OF THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY COMMANDED BY LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON, JR. PART OF ARGENTAN WAS IN AMERICAN HANDS AND THE SPEARHEAD STROVE TO CLOSE THE ESCAPE GAP AND JOIN WITH THE CANADIANS DRIVING SOUTH IN THE FALAISE AREA.

TO THE WEST AROUND THE RIM OF THE POCKET GAINS OF FROM TWO TO FOUR MILES WERE SCORED BY AMERICAN TROOPS YESTERDAY IN SECTOR AFTER SECTOR.

ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE POCKET THE ENEMY'S RESISTANCE CRACKED EVEN FASTER AS GERMAN TROOPS PULLED BACK FROM THE LINE AND BRITISH TOMMIES PUSHED TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF CONDE-SUR-NOIREAU AND INTO VASSY. CONDE-SUR-NOIREAU, WHICH HAS SERVED AS A GERMAN RALLYING POINT IS 15 MILES EAST OF VIRE AND FIVE MILES EAST OF VASSY.

FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THE GERMANS WERE WITHDRAWING BY DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY FOR THE SECOND TIME IN THREE DAYS AND WERE TAKING AN AERIAL BATTERING. THE LARGEST SCALE NAZI PULL OUT, PARTICULARLY THROUGH THE FALAISE GAP, UNDOUBTEDLY WAS TAKING PLACE BY NIGHT.

A SUDDEN HEAVY THUNDERSHOWER LAST EVENING GAVE THE GERMANS ONE OF THEIR LAST CHANCES FOR FLIGHT BY HAMPERING ALLIED PLANES AND THERE WERE INDICATIONS THE GERMANS HAD TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITY.

AUG 17 1944

M357AEW

(ADD SHAEF - (CHILL) XX NAZIS

AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF AN OFFICIAL ROLL OF ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE LAST FEW WEEKS INCLUDED:

1.-CAPTURE BY STORM OF FOUR BRITTANY TOWNS.

2.-ENTRY INTO SIX OTHER TOWNS IN COLLABORATION WITH THE AMERICAN CLEAN-UP OF THE PENINSULA.

3. TRAPPING OF 1,500 GERMANS AROUND PAIMPOL, BRITTANY.

4. ANNIHILATION OF NAZI GARRISONS AT MOUTIERS, NEAR RENNES, AND BOURG ST.MAURICE, IN SAVOY MOUNTAINS.

AUG 17 1944

5. HAMMERING OF TARANTAISE GARRISON IN SAVOY INTO SURRENDER AGAINST THE "ANVIL" OF COLLABORATING ITALIAN MAQUIS.

6. DESTRUCTION OF 400,000 GALLONS OF PRECIOUS GERMAN GASOLINE IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

CANNONADING WAS AUDIBLE IN GENEVA AS THE FRENCH INCREASED THEIR ACTIVITY THROUGHOUT HAUTE SAVOY, THE BERN DISPATCH SAID.

ANOTHER SWISS NEWSPAPER, THE BASLER NACHRICHTEN, SAID IN AN

ARTICLE REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION THAT NEWS OF THE SOUTHERN INVASION WAS GREETED WITH "GREATEST REJOICING BY THE ENTIRE FRENCH POPULATION IN SAVOY. XXX NEITHER THE GERMAN POLICE NOR THE GESTAPO HAS TAKEN ANY MEASURES AGAINST THESE DEMONSTRATIONS OF JOY."

AUG 171944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, AUG. 16-(AP)- ALLIED PLANES SHOWERED DOWN 2,000,000 SAFE CONDUCT SURRENDER LEAFLETS UPON GERMANS IN THE FALAISE ESCAPE GAP, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID THE FRENCH PATRIOTS HAD OPERATED "IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH OTHER ALLIED FORCES." THEY HAVE ENTERED SIZUN, BRASPARTS, PLEYBEN, CHATEAUNEUF, CORAY AND MILIZAC AND CAPTURED BY STORM QUIMPERLE, BANNALEC, CHATEAULIN AND DOUARNENEZ.

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO SAID THE FFI HAD ANNIHILATED GERMAN BARRISONS AT MOUTIERS AND BOURG ST.MAURICE AFTER FIERCE FIGHTING.

FRENCH PATRIOT RESISTANCE WAS REPORTED QUICKENING THROUGH CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FRANCE. IN THE NORTH, THE MAQUIS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BURNED 400,000 GALLONS OF GERMAN GASOLINE.

AUG 171944

THE NAZI GARRISON AT TARANTAISE WAS REPORTED DRIVEN BACK TOWARD THE ITALIAN BORDER WITH AN INCREASING LOSS OF PERSONNEL THROUGH SURRENDERS TO PURSUING ITALIAN, AS WELL AS FRENCH, PATRIOTS.

RQ1151AEW

ADD WITH AM-FORCES ON S-FRANCE-(FEDER) XXSLIPERS

INSTEAD THE TROOPS UNDER LT.REUBEN D.PARKER OF MURRAY, KY.; CAPT. RALPH NATTANS OF 1404 VIRGINIA ST., COLUMBUS, GA.; CAPT.ROY SENTILLES, 322 LESSARD ST., DONALDSONVILLE, LA.; LT.LYLE CROOK, 620 NORTH HARRISON ST., MASON CITY, IOWA; CAPT.JAMES MCNEIL, 704 31ST ST., AUSTIN, TEX.; AND LT.MARTIN TULLY, 9344 PLEASANT AVE., CHICAGO, ENCOUNTERED ONLY SCATTERED SMALL ARMS FIRE.

ADD AM-TROOP CARRIER BASE, ITALY-(HOVEY) XXSAID

I SHALL NEVER FORGET THE BRONZED AIRMEN CLAD ONLY IN SHORTS MONDAY AFTERNOON RECEIVING TERSE BRIEFINGS FROM LT.COL.LUCION POWELL OF CHICAGO, FORMER AIRLINES PILOT, AND MAJ.ALBERT BEVINGS OF DALLAS, TEX., OPERATIONS OFFICER, OF THE GROUP TO WHICH I WAS ATTACHED. OR LT.COL.DONALD D.FRENCH OF ASTORIA, ORE., OUR FLIGHT LEADER FOR THE FIRST PARACHUTE MISSION MAKING AN 11TH HOUR MAP CHECK IN THE OPERATIONS TENT ALONE BEFORE THE TAKEOFF. OR HOW TWO PLANES FOLLOWING FRENCH AND PILOTED BY MAJ.JOHN WHITE OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., AND LT.GEORGE SARGENT OF WOBURN, MASS., STAYED RIGHT WITH US, NEVER LOSING FORMATION EVEN IN VIOLENT BANKING AND ZOOMING NECESSARY IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE PARATROOPS WERE RELEASED.

AUG 171944

RQ1SR120APEW

ADD U.S. OBSERVATION POST BETWEEN ALENCON AND ARGENTAN (BALL) XXXX MINUTES

A THREE-MAN TEAM FROM ONE DIVISION KNOWN AS "THE WILDMEN OF MAYHEM" --LT. CLAUDE LOVETT OF DUMAS, TEX., RANCHER; SGT. JAKE P. ARTON, SEATTLE, WASH., HORSE TRADER, AND CPL. NICK D. DOLAN, FARMER FROM NEAR MINNEAPOLIS-- WON SPECIAL DISTINCTION.

ROUNDING A CURVE IN A JEEP THIS TRIO RAN INTO A BUNCH OF 50 GERMAN BICYCLISTS. WITH ONE JEEP-MOUNTED 50 CALIBER GUN THEY KILLED 25 GERMANS AMD CAPTURED 25.

"IT WAS EASY PICKING," LOVETT DRAWLED TODAY AS HE SLOUCHED AGAINST A STUMP WEARING THREE CAPTURED GERMAN PISTOLS, HIS OWN SERVICE AUTOMATIC AND A TOMMY GUN.

RZ10AEW

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD (220)

AUG 171944

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

THE FRENCH RIVIERA, AUG. 16-(AP)-THIS RIVIERA TOWN WAS TAKEN YESTERDAY BY AMERICAN PARATROOPERS IN ONE OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR EPISODES OF THE INVASION OF SOUTHERN FRANCE.

AS THE PARATROOPERS BEGAN RAINING DOWN IN THE STAR-LIT NIGHT GERMAN TROOPS STATIONED IN THE AREA IMMEDIATELY STARTED BLOWING UP PORT INSTALLATIONS AND ALL NEARBY SHIPPING. OTHER GERMANS DASHED OUT AND FIRED AT THE PARATROOPERS WHILE FRENCH PATRIOTS BATTLED THE GERMANS. WOMEN RAN FROM THE HOUSES WITH BOTTLES OF WINE AND FOOD WHICH THEY GAVE TO THE PARATROOPERS WHILE THEY HELPED THEM DISENTANGLE THEMSELVES.

CPL. JOHN CUNNIUS OF 1489 EAST 54TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., TOLD ME "THE GERMANS SHOT AT US WHILE WE STILL WERE DANGLING IN OUR PARACHUTES WOUNDING AND KILLING A NUMBER OF OUR MEN."

THE FIGHT FOR THIS TOWN, POPULATION 4,000, WHICH WAS ESPECIALLY POPULAR IN PRE-WAR DAYS WITH AMERICAN TOURISTS, LASTED 14 HOURS, CENTERING MAINLY AROUNDLZWO STRONGPOINTS OVERLOOKING THE CITY FROM A CONCRETE BLOCKHOUSE ON THE OUTSKIRTS.

HERE LARGE NUMBERS OF GERMANS EITHER WERE KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED. THE TOWN ITSELF WAS CLEARED OF GERMANS BY AMERICAN PARATROOP PATROLS BY 9 A.M., BUT IT REMAINED WITHIN RIFLE-RANGE OF THE GERMANS IN THE BLOCK HOUSE AND CITADEL UNTIL THE BLOCKHOUSE WAS OVERPOWERED AT 4 P.M., AND THE CITADEL AT 6 P.M.

AFTERWARDS THE TROOPS MADE JUNCTIONS WITH OTHER ALLIED TROOPS ON BOTH SIDES.

FA11PEW

30.24— 18059

BY JOSEPH DYNAN
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

AUG 17 1944

A TOWN ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA COAST, AUG. 16-(AP)-RESIDENTS OF THIS INVASION COAST VILLAGE STARED WIDE-EYED AND THEN GUSHED WITH ENTHUSIASM AS TRUCKS OF THE FIRST FRENCH FORCES ROLLED THROUGH THE STREETS TODAY ENROUTE TO THE FRONT AFTER LANDING LAST NIGHT.

"BRAVO, BRAVO," OLD MEN AND GIRLS IN RAGGED SKIRTS SHOUTED WHEN THI LEARNED THE INCOMING TROOPS WERE FRENCH. AT FIRST, THINKING THEY WERE MORE AMERICANS, THE CIVILIANS HAD WAVED AND CALLED CAUTIOUS "BON JOURS". THE TROOPS WERE IN AMERICAN VEHICLES AND WORE AMERICAN UNIFORMS. THEY REPLIED TO THE GREETINGS IN FRENCH AND THE TOWNSPEOPLE CHEERED THEM WILDLY.

IN CONTRAST WITH THE ROAR OF GUNFIRE YESTERDAY DURING THE INITIAL LANDINGS THE COUNTRYSIDE SEEMED QUIET AND PEACEFUL TODAY WITH ONLY OCCASIONAL ARTILLERY SHOTS IN THE DISTANCE.

THE RESIDENTS, MOSTLY WOMEN AND GIRLS, TRUDGED UNDER SUN-FILLED SKIES BACK TO TOWN TO RESUME THE LIFE WHICH YESTERDAY'S INVASION INTERRUPTED. THEY WHEELED CHILDREN AND THEIR FEW POSSESSIONS IN BABY CARRIAGES AND SMALL WAGONS, PAUSING ALONG THE ROAD TO WAVE AND SHOUT AT THE PASSING SOLDIERS, WHETHER THEY WERE FRENCH OR AMERICAN.

"TRES BIEN FAIT (VERY WELL DONE)" ONE RESIDENT OF THE AREA SAID OF THE ALLIED INVASION.

AUG 17 1944

HW811PEW

BY FRANK CONIFE
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ABOARD ADMIRAL HEWITT'S FLAGSHIP, AUG 16-(AP)-IN A FOUR-HOUR TRIP ALONG THE MEDITERRANEAN BEACHES TODAY I FOUND TROOPS, MACHINES AND WEAPONS POURING ASHORE AGAINST NAZI HARASSMENT AT THREE DIFFERENT TOEHOLDS.

THERE WAS SOME HEAVY SHELLING AS THE NAZIS APPARENTLY WOKE UP TO THE NEW THREAT, REACTING AS BEST THEY COULD AND FORCING THE LANDING CRAFT TO HIT THE BEACHES BEHIND DENSE SMOKESCREENS.

BY SEYMOUR KORMAN

CHICAGO TRIBUNE WAR CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS WITH AMERICAN GROUND FORCES NEAR STEMMAXIME, AUG. 16-(AP)-OUR BEACHHEAD ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA IS NOW A DAY OLD, BUT FROM THE STEADY MOVEMENT OF PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT ASHORE WITH ONLY SPASMODIC ENEMY HARASSING FIRE IT LOOKS AS IF OUR MILITARY COLONY HAD BEEN HERE FOR WEEKS.

CERTAINLY THIS BEACHHEAD HAS PROGRESSED MUCH FASTER THAN ANZIO IN A SIMILAR PERIOD.

THE BAY IS A BUSY AMERICAN HARBOR. ALL VARIETIES OF TROOP TRANSPORTS AND LANDING CRAFT ARE PLYING THE BLUE WATERS TOWARD THIS STRAND AND OUR POSITION GROWS STRONGER EVERY MOMENT.

AUG 17 1944

INFANTRYMEN ARE COMING ASHORE ALREADY LOADED ON TRUCKS AS THEY MOVE DOWN THE SHIP RAMPS AND ARE REGROUPING AND MOVING INLAND TO THE HILLS. THEY ARE FANNING OUT IN THE INTERIOR SECTORS, EXPANDING THE BEACHHEAD IN SEVERAL DIRECTIONS AND JOINING UP WITH UNITS LANDING AT OTHER POINTS. JEEPS AND COMMAND CARS AND SUPPLY TRUCKS ARE POURING IN ALL ALONG THE LINE. TANKS AND FIELD GUNS ALSO ARE BEING UNLOADED.

"THIS HAS BEEN ALMOST TOO EASY," SAID AN INFANTRY CAPTAIN WHO HAS BEEN IN PREVIOUS AMERICAN AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS IN THIS THEATER. "BUT NONE OF US ARE GOING TO MAKE THE MISTAKE SOME DID AT ANZIO, WHEN THEY THOUGHT THE WAR WAS OVER BECAUSE THE INITIAL LANDINGS WERE UNOPPOSED."

AUG 17 1944

THAT FEELING OF CAUTION AGAINST WRITING OFF GERMAN DEFENSIVE STANDS AND COUNTERTHRUSTS IS PREVALENT AMONG OUR VETERAN SOLDIERS WHO REMEMBER ANZIO AND THE SOUTH COAST OF SICILY AND HOW MUCH POWER THE ENEMY HURLED AT US THERE AFTER OUR ARRIVALS HAD BEEN COMPARATIVELY UNMOLESTED.

THE BEACH FRONTAGE AND AREA JUST BACK OF IT IN THE STE. MAXIME VICINITY WERE NOT NEARLY SO BADLY BANGED UP AS WE HAD EXPECTED IN VIEW OF THE TERRIFIC NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT. BUT THE SHELLING AND BOMBING HAD BEEN REMARKABLY PRECISE AND PILLBOXES, STRONGPOINTS AND GUN POSITIONS HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT AS ORDERED.

GERMAN 88S MORTARS AND SNIPERS WERE STILL ACTIVE FROM THE HILLS THIS MORNING, BUT THERE WAS NO CONTINUITY IN THEIR FIRE AND MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND EQUIPMENT SEEMS AS NORMAL AND EFFICIENT ON THE BEACH AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN DURING A PEACETIME MANEUVER.

FARTHER EAST SOME OF OUR OTHER UNITS HAD A TOUGH TIME OF IT YESTER-

DAY AFTERNOON. H-HOUR FOR THAT FORCE WAS SEVERAL HOURS AFTER THAT FOR THE INFANTRY WHICH CAME IN NEAR STE.MAXIME. SOME OF THE LANDING CRAFT BEARING IN ON A BEACH RAN INTO HEAVY SHELLFIRE FROM GERMAN POSITIONS WHICH HAD SURVIVED THE PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENTS. SO MORE NAVAL ATTACKS WERE CALLED FOR IN THAT REGION AND WAVE AFTER WAVE OF OUR HEAVY AND LIGHT BOMBERS CAME OVER. DUST AND SMOKE AND FLAME ROSE AND THERE WAS A CONSTANT THUNDER OF DESTRUCTION IN THE TARGET SECTOR. THEREAFTER THE GIS HAD AN EASIER TIME GETTING ASHORE.

AUG 17 1944

RQ512PEW

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG 16-(AP)-THE CANADIANS SMASHED FORWARD TWO AND A HALF MILES TO FALAISE ON TWO SIDES TODAY AND REDUCED THE GERMANS' USE OF THE VITAL ESCAPE ROUTE EASTWARD TO AT MOST A MERE TRICKLE OF MEN AND MATERIAL.

THE THRUST DROVE WEST ACROSS THE CAEN-FALAISE HIGHWAY THROUGH USSY AND DIRECTLY SOUTH DOWN THE ROAD THROUGH ST.PIERRE-CANIVET AND AUBIGNY, ALL OF WHICH WERE CAPTURED. AUBIGNY IS A MILE NORTH OF FALAISE. THE BAG OF PRISONERS IN THE THREE-DAY-OLD OFFENSIVE ROSE TO AN ESTIMATED 2,000.

THE GERMANS' CAEN AREA HINGE APPEARED DEFINITELY BROKEN AND THERE SEEMED LITTLE LIKELIHOOD FALAISE ITSELF WOULD BE IN GERMAN HANDS MUCH LONGER.

RAF PILOTS, WHO YESTERDAY ATTACKED WOODS WHERE MASSING ENEMY ARMOR INDICATED THE POSSIBILITY OF A COUNTERATTACK, REPORTED SCORING DIRECT HITS ON FOUR TANKS AND STARTING LARGE FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS IN THE FOREST. NO COUNTERATTACK MATERIALIZED.

EVERY YARD GAINED BY THE CANADIANS AND THE BRITISH TO THE RIGHT SQUEEZED TIGHTER ON THE GERMANS' ARMORED AND INFANTRY DIVISIONS WEST OF THE FALAISE-ARGENTAN LINE.

THESE GERMAN DIVISIONS ARE SAID TO BE GETTING LITTLE OR NO SUPPLIES BUT HAVE NOT YET BEGUN ANY GREAT RETREAT OUT OF THE GAP.

PLANES PROVIDING AIR SUPPORT FOR THE CANADIANS DESTROYED 10 TANKS, DAMAGED SIX OTHERS AND DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 108 VEHICLES. THE GERMANS RETALIATED WITH A NIGHT RAID ON CAEN.

MK708AEW AUG 17 1944

BY ROGER D.GREENE

ON THE FALAISE FRONT, FRANCE, AUG 16-(AP)-VON KLUGE'S "BUTCHERS AND BAKERS" DEFENSE SAGGED HEAVILY TODAY INSIDE THE NORMANDY BULGE AS BRITISH PATROLS SWEPT UNOPPOSED INTO CONDE-SUR-NOIREAU AND THE FIRST SIGNS OF CHAOTIC CONFUSION APPEARED IN ENEMY RANKS.

"THE GERMAN RETREAT NO LONGER IS BEING CONDUCTED ACCORDING TO PLAN," A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER SAID, "NOW IT IS JUST GET OUT--IF YOU CAN."

THE WILDLY MILLING GERMANS STILL LEFT IN THE CAULDRON WERE SO MIXED UP THAT TROOPS OF NO FEWER THAN 12 UNITS WERE IDENTIFIED IN THE AREA OF ONE SQUARE KILOMETER.

BRITISH TROOPS STORMED INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF FALAISE TONIGHT, AND THE FALL OF THAT GERMAN STRONGHOLD, BIRTHPLACE OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, WAS EXPECTED HOURLY.

BY LATEST REPORTS, VON KLUGE'S ESCAPE GAP NOW HAD BEEN SQUEEZED TO A WIDTH OF EIGHT MILES, BUT REMNANTS OF SEVERAL ARMORED DIVISIONS WERE SITTING ATHWART THE EASTERN EXIT KEEPING THE ROUTE OPEN FOR RETREATING GERMAN INFANTRY.

AT THE WESTERN END OF THELSHRINKING BULGE, BRITISH VANGUARDS SWEPT INTO FLERS IN A FOUR-MILE ADVANCE, AND ALSO CAPTURED VASSY.

AUG 17 1944

EVERYWHERE ALONG THE FRONT, THE SALIENT-SHAPED GERMAN SALIENT IS COLLAPSING.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS ENGAGED IN A RACE FOR TINCHEBRAY AT THE WESTERN END OF THE SALIENT, BUT THE AMERICANS GOT THERE FIRST, WHEREUPON THE BRITISH TURNED AND CAPTURED MONTSECRET, THREE MILES TO THE NORTHEAST.

HOWEVER THE BROAD PICTURE OF THE FOUR-DAY BATTLE TO TURN THE NORMANDY BULGE INTO "ANOTHER STALINGRAD" WAS NOT ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER AT FORWARD HEADQUARTERS CONCEDED THIS MORNING THAT VON KLUGE HAD SUCCEEDED IN EXTRICATING VIRTUALLY ALL HIS ARMOR FROM THE TRAP.

MK740AEW

AS I WRITE WAVES OF ALLIED PLANES ARE BLASTING 200 GERMAN MOTOR TRANSPORTS PLUNGING THROUGH THE GAP.

"VON KLUGE IS NOW SENDING BIGGER AND BIGGER CONVOYS ALONG THE EASTWARD ESCAPE ROUTE WITH UPWARDS OF 60 VEHICLES IN A BATCH," THE STAFF OFFICER SAID. "THE TEMPO OF THE WITHDRAWAL IS ALSO INCREASING, BUT IT IS STILL REASONABLY WELL ORGANIZED AND ORDERLY."

A TOTAL OF 129 ENEMY VEHICLES WERE DESTROYED YESTERDAY AND MORE THAN 200 OTHERS WERE LEFT SMOKING.

LT.GEN.H.D.G.CRERAR'S CANADIAN TROOPS HAVE SMASHED THROUGH TO HILLS PRACTICALLY ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF FALAISE. THEY CAPTURED GROUND IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE CITY THIS MORNING AND ALSO ADVANCED TO THE SLOPES JUST NORTH OF THE FORTIFIED ROAD HUB. THE FOREST OF QUESNAY, JUST EAST OF THE FALAISE HIGHWAY, WAS CLEARED OF GERMANS BY POLISH TROOPS YESTERDAY.

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SP837AEW

A U.S.ARMY GENERAL DEPOT SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, AUG. 16-(AP)-AMERICAN SOLDIER MECHANICS TODAY SHOWED SIX LABOR LEADERS VISITING FROM THE UNITED STATES HOW THEY GET THINGS DONE IN THE LARGEST GENERAL DEPOT IN ENGLAND.

THE LABOR LEADERS, REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS EXPRESSED SURPRISE AT THE SIZE OF THE OUTPUT IN THE MAINTENANCE PLANT.

THE GROUP, GATHERED HERE TO GET FIRST HAND INFORMATION ON THE PERFORMANCE OF WAR EQUIPMENT, INCLUDES R.J. THOMAS, PRESIDENT OF THE CIO UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS; DAVID MCDONALD, SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE UNITED STEEL WORKERS, CIO; SHERMAN DALRYMPLE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED RUBBER WORKERS, CIO; FRANK FENTON, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION OF THE AFL; ALBERT WEGENER, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, AFL, AND ERIC PETERSON, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, AFL.

BRIG. GEN.J.W.MC KELVINE AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER TOLD THE VISITORS THAT AMERICAN MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT IS "THE ENVY OF ALL NATIONS," ADDING THAT THE QUARTER-TON JEEP AND THE TWO AND ONE-HALF TON TRUCK WERE AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT VEHICLES IN THE WAR.

THE DEPOT PERSONNEL IS COMMANDED BY COL. WILLIAM J.CROWE OF KANSAS CITY, MO. IT CAN FIX ANYTHING FROM A WRIST WATCH TO A SHERMAN TANK.

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DALYRYMPLE FOUND SGT. ROBERT MANGUS AND PVT. RAY CAMPBELL, BOTH OF AKRON, OHIO, WERE MEMBERS OF LOCAL 9 IN THE GENERAL TIRE AND RUBBER CO. THEY TOLD HIM THEY WERE REPAIRING TIRES WITH AS MANY AS 15 TO 20 BREAKS IN THEM AND DALYRYMPLE REMARKED:

"THE ARMY MUST NEED TIRES PRETTY BADLS IF THEY REPAIR THEM WITH THAT MANY BREAKS."

SGT. RICHARD ROBERTS OF DETROIT, MICH., MEMBER OF TOOL AND DIE LOCAL 157 OF THE UAW, TALKED WITH THOMAS.

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WD1120PEW

BY FRANKLIN BANKER

A U.S.BOMBER BASE SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, AUG 16-(AP)-SOLEMNLY, 19-YEAR-OLD LT.EDWARD WITTY, ROUTE 1, WALBRIDGE, OHIO, TOLD OF "THE WORST 40 SECONDS I EVER SPENT IN MY WHOLE LIFE" -- 40 SECONDS IN WHICH HIS FORTRESS SQUADRON WAS RIPPED TO BITS IN A SUICIDAL ATTACK OF GERMAN FIGHTER PLANES, HIS BUDDY WAS LOST AND SIX OF THE ELEVEN PLANES IN HIS SQUADRON WERE SHOT DOWN.

"AND THEY TALK ABOUT THINGS GETTING EASIER OVER THERE -- BALONEY," HE SAID UPON HIS RETURN FROM THE BRIEF BUT VICIOUS BATTLE OVER LEIPZIG

LET HIM TELL HOW IT HAPPENED TO THE FORTRESSES:

"ONE PEELED UP TO THE RIGHT AND EXPLODED. ANOTHER TURNED DOWN TO THE LEFT AND EXPLODED -- HE WAS A BUDDY OF MINE.

"A THIRD WENT DOWN IN FLAMES AND BLEW ALL TO HELL. THEY HAD A DEAD BEAD ON ANOTHER. HE WENT STRAIGHT UP IN THE AIR AND EXPLODED.

"THE FIFTH HAD THREE ENGINES AFIRE. HE ROLLED OVER ON HIS BACK AN EXPLODED. THE SIXTH PEELED DOWN AND EXPLODED.

"IT WAS THE WORST 40 SECONDS I EVER SPENT IN MY WHOLE LIFE. IT SEEMED AN ETERNITY. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME I EVER PRAYED IN MY 16 MISSIONS -- AND I MEANT IT."

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ONLY THE LEAD SHIP -- IT'S CALLED THE "FEARLESS FOSDICK" -- AND WITTY'S WERE STILL THERE.

THE REST OF THE STORY WAS PIECED TOGETHER ON THE RETURN TO THE BASE. TWO OF THE THREE OTHERS HAD JOINED UP WITH OTHER FORMATIONS. THE THIRD, PILOTED BY FLIGHT OFFICER LOUIS MARPIL, 242A CLASSON AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., LANDED AT A MARAUDER BASE WITH ONE CREWMAN DEAD AND TWO WOUNDED.

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HIS SHIP RAKED BY FIRE FROM ENEMY FIGHTERS FOR 12 MILES, MARPIL THEN RAN INTO SLASHING FLAK AT 15,000 FEET, OVER BREMEN.)THE LAST ENGINE OF THE BADLY CRIPPLED FORT SUDDENLY WENT DEAD OVER THE MARAUDER BASE, BUT MARPIL GLIDED DOWN TO A NEAT DEADSTICK LANDING.

THE UNINJURED CREWMEN WITH MARPIL WERE LT.J.C.BOWLAN, HERINGTON, KANSAS, CO-PILOT; LT.ELLIOT WINSTON, 666 WEST END AVE., NEW YORK CITY, NAVIGATOR; AND SGTS. CLAUDE CARR, 1769 CEDAR ST., VAN BUREN, ARK. AND JOSEPH NEALON, 2126 BROADWAY, SCHENECTADY, N.Y., BOTH GUNNERS.

LT.JOSEPH WEINSTOCK, 208 CHESTERFIELD RD, PITTSBURGH, PA., BOMBARDIER AND FORMER EMPLOYEE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST GAZETTE, DIDN'T GO ON THE MISSION. ALL THE REST OF HIS CREW, EXCEPT THE NAVIGATOR, WERE SHOT DOWN.

"THEY WERE SEVEN FINE BOYS AND IT WAS THEIR FIRST MISSION," HE SAID. "I FEEL SICK. I THINK I'M GOING DOWN FOR A DRINK."

MQ721PEW

STOCKHOLM, AUG 16-(AP)-BERLIN DISPATCHES SAID TODAY THE ALLIES HAD MADE ADDITIONAL LANDINGS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN WHICH INCREASED THE FRONT TO 120 MILES BETWEEN TOULON AND SAN REMO, THE ITALIAN SEAPORT EAST OF NICE.

SB901AEW

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BY THOMAS F. HAWKINS

ON THE FRENCH-SWISS FRONTIER, THURSDAY, AUG. 17-(AP)-FRENCHMEN THROUGHOUT HAUTE SAVOIE, SUPPLIED WITH GUNS AND AMMUNITION DROPPED BY ALLIED PLANES DURING THE PAST WEEK, FOUGHT ON BITTERLY THIS MORNING IN A MAJOR REVOLT AGAINST THE NAZIS THEY HAD LEARNED SO WELL TO HATE DURING FOUR YEARS OF OCCUPATION NOW DRAWING TO AN END.

JUST AFTER MIDNIGHT BIG FIRES COULD BE SEEN ON MOUNT SALEVE JUST OUTSIDE GENEVA. GERMANS WERE SMOKED OUT OF THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS AT VILLE LA GRANDE WHERE THEY HAD HELD OUT ALL DAY WEDNESDAY.

THE REGION WAS COMPLETELY UNDER PARTISAN CONTROL. JUST BEFORE MIDNIGHT ALLIED PLANES DROPPED NEW SUPPLIES TO FEED THE BATLLE. IT WAS REPORTED RELIABLY THAT A ERIES OF SUPPLY GLIDERS LANDED IN THE FRENCH JURAS JUST AFTER DUSK WEDNESDAY.

THERE WAS NO DOUBT THAT A GENERAL UPRISING, A REAL REVOLT, WAS IN PROGRESS. VILLAGE AFTER VILLAGE WAS LIBERATED DURING THE AFTERNOON. FIGHTING FRENCH APPEARED AT CUSTOM POSTS. FIGHTING BETWEEN GERMAN SOLDIERS AND SS UNITS HELPED TO SPREAD CHAOS IN THE NAZI GARRISONS.

GERMAN ARMY TROOPS AT THONON-LES-BAINS FOUGHT A BITTER, DAY-LONG BATTLE WITH MACHINE GUNS, RIFLES AND HAND TO HAND AGAINST THEIR OWN GESTAPO AND SS UNITS, WHILE OUTSIDE THE TOWN BETWEEN AVIAN AND THONON PARTISANS CARRIED OUT A HEAVY OFFENSIVE AGAINST OCCUPATION TROOPS. BIG FIRES WERE STARTED IN THE VILLAGE OF AMPHION AND NAZI TROOPS THERE FLED IN DISORDER.

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FOUR OFFICERS SURRENDERED TO PARTISANS AT BELLEVAUX. CZECH AND AUSTRIAN TROOPS LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS. REGULAR GERMAN SOLDIERS SURRENDERED IN THE DOUVAING REGION.

WHILE A PARTISAN DIVISION OF AROUND 13,000 MEN SURROUNDED ANNECY 400 MEN CAPTURED THE BRIDGE OF CAILLE ON THE HIGHWAY TO GENEVA AND ESTABLISHED CONTROL OF THE ENTIRE ROUTE.

THE FRENCH MOBILIZATION FOR THE REVOLT WAS GENERAL. MEN FROM 16 TO 60 IN UNOCCUPIED VILLAGES TURNED OUT ABOUT 100 PER CENT, AND HASTENED TO THE FIGHTING POINTS. THE WOMEN ORGANIZED MAKE-SHIFT CANTEENS TO FEED THE NEWEST ARMY OF LIBERATION, AND STARTED A SUPPLY SERVICE TO PROVIDE BEDS AND BLANKETS.

THE BATTLE BEGAN YESTERDAY, BUT SECRET PREPARATIONS BEGAN LAST THURSDAY WHEN MESSENGERS WERE SAID TO HAVE BROUGHT SPECIAL INSTRUCTION FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS. EACH MEMBER OF THE RESISTANCE ARMY, AT LEAST 100,000 MEN IN THE UPPER SAVOIE ALONE, QUIETLY SLIPPED INTO HIS POST. BY SPECIAL SIGNAL THE ATTACKS IN THE VARIOUS TOWNS AND VILLAGES WERE LAUNCHED SIMULTANEOUSLY.

THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED HOTEL DE FRANCE AT ST. JULIEN WAS HEAVILY DAMAGED IN THE FIGHTING. GERMANS FLED, WERE CAPTURED, OR KILLED WITHI THE HOTEL. THOSE IN THE HOTEL BELLEVUE FLED TO THE CELLAR AND FOUGHT AMONG THEMSELVES WHETHER TO SURRENDER. UNDER SIEGE THEY WERE STILL FIGHTING EACH OTHER AS WELL AS THE PARTISANS LATE LAST EVENING.

THE FIRST TO SEEK REFUGE IN SWITZERLAND WAS AN INTERPRETER FROM THE GESTAPO. HALTED BY SWISS CUSTOM GUARDS HE WAS TURNED OVER TO THE ARMY FOR INTERNMENT. THE CHIEF GERMAN RESISTANCE WAS AT ANNEMASSE WHERE NAZIS WITHSTOOD THE SIEGE FROM THE HOTEL DE PAX.

A GROUP OF 30 GERMANS BARRICADED IN A CHATEAU NEAR BOSSEY TURNED MACHINEGUNS ON PARTISANS IN A HOT FIGHT. THE NAZIS STILL WERE HOLDING OUT IN CELLARS EARLY TODAY. THEIR BULLETS FELL IN SWISS TERRITORY AND SEVERAL HOUSES WERE HIT.

WITH THE NEW ALLIED LANDINGS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, MEANWHILE, EVER-INCREASING CONFUSION BECAME APPARENT IN VICHY. MARSHAL PETAIN WAS REPORTED STILL IN VICHY AUGUST 13, BUT HIS DEPARTURE FOR GERMANY WAS EXPECTED MOMENTARILY.

PIERRE LAVAL, MARCEL DEAT AND JOSEPH DARNAND WERE IN PARIS, WHERE LAVAL IS IN CONTINUOUS CONTACT WITH THE GERMAN EMBASSY AND MILITARY LEADERS. DARNAND AND DEAT ON THE OTHER HAND ARE DAILY GUESTS AT THE GESTAPO HEADQUARTERS WHERE DARNAND HAS AN OFFICE. DARNAND HAS REPLACED HIS OWN BODYGUARD WITH GESTAPO MEN.

HJ941PEW

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BERN, AUG.16-(AP)-FRONTIER REPORTS TO LA SUISSE OF GENEVA SAID TODAY THE ALLIES HAD OCCUPIED CANNES AND NICE AND THAT FRENCH PARTISANS, COOPERATING WITH 1,000 ALLIED PARACHUTE TROOPS, WERE ABOUT TO TAKE MARSEILLE, FROM WHICH THE GERMANS WERE MOVING SOUTHEASTWARD TOWARD TOULON.

EAST OF NICE, FRENCH ADVANCE GUARDS WERE SAID TO HAVE PASSED THE PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO ON THEIR WAY TO THE ITALIAN FRONTIER AT VENTIMIGLIA.

A DISPATCH FROM THE ITALIAN BORDER SAID THE GERMANS HAD ORDERED IMMEDIATE EVACUATION OF RESIDENTS ALONG THE LIGURIAN COASTLINE FROM VENTIMIGLIA TO THE NAVAL BASE OF LA SPEZIA, 110 MILES TO THE EAST ACROSS THE GULF OF GENOA, IN THE EXPECTATION OF NEW ALLIED LANDINGS.

A REPORT FROM CHIASSO TO LA SUISSE SAIS FASCISTS BELIEVED SOUTHERN FRANCE AND NORTHERN ITALY WOULD SOON BE UNIED IN A SINGLE FRONT AND THAT FIELD MARSHAL GEN.ALBERT KESSELRING'S GOTHIC LINE DEFENSES EVENTUALLY WOULD BE ATTACKED FROM THE REAR.

IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THIS OPERATION WOULD BE LAUNCHED BY FRESH FORCES LANDED ON THE LIGURIAN COAST AFTER ALLIED POSITIONS BETWEEN NICE AND CANNES WERE REINFORCED.

THIS EXPECTATION WAS SUPPORTED BY REPORTS THAT STRONG LAND AND NAVAL FORCES ARE STILL IN CORSICA AND SARDINIA AND BY THE CONTINUED INTENSIVE BOMBING OF THE COAST AND MILITARY FACILITIES OF GENOA.

SB1008AEW

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BY CHARLEE FOLTZ (230)

IRUN, SPAIN, AUG. 16-(AP)-FRENCH PARTISANS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE HAVE OCCUPIED THE PYRENEES RAILWAY TOWNS OF OLORON AND MAULEON AND HAVE SURROUNDED THE IMPORTANT GERMAN BASTION OF TOULOUSE, WHERE STREET FIGHTING HAS BROKEN OUT, REPORTS REACHING HERE SAID TODAY.

FIGHTING ALSO WAS REPORTED AT MONT-DE-MARSAN, AND THE PARTISANS WERE SAID TO HAVE TAKEN THE TOWN OF LISLE-JOURDAIN, 20 MILES WEST OF TOULOUSE.

HEAVY FIGHTING WASHSAID TO BE IN PROGRESS SINCE LAST NIGHT BETWEEN GERMAN OCCUPATION TROOPS AND THE MAQUI FORCES AROUND PAU AND TARBES, WHICH ARE BETWEEN OLORON AND TOULOUSE. BOTH TOWNS WERE SAID TO HAVE FALLEN TO THE PARTISANS, BUT THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THIS REPORT.

FRONTIER OFFICIALS AT CANFRANC, SPAIN, HOWEVER, CONFIRMED THE FALL OF OLORON AND MAUELON (CORRECT), AND A NEUTRAL WHO LEFT TOULOUSE EARLY THIS WEEK SAID THE GERMAN GESTAPO AND VICHY COLLABORATIONISTS WERE ENGAGED IN NIGHT-LONG BATTLES WITH THE UNDERGROUND, THE CLASHES FREQUENTLY EXTENDING TO DAYLIGHT.

NEARLY 10,000 PARTISANS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN FOOTHILLS OF THE PYRENEES WERE REPORTED MOVING EASTWARD TOWARD THE RIVIERA BATTLEGROUND WHERE ALLIED FORCES ARE FIGHTING. NEARLY 1,000 GERMAN AND VICHY PRISONERS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN AT

OLORON AND MAUELON, BORDER ADVICES SAID. CAPTURE OF THE TOWNS WOULD GIVE THE MAQUIS COMMAND OF FRONTIER ROADS AND A RAILROAD, AND A WHOLE NETWORK OF SECONDARY HIGHWAYS LEADING TO THE PYRENEES.

MONT DE MARSAN FOR YEARS WAS HEADQUARTERS OF THE GESTAPO IN SOUTHWESTERN FRANCE.

MONTAUBAN, 110 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BORDEAUX, ALSO WAS REPORTED UNDER ATTACK.

FA1124PEW

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ROME--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD SOUTH FRANCE XXX NAVAL CRAFT.

(NORGAARD)

AMONG THE 700 PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE FIRST 24 HOURS OF THE INVASION WERE MEN FROM AN ENEMY TANKER AND CORVETTE WHICH FELL BEFORE THE ATTACK OF A U.S.DESTROYER SIX HOURS BEFORE THE PRINCIPAL LANDINGS.

THE TANKER WAS SUNK BY THE WARSHIP'S SELLFIRE AND THE OTHER VESSEL WAS CAPTURED. THE DESTROYER WAS IN A PROTECTING SCREEN AT THE FRONT LANDING FRENCH TROOPS ON AN ISLAND OFF CAPE BENAT, FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF CAPE NEGRE.

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A FORCE OF FRENCH COMMANDOS WHICH LANDED SOME MILES FROM THE MAIN ASSAULT UNITS MADE CONTACT WITH AN AMERICAN INFANTRY DIVISION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. IT PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN DISCLOSED THAT THESE COMMANDOS HAD CUT OFF ROADS LEADING TO THE BEACHHEADS.

THE ALLIED AIR FORCES CONTINUED TO POUR FIRE INTO THE ENEMY POSITIONS AND INTO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE.

IT WAS REPORTED TONIGHT THAT ENEMY AIR OPPOSITION WAS "NEGLIGIBLE."

FA753PEW

ROME, AUG 16-(AP)-COL. JOHN CERNY OF HARRISON, IDAHO, COMMANDER OF ONE OF THE TROOP CARRIER GROUPS WHICH LANDED PARACHUTISTS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE YESTERDAY, LED HIS FORMATION TO ITS DESTINATION ~~THROUGH~~ THOUGH THE ENTIRE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM WAS OUT.

TWENTY MINUTES BEFORE REACHING THE GOAL THE ELECTRCITYX FAILED.

"I YELLED TO MY CO-PILOT, CAPTAIN RICHARD LAWRENCE, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., TO GRAB A FLASHLIGHT," CERNY SAID. "I READ THE COMPASS AND BU DEAD RECKONING OF GROUP NAVIGATOR, CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. MITCHELL OF STUYVESANT FALLS, N.Y., I MANAGED TO LEAD THE GROUP DIRECTLY OVER THE DROP ZONE."

ONCE THE PARATROOPERS HAD BAILED OUT CERNY, REALIZING HIS PLANE WITHOUT LIGHTS WAS A MENACE TO THE OTHERS IN THE FORMATION, BROKE AWAY AND RAN INTO HEAVY FLAK AS HE CROSSED OVER A LARGE CITY WELL DEFENDED WITH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS. BUT HE GOT THE PLANE HOME SAFELY.

"IT'S FUNNY; AS ALL THAT FLAK STARTED PROBING US, I GOT TO THINKING OF MY WEDDING EXACTLY EIGHT YEARS AGO," CERNY SAID.

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BZ946AEW

ROME, AUG 16-(AP)-ALLIED LANDING CRAFT CARRIED AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS ASHORE IN SOUTHERN FRANCE ON BOTH SIDES OF FREJUS, 33 MILES SOUTHWEST OF NICE, WITHOUT ANY SIGN OF ENEMY OPPOSITION AS FAR AS COULD BE ASCERTAINED FROM THE AIR, RETURNING AIRMEN SAID TODAY.

LT.ROBERT KIMBALL, OF 5021 CRAFTON AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO, A LIBERATOR BOMBARDIER, REPORTED HIS FORMATION'S TARGET WAS THE FREJUS ROAD. LANDING CRAFT WERE AIMING FOR SHORE ON BOTH SIDES WHILE BIG WARSHIPS PUMPED SHELLS INTO THE TOWN, HE SAID.

THE MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE YESTERDAY BROKE ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS FOR SORTIES FLOWN IN ITS OPERATIONS SUPPORTING THE INVASION OF SOUTHERN FRANCE, AN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

WHILE HUNDREDS OF FIGHTERS PROVIDED A CONTINUOUS SCREEN OVER THE FLEET AND LANDING CRAFT, BOMBERS HAMMERED AREAS A FEW THOUSAND YARDS AHEAD OF THE INVASION BEACHES AND OTHERS STRUCK AT MORE DISTANT TARGETS.

COL.WILLIAM L.LEE, OF WEATHERFORD, TEX., COMMANDER OF A LIBERATOR WING, DECLARED THAT WITH BINOCULARS "I SAW NO FLAK, NO ENEMY AIRCRAFT, NO MOVEMENT OF ANY KIND ON THE ROADS, NO ENEMY. THE ONLY ACTIVITY CAME FROM LANDING CRAFT. I SCANNED THE ROADS LEADING TO AND FROM THE BEACHES FOR MILES AROUND AND DID NOT SEE A SINGLE TRANSPORT OF ANY KIND IN MOTION."

THE CONTINUOUS STREAMS OF LANDING MADE THE WATER OFFSHORE APPEAR "LIKE THE MAIN STREET OF MY HOME TOWN," SAID LT.CLARENCE L. LOCKRIDGE, 427 RIVERSIDE AVE., COVINGTON, VA., A FORTRESS BOMBARDIER.

OF ONLY ABOUT TWENTY ENEMY PLANES SEEN THROUGHOUT YESTERDAY'S RECORD OPERATIONS, THREE WERE SHOT DOWN. TWENTY ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST.

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R A F WELLINGTONS, LIBERATORS AND HALIFAXES FOLLOWED UP A RECORD DAYLIGHT AIR OFFENSIVE BY BOMBING VALENCE AIRDROME LAST NIGHT.

VIRTUALLY THE ONLY FLAK ENCOUNTERED YESTERDAY WAS IN THE VALENCE AREA, MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIRFORCE REPORTED.

SGT.JOSEPH P.DEBACO, 513 NORTH BONNIE BRAE, LOS ANGELES, DECLARED, "THERE WAS NOT A SIGN OF THE GERMANS ON LAND, ON SEA OR IN THE AIR."

30.24 18063

LT.ARTHUR J.PORTER, 4748 33RD STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIF., MARAUDER PILOT, SAID, "I SAW BOTH SALERNO AND ANZIO AND THIS WAS BIGGER THAN BOTH OF THEM. THERE WERE MORE SHIPS THAN I COULD COUNT AND THE AIR COVER WAS STUPENDOUS."

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

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ROME, AUG. 16-(AP)-FLYING WITHOUT ESCORT BUT COMPLETELY UNHAMPERED BY ENEMY PLANES, U.S.FLYING FORTRESSES TODAY IN CLOSE SUPPORT OF INVASION TROOPS STRUCK BLOWS AT RAIL BRIDGES AND VITAL NAZI SUPPLY LINES BEHIND THE SOUTHERN FRENCH BEACHHEADS.

LIBERATORS AT THE SAME TIME RETURNED TO STRATEGIC BOMBING ATTACKS, BOMBING A CHEMICAL WORKS NEAR FRIEDERICHSHAVEN.

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THE FORTRESSES SMASHED AT TWO BRIDGES OVER THE ISERE RIVER ON THE MONT CENIS LINE FROM ITALY TO FRANCE; A BRIDGE AT GRENOBLE AND ANOTHER AT ST.PIERRE-DA'ALBIGNY, 12 MILES EAST OF CHAMBERY. BRIDGES IN THE RHONE VALLEY, IN THE VALENCE AREA, ALSO WERE TARGETS.

TACTICAL AIRFORCE MEDIUM BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS, ALSO WITHOUT MEETING ENEMY OPPOSITION IN THE AIR, THIS MORNING INAUGURATED OPERATIONS SIMILAR TO THOSE EMPLOYED IN ITALY, STRIKING BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES AT RAIL AND ROAD TARGETS IN AN EFFORT TO CHOKE OFF GERMAN LINES OF SUPPLY AND REINFORCEMENT.

FORMATIONS OF MITCHELL BOMBERS STABBED DEEP INLAND IN THE RHONE VALLEY IN THIS OPERATION, AND SWARMS OF THUNDERBOLTS ROARED BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES BLASTING AT ALL TARGETS WITHIN RANGE.

THE MITCHELLS SCORED DIRECT HITS ON A RAIL BRIDGE AT LIVRON, 105 MILES NORTHWEST OF MARSEILLE. CAPT.HOMER B.HOWARD OF FRUITA, COLO., WHO LED THE FORMATION, SAID "WE HAD TO GO AROUND THREE TIMES TO GET IT, BUT WE SUCCEEDED."

ANOTHER FLIGHT BOMBED A ROAD BRIDGE NEARBY, AND A BRIDGE OVER THE RHONE RIVER AT MONTELIMAR WAS ATTACKED AGAIN.

ROME, AUG. 16-(AP)-FRENCH COMMANDO FORCES WHICH SEIZED ONE ISOLATED BEACHHEAD IN FRANCE WERE SUPPLIED WITH FOOD AND AMMUNITION AND OTHER SUPPLIES DROPPED BY A FORMATION OF AMERICAN A-20 BOMBERS LED BY MAJ.GENE C.VANCE OF 2223 ROUTE ST., PUEBLO, COLO., VETERAN OF TWO SIMILAR SUPPLY MISSIONS AT CASSINO.

VISIBILITY OVER THE TARGET WAS SO POOR THAT VANCE HAD TO MAKE THREE RUNS OVER THE AREA BEFORE SIGHTING THE FRENCH AND RELEASING THE PACKAGES.

RB332PEW

NEW YORK, AUG 16-(AP)-AN ABSIE (AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE) BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE OWI TODAY QUOTED THE ALGIERS RADIO AS SAYING THAT "CANNES ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA IS IN ALLIED HANDS."
JP459PEW

NEW YORK, AUG. 16--(AP)-- RUTHLESS SLAUGHTER OF CIVILIANS BY 23 SUNKEN NAZI TROOPS IN THE BREST BRITTANY TOWN OF PLOUVIEN ON AUG. 10 AND 11 WAS DESCRIBED TONIGHT IN A STORY PRINTED IN THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, BY THE NEWSPAPER'S STAFF CORRESPONDENT, DONALD MACKENZIE.

" NO CHRONICLE OF GERMAN SAVAGERY IN THIS WAR IS MORE HORRIBLE THAN THE STORY OF PLOUVIEN DURING THE LAST 48 HOURS," MACKENZIE WROTE IN A DELAYED DISPATCH FILED AUG. 11 WHILE HE ACCOMAPNIED AMERICAN TROOPS NEAR BREST.

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HE SAID THAT SOME 1,500 GERMAN TROOPS HAD MADE THE TOWN A FOCAL POINT FROM WHICH TO MAKE A LAST ATTEMPT TO PASS THROUGH AMERICAN LINES. THE NAZIS FOUND THE TOWN DECKED IN FLAGS IN CELEBRATION OF ITS

IBERATION AND THE SIGHT MADDENED THEM, MACKENZIE WROTE.

THE NAZIS ATTACKED WITH SADISTIC VIGOR, HE SAID, AND DROVE THE

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OPULATION INTO FIELDS AND AIR RAID SHELTERS. THEN THE GERMAN TROOPS

OOTED EVERY WINE SHOP AND HOME AND WITHIN AN HOUR WERE ON A DRUNKEN

RGY, MACKENZIE QUOTED AN EYE-WITNESS AS TELLING HIM.

THE NAZIS THEN BEGAN A SYSTAMATIC ~~REIGN OF~~ CAMPAIGN OF DELIBERATE

MURDER, VISITING THE AIR RAID SHELTERS, CALLING FOR THE MEN TO COME OUT

AND SHOOTING THEM DOWN IN THEIR ~~TRACKS~~ AS THEY EMERGED, HE SAID./ THE BODIES

WERE " SAVAGELY MUTILATED BY WANTON MACHINEGUN FIRE."

THERE WERE 23 VICTIMS, SLAIN INCLUDING A MSGR. DUPRES, 63-YEAR-OLD RECTOR

OF THE CHURCH OF STS. PETER AND PAUL. HE SAID THE GERMANS ATTEMPTED TO

QUIET HYSTERICAL WIVES AND MOTHERS BY THROWING PHOSPHOROUS FIRE BOMBS

INTO THE TUNNELS.

MACKENZIE SAID THE WOMEN ESCAPED APPEARED TO HAVE ~~SUMMAN~~ FOR THEY WERE NOT

HERE WHEN HE VISITED THE TOWN , ALTHOUGH HE FOUND THE CHARRED BODY

OF A BABY IN A BASSINETTE IN ONE OF THE SHELTERS.

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NEW DAILY NEWS/KIN/ 1113

APPROVAL MCCUE NCHT EDITOR NEWS AND CX TRIB.)

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ADD LONDON-CHURCHES) RESISTANCE

THE GERMANS APPARENTLY WERE DOING EVERYTHING IN THEIR POWER TO MEET THE WARSAW CHALLENGE, BUT HOW LONG THEY COULD CONTINUE TO ENDURE THE NECESSARY LOSSES WAS PROBLEMATICAL.

FARTHER NORTH, ON THE FRINGES OF EAST PRUSSIA, THE RUSSIANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE PUSHED TO WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE EAST PRUSSIAN BORDER NORTHWEST OF VILKAVISKIS. THE GERMAN RADIO ACKNOWLEDGED SOVIET GAINS ON THAT FRONT, BUT SAID THE GERMAN LINES WERE HOLDING FIRM IN THE SECOND STRONG PRESSURE AREA AROUND RASEINIAI, 30 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE FRONTIER.

THE GERMAN RADIO ALSO ACKNOWLEDGED SOVIET TANKS HAD BROKEN THROUGH NEAR THE LATVIAN-LITHUANIAN BORDER NORTH OF BIRJI AND SAID THERE WAS FIERCE FIGHTING NORTH OF BIEBRZA ON THE SOUTHEASTERN APPROACHES TO EAST PRUSSIA, WHERE THE RUSSIANS HAD MADE TWO PENETRATIONS ALONG THE RAILWAY BETWEEN BIALYSTOK AND LOMZA.

JP602PEW

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LONDON--ADD AERIAL

SGT.JOE FAUGHAN, BENTON, KY., ENGINEER-GUNNER ON HIS 26TH MISSION OVER BELITZSCH, SAID: "I SAW MORE FLAK TODAY THAN ON ANY OF MY MISSIONS. IT WAS POPPING FOR NEARLY TWO HOURS."

B1120AEW

(ADVANCE) LONDON, AUG 16-(AP)-A GYROSCOPIC GUN SIGHT DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS "ALMOST UNCANNY IN ITS ACCURACY" NOW IS IN USE ON RAF FIGHTER PLANES, THE AIR MINISTRY DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

THE SIGHT, DETAILS OF WHICH WERE NOT DISCLOSED, ELIMINATES TO THE LAST DEGREE THE CHANCES OF ERROR DUE TO HUMAN FAILURE, THE MINISTRY ADDED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5:30 P.M., EWT, TONIGHT, AUG 16)

JP507PEW

LONDON, AUG. 16-(AP)-THE BONOMI GOVERNMENT OF ITALY HAS APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE A PROPOSAL TO OFFER CITIZENSHIP TO PART OF THE 20,000 REFUGEES SHELTERED THERE. ABOUT THREE FOURTHS ARE YUGOSLAVS, THE OTHERS ARE MOSTLY POLISH, AUSTRIAN AND CZECHO-SLOVAK.

SIR HERBERT EMERSON, ASSISTANT LEAGUE OF NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, ANNOUNCED THIS AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY AND STRESSED THAT NATURALIZATION "WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT WAYS OF SOLVING THE POSTWAR REFUGEE PROBLEM." AMONG UNITS PRESENTLY ASSISTING THE REFUGEES IN ITALY IS THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE (QUAKERS).

RQ1144AEW

LONDON, AUG. 2 16-(AP)-LT. COL. JOHN B. MURPHY OF DARLINGTON, S.C., AND LT. CYRIL W. JONES, JR., OF GLEN SPRINGS, TENN., DESTROYED TWO GERMAN ROCKET-PROPELLED FIGHTERS OVER GERMANY TODAY.

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ESCORTING AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS ON THE RAIDS ON GERMAN AIRCRAFT AND OIL PLANTS, MURPHY SAID, "WE SAW FOUR ROCKET PLANES COMING UP AT A TERRIFIC RATE OF CLIMB AND FIGURED THEY WOULD MAKE FOR A LONE STRAGGLING FORTRESS NEARBY.

"SURE ENOUGH, THEY SHOT UP THROUGH THE BOMBER FORMATION AND DIVED TOWARD THE STRAGGLER. I FLEW IN BEHIND AND STARTED FIRING. ONE GERMAN PULLED AWAY TO THE RIGHT AND JONES GOT HIM AS HE WAS UPSIDE DOWN. THE PLANE JUST FLUTTERED DOWN."

MURPHY THEN GOT ON THE TAIL OF A SECOND ROCKET CRAFT, FIRED, AND SAW IT EXPLODE AND SPIRAL TO EARTH.

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PKL SIXTH 1807 331P

BY DANIEL DE LUCE (300)

MOSCOW, AUG. 16-(AP)-A PERNENNIAL WHEAT, THE DREAM OF RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE FOR A GENERATION, HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN PRACTICAL FIELD TESTS THIS YEAR ON COLLECTIVE FARMS RANGING FROM SIBERIA TO THE KUBAN, THE MOSCOW PRESS ASSERTS.

IN EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS AT HIS INSTITUTE NEAR MOSCOW PROF. N.V. TSITSIN ALREADY HAS DEVELOPED SEVERAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT WHICH PERSIST AS LONG AS FIVE YEARS AFTER A SOWING, IT IS ANNOUNCED. THE KERNELS HAVE A GLUTEN CONTENT AS HIGH AS 60 PERCENT--ON A PAR WITH AMERICAN WHEAT--AND ARE WELL-FLAVORED FOR BREAD.

TSITSIN'S IMMEDIATE GOAL, WITH THE FULL COOPERATION OF THE SOVIET AGRIVULTURE COMMISSARIAT, IS WHEAT WHICH WILL GIVE A NORMAL HARVEST FOR TWO YEARS FROM ONE LARGE-SCALE PLANTING.

THE LARGEST SINGLE FIELD OF TSITSIN'S WHEAT IS 1,000 ACRES IN KAZAKSTAN. THE INITAL HARVEST FROM THIS AND THE OTHER FAR-FLUNG PRODUCTION TESTS WAS REPORTED "EXTREMELY SATISFACTORY."

THERE IS NO DATA YET ON THE YIELD PER ACRE.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS WHO HAVE EXAMINED TSITSIN'S INSTITUTE AGREED THAT THE CULMINATION OF HIS LIFE'S WORK WAS NEAR AT HAND AND THAT ANOTHER YEAR MAY SEE "NOGOLETNIA PSHENITZA"--MANY YEAR WHEAT--EMERGE AS PRACTICAL COMPETITION WITH THE PRESENT WORLD WIRE VARIETIES.

IT WAS DEVELOPED SLOWLY AND PATIENTLY BY CROSS POLLINATION OF WILD PERENNIAL GRASSES OF THE AGROPYRUM FAMILY WITH WHEAT. THE RESULT, AFTER TWO DECADES OF CAREFUL SELECTION, IS A PLANT WHICH CLOSELY RESEMBLES ORDINARY WHEAT, BUT OUTLIVES IT MANY FOLD.

THE HYBRID WAS SAID TO SHOW HARDINESS AND RESISTANCE TO DROUGHT AND RUST. THE KERNEL IS INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM ANNUAL WHEAT. GROUND INTO FLOUR, IT HAS THE USUAL TASTE OF THE BREAD GRAIN.

THE RUSSIANS' LUTHER BURBANK IS ALSO EXPLORING OTHER POSSIBILITIES OF NATURE. DARK-HAIRED AND MIDDLE AGED, TSITSIN HAS BEEN DEVELOPING PERENNIAL VEGETABLES BY GRAFTING GREEN PEAS AND TOMATOES ON ARBOREAL PLANTS. HE REPORTS HE HAS JUST HARVESTED A SECOND YEAR'S CROP FROM TOMATO GRAFTINGS.

VSA35PEW

AUG 17 1944

STOCKHOLM, AUG. 16-(AP)-ZARAH LEANDER, SWEDISH ACTRESS OF THE GERMAN FILM INDUSTRY, ANNOUNCED TODAY SHE WOULD NOT APPEAR IN THE KARL GERHARD REVUE IN STOCKHOLM THIS FALL BECAUSE OF THE STRONG PROTESTS OF DANISH AND NORWEGIAN REFUGEE ARTISTS IN SWEDEN.

SHE HAD ALREADY SIGNED A CONTRACT WITH GERHARD, NOTED SWEDISH PRODUCER AND NOTABLY PRO-ALLIED.

BEAUTEOUS ZARAH EVEN GOT IN TROUBLE WITH THE NAZIS AFTER SHE SIGNED THE CONTRACT--THEY BANNED ALL HER RECORDINGS FROM GERMANY.

FA1115PEW

STOCKHOLM, AUG. 16-(AP)-DENMARK'S NOTED MARATHON SWIMMER, JENNY KAMMERSGAARD, IS IN SWEDEN AS A REFUGEE BECAUSE OF HER LOVE FOR SWIMMING.

ABOUT A WEEK AGO SHE POPPED UP IN THE HELSINGOR HARBOR ON A TRAINING SWIM OF ABOUT 2 1/2 MILES FROM HELSINGOR ACROSS THE ORE SOUND TO SWEDEN. THEN SHE TURNED AROUND AND WENT BACK.

THE SWEDISH PRESS AT THE TIME WAS CAUTIONED NOT TO MENTION THE INCIDENT, BUT THE STORY LEAKED OUT AND REACHED THE GESTAPO IN DENMARK. THEY SUSPECTED JENNY OF ILLEGAL ACTIVITY AND QUESTIONED HER CLOSELY. THEY THREATENED HER, AND SO YESTERDAY JENNY RETURNED TO SWEDEN ON A BOAT OPERATED BY THE DANISH UNDERGROUND.

FA1206AEW

ROME, AUG. 16-(AP)-UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT C. PATTERSON PINNED TWO DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES TODAY ON INFANTRYMEN AND JOINED AN AMERICAN ARTILLERY BATTERY PUMPING SHELLS INTO GERMAN POSITIONS ACROSS THE ARNO RIVER DURING A TOUR OF THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT.

30. 24 18067

A DSC WAS AWARDED FOR HEROISM UNDER FIRE TO LT.YEIKI KOBASHIGAWA OF HAWAII, WHO WITH ANOTHER SOLDIER WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR NEUTRALIZING FOUR GERMAN MACHINEGUN NESTS, CAPTURING SIX NAZIS AND KILLING AT LEAST ANOTHER NEAR LANUVIO ON JUNE 2.

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ANOTHER WENT TO T/SGT.ROY H.DULLUM OF APPAM, MD., WHO IN THE ATTACK ON ISTIA TWO WEEKS LATER, TOOK CHARGE OF A PLATOON IN THE ABSENCE OF ITS LEADER, CONSOLIDATED THE DISORGANIZED UNIT AND LED IT UNDER HEAVY FIRE TO CAPTURE ITS OBJECTIVE.

EXACTLY 26 YEARS AGO TODAY, PATTERSON HIMSELF WAS DECORATED WITH THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

HE PRESENTED SILVER STARS FOR GALLANTRY TO CAPT. PAUL F.HOLSCHER, 421 HILL ST., ROCKY MOUNT, N.C.; LT.MATTHEW C.GIBSON, 80 ARKLEDUM AVE., HAMILTON, ONT.; CORP. IVAN C.MISSION, SWAN LAKE, IDAHO; PFC DILMUS L.LEWIS, 823 N. TENNESSEE ST., LAKELAND, FLA.; AND TO PFC CLIFFORD E.FITZSIMMONS, 2109 NW. NORTHRUP ST., PORTLAND, ORE.

THE UNDERSECRETARY SPENT MUCH TIME TALKING WITH MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN 100TH BATTALION. HE TOLD CAPT.YOUNGO KIM, 914 BOSTON ST., LOS ANGELES, THE BATTALION'S MOST DECORATED WARRIOR, THAT HIS OFFICERS AND MEN "SHOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR AN OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE UNDER YOU."

BZ922AEW

AUG 17 1944

BY GEORGE BRIA

VATICAN CITY, AUG. 16-(AP)-BELIEF IN AN ALLIED VICTORY IN THE WAR WAS EXPRESSED TODAY BY THE VATICAN CITY NEWSPAPER L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO WHICH URGED THAT THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER BE TRANSLATED INTO A REALITY IN INTERNATIONAL LIFE.

IN AN ARTICLE ON THE CHARTER THE NEWSPAPER SAID ALLIED ARMIES NOW DOMINATED THE ENTIRE WORLD.

THE ARTICLE REVIEWED DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE ATLANTIC CHARTER DECLARATION THREE YEARS AGO AND OBSERVED THAT IF THE CHARTER IS LOGICALLY APPLIED IT WILL BRING VAST REFORMS IN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORDER.

FA1126PEW

CHUNGKING, THURSDAY, AUG. 17-(AP)-GEN.HO YING-CHIN, CHINESE MINISTER OF WAR, IN A BROADCAST DIRECTED TO THE SOUTH SEAS AREA, SAID TODAY THAT "ACCORDING TO OUR CALCULATIONS HITLER WILL BE BEATEN WITHIN TWO OR THREE MONTHS AND JAPAN WILL SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY WITHIN ONE YEAR."

FA912PEW

AUG 171944

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, AUG.16-(AP)-JAPAN'S SCREEN OF PACIFIC ISLANDS HAS BEEN BOMBED AGAIN AT BOTH ITS ENDS AND NEAR THE CENTER--AT THE KURILES IN THE NORTH, IWO JIMA 700 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO, AND THE SPICE ISLANDS ON THE EQUATOR.

ADVERSE WEATHER LIMITED THE AIR WAR IN THE NEW GUINEA-CAROLINES SECTOR, BUT FAR TO THE WEST, HEAVY BOMBERS FROM CHINA BOMBED TAKAO, FORMOSA, AND SANK THREE FREIGHTERS BETWEEN FORMOSA AND THE CHINA COAST, TO ADD TO HAMMER BLOWS FROM EVERY DIRECTION.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT LIBERATOR AND MITCHELL BOMBERS, CONTINUING ATTACKS WHICH HAVE PARALYZED HALMAHERA AS A JAPANESE BASE, RAIDED BOTH HALMAHERA AND TERNATE IN THE SPICE ISLANDS REPEATEDLY MONDAY, THROUGH HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE. THE BOMBS SET WAREHOUSES AFIRE AND EXPLODED AMMUNITION DUMPS.

SOUTH OF HALMAHERA, TOWARD CERAM, AIR PATROLS SANK EIGHT COASTAL CRAFT--"SMALL SAILINGHVESSELS, INDICATIVE OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN FORCED TO PRESS ANY AVAILABLE SHIPPING INTO SERVICE," A MACARTHUR SPOKESMAN SAID.

ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED MEANWHILE THAT ARMY LIBERATORS HIT JAPANESE SHIPPING NEAR PARAMUSHIRO IN THE KURILES FRIDAY AND ALSO BOMBED THE AIRSTRIP AT SURIBACHI. THEY FOUGHT OFF 15 TO 20 ENEMY PLANES, SHOOTING DOWN AT LEAST THREE AND POSSIBLY EIGHT.

NAVY SEARCH PLANES BOMBED INSTALLATIONS ON SHUMUSHU AND ON ARAITO ISLAND, OFF NORTHERN PARAMUSHIRO, SATURDAY. THEY ALSO SANK A PATROL SHIP.

MARIANAS-BASED BOMBERS RAIDED IWO JIMA, IN THE VOLCANO GROUP, PAGON, IN THE NORTHERN MARIANAS, AND ROTA ISLAND, SOUTH OF SAIPAN, SUNDAY. ONE OF THE LIBERATORS WHICH PLASTERED IWO'S AGGRESSIVE ENEMY FIGHTERS.

DESPITE UNFAVORABLE WEATHER, OTHER PLANES ATTACKED BYPASSED JAPANESE POSITIONS ON NEW GUINEA, NEW BRITAIN, NEW IRELAND, BOUGAINVILLE, PALAU, THE MARSHALLS AND NAURU.

AT HONOLULU, ELMER DAVIS, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, OBSERVED UPON HIS RETURN FROM SAIPAN AND GUAM THAT "MORE TOKYO GOVERNMENTS WILL HAVE TO FALL BEFORE THE JAPANESE ARE READY FOR THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENJER WE SHALL DEMAND."

WW1238APW NM

WILLIAM L.WARDEN (320)

AGANA,GUAM,AUG.6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"JOE BLOW" IS THE MAN WHO DOES THE FIGHTING IN THIS WAR EVERYWHERE, INCLUDING GUAM.

JOE IS THE 77TH DIVISION SOLDIER PATROLLING THROUGH THE BRUSH IN THE SKIRMISH LINE YESTERDAY. SUDDENLY SOMETHING GRABBED HIM AROUND THE LEGS, TRIED TO PULL HIM TO THE GROUND. IT WAS A JAPANESE, USING ONE ARM AND BANGING A GRENADE AGAINST HIS HELMET WITH THE OTHER.

THE FOEMAN WANTED TO COMMIT HARA-KIRI AND TAKE THE SOLDIER WITH HIM. BUT JOE KICKED FREE AND ROLLED AWAY AS THE GRENADE EXPLODED HARMLESSLY BETWEEN THE TWO MEN. THEN THE SOLDIER STRUGGLED TO HIS FEET AND SHOT THE JAPANESE AND HIS BUDDY TRYING TO HIDE IN A FOXHOLE. THE SOLDIER WAS SO SCARED HE COULD ONLY YELL IN A SQUEAKY VOICE, "COME ON IN HERE. COME IN HERE, YOU GUYS, AND LOOK." NOBODY GOT HIS NAME.

JOE BLOW MAY BE EITHER OF TWO MARINES, JOHN CROWLEY, 4032 UPTON AVE., S., MINNEAPOLIS, OR CHARLES DOYLE, FORT WORTH, WHO REPELLED TWO ENEMY TANKS WITH ONE SMALL ARTILLERY PIECE AND HAND GRENA

JOE COULD BE PFC ROBERT BANDY OF LOUISIANA, MO., WHO SURVIVED A BRIEF [illegible]EMY TANK ATTACK AND LATER SURVEYED HIS HELMET WITH A SMALL HOLE IN FRONT AND A LARGE HOLE BEHIND. HIS HEAD WAS UNINJURED.

THIS "BLOW" MAN COULD BE ANY OF THREE MARINES WHO ADOPTED A JAPANESE TRICK AND PLAYED DEAD IN A FOXHOLE WHILE SEVEN NIPPONESE PASSED AND THEN KILLED THEM ALL. THEY WERE CPL.SALVATORE MICELI, 28 CARDINAL PLACE, STAMFORD, CONN., AND PFC'S ALONZO FRANCO, MARFA, TEX., AND LOUIS KANE, 3922 N.HERMITAGE AVE., CHICAGO.

JOE IS PFC PAUL FUGATE, 3336 YANKEE ROAD, MIDDLETOWN, OHIO, WHO SENT A PRACTICE BURST FROM A MORTAR INTO A NEARBY TREE. A SNIPER FELL OUT.

JOE COULD BE PFC FREDERICK COSGRO, 103 WHITE ST., ECORSE, DETROIT, WHO ORDINARILY HELPS FIRE MARINE HEAVY ARTILLERY. BUT ONE DAY HE LOOKED UNDER A SHEET OF TIN IN A WRECKED HOUSE AND SAW A "DEAD" JAPANESE WHOSE EYES FLICKERED AT THE WRONG MOMENT. COSGRO KILLED HIM WITH HIS KNIFE.

JOE BLOW IS ANY OF THESE MEN AND THESE ARE A FEW OF HIS THOUSANDS OF BATTLE STORIES.

AUG 171944

GM1102PCW NM

BY REMBERT JAMES

TININ, MARIANAS ISLANDS, AUG. 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HUNCHED BEHIND A GRAY LIMESTONE ROCK, TWO JAPANESE SOLDIERS WATCHED AN AMERICAN MARINE OFFICER DRIVE HIS JEEP INTO NO-MAN'S LAND, PARK IT AND NONCHALANTLY CLIMB OUT TO LOOK AROUND.

THE JAPANESE GRINNED. THIS WAS THEIR CHANCE.

A MINUTE LATER THEY APPEARED BEFORE THE OFFICER, SMILED AND BOWED. EACH SOLDIER WAS HUGGING A SOLEMN LITTLE JAPANESE BABY.

THE BABIES THEY CARRIED WITH FAKED FATHERLY TENDERNESS WERE BORROWED FROM JAPANESE CIVILIANS HIDING NEARBY. BUT THEIR SURRENDER WAS GENUINE. TINIAN'S DEFENSES ALREADY HAD CRUMBLED AND THEY HAD DECIDED IT WAS FOOLISH, UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, TO INSIST ON DYING FOR THE EMPEROR.

BY WALKING OUT WITH BABIES IN THEIR ARMS, THE SOLDIERS MADE CERTAIN THEY WOULD ESTABLISH THEIR PEACEABLE INTENTIONS AND RUN NO DANGER OF BEING SHOT AS SNIPERS.

THE MARINE OFFICER WAS CAPT. LYFORD HUTCHINS, OF BOSTON, MASS., WHO HAD GOT SO INTERESTED IN STUDYING THE TERRAIN THAT HE HAD UNWITTINGLY DRIVEN BETWEEN HIS LINES AND ENEMY TROOPS.

BEFORE HE GOT AWAY FROM THE SPOT FIFTY GENUINE JAPANESE CIVILIANS OF ALL AGES HAD SURRENDERED, COMING OUT OF GROUND HOLES AND FROM BEHIND TREES.

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MORE THAN 4,000 CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN INTERNED ON TINIAN. ON NEARBY SAIPAN, 14,600 JAPANESE AND KOREAN CIVILIANS AND NATIVES ARE BEING CARED FOR. THE NUMBER ON GUAM ALREADY HAS GROWN INTO THE THOUSANDS.

GREATEST PROBLEM ON EACH ISLAND HAS BEEN IN GETTING THE CIVILIANS TO DISREGARD JAPANESE MILITARY PROPAGANDA AND COME INTO COLLECTION CENTERS.

ON TINIAN, AND BEFORE THAT, ON SAIPAN, JAPANESE CIVILIANS WERE TOLD BY JAPANESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES THAT THE AMERICANS WERE BARBARIANS.

"IN TRUTH," THEY WERE TOLD, "THE MARINES ARE THE WORST. EACH MARINE RECRUIT, BEFORE HIS ENLISTMENT IS ACCEPTED, MUST PROVE HE HAS MURDERED EITHER HIS FATHER OR HIS MOTHER."

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO SPEAKS JAPANESE, SERGEANT HOICHI KUBO, OF LAHAINA, MAUI, TALKED THREE JAPANESE SOLDIERS ON SAIPAN INTO SURRENDER. BUT TO DO IT, HE HAD TO WALK UNARMED INTO THEIR CAVE. HE ATE RICE WITH THEM, DISCUSSED THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR, AND IN 30 MINUTES SOLD THEM ON THE IDEA OF GIVING UP.

ALL THREE WERE PRIVATES, KUBO DISCOVERED WHEN HE ENTERED THE CAVE.

"I FELT A LITTLE BETTER WHEN I FOUND THAT OUT," THE SERGEANT SAID. "AT LEAST I OUTRANKED THEM."

THE DIFFERENCE IN RANK MADE THEM MORE RESPECTFUL, AND THE SERGEANT WAS GLAD BECAUSE DURING HIS VISIT THE JAPANESE HAD TWO HAND GRENADES LYING HANDY ON THE FLOOR BESIDE THEM.

ONE JAPANESE, REFERRING TO THE AMERICAN TREATMENT IN THE CAMPS ON SAIPAN, TOLD AN ARMY INTERPRETER:

"IT IS LIKE FINDING PARADISE IN HELL."

BY REMBERT JAMES (390)

SAIPAN,MARIANAS ISLANDS,AUG.9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN INGENUITY HAS DONE ALMOST AS MUCH IN 31 DAYS AS THE JAPANESE DID IN 27 YEARS IN MAKING A FORMIDABLE BASE OUT OF 12-MILE LONG SAIPAN ISLAND WHICH LIES 1,000 MILES NEARER TOKYO THAN PEARL HARBOR HIS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

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AND THE CONSTRUCTION JOB HERE, AMERICAN LEADERS SAY, HAS ONLY STARTED.

IT WAS AT 4 P.M. OF JULY 9 THAT THE MARINES REACHED THE OCEAN'S EDGE AT THE NORTHERN TIP OF SAIPAN AFTER THE MOST SUSTAINED HEAVY FIGHTING OF THE PACIFIC WAR.

SINCE THAT TIME THE GREAT TASK OF IMPROVING FACILITIES AND BUILDING NEW ONES HAS GONE FORWARD STEADILY. TWO TYPHOONS BRUSHED BY, NARROWLY MISSING THE ISLAND, AND SENDING HEAVY SEAS POUNDING AGAINST THE BEACHES. UNTIL THE LAST FEW DAYS, SNIPERS WERE PART OF THE SAIPAN SCENERY. BUT STILL THE WORK WDNT AHEAD.

IN SUCH A RUGGED ISLAND IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO FLUSH OUT AND KILL OR CAPTURE ALL THE JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN THE FIRST SWEEP. MOP-UP SQUADS OF SOLDIERS AND MARINES KILLED MORE THAN 1500 BY-PASSED AND FUGITIVE JAPANESE DURING THE MONTH. IN THE SAME PERIOD THEY TOOK MORE THAN 150 MILITARY PRISONERS.

INTERIOR SAIPAN IS STILL NO PLACE FOR PEACEFUL PICNICS, BECAUSE OF LURKING JAPANESE, BUT MOST OF THE ENEMY NOW HAS BEEN CLEANED OUT.

OF THE FEW LEFT, SOME APPARENTLY HAVE RUN OUT OF AMMUNITION. THEY HAVE TRIED TO DAMAGE THE AMERICAN EFFORT BY AMATEURISH TRICKSN AT NIGHT. ONE SEABEE BULLDOZER CREW REPORTED WRENCHES AND OTHER TOOLS HAD BEEN TAKEN FROM THE TOOL BOX AND PLACED IN THE TREADS IN AN EFFORT TO DAMAGE THE MACHINERY.

THE MILITARY ATMOSPHERE OF SAIPAN HAS GONE THROUGH THE USUAL CHANGES COMMON TO ALL CAPTURED BASES. DURING THE FIGHTING EVERYBODY WAS GLAD TO SHARE RATIONS. ANYBODY WITH A JEEP OR TRUCK WAS GLAD TO OFFER RIDES TO PERSONS AFOOT. MILITARY POLICE WERE BUDDIES TO EVERYBODY. ONLY GENERALS AND ADMIRALS DREW SALUTES.

NOW IT IS TAKEN FOR GRANTED THAT EVERYBODY HAS HIS OWN PLACE FOR MESS. HITCH-HIKING IS A TOUGH JOB. THE M.P.'S ARE STIFF AND MILITARY. FULL INSIGNIA HAS BLOSSOMED ON OFFICERS' UNIFORMS. SALUTES ARE GETTING COMMON.

SAIPAN IS NO LONGER "OUT IN THE BOON-DOCKS"--A MARINE TERM MEANING A ROUGH-AND-READY FIGHTING FRONTIER. IT'S GETTING LIKE PEARL HARBOR. A LOT OF PEOPLE ARE BEGINNING TO WISH THEY WERE SOMEWHERE ELSE.

HW/PM753PPW NM

BUENOS AIRES, AUG. 16-(AP)-THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT DECLARING THAT THE GOVERNMENT "IN NO CASE WILL EXPROPRIATE EITHER FOREIGN-OWNED OR ARGENTINE ENTERPRISES WHICH ARE ROOTED IN THE COUNTRY, EXCEPT THROUGH NEGOTIATION OR LEGAL MEANS."

FA913PEW

BUENOS AIRES, AUG. 16-(AP)-FINANCE MINISTER CESAR ~~ARGUINO~~ SAID TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED ~~STATES~~ TREASURY DECISION TO HALT THE SHIPMENT OF ARGENTINE GOLD HOLDINGS COULD NOT BE CONSIDERED GREATLY SIGNIFICANT FOR THE TIME BEING BECAUSE "THE FREE USE OF OUR GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE IS NOT AFFECTED."

HE SAID THE DECISION MEANS ONLY THAT EXPORTATION OF GOLD HAS BEEN FORBIDDEN.

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FA911PEW

MEXICO CITY, AUG 16 (AP)-SENORITA MARIA GOMEZ CARBONELL, CUBAN SENATOR, SAID HERE TODAY THAT PRESIDENT FULGENCIO BATISTA MAY VISIT MEXICO AFTER LEAVING OFFICE IN NOVEMBER.

SENORITA GOMEZ CARBONELL, BELIEVED HERE TO BE THE ONLY WOMAN SENATOR IN LATIN AMERICA, TOLD REPORTERS POLITICAL CALM HAS DESCENDED UPON CUBA AFTER THE RECENT HEATED ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

SHE CALLED UPON SECRETARY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS EZEQUIEL PADILLA YESTERDAY, ACCOMPANIED BY HER UNCLE, CUBAN AMBASSADOR JOSE MANUEL CARBONELL, DEAN OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

662PCW

JUNEAU, ALASKA, AUG 16 (AP)-AN INCREASE OF MORE THAN 300 PER CENT IN ALASKAN BANK RESOURCES IN THE PAST DECADE HAS BEEN REPORTED BY TERRITORIAL TREASURER OSCAR OLSON.

HIS STATEMENT YESTERDAY SHOWED THAT RESOURCES OF TERRITORIAL AND FOUR NATIONAL BANKS HAD INCREASED MORE THAN $46,000,000 TO NEARLY $60,000,000.

GG822ACW NM

by harry t. montgomery
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG 17 1944

QUEBEC, QUE., ~~MR~~ AUG. 16--(AP)--- FRENCH CANADA, HAVING EXPRESSED ITS ANNOYANCE OVER FEDERAL WARTIME RESTRICTIONS BY DEFEATING PREMIER ADELARD GODBOUT'S LIBERAL GOVERNMENT IN LAST ~~W~~ WEEK'S QUEBEC PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS, IS CARRYING ON ITS WAR EFFORT AT THE SAME BUSY PACE AS BEFORE.

AFTER ASSERTING ITS TRADITIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF ~~DOMINION~~ CANADA'S DOMINION GOVERNMENT ~~DOMINION~~ IN THE CLIMAX OF ONE OF THE HARDEST-FOUGHT ELECTIONS IN YEARS, QUEBEC HAS RETURNED TO ITS WAR WORK, OF WHICH IT HAS A GREAT AMOUNT.

THE VOTERS TURNED OUT GODBOUT, WHO HAD ASKED APPROVAL OF HIS CLOSE COOPERATION IN THE WAR PROGRAM OF DOMINION PRIME MINISTER W. L. MACKENZIE KING, THE HEAD OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

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Godbout will be replaced by former premier maurice duplessis, the electorate assured this when they returned 86 members of ~~his~~ duplessis' union nationale party, a purely provincial organization, to the ~~4~~ legislature of 91 seats, giving him a ~~large~~ majority. the union's leaders in their appeals to the french canadians made the most of grumbling and discontent over wartime regulations, charging that godbout had made quebec a lackey of ~~DOMINION~~ ottawa.

Duplessis promised to "restore provincial autonomy," and the appeal apparently carried with the french-canadian voter, always quick to rise at the suggestion he is being "run" by the other two-thirds of the dominion. Duplessis in ~~HIS~~ effect was running on what AMERICANS WOULD TERM A "STATE'S RIGHTS" PLATFORM.

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POPULAR
THE/FRENCH VIEW IS THAT ALTHOUGH THEY ARE THE MINORITY, THEY WERE ON THIS CONTINENT FIRST AND ARE THE "REAL" CANADIANS.

THE VOTE MAY NOT HAVE BEEN SO MUCH FOR DUPLESSIS AS AGAINST GODBOUT. AND PROBABLY IT WAS NOT SO MUCH AGAINST GODBOUT, AS A PROTEST AGAINST THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT IN OTTAWA.

THE VOTE AGAINST THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT IN OTTAWA, PARADOXICALLY, WAS AGAINST A MAN ATTACKED IN MOST OF THE REST OF CANADA AS HAVING BEEN TOO CONSIDERATE OF QUEBEC. PRIME MINISTER KING'S POLICY OF NOT ENFORCING CONSCRIPTION FOR SERVICE OVERSEAS, AN OUTRIGHT CONCESSION TO QUEBEC, IS THE CHIEF POINT OF CONTENTION.

BUT WHILE KING IS CONSIDERED IN NON-FRENCH CANADA AS BEING TOO SOLICITOUS OF QUEBEC'S FEELINGS, INSIDE THE PROVINCE HE WAS PICTURED AS HAVING BEEN NOT SOLICITOUS ENOUGH.

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DUPLESSIS, LONG EXPERIENCED IN POLITICAL WARFARE, WAS ABLE TO TURN INTO VOTES FOR THE UNION NATIONALE THE AVERAGE FRENCHMAN'S ANNOYANCE OVER RATIONING OF FOOD AND LIQUOR AND OTHER COMMODITIES, OVER WARTIME DEPRIVATIONS, AND OVER THE THOUSAND AND ONE OTHER INCON-

VENIENCES OF MODERN WAR.

IF QUEBEC HAD BEEN [illegible] ELECTING MEMBERS TO THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT, AND THUS INDIRECTLY ELECTING A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, THE PROVINCE MIGHT WELL HAVE VOTED FOR KING'S MEN. BUT THIS APPEARED TO BE A GOOD TIME TO TAKE A CRACK AT OTTAWA WITHOUT SERIOUSLY CHANGING THINGS WITHIN THE PROVINCE.

FRENCHMEN AGREE THAT IF LAST WEEK'S ELECTION HAD BEEN FOUGHT ON PURELY PROVINCIAL LINES, THE GODBOUT REGIME PROBABLY WOULD HAVE BEEN RETURNED. MOST PROGRESSIVE OF ITS/PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION WAS HEARD. NO CRITICISM OF

BUT DUPLESSIS KEPT THE VOTERS' ATTENTION RIVETED ON OTTAWA, AND WITH SUCCESS. HIS 47 SEATS OUT OF 91 MAKE ONLY A BARE MAJORITY, AND THE LIBERALS' 37 FORM A POWERFUL OPPOSITION, BUT DUPLESSIS IS BACK IN OFFICE NEVERTHELESS, WITH A PLEDGE TO STRENGTHEN QUEBEC'S AUTONOMY.

IN TURNING AGAINST THE LIBERALS, THE TRADITIONAL PARTY OF

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3on 24 - 1807

FRENCH CANADA, QUEBEC GAVE BUT LITTLE COMFORT TO OPPOSITION PARTIES OUTSIDE THE PROVINCE. THE UNION NATIONALE, ALTHOUGH NUMBERING FORMER CONSERVATIVES AMONG ITS FOUNDERS, IS A PECULIARLY PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION, AND THEIR LINK WITH THE CONSERVATIVES OUTSIDE QUEBEC IS IS WEAK IF IT EXISTS AT ALL.

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MILITARY MISSION TO WASHINGTON; MAJ.GEN.P.T.MOW, HEAD OF THE CHINESE AIR MISSION HERE; REAR ADMIRAL LIU TEN-FU, NAVAL ATTACHE AT THE EMBASSY, AND MAJ.GEN.CHU SHIH-MING, MILITARY ATTACHE.

TWO MORE DELEGATES WILL COME FROM CHUNGKING, PU HSEUH-FENG, COUNCILLOR OF THE SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL, AND CHANG CHUNG-FU, DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN THE CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE.

HY114PEW NM

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG.16, 1940--GERMAN PLANES BOMB AND MACHINEGUN LONDON SUBURBS ON BOTH SIDES OF THAMES FROM ROCHESTER TO BARKING; BRITISH PLANES HIT AIRCRAFT FACTORIES IN TURIN AND MILAN, OIL PLANTS AND MUNITIONS WORKS IN THE REICH.

M546AEW

NEW YORK, AUG. 16-(AP)-IN A BROADCAST MONITORED BY THE FCC, THE BULGARIAN DOMESTIC RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT THE BULGARIAN PARLIAMENT WOULD HOLD AN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION TOMORROW TO HEAR A STATEMENT BY PREMIER IVAN BAGRIANOV. EARLIER, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID THE STATEMENT WOULD DEAL WITH THE NATION'S FOREIGN POLICY.

FA825PEW

NEW YORK, AUG. 16-(AP)-THE VATICAN RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT POPE PIUS XII RECEIVED JONKHEER VAN WEEDE AS THE NEW NETHERLANDS MINISTER TO THE HOLY SEE, AND THAT HIS HOLINESS SAID HE WAS COUNTING ON THE DUTCH PEOPLE TO HELP BRING ABOUT THE "ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTITUTIONS" TO PRESERVE PEACE.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS, SAID THE PONTIFF NOTED THAT THE DUTCH HAD BEEN PLUNGED INTO AN "ABYSS OF HORROR" DESPITE THEIR WISH TO REMAIN NEUTRAL. PARAPHRASING THE POPE'S REMARKS, THE BROADCAST, BEAMED TO EUROPE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, SAID HE SPOKE "OF THE UNPARALLELED WEAKENING IN THE INTERNATIONAL AND JURIDICAL ORDER ARISING FROM WAR."

FA1105PEW

NEW YORK, AUG 16-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO'S CABINET MET TODAY IN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION TO HEAR A REPORT BY YONEZO MAEDA, MINISTER OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS, ON SHIPMENT OF PLANES AND PLANE PARTS.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

M548AEW

WASHINGTON, AUG 16-(AP)-CHINA'S DELEGATION TO POSTWAR SECURITY TALKS WITH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WILL BE HEADED BY WEI TAO-MING, CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, THE EMBASSY HERE DISCLOSED TODAY.

CHINA WILL BEGIN TALKS WITH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN AT THE CONCLUSION OF ANGLO-SAXON CONVERSATIONS WITH THE RUSSIANS, SCHEDULED TO BEGIN MONDAY AND LAST ABOUT THREE WEEKS. DR.WELLINGTON KOO, CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO LONDON, WILL COME TO WASHINGTON FOR THE HISTORIC DISCUSSIONS WHICH MAY LEAD TO A BLUEPRINT FOR THE WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION.

CHINA'S CHOICE OF HER AMBASSADOR AS CHIEF OF THE DELEGATION CORRESPONDS WITH RUSSIA'S APPOINTMENT OF HER ENVOY TO WASHINGTON, ANDREI GROMYKO, TO HEAD THE SOVIET GROUP. THE TALKS OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WITH RUSSIA AND CHINA ARE BEING HELD SEPARATELY PRIMARILY BECAUSE RUSSIA IS NOT AT WAR WITH JAPAN.

VICTOR HOO, CHINESE VICE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WILL ALSO BE A MEMBER OF THE DELEGATION AND HAS ALREADY ARRIVED IN THIS COUNTRY.

FOUR MILITARY MEN WERE NAMED TO DISCUSS THE USE OF FORCE TO MAINTAIN PEACE. THEY ARE GENERAL SHANG-CHEN, HEAD OF THE CHINESE

GENERAL INJURED IN HITLER BOMB EXPLOSION PROMOTED

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OWI Aug 17, 1944

THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT THE CHIEF ADJUTANT OF THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES WITH ADOLF HITLER, GENERAL RUDOLF SCHMUNDT, WHO WAS REPORTEDLY "SERIOUSLY WOUNDED" IN THE ATTEMPT ON HITLER'S LIFE JULY 20, HAD BEEN PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF GENERAL OF THE INFANTRY.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MONITORS RECORDED THE TRANSOCEAN WIRELESS DISPATCH AS DIRECTED OVERSEAS IN ENGLISH.

8/17/44 BC 1217 PEW

YANKS REACH POINT 35 MILES FROM PARIS; GERMANS REPORT ALLIED FORCES IN CANNES

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WHIRLWIND DRIVE BY ARMORED UNITS TAKES FOUR CITIES

Chartres, Orleans, Dreux, Chateaudun Fall to Advancing U. S. Troops.

EIFFEL TOWER IN SIGHT

London Reports Troops on Outskirts of Capital; Resistance Melts.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Friday, Aug. 18.—(AP) A new whirlwind American tank offensive, toppling four main bastion cities before Paris, swept within 35 miles of the French capital today and only 20 miles from the Seine river, where a broken German Seventh army was massing barges and ferries in a desperate attempt to escape annihilation.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's hard-driving columns were closing in fast, and the 500 barges and scores of ferries waiting in the Seine for the fleeing German columns faced a terror from the skies, where Allied air might lies in wait worse than any the Nazis inflicted at Dunkerque.

The fortress cities of Chartres, Orleans, Dreux and Chateaudun fell to the triumphant columns which speared on 13 miles east of Chartres and forced the Aunay river, from where the spire of the Eiffel tower could be seen lifting above Paris 35 miles beyond.

[The London radio said United States spearheads had reached "the outskirts of Paris." The Germans declared the Americans were attacking St. Arnoult, 23 miles from Paris, and Epernon, 25 miles from Versailles.]

Meanwhile, the Canadians shattered strong enemy defenses east and south of Caen with a surprise offensive that overran such strongholds as Troarn and Vimont, forced the Dives river as deep as 25 miles southeast of Caen and sent the Germans into a general retreat from positions which had blocked drives toward Paris and Le Havre since D-day.

Paris Hears Guns

(The London radio said U. S. spearheads had reached "the outskirts of Paris," CBS reported. The Germans declared the capital was now "a front line city" with the thunder of distance guns echoing in the streets. Reuters quoted one German report that the Americans had fought to St. Arnoult, 23 miles from Paris).

Of most imminent peril to the battered Seventh German army, fleeing the Falaise trap in Normandy, was a northern column which captured Dreux and burst across the Eure river, only 20 miles west of the Seine, now a formidable moat with its bridges blasted.

Supreme headquarters lifted a week's veil of secrecy to reveal the fresh drive toward Paris, whose spearheads were 65 to 80 miles east of last reported positions around Le Mans and traveling with a bewildering speed that promised to hasten the hour of France's complete liberation.

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melted in the fury of the American onslaught along the 65-mile front, and even the great gateway city of Orleans, 65 miles south of Paris, fell with astonishing swiftness.

Here the American armored tide, flanking Paris on the south, was in a position to turn south between the gaps of the Seine and Loire rivers, and catch some German forces in a nutcracker movement in concert with the Seventh army's new invasion drive up from the Riviera 400 miles to the south.

American forces seized Chartres in a seven-hour fight against a reinforced garrison. Then they plowed straight ahead and, once across the Aunay river, were less than an hour's automobile ride from Paris.

Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball said in a dispatch from Chartres that the American forces were "Paris bound."

Their comrades on the north, trying to box the Germans' shattered army against the Seine, also were driving hard against the western flank of the enemy's 15th army, which stands in northeastern France among the robot bomb roosts along the channel coast.

Less than 25 miles northeast of their new-won base of Dreux lay Mantes, whose big bridge across the Seine still stands despite repeated bombings and is one of the few affording the fleeing Germans an easy crossing.

Canadians Seize Falaise

At the same time, the Canadian First army seized Falaise, and blasted the Caen hinge wide open with a "mystery drive" that carried them 10 miles east of Falaise in a powerful thrust across the Dives river, a barrier which has plagued the Allies since D-day.

All German positions in the north appeared crumbling under the shock of the Canadian attack, for Troarn, Dives river fortress east of Caen also fell.

The escape hatch out of the Falaise trap was now narrowed to four miles, and German and American tanks slugged it out above Argentan, where the Doughboys are trying to close the gap.

Driving straight down the shortest road to Paris, the Canadians seized Vimont, graveyard of a British drive a few weeks ago, and St. Pierre-Sur-Dives, 17 miles southeast of Caen. Canadian forces east of Falaise crossed the Dives and were attacking Montreuil.

This drive might be intended to head off the Germans fleeing northeast from their disasters in Normandy and the menace of American tanks pounding east from Dreux.

Those Germans who remained inside the Normandy pocket—no more than 20 miles wide and from four to 15 miles deep—milled about as disorganized guerrilla bands frantically trying to escape, a British staff officer said. They numbered no more than 50,000.

The bulk of the enemy armored force had escaped, but it was under terrific aerial attack, and 30 tanks were knocked out Wednesday by warplanes which bombed five bridges west of the Seine.

Canadians were engaged in some of the heaviest fighting of the Normandy campaign before pivotal Falaise, 21 miles south of Caen, was captured.

In the rubble of the streets the Germans had planted anti-tank guns, machine-guns and snipers, who swept the Ante river on the northern outskirts of the town.

But Sherman tanks moved down the slopes of hills on the north and poured their fire into the ruins while infantry and other tanks forded the stream.

Drive to Heart of France

The American Third army lanced toward the heart of France at a speed which outdid the Avranches breakthrough, and the stakes were even greater. This might well be the battle of France. The other was the battle of northwestern France.

The Avranches stakes were not inconsiderable, for it was announced that in this drive the Third army alone knocked out 100,000 Germans—11,000 killed, 41,300 captured, and 47,500 wounded.

French resistance forces began attacks on the Germans in Chartres eve before the first wave of motorized American infantry rumbled in and prevented the enemy from dynamiting the post office. The Germans managed, however, to blow up the water and power plants and numerous monuments.

But the pride of Chartres, its famed cathedral with the twin spires, was undamaged save for nicks in the stone of its towers. Six German snipers had taken refuge there. They surrendered after their ammunition was exhausted, and were marched off through infuriated, hooting crowds.

The capture of Orleans extended the American southern flank along the Loire for a distance of around 200 miles upstream from Nantes.

Between them and the Allied invasion forces from the Mediterranean was a hapless German army under constant harassing attack from French patriot forces, ranging boldly across the countryside in great strength.

Yanks Take Orleans

Orleans, like the other key cities in the Paris defenses, fell yesterday, and the direction or extent of the drive beyond historic Orleans was not known.

This might be a flanking thrust designed to squeeze the Germans from Paris without costly street fighting which might leave the once-gay capital of France in ruins.

There was no indication whether the capital might be declared an open city by the Germans, as it was when the French yielded it without a fight in the last, chaotic retreat of 1940, when Hitler's army tramped in through the Arc de Triomphe.

Any stand in Paris would be bolstered by the enemy's 15th army to the north, but this army is likely to have troubles of its own with Patton's forces driving for the Seine.

Forces which Field Marshal Gen. Guenther Von Kluge has been able to salvage from his debacle in northwestern France were under heavy attack from the air, were all but blocked off from Paris, and were confronted with the task of somehow getting across the all but bridgeless Seine.

Across the Seine all the way north into Belgium and east of Paris to the German frontier, Lightnings, Thunderbolts and Mustangs divebombed and strafed communications and supply lines.

Americans were known to be a nt 30 miles from Versailles, on the southwestern approaches to Paris, where the peace treaty of the First World War was drafted.

The pocket of Normandy was collapsing, resistance had ceased as far east as Flers, once the center of the trap, and the Americans were moving ahead almost unchecked.

Such strong points as Tinchebray on the west, Conde-sur-Noireau on the north and most of the 18-mile highway from Conde to Falaise were captured by Americans and British.

Americans driving from the south were fighting beyond bypassed Rannes, captured Putanges, less than 10 miles west of Argentan, and were north of La Ferte-Mace.

There was little news from Brittany, but the Germans conceded that resistance at the port of St. Malo was drawing to an end.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The Third United States Army in lightning thrusts toward Paris sliced to within twenty-seven miles of the western suburb of Versailles today after seizing four key cities and plunging across the Aunay River thirteen miles beyond fallen Chartres.

Versailles is five miles west of the capital menaced by Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's armored avalanche which had enveloped Chartres, Dreux, Chateaudun and Orleans,

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west and southwest of Paris.

Gen. Patton had struck to within twenty miles of the Seine, threatening to pin against that great river the remnants of the Seventh German Army fleeing from the Falaise pincers.

Foe Retreats on Thirty-mile Front.

DAY

Simultaneously the Canadians, bursting forward, seized Falaise and crossed the Dives River. They took St. Pierre to the northeast in a new eastward offensive, and also toppled Troarn, seven miles east of Caen. The Germans were reported retreating on a thirty-mile front from Falaise north to the channel.

The captured cities of Chartres, Dreux, Orleans and Chateaudon lie in an arc forty to sixty-five miles from Paris. German resistance was weak and gains from Le Mans ranged from sixty to eighty miles.

Paris Itself Outflanked.

Paris itself was virtually outflanked to the south by the fall of Orleans which gave Gen. Patton a fighting foothold inside the Seine-Loire rivers gap.

At least one column of Gen. Patton's vaulted the Eure River barely twenty miles from the Seine in a swift threat to box in the fleeing German Seventh Army against that river. The United States lightning thrusts also carried hard against the inland flank of the German Fifteenth Army holding the Pas de Calais coast above Normandy.

Negligble Resistance Reported

Front dispatches said Patton was meeting only negligible resistance.

Dreux is 40 miles due west of Paris and only 35 miles from the capital's suburb of Versailles. Chartres is 20 miles south of Dreux. Orleans is 65 miles below the capital.

One column speared forward across the Eure river, presumably near Dreux where it curves two miles east of that road center, and then pounded on toward Paris.

Patton had thrown an arc nearly 100 miles long on Paris from the west and south. Dreux, Chateaudun, Chartres, and Orleans, a city of 73,000 on the Loire, all fell yesterday.

It was announced officially that the United States Third Army had knocked out about 100,000 Germans, including 11,000 killed, 41,300 captured and 47,500 wounded.

Strongest Air Oppositon

The air force reported the strongest opposition in weeks from the German airmen yesterday in the Paris area. Eleven German planes were destroyed, and two American fighters were lost.

Dreux and Chartres, a French department capital of 25,000 population, form the western gateway to Paris.

Patton's steel fingers formed a double threat—to take Paris and perhaps also to snare between the Seine and the Channel the German Seventh Army pulling out of the disastrous Falaise pocket.

Falaise fell today to Canadian forces, and the Normandy pocket fast was disappearing, with its neck narrowed to seven miles.

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Retreat Into Seine Area

The Germans were retreating into the area below the Seine, which curves from Paris to the Channel.

It was Patton's army which turned north from Le Mans and brought up the southern wing of the Falaise pincers.

Now he could again send his columns beating northward from the Dreux area, possibly forming a trap on the Seine. Seine river bridges have been wrecked by Allied bombs. Five spans on the Risle river west of the Seine were struck overnight. The Nazis would have the greatest difficulty pulling their armor and heavy equipment across the river over temporary bridges which likely would be easy marks for the vast Allied bomber fleets.

Southern Flank Along Loire

The push to Orleans gave the Allies a 200-mile southern flank along the Loire river. This flank is only some 350 miles northwest of the Allied offensive beating in from the French Riviera.

Patton's powerful thrusts again had been blanketed in secrecy until today.

Canadian infantry and tanks which captured Falaise pushed 1,000 yards south, dispatches said.

Supreme headquarters said there was hard fighting east of Falaise.

(One German broadcast asserted the Canadians had crossed the Dives river, which runs five miles east of Falaise, in a southeastern drive. Nazi broadcasts admitted the possibility that the new Allied easward drive might trap Germans against the Seine or the Channel.)

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Nazis In Trap Disorganized

Surviving elements of the German Seventh Army are milling around in "complete disorganization," both inside the trap and in the area eastward to the Seine, a British saff officer declared at field headquarters.

Canadian mop-up forces still were mopping up in the Falaise streets and buildings where some Germans were holding out. But for any practical purpose the city was useless to the Germans.

The advance into Falaise started yesterday, putting western Canadians into one of their bitterest fights since the battles just south of Caen.

Guns Among Wrecked Buildings

At the north edge of the Falaise escape gap, the city was first surrounded. Canadians fought through its streets and the final mopping up of snipers soon started. The Germans had anti-tank guns, machine guns and rifles hidden among wrecked buildings.

The Ante river, which swings through the northwestern outskirts of Falaise, was the greatest obstacle, but Sherman tanks were put across and infantry followed.

To hamper Allied air attacks, the Germans are sandwiching French refugees in their army columns fleeing the Falaise trap, Allied flyers reported.

Most Of Armor Out

The escape of the bulk of Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge's armor already has been conceded, leaving only remnants of possibly 14 enemy divisions—some stripped to the bone—still caught west of the Falaise-Argentan escape hatch.

A dispatch from Associated Press War Correspondent Roger D. Greene said that "high British officers reflected tranquillity over the situation, and intimated that Allied high strategy has even greater blows in store for the enemy."

Drive For Tours Reported

(The Paris radio said: "The Allies have now begun their all out drive for the capital." The Germans reported another Allied drive toward Tours, 50 miles south of Le Mans.)

"The picture is very reassuring and the next two or three weeks may be decisive," a British staff officer said.

Although the Canadians below Falaise occupied two commanding hills, desperate German rearguard resistance both there and in Argentan managed to keep the escape hatch pried open.

The pocket itself was closing rapidly. Allied forces controlled most of the 18-mile Conde-Falaise road. The bulge was reduced in width to five miles in many places. It is less than 20 miles long.

Siege Of St. Malo

In Brittany, the siege of St. Malo went into its tenth day and the Germans conceded their stand in the rock-bound Citadel there was "drawing to an end." Pockets of German resistance still are being mopped up on the peninsula.

Reviewing the air force role in the American drive through France, Maj. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, commander of the United States Ninth Air Force, said last night Patton had called it "the greatest bit of air-ground cooperation in the history of warfare."

Vandenburg said delayed-action bombs planted along highways by American dive-bombers had been a big factor in bottling up German military traffic to and from the battlefront.

PLANNED BY ALLIES BEFORE INVASION

LONG

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITION-

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London, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The German broadcast tonight said fighting had reached St. Arnoult, twenty-three miles from the Paris city limits.

DAY

Three Divisions in Battle

4th and 6th, Armored and 8th, Motorized, Units in France

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 17 (AP).—American 4th and 6th Armored Divisions and 8th Motorized Division were disclosed today to be fighting in France.

NIGHT

The 4th Armored Division is commanded by Major General John Wood, the 6th Armored by Major General Robert Grow, and the 8th Motorized by Brigadier General Donald Stroh.

The fourth is made up mostly of men from the East Coast areas, although it has a representation from all States. It was activated at Pine Camp, N. Y., October 15, 1941, and trained later in Tennessee, California and in Camp Bowie, Texas. It reached the training area in Britain January 10. Brig. Gen. Henry Baird commanded it until his retirement in June, 1942.

Midway Between Brest And Rhine

Supreme Headquarters, A. E. F., Aug. 17 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army has plunged halfway from the port of Brest to the Rhine river border of Germany.

It is 270 miles from Brest to Chartres and Patton is already 13 miles beyond that city. The Upper Rhine lies 270 miles from Chartres.

DAY

Patton, breaking out of Normandy, sent columns westward clear through Brittany to Brest's outskirts, and also launched an armored drive eastward toward Paris.

DRIVE IN FRANCE

ARY FORCE, Aug. 17.—(AP) The American Third army's mighty uppercut to the Seine which has knocked the German army out of northwestern France was planned months before D-Day on mapping tables of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his general staff, who counted heavily on the daring of field commanders and fighting grit of American troops.

Nothing in the attack, it was disclosed tonight by a high officer of Gen. Eisenhower's staff, was improvised or off-the-cuff strategy.

Its whole execution of adapting the original plan to immediate front conditions, which admittedly did not fit with advance plotting, was in the hands of field commanders, through Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley down to Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., who saw to it that it worked.

Gen. Patton, who likes to ride out his campaigns right up in the assault wave of tanks, saw it through from as close to battle as he dared get.

The swiftest sweep since the Avranches breakthrough, this week's advance put the weather-hampered invasion at least back on schedule. Location of lines—and of the Falaise pocket—was not exactly the same as that spotted on the advanced plan, but in total miles it was not much different.

Best unofficial information was that the pocket was supposed to have clamped down between Argentan and Alencon, instead of from Falaise to Argentan where it finally developed.

But the fact the plan called for this great supporting sweep in between the Falaise pocket and Paris indicated Eisenhower never had counted on the initial trap completing the destruction of the German Seventh army.

The Germans obviously were fooled. Had they known the new cut-in drive was hidden behind a

complete Allied news blackout the past week, there is little likelihood they would have stayed to fight as long as they did in the Falaise sack. They particularly would have pulled out armor which they left to hold open the jaws between Falaise and Argentan.

The Germans had only two choices: Get out of the middle of Normandy earlier or stop both of Patton's cut-in drives from the south. They did neither.

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TANKS COMING, PARIS IS TOLD

Allied High Command Sends Instructions To People

WASHINGTON

New York, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Morocco radio, operated by the French Committee of National Liberation, said tonight in a broadcast heard by United States monitors that "the Vatican has opened negotiations with belligerents to protect Paris from eventual destruction, as it did in the case of Rome."

London, *Friday*, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Allied Supreme Command told the people of Paris and its suburbs today that "you can already hear the guns and soon you will hear the rumble of the tanks," a possible hint that Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's armor, now only 23 miles away, may make the French capital an immediate objective.

"The day is not far off when you will have to rise and chase out the enemy and his accomplices," said the Supreme Command's authorized spokesman over the American Broadcasting Station in Europe (ABSIE) as he issued preliminary instructions to patriots within Paris.

NIGHT

Warns Of Gestapo Traps

"From now on you must group around units of French Forces of the Interior, resistance organizations, clandestine syndicates and secret delegates and follow the directives of resistance. Beware of traps and provocations of the Gestapo. Be brave, united, disciplined, courageous and resolute."

Policemen of Paris were told in case they were ordered out of the city to disobey, "hide in Paris" and refuse to leave "under any pretext."

In southern France the Allies stepped up the tempo of their landing operations and, according to the German official news agency DNB, "established themselves in Cannes," made new landings on both sides of Toulon and drove inland from the St. Raphael area into the Argens Valley. The German report stressed that reinforcements were pouring onto the beaches "day and night" under protection of heavy fire from Allied warships.

Like Front-Line City

"The whole aspect of the French capital is assuming that of a front-line city," said DNB, adding that "for the first time the German command has appealed to the population to remain calm."

A sudden strike of Paris policemen reported by the Berlin radio apparently reflected the popular mood in the capital. The Germans said also that Paris was without gas, coal and transportation.

Transportation Paralyzed

The Paris correspondent for the German Transocean News Service, who apparently was preparing for a quick departure along with the rest of the Germans, said that the city's transportation was completely paralyzed.

In a report broadcast by the Berlin radio this correspondent said that the subway was shut down and people were walking or cycling to work—if they went to work at all.

The Paris police, the correspondent said, have been on strike since Tuesday in protest over appointment of a new high police official. There is no gas or coal for cooking in the capital, and it has ben necessary to supply the populace with hot meals from central communal kitchens, he said.

Trust In Miracle Weapons

Editorials in Nazi papers of the occupied countries warned the populations against wishful dreams of early deliverance and tried to persuade them that Hitler's new miracle weapons soon would change the whole trend of the war.

One Flemish paper promised "a new kind of U-boat" would soon end the shipment of American supplies to Europe and said the V-2 robot bomb soon would be launched against England, "a thousand times more terrible" than the V-1 now being used. "We are convinced," this editorial said, "that not Germany's but Britain's days are numbered."

Significant in connection with such eleventh-hour prophecies was a Swiss report that the Germans were supplying all factory workers with gas masks. The *Journal de Geneve*, in what it called an eyewitness report, said "mysterious cases whose contents evidently are associated with gas warfare" were being rushed to frontal areas by the Germans.

Sunset-To-Dawn Curfew

In an apparent attempt to combat a popular uprising in southern France the Germans clamped a sunset-to-dawn curfew on the Alpes Maritimes area, banned the sale of all alcoholic beverages and prohibited civilians from "moving about by vehicle or bicycle" or congregating in groups of more than three persons.

At the same time the Germans warned there would be swift punishment for any person helping the Allied invading forces.

The Nazi military analyst Ludwig Sertorius, carefullly sidestepping any prediction of failure for the Allied Mediterranean thrust, contented himself in one Berlin broadcast with insisting that "German resistance is not at all weak," and that "many landing attempts along the invasion coast were frustrated."

Reinforcements Pouring In

He added, however, that "we could not hinder the enemy from pouring in reinforcements because of his terrifice naval bombardment." He said that "obviously the enemy chose to land in this sector because he wants possession of Toulon."

Sertorious admitted that the American armored drive in the Paris direction was developing a "terrific punch," but he said Allied pressure "slackened somewhat" in the Dreux area after capture of that town. He said, however, that the pressure had increased perceptibly in the area of Chartres.

The Oslo radio reported a Berlin announcement that the defense forces of southern France "are included in the army group" under the command of Field Marshel General Guenther von Kluge, who is commander in the west. Previously German reports had referred to Field Marshal General Johannes Blaskowitz as commander in the south.

PEOPLE OF PARIS HEAR YANK GUNS

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Germans Report 3 U. S. Spearheads Are Driving on French Capital.

By WADE WERNER

LONDON, Aug. 17.—(AP) The thunder of Allied guns heralding the prospective liberation of Paris reverberated along the boulevards of the captive French capital today. The Germans reported that three armored American spearheads were driving eastward beyond Chartres and Dreux and that violent fighting raged on roads converging on the city.

In southern France the Allies stepped up the tempo of their landing operations and, according to the German Official News Agency DNB, "established themselves in Cannes," made new landings on both sides of Toulon and drove inland from the St. Raphael area into the Argens valley. The German report stressed that reinforcements were pouring onto the beaches "day and night" under protection of heavy fire from Allied warships.

Appeal to Population

"The whole aspect of the French capital is assuming that of a front-line city," said DNB, adding that "for the first time the German command has appealed to the population to remain calm."

Nazi commentaries developed almost an hysterical note as the German army's plight grew worse and the Maquis and other resistance groups took full advantage of the confusion.

A sudden strike of Paris policemen reported by the Berlin radio apparently reflected the popular mood in the capital. The Germans said also that Paris was without gas, coal and transportation.

Frantic editorials in Nazi papers of the occupied countries warned the populations against wishful dreams of early deliverance and tried to persuade them that Hitler's new miracle weapons soon would change the whole trend of the war.

One Flemish paper promised "a new kind of U-boat" would soon end the shipment of American supplies to Europe and said that the V-2 robot bomb soon would be launched against England, "a thousand times more terrible" than the V-1 now being used. "We are convinced," this editorial said, "that not Germany's, but Britain's days are numbered."

Significant in connection with such eleventh-hour prophecies was a Swiss report that the Germans were supplying all factory workers with gas masks. The Journal de Geneve, in what it called an eyewitness report, said that "mysterious cases whose contents evidently are associated with gas warfare" were being rushed to frontal areas by the Germans.

In an apparent attempt to combat a popular uprising in southern France the Germans clamped a sunset-to-dawn curfew on the Alpes Maritimes area, banned the sale of all alcoholic beverages and prohibited civilians from "moving about by vehicle or bicycle" or congregating in groups of more than three persons.

Nazis Warn Frenchmen

At the same time the Germans warned there would be swift punishment for any person helping the Allied invading forces.

The Nazi military analyst Ludwig Sertorius, carefully side-stepping any prediction of failure for the Allied Mediterranean thrust, contented himself in one Berlin broadcast with insisting that "German resistance is not at all weak," and that "many landings attempts along the invasion coast were frustrated."

He added, however, that "we could not hinder the enemy from pouring in reinforcements because of his terrific naval bombardment." He said that "obviously the enemy chose to land in this sector because he wants possession of Toulon."

Chaos Reigns as Paris Hears Roar of U. S. Guns

AUG 18 1944

London, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—Paris is now a "front line city" and the thunder of the approaching American guns can be heard in the city, the German radio said at 4 P. M. today.

The German report pictured the French capital as a city of chaos—without food, transportation or police. The police were said to be on strike. "The churches are overcrowded, and special prayers are being said at Notre Dame," Transocean, the German propaganda agency, declared in a broadcast from Berlin.

DAY

"For the first time, the intermittent thunder of guns was heard in Paris this afternoon. The whole aspect of the French capital is assuming that of a front line city. For the first time the German Command has appealed to the population to remain calm."

Food Shortage Acute.

The food shortage was declared acute. The whole city was reported dependent on community kitchens for meager meals.

The striking policemen were said to have ignored appeals to return to duty, after walking out in protest over the appointment of a new high police official.

The capital was also said to be without gas or coal, and with electric current available only from 10:30 P. M. until midnight.

Paris was spared the ravages of war in the fall of France in 1940, although some German bombs dropped in the outskirts. Le Bourget airfield, where Lindbergh landed, Parisian factories on islands in the Seine, and numerous factories and railways around the city have been frequent targets of American and British bombs.

Appeal for Food.

"More and more the face of the French capital is changing as it is being converted into a city close to the front," another Berlin broadcast said. "The whole of Paris is walking or cycling to work because the last traffic means has now ceased functioning.

"Gas service stopped on Thursday, so the population is now getting its food from community kitchens. Barges carrying coal to Paris on the Seine are being attacked by enemy planes, or they become the prey of saboteurs."

The appeal of Police Prefect Busisir to the striking policemen to return to work had been ignored, Berlin continued, adding: "The serious food situation has induced the Secretary of State for Food to appeal to peasants to send their grain as speedily as possible to the capital."

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FRENCH FIGHT CHARTRES FOE

First Americans Find Patriots Already Battling Garrison

DAY

Chartres, France, Aug. 17 (AP)—The fighting has swirled on eastward beyond this cathedral city toward Paris.

The troops who swarmed in yesterday to find the German garrison already hotly engaged by roving bands of Patriots, were last reported some 35 miles from the capital and within 30 miles of Versailles.

Behind Tank Spearhead

The first wave of motorized infantry swept into Chartres at 9 A. M. yesterday from the east behind a spearhead of tanks bent on cutting off and eliminating any of the enemy left behind by the retreating Germans.

Within five hours they had the situation well in hand, and all organized resistance was wiped out within two more hours.

NIGHT

The liberating forces found a hungry but happy population. These Frenchmen had been without meat and vegetables for eight days, because Allied air power had throttled communications.

Burned Trains On Lines

Bombed and partly burned trainloads of German equipment littered the electrified railway lines leading into the city, and power lines sagged or were a tangled mass every mile or so from near bomb hits.

The Germans began blowing up magazines last week and officers decamped over the week end. Two travelers from Paris said they passed a long convoy of vehicles loaded with officers and tons of baggage, but no guns.

French resistance forces swung into action as the American columns approached Chartres and stormed the basement of the post-office, where they caught enemy demolition squads in the act of fixing fuses to explosives.

But they were unable to keep the Germans from dynamiting the waterworks, the power plant and many ancient monuments.

Cathedral Only Chipped in Places.

AUG 18 1944

By EDWARD D. BALL.

Chartres, France, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The Paris-bound Americans occupied Chartres, an hour's auto ride from the French capital, after a five-hour street fight yesterday with a reinforced German garrison, and sped on today.

American forces entered from the east behind an armored spearhead which sped on through Chartres to meet another armored column driving down from the north after taking Dreux.

The Americans outside Chartres cheered when a truck convoy of Army nurses arrived—the first American girls they had seen since Normandy.

The first wave of motorized infantry moved in at 9 A. M. yesterday and had the situation in hand five hours later, although sporadic firing still was going on in the outskirts. Our artillery was firing across the city into German positions to the north.

DAY

Cathedral Undamaged.

In one brisk battle in the shadow of the famous Chartres Cathedral, German machine-gunners killed two Frenchmen—but forty Germans died in the pocket battle.

The twin-spired cathedral was undamaged except for nicks in the stone around an aperture in the Gothic tower, from which six Germans were sniping, and some chunks taken out of the Romanesque tower. The snipers surrendered at 3 P. M. when their ammunition gave out, and were marched off through an infuriated, jeering crowd.

After the Germans came down, Lieut. A. F. Hicks of Lexington, Ky., climbed the tower and ascertained that there were no more in hiding.

French resistance forces began fighting the Germans before the Americans entered the city and prevented destruction of the post office by storming into the basement where enemy demolition squads were fixing fuses on explosives.

Madame Olga and Her Rifle.

Despite the courageous fight put up by patriots, the Germans succeeded in dynamiting the waterworks, the electric power plant and numerous ancient monuments.

After the Americans got in, the French joined them in cleaning out snipers and enemy nests. Even before the fighting ended the patriots had taken over municipal control and restored order.

A wispy, middle-aged woman wearing blue sailor pants told today in her own brand of English how she had "made boom, boom against the Germans all night."

Mme. Olga of the resistance forces she was, and slung over her shoulder was the weapon with which she had done her boom-booming. It was an old Belgian Army rifle made in Norwich, Conn.

Collaborators Get Clipped.

Out in the square the resistance people were shaving the heads of women accused of being collaborationists. As extra punishment, some were dunked in the water fountain.

Lieut.-Col. Leslie Allison of Paris, Ky., led the first troops into Chartres.

"Here's to my Paris address—the Kentucky one—may I soon be receiving my mail there," he said.

"We have been dumping snipers all over town," said Major Ted Johansen, New London, Conn. "Those we don't get the French will."

Private Ralph Adams of Audubon, N. J., jumped off his half-track to get a long and luscious kiss from a chic mademoiselle.

Russian Women Cheered.

Then he took her around and introduced her as "My bon petite gal" to Sergt. Henry V. Peterson, 494 East 138th street, the Bronx, and Corporal Edward Bankush of Cleveland, Ohio. All Ralph could understand was that her name was Jacqueline.

East of Le Mans the advancing Americans had passed a camp occupied by 400 Russian women used by the German Todt organization as construction laborers. Standing barefoot on the scorching hot asphalt road, the women cheered the doughboys fervently.

NIGHT

Historic Notre Dame Cathedral Unharmed by Yanks at Chartres

AUG 18 1944

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The beautiful twin-spired cathedral of Notre Dame, known to tourists the world over, escaped serious war damage when American forces liberated the city of Chartres in their push across northern France.

The only damage was the nicking of the stone around an aperture in the Gothic tower from which six Germans were sniping, and the knocking out of some chunks of the Romanesque tower, Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball reported from the front.

When the six snipers ran out of ammunition they surrendered and were marched off through an infuriated, hooting crowd.

Noted for its beautiful stained glass windows, some of the finest existing today, the cathedral is one of the oldest, most historic in France. Its windows earlier had been removed to prevent their being damaged in event the war swept through Chartres.

The present structure was completed in 1240 except for minor alterations and repairs, but parts of it date back to the 11th century and tradition has it that the site was venerated by the ancient druids.

Its stained glass windows, dating back to the 13th century, contain 3,889 figures.

The archaeologist Visconti said of the cathedral: "If elsewhere may be found more beautiful parts, nowhere else is there a more beautiful whole."

Tradition says that early Christians found at the site an altar surmounted by a statue representing a woman seated with her child upon her knees, presumably built by the Druids. A church was built over the grotto but later was destroyed by fire. In the 11th century Bishop Fulbert established the cathedral of Notre Dame and erected a new edifice.

However it, too, was destroyed. Re-building of the cathedral was undertaken about 1120 amid popular religious enthusiasm and peasants yoked themselves to carts to haul materials. The cathedral preserved the crypt of the previous edifice.

In 1194 another fire destroyed much of the cathedral and the present one was undertaken. However, the principal tower was rebuilt in 1507-1514 and a fire in 1836 made rebuilding of the upper woodwork necessary.

Of the Gothic architecture, the cathedral is 440 feet long, its choir measures 150 feet across and the vaulting is 121 feet high. Its spires are 351 and 377 feet high.

Among pilgrims who visited the cathedral, Chartres history mentions St. Louis who traveled on foot, Philip the Fair, Charles the Fair, John the Good, Charley V of France, Louis XI, Henry III, Henry IV who was crowned there, and Popes Pascal II, Innocent II and Alexander III.

Chartres Fell in 5 Dramatic Hours

It Was a Gala Day for Patriots and Yanks—

nd ca e up with the shout: What a war!"

Nazis Quit in Normandy, Berlin Agency Admits

D. N. B. Says Germans Retreat, Allies Seek to Encircle Them

LONDON, Aug. 18 (Friday) (AP).—The German official news agency, D. N. B., announced early today that the Germans had given up in the Battle of Normandy.

"The Normandy front has been liquidated by the Germans," Dr. Max Krull, D. N. B. military correspondent, said in a Berlin broadcast.

NIGHT

"German forces are retreating and swift Allied troops are trying to gain new positions to outflank and even encircle them.

"An attempt of this sort is being made at Dreux, where thrusts in several directions, including Paris, are being made. The lines are everywhere dented and interwoven to an extraordinary degree."

Crashes Behind Nazi Lines, Sneaks To Safety

A United States Ninth Air Force Base in France, Aug. 17 (AP)—Capt. Walter E. Knudsen, Holyoke, Mass., a Thunderbolt pilot, survived a crash landing behind the German lines yesterday and worked his way back to Allied positions.

JAMESON

In less than eight hours he strafed a German airfield near Chartres, destroyed an ME-109 on the ground, damaged another in the air, crash-landed in a wheatfield after his engine stalled, crawled an hour and a half through German front lines, ran through enemy small arms and artillery fire, hitch-hiked tank and jeep rides and finally landed back at his base in a Piper Cub.

INVADERS DRIVE INLAND 30 MILES TO MARITIME ALPS

KENNEDY

Seventh Army Seizes Five Important Road Centers Beyond Beachheads.

DRAGUIGNAN TAKEN

Troops Hold Coastal Strip With Assault on Toulon in Prospect.

ROME, Aug. 17 — (AP) Surging forward on a great 30-mile arc deep in Southern France, the American Seventh army today seized five important road centers deep behind the original beachheads, and forward elements plunged more 30 miles into the Maritime Alps in the drive to join with Allied forces in northern France.

Along the coast the invasion armies drove through La Napoule, a village only four miles southwest of the famous resort town of Cannes, Allied headquarters announced late tonight.

Nazis Claim Cannes Lost

(The German high command communique said the Allies already had penetrated Cannes, and German broadcasts indicated the Nazis had little hope of holding the town. The reports spoke of airborne landings northwest of the city and entrance of the city itself after sanguinary fighting.)

The greatest pincers movement in the Nazi way was under way as the American sledge-hammer drive moved into Draguignan, 18 miles inland in a north-northwesterly direction from captured St. Raphael on the coast.

NIGHT

The town, a communications center with 11,000 population, lies on a main highway 40 miles northeast of the great naval base of Toulon, and was the farthest inland of any towns specifically announced by headquarters as having been captured.

The advancing Seventh army also seized Vidauban, seven miles southwest of Draguignan, and in a southwesterly direction, the towns of Le Luc, Besse and Cuers, the latter 11 miles northeast of Toulon, and all road centers.

This formed a 30-mile arc stretching from Cuers to Draguignan and bulging in a general northwestward direction, well beyond the firmly established 500-square mile Allied-held segment on the Riviera, where punctures have formed a continuous front with anchor points more than 50 air line miles apart.

Enemy Withdraws

(The German radio said early Friday that German defense forces were withdrawing to new positions on high ground behind the beaches and the Allies had succeeded in "joining up some of their beachheads and are landing further troops and heavy weapons" under the protection of guns and warships.)

Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's troops had seized a coastal strip extending almost to Toulon on the west to Cannes on the east today, and it was possible that already the assault on Toulon had begun.

Headquarters said the opposition thus far encountered in southern France consisted of elements of two German divisions. About 40 per cent of the enemy holding the assault area were battalions composed mostly of Russian war prisoners, Czechs and Poles, under German officers, and headquarters said "their combat efficiency and morale is not high."

The main assault of the Seventh

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army was made in the boundary area between the two divisions holding the region where the landings were made, and "this factor together with the preliminary bombing contributed to the enemy's confusion," headquarters said.

French resistance groups have contributed largely to the success of the American drive by supplying information on German dispositions, the Allied command announced.

Wilson Praises Progress

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied supreme commander in the west, sent a message to Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Mediterranean commander, stating that evidently the southern France operation had "gotten off to a flying start." Wilson replied that he had been "very gratified by the progress so far."

An official Allied announcement, which likely was behind frontline developments, said today that invasion forces were 10 miles from Toulon and 10 miles from Cannes.

They had driven inland through the Argens valley and along the main road and rail lines leading to Marseilles, chief seaport of France.

This drive had taken the coastal ridge known as Chaine des Maures. Other columns had penetrated into this mountain mass, taking Collobrieres, nestled in the valley of the same name.

The invasion was firmly established on a 500-square-mile segment of the French Riviera. A continuous stream of reinforcements, supplies and equipment was pouring in and the beachhead was expanding steadily.

The Allied command said the invasion had swept up the coastal towns of St. Tropez, Ste. Maxime, St. Raphael, Frejus and Le Lavandou and the inland towns of Le Muy, Le Luc, Lorgues Collobrieres.

"The swift advance of American and French troops continues inland," said Patch's communique. "Numerous additional villages and towns have been taken. All elements of the beachhead forces have been joined to form a continuous front arching inland with anchor points over 50 airline miles apart."

Little Resistance Encountered

Although determined resistance was encountered at some places—a landing party was held by German guns at one beach near St. Raphael until warships silenced them yesterday—there was yet no evidence of any general effort by the enemy to hurl the invaders back.

On the basis of official reports and word brought back by fliers, there so far was no massing of enemy troops preparatory to launching of fierce counterattacks such as the Germans made at Salerno and Anzio in Italy, which almost drove the Allies back into the sea.

On the contrary, airmen reported a complete lack of antiaircraft fire except at Marseilles and Toulon. This indicated the Germans may be pulling back guns which survived the terrific bombings preceding the landings.

As three veteran American infantry divisions which spearheaded the invasion pressed ahead, more American troops and a great French force were pouring ashore unmolested by enemy attack. Tanks and big M-10 tank destroyers were among the equipment landed.

Vast stores of ammunition, food and other supplies already were ashore. Hospitals and many other rear establishments already were in full operation on the beachhead.

Of the coastal towns taken, St. Maxime and St. Raphael are resort towns facing the sparkling sea of the French Riviera and framed by mountains. Le Lavandou is a fishing village and Frejus, one mile from the coast, is one of the old towns of Provence which has withstood modern trends.

Has Historical Background

It was from St. Raphael that Napoleon was deported to Elba and the Chaine de Maures is so called because it was the last stronghold of the Moors in France in the Middle Ages. Cannes is the point where Napoleon landed in 1815 to begin his famous 100-day campaign.

The Allied command announced the forces landed on the beachhead had joined with airborne forces dropped far inland. This likely meant the Allies were in possession of inland communication lines which the parachutists had been assigned to block. Thus these lines could be used henceforth for speedily pushing troops and supplies into the drive to the north.

French forces were in position in the line and eager for their first contact with the enemy.

The astonishing early success of the invasion was due in large measure to the Allies' complete air supremacy.

The Germans sent very few warplanes over the battle areas and these were quickly driven off by Spitfires and other patrolling fighters.

Establish Airfields

The Allies were far enough inland to establish airfields for tactical support of their operations. Air operations included the dropping of ammunition to parachute troops who had sent out an emergency call.

Thunderbolts destroyed several enemy planes on the ground in attacks on two airfields south of Avignon, cut the Cannes-Avignon rail line at five points and knocked out bridges and cut tracks between Toulon and Marseilles.

Lightnings destroyed 17 enemy enemy vehicles and a locomotive south of Nimes.

There were signs that the Germans were hastily preparing for extensions of the Allied landings.

It was announced that Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, who as overall commander in the Mediterranean is in general command of the new invasion, visited the assault area yesterday in a British destroyer with Admiral Sir John Cunningham, commander-in-chief of the Allied fleet in the Mediterranean.

Area Of 500 Square Miles On Riviera Held By Allies

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NO RELEASE

Rome, Aug. 17 (AP)—Allied troops have punched out a solid front 50 miles broad and up to 30 miles deep along the coast of southern France, Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army headquarters announced today.

On the west the invasion forces drove within ten miles of the historic old fortified naval base of Toulon. On the east they were within ten miles of the picturesque resort of Cannes. The invaders, spearheaded by three veteran American divisions and supported by heavily armored French forces, had seized an area of approximately 500 square miles.

(The German communique said the Allies already had penetrated Cannes. German broadcasts reported air-borne troops had landed northwest of Cannes and entered the town after bloody fighting. Although the Germans declared they were shelling the town from nearby heights, broadcasts indicated they had little hope of holding the town where Napoleon landed in 1815 to begin his famous 100-day campaign.)

DAY

The Allied announcement listed nine other towns in Allied hands—the coastal towns of St. Tropez, Ste. Maxime, St. Raphel, Frejus and Le Lavandou, and the inland communities of Le Muy, Le Luc, Lorgues and Collobrieres.

Strike 27 Miles Inland

Lorgues, the farthest inland, is 27 miles from the coast at Cap Camarat, near St. Tropez, in the approximate center of the beachhead front.

It was probable that the Allied vanguards were well beyond all these points, and there was a possibility that the assault on Toulon might already have begun, since the enemy still was offering only limited resistance.

Nazis May Make Stand

The Germans may have concentrated considerable forces in that naturally strong base for a desperate stand.

The Allies already have a front deep enough to establish airfields

"The swift advance of American and French troops inland continues and numerous additional villages and towns have been taken," Patch announced.

"All elements of the beachhead forces have been joined to form a continuous front arching inland with anchor points over 50 airline miles apart. The beachhead itself now embraces some 500 square miles."

Casualties Light

"Junction with strong airborne units dropped far behind the enemy lines before dawn on D-day has been effected.

"French and American reinforcements, including armor, are pouring ashore. Casualties continue exceptionally light."

The junction of assault infantry which landed from the sea and the huge air-borne force indicated that the Allies had reached inland communication arteries which the parachute troops had been assigned to block, and that these henceforth would be available for the swift flowing of men and supplies into the rugged Alps of Provence in the drive northward.

American infantry previously linked up with French commandos who had landed on the flanks of the main invading force to block side avenues to the beachheads.

Astonishing Success

It thus was evident that the Allies within 48 hours after their landing had achieved an astonishing success in seizing the primary requisites for a large scale operation.

With tanks and mighty M-10 tank destroyers ashore it was also evident that Patch was in a position to weather the greatest danger ahead—the period in the first 72 hours when the enemy might mass armored reserves to make a counterattack.

Truck Convoy Destroyed

But so far there was little evidence to show that the Germans were massing for such counterattacks.

Thunderbolts intercepted and destroyed one convoy of 50 enemy motor trucks towing field guns toward the battle area, leaving at least 42 of the vehicles in flames and the others damaged.

On the contrary, there were signs that the Germans nervously were preparing for an extension of Allied landings.

Nazis Move Out Of Genoa

Crews of British Bostons and Baltimores reported fires early today in Nice harbor (which the Germans already have said they were evacuating). These apparently were from German demolitions near the Italian border.

Enemy transport columns also were seen moving out of Genoa, the historic port of northern Italy where there were heavy Allied preinvasion bombings. These were going westward, apparently to protect Nazi-held Italy behind the Gothic Line.

Smaller scale enemy movements also were seen between Nice and Imperia, on the coast just inside the Italian border.

Other fires were reported roaring along the Italian Riviera.

Action seemed to be centering around the small gulfs of Frejus and St. Tropez, approximately mid-way between Nice and Toulon. Frejus, a town of 9,000 two miles west of San Raphael, is a mile inland.

The effect of the Allied penetration inland was to put Gen. Patch's forces astride important communication routes between Toulon and Nice and leading to the Italian frontier, while the capture of the ports gave protected anchorages from which to disembark troops and supplies.

Gen. Patch disclosed that the landings were conducted by the United States Sixth Army Corps, which included veteran divisions from Italy as well as Tunisia and Sicily.

Front line dispatches said the Americans were taking but fifteen minutes to knock out each inland German strongpoint, so fast was the drive proceeding.

"All seacoast defenses have been silenced through effective air and naval bombardment." Patch's headquarters reported from the Riviera beachhead.

New Landings Reported

(The Vichy radio said new Allied landings had been made under a heavy naval barrage, and reported heavy fighting west of St. Raphael, about 20 miles southwest of Cannes.

(DNB said the Allies attempted new landings on both sides of Toulon, but declared they were repulsed. Last night the German radio said Nazi forces were carrying out demolitions in Cannes and were withdrawing.)

Prisoners Put At 3,000

Although enemy resistance has been light, "it has not been as slight as first thought," it was said officially.

Reconnaissance reports appeared to substantiate German reports that the Nazis had wrecked harbors at Nice, Cannes and St. Tropez.

Unofficial estimates places prisoners at about 3,000.

Unloadings of men, guns, tanks and supplies exceeded expectations, an official announcement said.

Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied Mediterranean commander and Admiral Sir John Cunningham, commander of the Allied fleet, visited the southern France assault area aboard a British destroyer.

Convoys Still Arriving

"Latest reports received from the naval commander on the south coast of France, Vice Admiral Hewitt, say disembarkation of troops on various beaches are proceeding according to plan," an announcement said.

"Convoys with reinforcements continue to arrive, empty convoys to leave."

Allied headquarters last night declared enemy air opposition remained negligible. Allied planes provided an umbrella over the beachheads and ranged far inland, blasting a path for the advancing troops.

Headquarters permitted disclosure that Prime Minister Churchill witnessed the Allied landing operations from a destroyer off the French coast. Others aboard the warship were United States Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commander of the United States Army Service Forces.

"The Prime Minister was greatly impressed by the clockwork precision of the operations," headquarters said.

Gen. Williams Heads New Air Troop Action

Rome, Aug. 17 (AP)—Troop carrier operations in the invasion of southern France are directed by Brig. Gen. Paul L. Williams, of Los Angeles, chief of the United States Ninth Troop Carrier Command.

Headquarters disclosed today his role in the new attack.

In November, 1942, Williams led the longest parachute troop haul in history—the dash from England to North Africa. He also participated in the air-borne attack on Sicily.

DAY

Williams commanded the transports which carried parachute troops into Normandy and then moved his command to the Mediterranean theater for the present operation.

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All U. S. Units in Southern France Join Together into Solid Force

By REYNOLDS PACKARD
Representing The Combined American Press

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY ON THE RIVIERA, Aug. 17—(AP) All units participating in the D-Day assaults on the French Riviera have joined together, forming a solid beachhead.

After landing with the first H-Hour assault wave at the extreme left flank I have for two days travelled the entire length of the beachhead base from that point. I am able to confirm the juncture of all points, completed after two days fighting.

The last remaining wedge of resistance between units was wiped out last night with further German losses in prisoners and casualties.

Travelling from one flank to another on the beachhead I was impressed with how comparatively little damage was done to the towns themselves from the preliminary navy rocket broadsides and how inadequate were the German defenses.

St. Maxime, which I had known in peacetime days, still was a gay and colorful resort. French women and girls all dressed in sports costumes still were cheering the smiling Americans although already there had been two days of enthusiasm.

Along the route I found hundreds of Daughboys enjoying their first Riviera swims, bathing in their underclothes when they were near towns, or just in their birthday suits along the deserted beaches.

The French people also started to return to swimming, having been forbidden to go near the beaches by the Germans since the Americans landed at Salerno in Italy.

Along the coastal Riviera road I found supplies and reinforcements flowing into the beachhead with even greater speed than was achieved in any other landing in the Mediterranean area.

I saw many hundreds of German prisoners who must have totaled well over several thousands, already confined in areas near the coast for shipping off to the United States.

The Doughboys already have taken a liking to the Riviera and many can be heard saying "now we understand how people can live in Europe."

One of the most fashionable resorts along the Riviera coast, St. Raphael, was taken by the Americans after a four-hour battle on the outskirts which proceeded while street and roof-top fighting occurred in the nearby road junction town of Frejus.

Although the town itself virtually was undamaged by the preliminary D-Day bombardments, I found the hangars and the airfield smashed to bits.

I arrived at St. Raphael late this evening as hundreds of German prisoners were being marched through one street and American Doughboys were passing through on another.

After taking St. Raphael the Doughboys continued to press forward and took the surrounding heights.

Frejus, an important road junction of 10,000 inhabitants three miles inland from St. Raphael, fell Wednesday to American troops after fierce street and housetop fighting that lasted 15 hours. While fighting progressed at St. Raphael other Americans swung around to the rear of Frejus. The Germans were so surprised their officers had to leave their breakfasts untouched and dash out to take charge of the fighting.

When I entered the town two hours after the fighting ended French girls and women were in the streets waving French and American flags.

A large unit of black Senegalese soldiers, whom the Germans had disarmed and kept more or less as prisoners in Frejus lined the streets grinning happily.

fortress. From our altitude the French countryside looked as serene as New England farmland. The only difference was that thousands of parachutes littered the meadows and plowed fields, presenting quite a holiday pattern.

The crew of the C-47 in which I rode was without exception the swellest bunch of guys I have yet met. The pilot and co-pilot, Lieut. Roger Coleson of Fairbault, Minn., and Lieut. Gene Feckler of St. Louis, were veterans of the troop-carrier trade despite their extreme youth. The navigator, Lieut. Alex M. Pakowitz of Brooklyn, slept most of the time on what he called the "milk run." All carried the Distinguished Flying Cross with Oakleaf cluster buried away somewhere in their barracks bags. They had won these medals for their job in Burma, supporting the legendary Major-Gen. Charles Wingate's army on the Imphal drive.

The crew had only one gripe. They knew Joe Louis was somewhere around, but the invasion was pulled before they had a chance to see him.

Just before take-off time the pilot of the glider to be towed by our ship appeared with a cherry pie he had captured on a foray the night before. He rushed up and smacked me in the pit of the stomach, and shouted: "Well, I'll be damned if it isn't Press! Where in hell have you been?"

I recognized hi mas an old friend, Lieut. Ed Hansen of Alhambra, Cal., one of the hottest glider pilots in the business. I hadn't seen him for months. He had picked up the D. F. C. and a heap of other decorations in Burma. We parked in the shadow of a plane and munched the pie.

Then he and his co-pilot, Lieut. Jerry Sonken of New York, insisted I ride in their glider. I had a job explaining to them that there were a couple of gremlins in the front office back in Pittsburgh who would be foaming at the mouth if I didn't hurry back on the C-47 in time to write the invasion stuff. When we reached the target I looked back through the open door of our ship as the glider pulled away in a slow bank. I could see Hansen and Sonken grinning at me, jerking up their thumbs in the So-long sign. I returned it and hoped they would be O. K. America needs guys like that.

FOUND INVASION SERENE EVENT

Negro Reporter Tells of Flight Over Riviera.

By OLIVER C. HARRINGTON.
Negro Reporter for the Pittsburgh Courier. Distributed by the Associated Press.

With Airborne Troops in Southern France, Aug. 16 (Delayed).—I have just returned from invasion points in the South of France, and my friends back home will have experienced more hell in ten minutes of August heat than I did in almost six hours over Adolf's impregnable

Allies Reported in Cannes

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP).—The Allies in southern France, according to the German official news agency D. N. B., have "established themselves in Cannes," made new landings on both sides of Toulon and have driven inland from the St. Raphael area into the Argens Valley. The German report stressed that reinforcements were pouring onto the beaches "day and night" under protection of heavy fire from Allied warships.

In an apparent attempt to combat a popular uprising in southern France, the Germans clamped a sunset-to-dawn curfew on the Alpes-Maritimes area, banned the sale of all alcoholic beverages and prohibited civilians from "moving about by vehicle or bicycle" or congregating in groups of more than three persons.

At the same time the Germans warned there would be swift punishment for any person helping the Allied invading forces.

The Nazi military analyst, Ludwig Sertorius, carefully sidestepping any prediction of failure for the Allied Mediterranean thrust, contented himself in one Berlin broadcast with insisting that "German resistance is not at all weak," and that "many landing attempts along the invasion coast were frustrated."

French Aid Praised By 'Chutist

St. Tropez, Aug. 17 (AP)—The aid given parachute troopers by French interior forces as they assembled to attack this Riviera town was praised today by a Brooklyn private. He said the Germans killed and wounded a number of the men as they descended.

"There goes one of those guys," exclaimed Private Julius Carp, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was among the parachutists who captured St. Tropez Tuesday after 14 hours of fighting.

"Swell Guys," He Says

He pointed to a young Frenchman going by dressed in ragged clothing, shirt open at the neck, wearing a tricolor armband with the letters FFI (French Forces Interior) and carrying a German rifle with a well stuffed German cartridge belt.

"They really were swell guys," he said. "And helped us a lot. They covered up while we were getting out of our parachutes and joined forces with us. It's funny the way they had to kiss us on both cheeks first before they started to fire at the Krauts."

Women Helped, Too

Carp said "French women in the town also helped to the fullest, risking their lives to help us, too. But these French patriots really fought hard throughout the day, helping to quell both the citadel and the blockhouse."

The blockhouse and citadel were the two main enemy strongpoints.

PRIEST TAKES NAZI CAPTIVES

Major Brown of New York Gets Two on Riviera.

By HERBERT L. MATTHEWS.
New York Times correspondent, representing the combined American Press.

In Southern France, Aug. 16 (Delayed—(A. P.).—Typical of this paradoxical day was the capture of two Germans by an unarmed American chaplain from New York city, Major Gordan E. Brown of St. Francis Priary, 135 West 31st street.

Major Brown and a few others took over a villa and he strolled into its garden. Without realizing what he was doing he almost stepped on two Germans who were sleeping. They were heavily armed with grenades beside them, but he jumped between them and shouted at the top of his voice. They started to run, but he pointed his hand at them with his finger cocked, and they surrendered.

Many FFI's (French forces of the interior) were in St. Tropez, and parachute troops said they helped take the town when the Nazis held out in the citadel on the hill and in a blockhouse.

Many hidden dramas were coming to light. I saw the cure of the town booed and hissed and virtually driven away by his fellow townspeople. He was pro-Vichy, they said.

I saw a woman screamed at and later she told me it was because she had worked for the Germans as a stenographer.

By JOSEPH DYNAN.

With the French Forces in the South of France, Aug. 16 (Delayed) (A. P.)—A reborn and rearmed French army has struck its own first amphibious blow for the liberation of the motherland. This heavily armed combat unit disembarked on the Riviera behind veteran American divisions and is lending heavy support to the Allied drive inland.

The American infantry assault was well under way when the ships bearing French units from North African ports arrived at the assembly area offshore near a picturesque resort. After months of waiting and training, the French landed under a curtain of more than 1,000 aircraft and a concentrated naval barrage. For many it was the first sight of their homeland in four years.

Many of the officers and men had fought in the ill-fated campaigns of 1939 and 1940, and escaped. With American tanks, tank destroyers and artillery, they have been training in North Africa for more than a year.

Giraud's Sons on Hand.

The officers included two sons of the former French Commander in Chief—Capt. Henri Giraud, a reconnaissance officer, and Lieut. Bernard Joseph Giraud, a tank corps officer. Their father, Gen. Henri Giraud, saw them off from Oran.

The French who for weeks had been voicing fear that the Germans might be defeated before the south of France landings had a common feeling: "We're glad we got here in time."

Disappointment swept through the entire unit shortly before arriving on learning that a French armored division had entered combat in Normandy. Those Frenchmen had been promised long ago that they would constitute the first French fighting unit to return to their homeland. But from the divisional general on down, they expressed satisfaction that they were the first to disembark in France to face the enemy.

"We are glad of the Allied assaults," one lieutenant declared, "but we want the liberation to be our own effort, at least in part. We want to even our scores with the Germans for the defeat of 1940."

Unloading Lasts All Night.

The French unit that landed here was heavily armored and came ashore dry shod over floating wharves from an armada of warships and landing craft that stretched off to the horizon. Seabees already had their bulldozers at work clearing the beach area and hinterland, where shellfire had overturned the barbed wire obstacles in the mud and left only the burned stumps of trees. Buildings all along the shore were battered.

A group of sixty German prisoners goose-stepped into a stockade at the other side of the road. There were some civilians among them. Frenchmen helping the German, an American private explained.

French officers stared in amazement and disgust.

The first French civilian the French troops encountered failed to recognize them as such in the gathering gloom. In shorts, he calmly rode a bicycle by without turning his head.

But the next was enthusiastic—in fact, he was drunk. In a torn, dirty shirt he stood in front of the wreckage of a beachside restaurant waving a bottle of wine, then tried to embrace and kiss the French soldiers.

The unloadings of ships, with the clank and rumble of a great, mechanized war machine, continued all night.

Large French Fleet Aids Riviera Landing

Algiers, Aug. 17 (AP)—A strong French fleet commanded by Vice-Admiral Le Monnier, adjutant to Vice-Admiral H. K. Hewitt, commander of United States naval forces in the northwest Africa area, participated in operations in south France, an official announcement by the French Admiralty said today.

The French force included the battleship Lorraine, the cruisers Montcalm, Georges, Leygues, Gloire, Emile, Bertin, Duguay, Trouinjeanne and Dure and the light cruisers Le Terrible, Le Fan-

Giraud's Two Sons Fighting in South of France

tasque and Le Malin. They were accompanied by many auxiliaries.

The French Minister of the Navy received a message of congratulations for the brilliant results of the French fleet from Secretary Forrestal of the United States Navy.

MAQUIS OFFENSIVE GAINS MOMENTUM

MADRID, Aug. 17 — (AP) France was a nation in arms today. The general uprising ordered by Algiers, against German invaders, their collaborationists and satellites gained momentum.

Direct dispatches to Madrid said regular armies of Frenchmen, lacking heavy arms but well equipped with light weapons — including shotguns and hunting rifles hidden since the French armistice — had taken to the field for vengeance against the Nazis.

Germans in southern France from Montpellier to the Atlantic finally have begun to realize their plight. The French are astride all escape routes.

A Bordeaux dispatch to the newspaper Arriba said that only a few German military trains, "guarded as if trying to cross through enemy lines," were able to function and that they could make no through connections.

Pedro Carreno Arribas Bordeaux representative, said that French patriot resistance "is reaching its maximum intensity" French forces, he said, are in constant close contact with the Allied command and "what we called the "Maquis" have been transformed into a real army."

Curious battles were reported raging throughout Southern France between French patriots and the collaborationists and German Elite guard forces.

"In French towns there is celebrating in honor of immediate liberation," Carreno concluded his article. "The expressions on German faces are graver than ever before."

Nazis Make Stand In Haute Savoie

On the French-Swiss Frontier, Aug. 17 (AP)—About 1,000 German troops, the last organized resistance group in the Saleve district of Haute Savoie, took up positions in Annemasse today in an effort to ward off French forces which are clearing the frontier.

A 39-man Nazi garrison at St. Gingloph, 30 miles northeasat of Annemasse near the south shore of Lake Geneva, surrendered to a Fighting French detachment which surrounded it at 10 A. M.

Rout Out Germans

In the action the French, armed with light artillery, mortars and machine guns, rooted the Germans from a hotel. (The absence in this dispatch of a mention of casualties suggested that the Germans gave up without a fight.)

Some of the patriots were men of St. Gingolph who returned after hiding since the Germans burned part of the town July 23. About 250 others came from Evian and Thonon, now fully under French control.

Barricaded In Hotel

Advices from across the border said the Germans moved reinforcements to Annemasse from Port Lecluse and barricaded the Hotel Pax for the impending attack. The garrison also manned positions near the City Hall.

But the Partisans were reported holding the upper hand in the city, which lies about five miles southeast of Geneva, and improving control and manning frontier posts in other areas of Haute Savoie.

PLANES DROP ARMS TO FRENCH

Patriots' Revolt Spreads as They Get Weapons.

London, ug. 17 (A.P.)—Supplied with guns and ammunition dropped by Allied planes, Frenchmen have risen in armed revolt against the Nazis throughout Haute Savoie province in southeast France, reports from the French frontier at Geneva said today.

Street fighting also has broken out in the important German bastion of Toulouse, where French Partisans have demanded surrender of the Nazis there, according to dispatches from Irun, Spain.

The Irun dispatches gave this picture of the growing revolt against the harassed Nazi overlords:

The Partisans have occupied the Pyrenees railway towns of Oloron and Mauleon. Heavy fighting is in progress between German occupation troops and Maquis around Pau and Tarbes, between Oloron and Toulouse.

Nearly 10,000 Partisans from the Mediterranean foothills are moving eastward toward the Riviera battleground to join Allied forces.

Advices from Spain quoted French Partisan reports as saying the principal German reserves for the whole Mediterranean front were concentrated in the Lyon region, where 300,000 men were garrisoned.

The Germans may have trouble in moving these southward to oppose the Allies now in southern France because the Maquis control a belt of land extending from Pau in the west to the Swiss frontier, their advices said.

SWISS REPORTS SAY VICHY HEADS FLEE TO BERLIN

LONDON, Aug. 17 — (AP) Swiss reports said tonight that most members of the Vichy government had fled to Berlin, leaving 5,000 mobile guardsmen of doubtful loyalty guarding the panicky "Laval-Petain capital" menaced by Allied liberating armies and a multitude of patriots storming ahead of them.

The Maqui resistance groups and others began a systematic destruction of German and Vichy defenses in France — derailing trains, surrounding isolated German garrisons in southern France and along the Swiss frontier, cutting down notorious Axis sympathizers on their "black lists," and in general moving in well-defined courses laid out by Allied chieftains.

Newspaper Discloses Flight

A dispatch to Der Bund, Bern newspaper in Switzerland, told of the flight out of Vichy by French cabinet ministers, but no specific information was given regarding Pierre Laval, chief of government, nor of Marshal Henri Petain, the chief of state who took over when it appeared France and the Allied cause was lost in 1940.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Koenig, head of the French Forces of the Interior, said in a communique tonight that his men were attacking German convoys with "considerable losses" to the enemy's men and material.

Specialized teams, he reported, cut eight important bridges and forced the Germans to abandon "many" important railroad lines, including the Toulouse-Orleans and Montlucon-Bourges routes.

Among the successes listed by the communique were the surrender of a German garrison of 500 men at Brieve Tuesday.

The French patriots were fighting across much of France, in some cases with armor, in many with mortars and other heavy arms.

A frontier dispatch to the Lausanne (Switzerland) Gazette said Maquis forces had launched an attack on the Fort De L'Ecluse in the Ain department near the French-Swiss frontier, and that factory workers in response to orders from Gen. Charles de Gaulle had gone on strike in Montbeliard, 35 miles west of Basel.

Maquis Meet Forces

Maquis armed only with rifles and sub-machineguns and wearing tri-colored brassards as their only uniform swarmed down from the hills to meet the French forces which landed on the south coast of France Tuesday morning, delayed dispatches from the invasion front related today.

"We saw the fleets coming in from our lookouts in the hills, so we came down to help," said one Maqui leader at Ste. Maxime south west of Cannes.

These Maquis attacked the German positions from the rear, killing many and taking some prisoners. Others met the Americans on the beaches and guided them through minefields and pointed out pillboxes for destruction.

In connection with reports that the Vichy government was disintegrating, its officials were said to be transferring authority in many places to persons who had held office before the armistice with the Germans in 1940.

The Morocco radio said the Germans had ordered martial law in the Maritime Alps. The defiance spread to civilian laborers, with the French press reporting railroad workers of the north and east striking.

Drive To Szeszuppe River Brings Nazi Counter-Thrust At Flank

Moscow, Aug. 17 (AP)—Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky, Russia's youngest general, has reached East Prussian soil along the Szeszuppe river in a historic victory.

For the first time since 1914 Russian forces are fighting tonight on the edge of the German province.

After more than two weeks of bitter struggles in which the enemy command used fresh infantry and hundreds of tanks, Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army smashed German resistance and reached the border.

Germans Hit Right Wing

The Germans, meanwhile, in a desperate gamble, launched an offensive against the extreme end of Cherniakhovsky's right wing, attacking northwest, west and southwest of Siauliai.

Big waves of enemy *Panzers* and infantry were thrown into the attack in an effort to inflict serious damage and if possible to break through into Cherniakhovsky's rear, but Soviet reports said German losses were heavy.

Gen. Ivan D. Bagramian's First Baltic Army combined with Cherniakhovsky's Third Army flank guards in the stubborn defense.

Drive Almost Due West

No guns or rockets were fired in Moscow tonight to mark the victory, but the news the Russians had reached German soil was broadcast throughout the Soviet Union and had an exhilarating psychological impact.

The direction of Chernaikhovsky's master drive was almost due west toward the East Prussian coast, Insterburg and Koenigsberg stand squarely astride this route, which runs south of Tilsit.

Cherniakhovsky knocked the enemy from more than 30 settlements in the past 24 hours and overran a strong zone of fortifications.

Soviet Forces Carry War to German Border for First Time

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 18 — (AP) Russian troops for the first time in 30 years carried the war to the German border yesterday, smashing across a battlefield littered with Nazi dead, burned-out tanks and battered gun platforms and reaching the East Prussian frontier along the Szeszuppe river in western Lithuania.

Led by Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky, 37-year-old Jewish tank expert and youngest full general in the Red army, this historic honor achieved after months of grueling campaigning fell to the Third White Russian army.

Smash Enemy Defenses

Moscow's midnight bulletin said the Red army battered down "Powerfully built defenses" in order to reach the frontier, and wiped out isolated German troops pinned against the river.

The Russian communique mentioned heavy German resistance, supported by tanks and artillery, and said the enemy was launching constant counterattacks with supporting fire from "heavy catapult appliances." This was believed to mean platforms for rocket guns.

The enemy still was hurling in reserves from Heinrich Himmler's German home army, ordering them to "fight to the death" to protect the "holy soil" of Germany, Moscow said.

In one area the Russians wiped out 1,000 Germans yesterday and blew up 60 tanks and self-propelled guns, the bulletin said.

The Russians apparently surged onto the frontier in the area of Schirwindt, German border town 42 miles southeast of Tilsit, East Prussian rail center, and 90 miles east of Konigsberg, East Prussian capital. The Szeszuppe river flows northward along the frontier from Schirwindt, and at one point is only about 30 miles east of Tilsit. It flows into Schirwindt from the east.

Moscow dispatches said a crossing into East Prussia was imminent, but there was no indication the Red army already had smashed into Germany's easternmost province.

That the Russians had reached the border was announced without fanfare in the daily communique which said "northwest of Mariampole our troops fought their way to the frontier of East Prussia on the river Szeszuppe, capturing more than 30 localities."

Fight Near Mariampole

The captured villages were not identified. Mariampole, a road junction in Western Lithuania, is 25 miles southeast of Schirwindt, and Cherniakhovsky's troops have been fighting for weeks in the intervening area — bombarding East Prussia's defenses and grinding down large Nazi reserves flung into desperate battles.

The last German word on the fighting in the area was a late broadcast last night in which a military commentator declared "no major advances have been made by the Russians toward the frontier though all interests of the Russian command seem to go in that direction."

This peril to East Prussia, cradle of German militarism, highlighted all the action along the Eastern front, but other Soviet armies which had broken across the Vistula river in central Poland 110 miles south of Warsaw also captured 20 localities in their fan-like sweep. The sweep threatened not only to outflank the German held Polish capital but also threatened a break-through toward German Silesia, last reported only 75 miles beyond Soviet spearheads.

Continued street fighting was reported in Sandomierz, west bank stronghold 110 miles southeast of Warsaw, as the Russians sought to secure another key crossing.

Repulse Nazi Thrusts

East of Praga, industrial suburb of besieged Warsaw, Russian troops successfully beat off attacks by infantry and tanks, the Moscow bulletin said, as the Germans continued a bitter effort to weaken the noose closing on the old Polish capital.

North and west of Petseri in Estonia, another Soviet army rolled on toward the Baltic sea, chopping into scattered fragments the 200,000 German troops estimated to be trapped in Latvia and Estonia. More than 150 localities we...

REDS REACH EAST PRUSSIA PRE-WAR RIM

Reds Crack Nazi Defenses to Reach Frontier of Pre-war East Prussia

seized, the communique said.

German East Prussia, where decisive battles of the First World War were fought, now was imminently threatened by three powerful conquering Soviet armies along a front nearly 200 miles long, extending from Northern Poland at a point below the annexed Suwalki triangle northward beyond the Niemen river in northern Lithuania.

RUSSIANS PRESS ON EAST PRUSSIA

Nazis Admit Fierce Fighting Three Miles From Border.

London, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The Russians are within three miles of the East Prussian frontier, attacking on both sides of the Lithuanian town of Virbales with strong tank and plane support, the German High Command announced today, and "fierce fighting continues."

Virbales lies forty miles east of the East Prussian railroad center of Insterburg, where iron foundry and machine tool products are made and five railroads come together.

The Russians have been engaged in a violent battle with the Germans within seven to ten miles of the East Prussian frontier for more than two weeks, and today's German announcement was the first intimation that they had started moving forward after reducing the German reserves. Other Russians imperil the wild, Masurain Lake country of East Prussia on the south, and were last reported knifing through a fifteen-mile fortified belt to within twenty-seven miles of the communications hub of Lyck.

DAY

Other Red Gains.

The enemy also reported Russian progress in the Carpathian slopes, saying that the Reds are attacking northwest of Krosno, a south Polish city twenty-one miles north of the Czecho-Slovak border. That advance threatened the Polish cities of Tarnow and also posed a flanking menace to Krakow. Other troops to the northwest of Krosno are within thirty-five miles of Krakow, fifth city and ancient capital of Poland. Bitter offensive and defensive fighting was reported in the Big Bend of the Vistula.

Continued Russian advances were reported by the Germans west of Lake Pskov, where the Russians are compressing and hacking away at a trapped German force estimated at thirty divisions. Some evidence that the Russians were attempting a flanking thrust across Lakes Peipus and Pskov was found in the German assertion that eleven fully laden ferry boats were sunk by Nazi planes.

Battle Near Warsaw.

Moscow, Aug. 17 (A. P.)—The Russians today smashed back with hundreds of field guns at the narrow wedge driven by the Nazi tanks and infantry into Ossow, seven miles northeast of Warsaw, in the first Soviet setback since the start of the summer offensive.

The Army newspaper Red Star said that the Nazis were under severe pressure after losing sixty-eight tanks and suffering several thousand casualties in a two-day counter-attack from the Praga district, just opposite Warsaw on the Vistula's east bank.

At least one SS (Elite Guard) division was reported put out of action.

LUCE

This and other Red Army successes elsewhere on the long eastern front balanced the withdrawal from Ossow.

Smash Into Sandominerz.

Soviet forces west of the Vistula south of Warsaw smashed into the city of Sandominerz in the battle to expand a bridgehead that threatens to outflank the Polish capital and imperil the Nazi defenses of German Silesia.

This development was viewed in some Moscow quarters as more significant news than the giving of ground northeast of Warsaw.

Russian troops in Estonia captured seventy additional places in the drive beyond Lake Pskov toward the Baltic Sea.

Hurling in large groups of infantry and tanks north and northwest of Siauliai in Lithuania, the Germans also mounted a large counter-blow there. A Russian war bulletin, however, announced that the Nazis were repelled in that sector and military men apparently were not concerned over the situation there.

In the last twenty-four hours the Red Army was said to have destroyed 118 German tanks in fighting all along the front.

Polish Council Charts Long-Range Program

Moscow, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Soviet-recognized Polish Council, functioning at Lublin, on Polish soil, today pressed forward with a program for increasing the army, effecting land reforms and restoring trial by popularly elected juries.

The program was sanctioned by the first plenary meeting of the national council and Committee of National Liberation last night with Boleslaw Berut, council president, presiding.

NIGHT

Sponsored by General Zymierski, commander in chief of the United Polish Army, a proposal was adopted to call up four classes of recruits and register ten other classes in liberated territory, Lublin dispatches to the Soviet press reported.

No mention was made during the session of the Emigre Government in London. But measures to hasten agricultural relief, liquidate the Polish police system that collaborated with the enemy and revive trial by jury were calculated to broaden the committee's popular support.

AUG 18 1944

PLANES BOMB ESCAPE ROUTE

Medium Craft Pound Roads Used By German 7th Army

GOLDBERG

London, Aug. 17 (AP)—Heavy forces of Allied medium bombers struck 40 miles behind the Troarn-Falaise battle line in cloudy weather today, ranging along the Risle river for the second straight day in an attempt to seal off the retreat route of the German Seventh Army.

Fighter-bombers stabbed deeper inland over France and Belgium and into Germany itself. They struck at enemy supply lines as far east as Brussels and Reims, and continued into Germany, strafing and dive-bombing enemy communications.

Unfavorable weather retarded daylight operations after heavy night blows by the RAF against the Baltic ports of Kiel and Stettin. The RAF dumped 70,000 incendiary bombs and a great weight of high explosives against these ports, while Mosquito bombers dropped block-busters into Berlin for the third consecutive night.

During the day the RAF returned to bomb shipping in German-held Brest.

NIGHT

Rail Lines Attacked

As weather improved later in the afternoon over the Continent, Lightnings, Mustangs and Thunderbolts struck at the quadrangle formed by Rouen, Brussels, Reims and Orleans, aiming principally at rail lines and communications but also strafing opportune targets in direct support of the Allied ground armies. Six fighters were missing against the ME-109's destroyed and three damaged on the ground.

Ten bridges across the Risle river were the principal targets. Marauders and Havocs, in ten separate waves, dropped more than 400 tons of explosives on similar targets through dense clouds. All planes returned safely, hampered neither by flak nor enemy aircraft.

From Italy, Mediterranean Air Force planes, which flew more than 6,000 sorties Tuesday and yesterday over the southern French front, lashed out today against Ploesti in Romania, one of the few remaining major oil sources for the Germans, and at rail traffic in Yugoslavia. Heavy bombers made the attacks.

Inactive During Day

The British-based United States Eighth Air Force Fortresses and Liberators were inactive during the day. It was more than two years ago that the first dozen United States heavies crossed the Channel and dropped 18 tons of bombs on rail yards at Rouen. Since then about 301,000 sorties have been made.

Flying Fortresses and Liberators made 162,000 of the sorties; Mustangs, Lightnings and Thunderbolts, 139,000. The heavies in that period unloaded about 300,000 tons of bombs on targets throughout Europe.

8,500 Enemy Planes Destroyed

In the two years more than 8,500 enemy planes were destroyed in the air by Eighth Air Force airmen, 5,668 by bomber gunners, 2,913 by fighter pilots.

In addition, fighter pilots destroyed about 1,150 enemy planes on the ground.

Because of Tuesday's attack by the RAF on night fighter bases, an official report said, the percentage of loss last night in the attacks on Kiel and Stettin was low. The attacking force, which went nearly 650 miles to Stettin, was larger by more than 100 Lancasters than in any previous attack on the area. The loss was 16 bombers.

U. S. BOMBERS RAID PLOESTI

BEALMEAR

Others Fly Ammunition to Yanks in South France.

London, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—Heavy bombers of the Italian-based Fifteenth United States Air Force attacked the great Romanian oil center of Ploesti today and also attacked German airfields and the Yugoslav railroad center of Nis, 120 miles south of Belgrade.

At the same time Allied air forces again threw their support behind the Seventh United States Army in the south of France, and twenty attack-bombers under Major Gene C. Vance of Pueblo, Col., and Capt. Charles V. Greffet of Charleston, S. C., flew ammunition to American parachute troopers which had exhausted their supplies and sent out an emergency call for more. The flyers found the American positions despite clouds and haze.

Medium bombers roved far inland also, attacking bridges, trains and road traffic. Marauders struck at guns 150 miles north of Marseille, got direct hits on a bridge across the Rhone at Tarascon and smothered gun positions around Toulon. Supply dumps at Orange and other places up the Rhone Valley were hit. A convoy of fifty enemy trucks towing artillery toward the beachhead was blasted off the road by American Thunderbolts and forty-two vehicles were left in flames by the bombing and strafing. The others were badly mauled.

Smash Bridges in North France.

Weather limited aerial support on the Norman front although American Marauders and Havocs bombed ten more bridges in front of the retreating Germans, and fighter bombers ranged over Germany, France and Belgium, attacking communications deep behind the lines. They battered bridges across the River Risle, west of the Seine, and helped the ground troops bottle up remnants of the mauled Seventh German Army against those streams in northern France.

DAY

Yesterday they had bombed six bridges across the Risle.

Between them, fighter-bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force and the British Second Tactical Air Force knocked out forty-six German tanks and 470 motor vehicles yesterday.

Kiel and Stettin Blasted.

Before dawn today nearly 1,200 heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force plunged 5,600 tons of explosive into the German Baltic ports of Stettin and Kiel. The German radio announced that "major damage was caused" in the old center of Stettin.

At the same time Mosquitoes pounded enemy aircraft behind the western front and dumped blockbusters on Berlin for the third successive night.

The heavy bombers encountered unusually light fighter opposition at the widely separated ports—proof of the effectiveness of the tremendous attack on airfields and parked planes in western Germany and the low countries by nearly 2,000 American and British bombers only thirty-six hours earlier.

Stettin is the chief Baltic port used by the Germans for supplying their troops in Finland and is on the upper flank of the Russian front. Kiel, some 200 miles west of Stettin, is a naval base and shipbuilding center.

far beyond the combat area, chiefly bridges in the Rhone valley—the lifeline connecting German forces in southern France with northern France and Germany.

DAY

Bridges, Trains Attacked

Medium bombers roved far inland also, attacking bridges, trains and road traffic. Marauders struck at guns 150 miles north of Marseille, got direct hits on a road bridge across the Rhone at Tarascon and smothered gun positions around Toulon.

Supply dumps at Orange and other places up the Rhone Valley were hit.

A convoy of 50 enemy trucks towing artillery toward the beachhead was blasted off the road by Thunderbolts led by First Lieutenant R. W. Welp, Bancroft, Iowa, and 42 vehicles were left in flames by the bombing and strafing. The others were badly mauled.

Crews of British Bostons and Baltimores saw fires early today in the Nice harbor.

ROBOT BOMBS CAUSE DAMAGE AT BUCKINGHAM

8th Air Force Destroys 9650 Planes And Loses 4900 in Two Years' Action

AUG 18 1944

London, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—Two years ago today, the first Fortresses and Liberators of the English-based Eighth United States Air Force ventured across the channel and dropped eighteen tons of bombs on the railroad yards at Rouen. Since then, the Eighth has flown 301,000 sorties, has unloaded nearly 300,000 tons of high explosive and fire bombs on the Germans throughout Europe, and has destroyed more than 9,650 German planes, 8,500 in combat and 1,150 aground. Since January 1, last, the Eighth has loosed on the Germans an average of 1,600 pounds of bombs a minute, every minute of the day and night.

On the other hand, the Eighth has lost some 31,000 Americans killed or missing in action, and 2,900 of its bombers and 2,000 of its fighters have also been lost.

Flyers Hit Rhone Bridges

Rome, Aug. 17 (AP)—Mediterranean Allied air force planes, flying more than 1,800 sorties yesterday mainly in support of the Seventh Army's invasion of southern France encountered no air opposition and ran into flak only at Toulon, Allied headquarters said today.

Heavy bombers struck at targets

Royal Family Away at Time Flying Projectile Hit in Palace Area.

AUG 18 1944

AUG 18 1944

KASTSCHKE

London, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—Flying bombs have blown out windows in Buckingham Palace and have damaged two other landmarks—Dr. Samuel Johnson's house and Butchers' Hall, it was disclosed today.

The King and the remainder of the royal family were absent when a bomb fell less than a half mile from the palace early in the morning.

DAY

Gliding into a tall ash tree, the robot exploded before it reached the ground. The blast tore out window frames in the palace and seared the gardens and a half-dozen beautiful ash trees.

A small summer house on the royal grounds was wrecked, and the tennis court on which the King used to play before the war was ruined.

It was the second time robot bombs hit near the palace. Previously a bomb landed in a road outside the Buckingham grounds but caused no damage.

Butchers' Hall, the home of the Worshipful Company of the Art or Mystery of Butchers, is one of the city's oldest livery companies, dating back to 1605. The building was shattered, but its ancient archives escaped damage.

The blast tore the roof from Johnson's house, in Clough Square, off Fleet street. Dr. Johnson lived there for ten years, during which he compiled most of his dictionary. Most of the relics in the house had been removed and the building was used recently as a social center for National Fire Service Workers.

Rescue squads removed dead from the debris of houses and shops, from wrecked buses and street pavements today after one of the heaviest night barries of flying bombs in two weeks.

The attacks were resumed at dawn as the rescue work continued.

For several hours last night the Nazis sent waves of robots across the Channel at frequent intervals. [illegible] fighters stopped some of the missiles.

At some places on the southeast coast, bathers and picnickers seeking respite from the heat carried on while anti-aircraft shells sprayed the sea for a mile or so offshore.

One Robot fell on the busy cross streets of one South England town at shopping time yesterday. Some persons stood in line to purchase fish while others waited for buses. The bomb killed a number of them and injured others. Many were trapped under the wreckage of a bus. Two drivers were killed.

In another town women waiting for a shopping line rushed to a narrow alley for shelter when a flying bomb plunged toward them. As they reached the alley the bomb struck a wall above and they were buried in the wreckage.

A robot that fell five yards from a children's hospital blasted every window in the building, but the children and the staff were safe in the basement. Members of the staff left their charges to attend the many injured brought to the hospital.

REPORT ALLIES LAND IN ALBANIA

AUG 18 1944

Ankara Radio Claims Invasion at Durazzo, No Official Confirmation.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 18—(AP) The Ankara radio said today "Allied forces have landed at Durazzo in Albania."

The report was without Allied confirmation.

NIGHT

The broadcast said it was quoting a special Allied Mediterranean radio bulletin. BBC monitors said they heard the Turkish broadcast, beamed to Bulgaria.

Durazzo is the principal port of Albania. It lies about 20 miles west of the capital of Tirana which was bombed by the Allies on Tuesday. It is across the Adriatic from Brindisi and Bari in Italy.

There has been widespread guerrilla activity within Albania, linked with Marshal Tito's Yugoslav partisan activities.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill on his recent trip to Italy conferred with Marshal Tito.

The Prime Minister also talked with high Allied leaders, and after the invasion of southern France it was disclosed that planning of that operation was one of the main purposes of the Prime Minister's visit.

When Churchill conferred with Tito, Dr. Ivan Subasic, premier of the Yugoslav government-in-exile, was reported present. Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, American chief of the army services of supply and U. S. Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson also were said to have been present at the sessions.

Recent reports from Bari, Italy, said the national army of liberation in Albania now was 40,000 strong, although badly in need of more arms and ammunition. Col. Bedri Spahui, head of the Albanian army's military mission to the Allies at Bari, said his forces were standing alone against one to three German divisions, two big nationalistic elements, the Albanian gendarmerie and a new German-trained SS (Elite guard) division.

In Washington, both the United States War and Navy departments said they had heard nothing of the report and had no comment to make.

Bulgarian Premier in Peace Bid, Says It's What His People Want

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP).—Premier Ivan Bagrianov, addressing an extraordinary session of the Bulgarian Sobranye (Parliament) threw out a peace bid today, declaring "the government is determined to remove all obstacles which stand in the way of the Bulgarian people's love for peace."

"The majority of the Bulgarian people," the Bulgarian radio quoted him as saying, "never wanted to interfere in a large-scale conflict between great powers. The government declares it fully recognizes this."

NIGHT

First to Crack in 1918

Reports have circulated in Allied circles for weeks that Bulgaria, first of the Central Powers to crack in the first world war, was trying to find a way out of this one. She was for a time under considerable pressure from Soviet Russia, with whom she is not at war, to get out while there still was time, but German forces [illegible] side the Balkan country have been a major obstacle.

Premier Bagrianov, as his address was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, declared Bulgarian forces of occupation in Greece and Yugoslavia would conduct themselves so as not to cause new suffering and conflict among the Bulgars "or any other national near and far."

Criticizing the policies of previous Bulgarian governments, he declared the country now was in a "state of economic chaos." He said it would be "difficult" at this stage to "put everything in order" and called on the people to have "patience."

"Peace will be dependent on justice, a humanitarian outlook and the farsightedness of those who will make it," he said.

Col. Eric T. Bradley, of Mystic, Conn., headed the party of American captors who flew to inspect the station. At the gates they found 550 Nazi troops and 14 officers arguing with three French Maquis, who were demanding their surrender, now that they were long since bypassed by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's sweep cutting off Brittany.

The Germans surrendered after a movie-like discussion over a bottle of brandy in which they were assured treatment as regular prisoners. They had refused to surrender to the French, asserting they were not regular troops.

Kin Of Von Richthofen Captured In Brittany

London, Aug. 17 (AP)—A nephew of Baron von Richthofen, leading German ace of the last war, was captured with 563 other enemy troops at a radar station in Brittany by two Americans officers and two unarmed civilians, it was announced today.

He is Freisherr von Richthofen, aide to Lieut. Huber Schmitz, commander of the station. The station was taken intact.

DAY

Prohibition in Finland

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP).—A Helsinki dispatch broadcast from Berlin said today that prohibition was introduced in Finland last month, but will be suspended today except in the battle-threatened eastern sections.

DAY

Less Paper for Bad News

Nazis Cut Newsprint Use to 7 Per Cent of Pre-War Level

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP).—With practically nothing but bad news and propaganda left to print, German newspapers will be cut to 7 per cent of their pre-war newsprint consumption as a "total mobilization" measure. This reduction was disclosed today in a Berlin broadcast listing a large number of newspapers to be discontinued or merged.

DAY

Reich Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's "National Zeitung," for instance, will absorb five other newspapers. All Sunday editions were abolished, except for a few of the most important Nazi organs. Only two illustrated newspapers will continue, the official Nazi "Illustrierte Beobachter" and "The Berliner Illustrierte."

U.S. Air Power Triple Japs'

London, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Tokyo radio quoted a Japanese Army spokesman today as saying that American air power in the Pacific is now triple that of the Japanese. "Nevertheless," he added, "we still feel confident that victory will be ours."

Daily Worker Writer at Front

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Communist Daily Worker published today its first dispatch from a war correspondent at the front. The correspondent was accredited to French forces in the south after having failed to get permission to report British Army activities.

First Group Of Negro Nurses In England

London, Aug. 17 (AP)—The first contingent of Negro nurses to be assigned to the European theater as members of the Army Nurse Corps has arrived in England for active duty, it was disclosed yesterday.

DAY

The units' 63 young women were selected from various army hospitals in the United States and are headed by Capt. Mary L. Petty, of Chicago, who was chief nurse at Station Hospital No. 1, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., before coming overseas. Fifteen have had previous foreign service, in the African campaign.

GERMAN EX-CONSUL SENTENCED TO DEATH

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 17 (AP)—Otto Kiep, who retired as German Consul General in New York in 1933 and lived in the United States until the outbreak of the war, has been condemned to death for defeatism by a Nazi court, a reliable informant from Germany said today.

NIGHT

Herr Kiep is "just one of the very many Germans being executed these days," said the informant.

One report from Berlin said approximately 20 per cent of Joseph Goebbels' vast Propaganda Ministry staff had disappeared from offices in recent weeks because they had wavered in their Nazi convictions.

KIET CONDEMNED TO DEATH

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 17—(AP) Otto Kiet, former German consul general in New York, has been condemned to death for defeatism by a Nazi court, a reliable informant from Germany said today.

"He is just one of the very many Germans being executed these days," the informant added. Kiet, who retired from his post in 1933, lived in the United States until the outbreak of the war with Germany.

DAY

Nazis to Get Less Iron Ore

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 17 (AP).—The Swedish War Insurance Board has decided no longer to insure Swedish iron ore cargoes destined for German North Sea ports, it was disclosed today. As a result, important ore traffic will be reduced further, the Swedish newspaper "Aftonbladet" reported, adding that the same decision applied to coal and coke shipments from North Sea ports to Sweden.

Keitel Sees Mannerheim

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 17 (AP).—Reports in Stockholm said today Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and other high German officers currently in Helsinki had called on Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim.

New Gestapo Unit 'Dogs Officials'

At the German Frontier, Aug. 17 (AP)—Nazi Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler has established a new secret service to make daily reports on all important German civil officials, it was reported today through trustworthy channels.

The elite Gestapo was formed after the abortive attempt to assassinate Hitler and in Berlin alone embraces 2,000 operatives, these advices said.

DAY

Visitors Listed

It trails and reports upon the more important civilian officers daily from home to office and back again. Every visitor received by the officials is listed and the officials must make a written report of what the visitors said.

Some officials reportedly refused to receive manufacturers engaged in war production for fear that talking with anybody might be misconstrued by the new Gestapo.

ALLIES FIGHT TO CLEAR FLORENCE OF GERMANS

ROME, Aug. 17.—(AP) Eighth army troops fought today for the 14th day to clear Florence of Germans as patriots, filtering through the lines, reported Nazi terrorism in the no-man's land of the ancient art city.

NIGHT

Although the Allied military government was hauling in tons of food for residents of that part of the city in Allied hands, the patriots told of a grave food situation in the disputed area, where flying bullets kept all indoors.

Nazis once turned tank guns on civilians, refugees related.

An Allied communique said reconnaissance patrols were active along the Arno river from Florence westward to the sea. There was no major change in the disposition of troops along the front in the mountains east of the upper Tiber valley. Advanced forces now occupy a number of highpoints until later held by the enemy, the communique said.

Nazis Turn Tanks' Guns On Florentines

Rome, Aug. 17 (AP)—Official reports today from the Italian front said that the Germans turned tank guns against Italian civilians and police in a section of Florence still under German control yesterday. Several persons were reported killed.

Patriots coming through the lines told of the reign of terror and said the food situation was grave.

The bloody business of trying to nudge the Germans out of Florence without a pitched battle that would mar further the ancient city proceeded for the 14th day.

The Allied Military Government already controls the city's main architectural treasures. A few blocks away Partisans and Fascists are fighting it out from windows, housetops and in narrow alleys.

It was disclosed officially that the 351st Infantry Regiment, commanded by Col. Arthur S. Champeny, of Wellington, Kan., was among the 50 army units which played a major part in the Italian campaign.

The regiment was the first element of the 88th Division to go into combat. It saw first action along the Garigliano and when the offensive for Rome began it swept forward with the rest of the 88th through the mountains which led to the Pontine plain on to Rome and then forward to the Arno river.

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Former Envoy to U. S. Arrested

ROME, Aug. 17 (AP).—Fulvio Suvich, former Italian Ambassador to the United States, was arrested today in the roundup of pro-Fascists carried out by Count Carlo Sforza, Minister without Portfolio in the government of Premier Ivanhoe Bonomi. He was charged with active support of the regime of Benito Mussolini and with leading Fascist squads in the Trieste region during the early struggles of the party.

U. S. And Jap Philippine Policies Are Contrasted

Vatican City, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Vatican City newspaper *Osservatore Romano* contrasted United States and Japanese policies toward Philippine independence today and concluded that "the reciprocal promises of independence and aid" between the Americans and Filipinos were a "certain guarantee" that their relations "will always become stronger."

The newspaper said the relations "draw their inspiration from the American administration which by treating Filipinos as equals gradually has led them toward independence."

Wavell Rejects Gandhi's Plea For Interview

Viceroy Says He Will Study Any 'Constructive Policy'; Stands on Cripps's Views

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 18 (Friday) (AP).—Field Marshal Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, has rejected a request for an interview by Mohandas K. Gandhi, who offered to urge full nationalist support of the war effort if India be granted immediate independence, it was announced today.

The Viceroy said that because of their sharp differences nothing could be gained by such a meeting now, but he added he would be glad to consider any "definite and constructive policy."

An exchange of letters between Lord Wavell and the aged Indian nationalist leader, made public today, disclosed that Gandhi sought a conference July 17.

He offered to advise the All-India Congress (Nationalist party) to give full support to the war effort "if a declaration of immediate Indian independence be made and a national government responsible to a central assembly be formed, subject to the provision that during the pendency of the war military operations should continue as at present, but without involving any financial burden on India."

The Viceroy said preliminary work could begin now on framing of a new constitution, but that Indians must first reach a "genuine agreement" among themselves for "a transitional government established and working within the present constitution."

The British government's position, the Viceroy said, is the same as it was when Sir Stafford Cripps tried to reach an agreement with the Indians in 1942: that the offer of unqualified freedom after the war is made conditional upon the framing of a constitution agreed to by the main elements of India's national life and upon the negotiation of a treaty with Britain.

The British view is that it is impossible to bring about a change in the constitution during hostilities by which a "national government" could be made responsible to a central assembly, the Viceroy said.

Talk With Jinnah Delayed

A projected meeting between Gandhi and Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem League, which was scheduled for Saturday, has been postponed because of Jinnah's illness, the British radio reported yesterday from Bombay. "The purpose of the meeting was to explore the possibilities of a settlement between the Moslem League and the Congress party," said the broadcast.

Gandhi And Jinnah To Discuss Partition

Bombay, India, Aug. 17 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi and Mahomed Ali Jinnah, two of India's foremost political leaders, will meet Saturday to discuss a proposal to partition India into separate autonomous Hindu and Moslem states.

Observers say their conference, the first in five years, may turn out to be the most important event in the last two centuries of Indian history.

The conference is believed unlikely to produce a solution of the Hindu-Moslem problem in detail. But it may result in a "treaty" setting forth the broad principles for [illegible] of the country. It is expected that such a treaty would be indorsed by Gandhi's All-India Congress Party and the Moslem League, of which Jinnah is president.

The Congress party leader recently virtually conceded the partition principle, but suggested that small districts in which Moslems predominate should be defined and should vote on whether they want a divided or undivided India.

LAST JAPANESE TROOPS DRIVEN FROM INDIA

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 17.—(AP) The last straggling groups of the Japanese 33rd division were chased across the India-Burma border toward Tiddim yesterday, completing the repulse of the invasion of India launched by the enemy's 15th army last March 8.

It was said officially tonight that all enemy resistance in the state of Manipur, India, had ceased with the exception of possibly a few stray shots fired in the mopping up of sick and wounded stragglers.

Allied forces pursuing the Japanese advanced two miles southward from the Burma border toward Tiddim, about 40 miles away.

In the Mogaung valley campaign Allied forces advancing below the Mandalay railroad were 22 miles southwest of Mogaung and two miles north of Pinbaw.

Allies Clear India Of Japanese

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 17 (AP)—Allied troops have cleared all Japanese except stragglers from India, it was announced today.

They advanced two miles across the Burma frontier toward Tiddim.

Other Allied forces in north Burma, pushing south along the Mandalay railway, are two miles north of Pinbaw and 22 miles west of Mogaung.

CHINESE BEGIN NEW DRIVE SOUTH OF YANGTZE RIVER

CHUNGKING, Aug. 17—(AP) The Chinese army has begun fresh operations north and south of the Yangtze river in the vicinity of Tano lake in central China, the high command announced today.

Apparently these new movements were designed to prevent the Japanese from consolidating their holdings in Hunon province and prevent them from using the Canton-Hankow railroad. At the same time Chinese forces continued another new push toward Ichang, Hupeh province.

The high command reported unusually heavy fighting in the Japanese "outer ring" of defenses about captured Hengyang. Warplanes of the U. S. 14th Air force were pressing incessant attacks which already had blunted the enemy's striking power in the Hengyang area.

Ten miles south of Hengyang the Japanese launched a series of fierce assaults, but they made no progress against stiff Chinese resistance.

The Chinese said that on Tuesday Chinese troops south of the Yangtze advanced along different routes on enemy positions southwest of Hwajung and in the vicinity of Owchinkow, overrunning enemy defenses in spirited fighting.

North of the Yangtze other Chinese forces began a drive against the Japanese rear and defeated an enemy unit encountered northwest of Kiangling, near the Yangtze port of Shasi.

In their western Yunnan drive to clear the Burma road in the Salween river area Chinese troops on Tuesday launched attacks from all four sides on Tengchung, main Japanese base and secured new positions on the northwest and southwest.

The eastern outskirts of the Burma road city of Lungling were penetrated by other Chinese forces. Japanese were repulsed in a drive out of Lungling intended to relieve their forces isolated on a fortified hill in the southeast sector of the city.

Chinese Seize New Tengchung Footholds

Chungking, Aug. 17 (AP)—Chinese troops surrounding the walled city of Tengchung, principal Japanese base in western Yunnan province, launched attacks on all four sides before dawn Tuesday and by nightfall had gained additional footholds on both the southwest and northwest, the Chinese high command said today.

Other Chinese forces penetrated into the eastern outskirts of the Burma Road city of Lungling. Enemy troops were driven back after plunging from Lungling in an attempt to relieve Japanese isolated on the peak of a fortified hill commanding the southeast portion of the city.

Japanese Study B-29's

CHUNGKING, Aug. 17 (AP).—A Japanese broadcast asserted today that the Japanese had made a complete study of Superfortresses brought down in their territory, and said: "In the near future our long-distance bombers will achieve glorious results in Hawaiian skies."

HALMAHERA BASE RAIDED

23 Jap Planes On Miti Field Hit By Bombers

General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, Friday, Aug. 18 (AP)—A sizable force of Allied heavy and medium bombers dropped 87 tons of bombs Wednesday on Miti airdrome, northern Halmahera Island, in the most concentrated assault yet delivered against any single point in this area. Headquarters announced the raid today.

Twenty-three parked planes were destroyed or damaged during the raid, as Allied planes continued attacks which the communique said rapidly were "reducing the enemy's potential strength in the Molucca Islands."

Large Fires Started

Large fires were started in personnel and supply areas adjacent to Miti, one of the key Japanese airfields on Halmahera, southern guardian of the Philippines. Liberators and Mitchells attacked the island in midmorning, but no Japanese planes arose.

This was the [illegible] raid reported in August communiques on Halmahera, approximately 300 miles south of Mindanao, main island in the southern Philippines.

An army Liberator the previous night sank a 1,000-ton freighter in Davao Gulf, Mindanao.

Foe Can't Risk Shipping

"It is apparent," said the communique, that the enemy "no longer can risk his heavy shipping forward of the line, Philippines-Celebes-Ceram.

"His outlying garrisons on Halmahera, in the Ceram, Banda and Arafura seas are now forced to depend for their supply on small ships, on sailing vessels and luggers and local small craft.

"The capacity of this makeship shipping is not sufficient for even essential items, such as munitions and aviation gasoline."

Must Rely On Barges

South and east of Halmahera, the communique said, the Japanese are compelled "to rely upon an inadequate barge traffic, which is subject to heavy attrition in an attempt to evade our extensive air and naval patrol net. The strategic effect of this rapid shrinkage of his sea communications is to further threaten the enemy's vital Philippines-Halmahera defense line."

Reports from recent scattered patrol actions in the Sarmi area of Dutch New Guinea listed an additional 362 enemy killed or found dead. The total known Japanese dead is 2,748 in that region, where the Nipponese were reported attempting to escape through interior jungles.

Planes Of 3 Areas Hit Jap Isles

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, Aug. 17 (AP)—Allied bombers from three theaters of combat joined in new blows, reported today, at enemy-held islands ringing the Philippines and at the Philippines themselves.

Bombers from the Australia-New Guinea theater struck at Halmahera, 300 miles south of Mindanao, Tuesday, and at Mindanao's principal port, Davao, two nights earlier.

Planes from central Pacific bases pounded Truk atoll in the Carolines with 57 tons of bombs Sunday, and also hit Ponape in the Carolines, Wotje, Maloelap and Mili in the Marshalls, and Nauru Island, Sunday and Monday.

China-based planes bombed the Pescadores Islands between Formosa and the China coast, for the first time Wednesday. They struck at night at the Mako naval base, 400 miles north of the Philippines. They also hit Takao harbor, southwestern Formosa, for the second day in a row.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 17.—(AP) Liberators of the 7th AAF bombed Chichi Jima again on Tuesday in a fresh neutralization campaign against Japan's Bonin Island bases less than 600 miles from Tokyo.

A seaplane base was the major target on Chichi Jima, key enemy position in the island chain. Maug island near the northern end of the Marianas was bombed for the first time the same day.

Once a single, rocky island, Maug has been split by earthquakes into three islets 314 miles north of American-occupied Saipan. Surrounding a collapsed volcano cone, Maug forms the only protected ship anchorage in the northern Marianas.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander in chief, reported also that other bombers struck Paramushiro at the northern end of the Kurile islands reaching northward from Japan. They hit that north Pacific base on Sunday, attacking enemy supply facilities. Only meager anti-aircraft opposition was encountered.

The Pacific fleet report told of bombings also against the Japanese positions on Maug island, northernmost island in the western Pacific Marianas group. Results of that attack were not reported.

Liberators of the Seventh Army air force bombed the seaplane base and adjacent installations on Chichi island in the Bonins Tuesday, Nimitz announced today. They met moderate to intense anti-aircraft fire in this second strike within five days on Chichi, 630 miles below Tokyo.

Eleventh army Liberators made a predawn attack Sunday on Paramushiro in the Kuriles, extending the raids on those northern Japanese islands through the fourth consecutive day.

Maug island, in the northern Marianas group south of the Bonins, got its first raid of the war Tuesday. Pagan, farther south in the Marianas, was smacked the same day. Maug has a protected harbor.

Other aerial strikes were made

Liberators Hammer Chichi Jima Less Than 600 Miles from Tokyo

MORNING NIGHT DAY NIGHT DAY NIGHT DAY NIGHT DAY
MOOSA
ERICSSON
AUG 18 1944

Tuesday on Nauru island and Maleolap atoll in the Marshalls.

18 U. S. Bombers Raid Chichi Jima: Tokyo

New York, Aug. 17—The Tokyo radio today said 18 American heavy bombers had raided Chichi Jima in the Bonin Islands, some 550 miles from Japan, yesterday morning (Japanese time).

While asserting the raiders had been repulsed, the Tokyo broadcast warned the Japanese people that "increasing attacks upon the Bonins by the enemy's heavy bombers require serious attention."

United States Government monitors recorded the broadcast.

Nimitz for Powerhouse Blows

AUG 18 1944

Pledges Nonstop War Against Japan—Praises Workers on Home Front.

DORING AUG 18 1944

Guam, Aug. 11 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, promising Japan a dose of powerhouse tactics, emphasized today on his first visit to reconquered Guam that the great fleets under Admirals Spruance and Halsey were ready to wage nonstop war against the Japanese.

He praised the home front for providing the tools necessary for the job.

(This dispatch, delayed for security reasons, is the first exposition of Admiral Nimitz's frank discussion of prospects in the Pacific war. Admiral Raymond A. Spruance commands the mighty Fifth Fleet and Admiral William F. Halsey has been assigned to lead the Third Fleet.)

The Marianas, said Nimitz, will be strategic springboard, adding that while one of the fleet teams is striking the other can be planning new blows. He said the seizure of Saipan, Tinian and Guam furnished excellent bases "to move in various directions we have in mind."

DAY

Likes Powerhouse Tactics.

"We believe in powerhouse tactics. We carry along all we have. We want what we undertake to go through. We have not reached the stage where we can hold anything back."

He foresaw in the favorable European situation that reinforcements from that area were not too far in future.

"But we cannot sit and wait. We never have. We have used what we have had all the way through."

Admiral Nimitz inspected many battlefields in the Marianas with Admiral Spruance, Marine Lieut.-Gen. Holland M. Smith, commander of fleet Marine forces in the Pacific, and other high officers. As the party was leaving a 77th Division command post near Mt. Santa Rosa on Guam, machine-gun and rifle fire rattled through the brush and a bullet whined over one of the ten cars trailing Nimitz, who was escorted by two half-tracks loaded with Marines.

The Admiral rode on unconcerned.

Nimitz expressed admiration for the Marines and doughboys for their rapid conquest.

"We have a schedule and we are interested in getting this war won quickly. The way to beat the Jap is to keep on his tail." He said Saipan, Tinian and Guam were large enough to mount many troops and their facilities would be developed to carry the war to the Japanese.

"We are not handicapped by lack of appropriations for the development of Guam harbor and you will see it developed as rapidly as the Seabees can do it. The Seabees have given us a number of examples of developing facilities in a short time."

Praises Workers.

"In spite of the troubles you hear about back home you've got to admit they've built a tremendous fleet and air force, a tremendous merchant marine and equipped a tremendous army," Nimitz continued.

Long-range air units probably will be the first reinforcements shifted from Europe to this theater after the Nazis are defeated, he said.

As soon as ships can be spared they will come, too, he continued.

Asked if he needed more troops in the Pacific, Admiral Nimitz said: "When we get more transports we'll feel we need more troops and when we get more troops we'll probably feel we need more troops. I guess people are never satisfied."

Discusses Leapfrogging

Discussing leap-frogging tactics, Nimitz remarked: "I never was quite able to understand what they meant when they wrote about it. Actually, we never had any idea of moving from one island to another. We've rather been moving from one area to another to get naval bases, simply extending our sea power and control westward to enable us to go on."

Asked why he thought the Japanese made no attempt at air interference in the Guam campaign, he replied that they had tried it at Saipan but Spruance "completed what we think was the destruction of their naval air force."

Marines "Carried The Ball"

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airforce, he emphasized, had hit Truk, Woleai and Palau (in the Carolines south and east of Guam, contributing to the success achieved in the Marianas.

When General Smith jokingly asked if he was running out of marines in the Pacific, Nimitz shot back: "Oh, no. As long as there is one marine there'll be one fight."

Of the marines, one high-ranking marine officer, who referred to Guadalcanal as a skirmish to Saipan, said:

"I'm as proud of them as can be and I'm not kidding. They certainly carried the ball at the most critical time."

FRASER BACKS ROOSEVELT

New Zealand Premier Endorses Pacific Collaboration Plan

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 17 (AP)—Prime Minister Peter Fraser today expressed "cordial endorsement" of President Roosevelt's references to the Pacific Ocean at the Puget Sound Navy Yard last week.

"Within the framework of world organizations now under discussion," Mr. Fraser said, "effective machinery could and would be devised to insure the nations of the Pacific would not be threatened again by any repetition of Japanese aggression."

Gen. Emmons Takes Command Of Alaska

Headquarters, Alaskan Department, Aug. 17 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Delos Carleton Emmons, former commander of the Hawaiian Department and Western Defense Command, is commanding the Alaskan Department, it was announced today. He succeeds Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., and has been so serving since June 21.

Brig. Gen. Robert M. Bathurst, who came here as General Emmons' chief of staff, served with him in Hawaii and in the Western Defense Command post.

General Emmons served in Alaska for two years as an infantry lieutenant prior to the last war and was an observer in the Aleutians last year.

Canadian Corvette Sunk

Ottawa, Aug. 17 (AP)—Loss of the Canadian corvette Regina with two dead and 26 missing was announced today by Navy Minister Macdonald. He said the sinking occurred when the Regina went to the assistance of a merchant ship "in difficulties in invasion waters."

Canada Decorates Queens Flier

OTTAWA, Aug. 17 (AP)—Air Force headquarters announced today the awarding of the Distinguished Flying Medal to Flight Sgt. D. D. Salmon of 22-47 Forty-second Street, Astoria, Queens, for "displaying skill" in his task in a RCAF air crew overseas and for "devotion to duty of a high order."

Nazis Transfer Subs To Norway, Swedes Say

New York, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Swedish newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet*, as reported to the Office of War Information, said today that the Germans are believed to be transferring submarines from western French bases to Norway.

"Various signs indicate that the last stage of the war will increase the activities along the Norwegian coast," it added.

GERMAN GENERAL CITED

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—(AP) The German Transocean news agency, recorded by the Federal Communications commission, broadcast today that Adolf Hitler personally had awarded to Field Marshal Walther Von Model, commander-in-chief of the central Eastern front, the highest German decoration for bravery—oak leaves with swords and diamonds to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross.

NIGHT

FDR Demands Occupation Of German, Japanese Soil

AUG 18 1944

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—(AP) President Roosevelt, back in the capital today from his Pacific tour, informed the world that Germany and Japan will be occupied by Allied troops regardless of when or how they surrender.

There will be no repetition, he said, of the 1918 situation, when Germany escaped full occupation by quitting when her homeland was menaced.

Returns from Trip

The President began catching up on routine business at the White House tonight after returning from a 35-day trip that took him to Pearl Harbor and to Adak, in the Aleutian islands.

He was met at the station by Secretary of State Hull and later he conferred with General George C. Marshall, army chief of staff.

Tomorrow he will have his first fourth term campaign strategy talk with his vice presidential running mate, Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, whom he has not seen since they were nominated by the Democratic National convention a month ago.

Mr. Roosevelt's special train passed through 21 states during the two crossings of the continent, but he laughed at suggestions that some people thought his journey was political.

There were no political things in it, he said, adding that those who think they found politics in the trip know more about it than he does.

On the westward crossing shades were drawn and every precaution taken to prevent the public from knowing who was aboard. But on the return from Bremerton, Wash., where the President made a broadcast speech last Saturday night, he waved and nodded occasionally at crowds which gathered at railroad stations along the way.

Immediately upon his return speculation arose that he might be thinking of another conference soon with Prime Minister Churchill. The two leaders have not seen each other since last December, and it has been their practice to meet about every six months.

The rapid pace of the war in France lent further weight to the suggestion, voiced in diplomatic and military circles, that another war and postwar council might be in order.

There had been reports, later proved erroneous, that Mr. Churchill might show up at the Honolulu conferences which Mr. Roosevelt held with Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Adm. Chester Nimitz. As is developed, that conference was an all-American affair.

Revealed at News Conference

As it developed, that conference aboard train, during the last lap of the 15,000 mile journey, that Mr. Roosevelt made his first definite assertion that Germany and Japan cannot hope to avoid Allied occupation, even by the unconditional surrender that is demanded of them.

Berlin, he recalled, dodged occupation after the last war by negotiating an armistice. If we let them quit this time, he said, the next generation will be told that Germany won the war.

There is an interesting psychology study not only of the German people but of their military command, he said, a characteristic to throw up the sponge when their borders are menaced because they don't want Germany overrun.

As for Japan, the Chief Executive declared that nation must be sealed off from the peace-loving world until she proves herself willing and able to live with peaceful countries.

He repeated that American defense bases must be established in the Pacific to thwart any future aggression.

On his trip north at Adak aboard a cruiser the President went within 900 miles of Japanese territory.

Will Discuss Observations

He will discuss his observations tomorrow morning with Congressional leaders, but he said he does not expect to make a formal report to Congress.

The President returned tanned and jovial from a trip which began the night of July 13. After one day at Hyde Park, his special train moved westward to Chicago, where Mr. Roosevelt conferred briefly with Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan, and thence to San Diego, where he made his fourth term acceptance speech on July 20. Then he sailed for Pearl Harbor.

Through the three reporters one radio representatives who accompanied him, he expressed appreciation to the country's newspapers and radio stations for preserving the secrecy of his journey, in accordance with the voluntary censorship code.

ROOSEVELT LOG

Washington, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The log of President Roosevelt's first war-time visit to the Pacific:

July 13—Left Washington.

July 14—Hyde Park, N. Y.: Spent day at Roosevelt home.

July 15—Chicago: Conferred with Robert Hannegan, Democratic National chairman, who came aboard Presidential train during service stop in railroad yards.

July 20—Marine Corps Base, San Diego: Accepted Democratic renomination for fourth term.

July 26—Arrived at Pearl Harbor to confer with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Gen. Douglas MacArthur and other military and naval leaders.

Aug. 3—Visited military base at Adak, in the Aleutians.

Aug 12—Bremerton, Wash.: Returned to United States, making radio speech aboard a destroyer in Puget Sound Navy Yard.

Aug. 17—Arrived in Washington.

Time—Thirty-five days.

Distance—15,000 miles.

PRESIDENT THANKS PRESS AND RADIO

Washington, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt expressed his appreciation today to the country's newspapers and radio stations which, through voluntary censorship, kept the secret of his thirty-five-day trip. All newspapers and radio stations were informed of Mr. Roosevelt's prospective departure several hours before he left Washington

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on July 13.

They kept the story from the public for security reasons, he said, though many received letters from service men reporting that they had seen him in Hawaii or Alaska. Only one paper broke the story, Mr. Roosevelt said—a small one in Texas which he didn't identify further.

BRITISH PLEDGE WAR ON JAPAN

Campbell Says Empire Has Score to Settle.

New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 17 (A. P.).—Sir Gerald Campbell, British Minister to the United States in Washington, declared today that Great Britain had a score to settle with Japan "and the British intend to take a personal hand in settling it." Sir Gerald told the New Bedford Standard-Times in an interview at the summer home of Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke, in nearby Nonquitt, where he is vacationing, that some facts should make it self-evident that the British have no intention of leaving it to the United States to "finish off Japan alone."

"We have some bitter memories," he said. "Memories of Singapore and Hongkong and Burma, and of how, in the early days of the war and even today, the Japanese have violated all the international rules for treatment of prisoners, even though they did not subscribe to the international code. Their treatment of helpless captives is unforgivable.

"We fully realized before the war broke out that the make-up and the mentality of the Japs would make them more ruthless than any foe we ever had met in history. This forecast has been more than justified.

Will Play Out Game.

"We took a bad licking from Japan. It isn't in the British character to take a bad licking in a ball game one year and refuse to play the game again the next."

"This is our fight, as well as your fight," he added. "Had it not been for your presence in the Pacific, Canada, the senior dominion, would have been practically defenseless against Japan, owing to the fact that she had sent virtually all her fighting ships across the Atlantic.

"We are delighted to have such a large and effective force in the Pacific, but we want to do our bit in that fight. That is a matter of British pride and practical policy. The sooner we finish the Jap, the better for all concerned. The Dutch feel just as we do about it. We regard the whole war—Atlantic and Pacific—as one United Nations' effort."

ARGENTINA DENIES EXPROPRIATION AIM

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Washington, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The Argentine Embassy announced today that it was authorized by the Argentine Government to issue the following statement: "In view of current versions which may affect the traditional prestige of Argentina, derived from the faithful and uninterrupted fulfillment of all her contractual obligations and the respect of all legitimately acquired patrimonial rights, the Argentine Government, in a Cabinet meeting held today, has resolved to issue the following statement:

"'Argentine or foreign capital invested in the country will in no case be expropriated except by negotiation and through legal processes. All versions of unilateral procedures in connection therewith must be considered absolutely unfounded.'"

Hawaiian Prince a Cadet

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP).—Edward Keliiahonui Kawananakoa, son of Kapiolani Kawananakoa and grandson of Princess Abigail and the late Prince David Kawananakoa, was appointed to West Point today by Delegate Joseph R. Farrington, of Hawaii. Mr. Kawananakoa is the great-grandnephew of King Kalakaua and Queen Kapiolani of Hawaii and the grandnephew of Prince Kalanianaole, delegate to Congress from Hawaii for twenty years. He is now in the Army Air Forces, stationed at Santa Ana, Calif.

RED CROSS OFFICER SEES WAINWRIGHT

Bataan General, Others Tell Of Captives' Condition

Washington, Aug. 17 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, commander on Bataan when it fell, and a prisoner of the Japanese since, has told a Red Cross interviewer that conditions in his camp in Formosa are "as good as can be reasonably expected."

Red Cross headquarters said today General Wainwright and two other officers, Brig. Gen. Lewis C. Bebbe and Capt. George T. Schooley, have been visited within the last 90 days by a delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross. They were interviewed as spokesmen for the men held in their respective camps, all in Formosa.

Gave Camp Number

The delegate was permitted to give the numbers of the camps, but not their locations.

General Wainwright, at Camp V, said relief supplies received from the American Red Cross via the diplomatic exchange ship Gripsholm were useful. He added that more canned food and warm clothing would be appreciated. Other prisoners in the same camp also voiced the need for more relief supplies and better mail service.

General Beebe, at Camp IV, said the diet was deficient in proteins and fats and that one Red Cross food parcel per month was needed for each prisoner. At Camp III, Captain Schooley said towels, socks, raincoats and toilet articles were needed.

Basil O'Connor, chairman of the American Red Cross, said the needs of all prisoners held by Japan are fully understood by the Government and the Red Cross and that efforts still are being pressed to make possible the clearance of supplies through a Russian Pacific port. Thus far only shipments via diplomatic ship have been completed.

HUNGARY JEWS WILL BE AIDED

United States And Britain To Care For Budapest Exiles

Washington, Aug. 17 (AP)—The State Department announced tonight that the United States and Great Britain have accepted the offer of the Hungarian Government for the release of Jews and that Anglo-American authorities will arrange to take care of Hungarian Jews who reach neutral or United Nations territory.

The announcement, made jointly with the British Government in London, said the International Committee of the Red Cross had transmitted to the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States an offer of the Hungarian Government regardig the emigration and treatment of Jews.

Temporary Havens Assured

"Because of the desperate plight of the Jews in Hungary, and the overwhelming humanitarian considerations involved, the two governments are informing the Government of Hungary through the International Committee of the Red Cross, that, despite the heavy difficulties and responsibilities involved," they will arrange to take care of Jewish refugees from Hungary and see that they find temporary havens of refuge.

The State Department said "the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States emphasized that in accepting the offer which has been made, they do not in any way condone the action of the Hungarian Government in forcing the emigration of Jews as an alternative to persecution and death."

Notification of these assurances, the department said, is being given to the governments of neutral countries who are being requested to permit the entry of Jews who reach their frontiers from Hungary.

GEN. WHARTON KILLED IN ACTION IN FRANCE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 — (AP) The Army announced today that Brig. Gen. James E. Wharton was killed in action in France Aug. 12.

Wharton's assignment has not been announced. He was assistant commander of the 80th Infantry division at Camp Forrest, Tenn., before he was ordered overseas last October.

He is survived by his widow, who lives at Staunton, Va.

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New Shermans— And Patton, Too!

Washington, Aug. 17 (AP)—The biggest punch ever packed in a medium tank is carried by the army's new General Sherman.

The War Department reported today that some of the 33-ton, 24-miles-an-hour tanks with which Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army is blasting its way through central France are armed with 105-mm. howitzers. That's the biggest gun ever mounted in a medium tank.

In addition, the new General Shermans also carry two .30-caliber machine guns, a .50-celiber machine gun, a mortar, a .45-caliber submachine gun, hand grenades and smoke bombs.

All this and Patton too!!

Carrier Task Force Head Gets Navy's DSM

Washington, Aug. 17 (AP)—Award of the Distinguished Service Medal to Rear Admiral Alfred E. Montgomery, 53, for services as commander of a carrier task force in operations against the Japanese in the Central and South Pacific areas in November and December, 1943, was announced today by the navy.

The navy also announced award of the Legion of Merit to Rear Admiral Charles W. Fisher, Jr., for outstanding services as director of the shore establishments division.

Admiral Fisher Decorated

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP).—The Navy announced today award of the Legion of Merit to Rear Admiral Charles W. Fisher jr. for outstanding services as director of the Shore Establishments Division. Admiral Fisher, a native of New York City who maintains his usual residence in San Francisco, now lives in Washington.

MORGENTHAU RETURNS

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—(AP) Treasury Secretary Morgenthau has returned to his office following a trip to London and the Normandy battlefront. He observed the use of invasion currency in France and reported it had proved highly satisfactory.

M'CLOY DECLARES EUROPEAN WAR IS NEARING CLIMAX

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—(AP) A blunt declaration by Acting Secretary of War John J. McCloy that the past two weeks "have been a decisive period in the war against Germany" showed plainly today that the Allied high command believes the war in Europe is moving rapidly to a climax.

Summarizing the swift developments of the four-front war against the Nazis, McCloy told a news conference:

Two German armies, the Fifth and Seventh, have been defeated in Normandy, suffering huge losses in men and equipment. Forced to withdraw, they can hardly regroup for a new stand anywhere west of the Seine.

In one of the most efficiently conducted mass maneuvers in military history, a huge Allied force has invaded the south of France against meager German opposition, and is consolidating its strength for a campaign of which only the first step has been taken.

French Interior Forces are in the fight throughout France, blowing up bridges, demolishing Nazi transport, and engaging the Germans openly on a scale that amounts virtually to a national uprising.

Pressure against the weakened Nazi forces in Italy is being maintained by Allied armies coordinating their action with developments in France.

German resistance has stiffened against the Soviet armies in the East, but the Russians, while consolidating their supply lines, are splitting the remnants of Nazi armies in Latvia and Estonia, pressing the siege of Warsaw, and expanding their Vistula bridgehead towards Silesia.

"All of this sounds optimistic, and there is no reason to disguise the fact that the trend of military affairs is favorable," McCloy said.

"But even where the Germans have been cornered, they have fought stubbornly. When they were finally compelled to withdraw, they fought bitterly at points of the most danger.

"They have large forces in the West not yet in battle."

The cost of the successful battle of Normandy to American forces alone up to August 6, without reference to British and Canadian losses, McCloy said, has been 112,673 casualties—16,434 killed, 76,535 wounded and 19,704 missing.

"Under the circumstances," said McCloy, "nothing is more repugnant and dispiriting to the soldier than to hear his people far from the battle lines saying with an outburst of super-optimism that the battle is all won and the war will end tomorrow or the next day."

U. S. CASUALTIES NUMBER 300,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—(AP) Approximately 300,000 battle casualties among United States armed forces have been reported to next of kin thus far in World War II, the War and Navy departments announced today.

From the start of the war until July 29, the army casualties totalled 244,775, Acting Secretary of War McCloy said, while the navy listed casualties totalling 54,699, or a total of 299,474 for both services.

Army casualties were subdivided thusly: 45,491 killed; 113,977 wounded, of whom 57,956 have recovered and returned to duty; 42,102 missing and 43,205 are prisoners of war.

From June 6 through Aug. 6; the Normandy campaign cost 112,673 casualties, with 16,434 killed, 76,535 wounded and 19,704 missing. One week's casualties, not broken down, were included in the Normandy figure, and not included in the summary of all army casualties.

Navy casualties were subdivided as follows: Navy 34,414, Marines 19,530 and Coast Guard 755. These included 22,665 dead, 17,819 wounded, 9,746 missing and 4,469 prisoners of war.

The army's casualties total (was an increase of 26,320 over the latest previous report, made August 3, of 218,473. The Navy total increased 2,828 from 51,871.

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16,434 Killed in Normandy

American Invasion Losses Cover Period From Landing to August 6.

Washington, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—American losses in the Normandy sector of France from the landing on June 6 to August 6 were 16,434 killed, 76,535 wounded and 19,704 missing, Acting Secretary of War John J. McCloy said today.

Bringing out the cost of defeating the German forces in this area, Mr. McCloy commented at a news conference:

"Under the circumstances, it is sometimes repugnant and dispiriting to the soldier to hear that the war is over or is going to end tomorrow."

Mr. McCloyd said that the German armies in Normandy now have been "pretty well shredded in a trap closed on them near Falaise, and there seemed little likelihood that they could make a fresh stand anywhere west of the Seine River."

The operation in the south of France, where Allied forces landed the morning of August 15, is now one day ahead of schedule in its penetrations, and is closely co-ordinated with the Normandy front, the acting secretary said.

He added that the operation was one of the most efficiently co-ordinated and conducted in military history, and while opposition has not been uniformly as light as first reports indicated, Allied casualties have been quite small.

Mr. McCloy indicated that the active co-operation of French resistance forces throughout the interior of France has become so extensive as to amount almost to a general uprising against the Nazis. The enemy has suffered a decided defeat in the Normandy area, said Mr. McCloy and all the operations—in Normandy, on the south coast, and by resistance forces in the interior—add up only to the first steps in the battle of France.

"All of this sounds pretty optimistic," said Mr. McCloy, "and there is no reason to deny that the course of the war is favorable. Germany seems to be definitely on the toboggan.

"But the Germans have fought bitterly, and they still have large forces in western France which have not yet been committed to action."

Battle casualties in the United States armed forces thus far reported to next of kin have reached a total of 299,474.

Acting Secretary of War McCloy today listed Army casualties of 244,775 from the start of the war until July 29. Navy, Marine and Coast Guard casualties totaling 54,699 were announced by the Navy.

Of the Army total, 45,491 were killed, 113,977 were wounded (57,956 of the wounded have recovered and returned to duty), 42,102 are missing and 43,205 are officially reported prisoners of the enemy.

Navy casualties alone totaled 34,414, with the Marines reporting 19,530 and the Coast Guard 755. For the three naval services, the total of dead was 22,665; wounded 17,819; missing 9,746, and prisoners of war 4,469.

Reports Allied Guns Killed 7,500 French

Washington, Aug. 17 (AP)—A Congressman back from the Normandy front reported today Allied shelling of German-occupied Caen killed 7,500 French civilians in that cathedral city of 60,000 population.

The French had been warned to vacate the coastal area, but Representative Hugh D. Scott, Jr., Philadelphia, related that after one Allied barrage took 2,500 lives, civilians who had fled to the countryside returned and were caught in another, which killed 5,000 more.

Scott, in an interview, told of his experiences in France, where he met Prime Minister Churchill. Scott and a fellow-Republican, Representative Gordon Canfield, of New Jersey, had worked their way across the Atlantic incognito aboard a tanker.

Soldiers Wounded in Action

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP).—The War Department announced today the names of 1,544 soldiers wounded in action, among them the following:

NEW YORK

Asiatic

CARMONA, Carmelo A., t/5g.; sister, Mrs. Francisca A. Marcona, 61 East 100th st., New York.
CHASKES, Arthur, cpl.; wife, Mrs. Rose Chaskes, care Ben Udoff, 455 Ocean av., Brooklyn.
CUSHMAN, Ross E., t/5g.; father, Edgar Cushman, Mexico.
CORRIGAN—Joseph X., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Mary A. Corrigan, Albany.
DeFRANCE, Matthew M., pvt.; father, Matthew DeFrance sr., 165 Ryerson st., Brooklyn.
GILL, Alexender B., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Anna Gill, 100 Jefferson st., Yonkers.
GOZANSKY, Nathan, pvt.; wife, Mrs. Sarah Gozansky, 1175 Evergreen av., Bronx.
JACKSON, Lawrence D., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Helen M. Jackson, Winthrop.
KASPEREK, Edward J., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Mary Kasperek, Buffalo.
KLODOWSKI, Joseph, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Anna Klodowski, Binghamton.
LISTON, Richard A., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Mabel Liston, Buffalo.
MONROE, Foster L., t/5.; wife, Mrs. Madeline Monroe, Wevertown.
Neubieser, William R., pvt.; sister, Mrs. Ella N. Schultz, Kendall.
SCHANTZ, Jerry, pvt.; mother, Mrs. Anne Schantz, 1671 Vyse av., the Bronx.
SELESKO, Joseph, s/sgt.; father, Abraham Selestko, 1363 Findlay av., the Bronx.
SHAVER, Russell D., 1st lt.; mother, Mrs. Mabel F. Shaver, Syracuse.
TOMASZEWSKI, Stanley, pfc.; sister, Mrs. Lottie Ramsey, Perry.
ZEH, Amasa W., t/5.; mother, Mrs. Anna M. Zeh, Clarksville.

Central Pacific

BARBARO, William H., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Loretta Barbaro, 2024 Menahan st., Ridgewood.
GILKES, William N., sgt.; mother, Mrs. Jane Gilkes, 8 Hope av., Oceanside.
HECK, Leon T., 1st lt.; father Leo F. Heck, Niagara Falls.
MILLER, Robert E., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Sadie Miller, Amsterdam.
SCHAEFER, Frederick E., pvt.; father, John Schaefer, 166-13 Douglas av., Jamaica.
SCHUERPP, William, pfc.; friend, Aloysius Stork, 27-10 Newton av., Astoria.

European

ALMEIDA, Galo F., s/sgt.; brother, Louis Almeida, 111-41 176th st., St. Albans.
ARENA, Philip, pfc.; father, Philip Arena sr., 98 Meserole st., Brooklyn.
ARMSTRONG, Floyd N., t/5.; mother, Mrs. Laura Cole, West Winfield.
BALCOLM, James E., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Helen E. Hall, Nunda.
BEHRINGER, John C., sgt.; father, Albert Behringer, Buffalo.
BUCHIN, Robert H., pvt.; father, Henry C. Buchin, Lyndonville.
BUECHNER, Frederick W., lt. col.; wife, Mrs. Katherine S. Buechner, 38 Lee av., Scarsdale.
CANALE, Victor, pvt.; father, Antonio Canale, Oswego.
CANNIZZARO, Vincent F., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Madeline Cannizzaro, 2179 E. 2d st., Brooklyn.
CARACCIOLO, Bastine C., pfc.; father, Carmen Caracciolo, Sidney.
CARLINO, Matthew J., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Mary M. Carlino, 387 Wallace st., Freport.
CASTINE, Joseph W., 1st lt.; father, George W. Castine, 131-19 Foch blvd., South Ozone Park.
CHILDS, Douglas A., pvt.; wife, Mrs. Marion E. Childs, Gloversville.
CLIFFORD, Clifton C., cpl.; mother, Mrs. Helen A. Clifford, Blossvale.
CROW, Ray C., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Mae E. Crow, Buffalo.
CUDEMO, Anthony J., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Mary Cudemo, Albany.
CUMMISKEY, Vincent T., pvt.; wife, Mrs. Rose H. Cummiskey, 115-10 221 st., St. Albans.
CURRY, Bernard F., sgt.; mother, Mrs. Mary Curry, 356 51st st., Brooklyn.
CZARNIAK, Stanley F., s/sgt.; wife, Mrs. Evelyn J. Czarniak, Millbrook.
DANNUCCI, Marco A., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Fannie Dannucci, 350 E. 119th st., New York.
DONAHUE, Harrison P., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Myrtle A. Donahue, Rochester.
DONOHUE, Thomas H., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Anna Donohue, 90-33 143d st., Jamaica.
DRUCKER, Bernard, pvt.; mother, Mrs. Mary Drucker, 363 Amboy st., Brooklyn.
DYER, William J., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. George R. Dyer, South Kortright.
DZIENGIELEWSKA, Vito J., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Jadwiga Dziengielewska, Rochester.
FRANK, Curtis S., fl. off.; mother, Mrs. Florence D. Frank, Monticello.
GRAHAM, Richard L., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Graham, 22 E. 63d st., Astoria.
GROFF, Joseph J., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Anna Groff, Buffalo.
HARRIS, Carl M., 1st lt.; father, David Harris, 2196 Matthews av., New York.
HART, Gerard L., pvt.; father, James Hart, 315 E. 158th st., Bronx.
HARTMAN, Eugene A., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Marie A. Hartman, Tonawanda.
HARVEY, Gerald L., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Byrle Harvey, Norfolk.
HAYDEN, Edward C., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Marie S. Hayden, Middlefield.
HEYER, Franklin C., pfc.; brother, Charles H. Heyer, Buffalo.
HILL, William R., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Lucy Hill, Johnson City.
HILLMAN, Harry, pvt.; father, Julius Hillman, 1749 Fulton av., Bronx.
HOUSTON, Robert J., sgt.; wife, Mrs. Mary E. Houston, Theresa.
JACOBS, William B., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Francis Jacobs, Nichols.
JOHNSON, Milton C., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Anna Johnson, Fredonia.
KENWARD, Louis R., pfc.; friend, Wesly Grimes, Medina.
KURTA, Stephen J., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Stephen Kurta, 130 W. 96th st., New York.
LADE, Edward L., pfc.; father, Benjamin Lade, Buffalo.
MAGISTRO, John, fl. off.; sister, Mrs. Grace Magistro, Syracuse.
MAJEWSKI, Casimir jr., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Anna Majewski, Buffalo.
MEADE, Charles L., cpl.; father, Albert H. Meade, Baldwinsville.
MEADE, Ernest E., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Ruth Meade, Bainbridge.
MELTZER, Harry, pfc.; wife, Mrs. Minerva Meltzer, 1421 Bryant av., Bronx.
MORRIS, Keva, pvt.; wife, Mrs. Zelda Morris, 1057 Eastern p'kway, Brooklyn.
NAYMAN, Stanley M., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Stella R. Nayman, Albion.
NORING, Walter H., pvt.; wife, Mrs. Josephine Noring, 150-17 97th av., Richmond Hill.
OLSON, Charles R., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Hilda Olson, Jamestown.
O'ROURKE, Donald C., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. William O'Rourke, Hudson Falls.
PARSONS, Curtis F., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Mary M. Parsons, Rush.
PASSANTE, Augustine L., pfc.; father, Paul Passante, Highland.
RIS, Robert E., sgt.; father, Fred B. Ris, 35 Tennis court, Brooklyn.
ROSENFELD, Ria, 1st lt.; mother, Mrs. Sara D. Rosenfeld, 2057 82d st., Brooklyn.
RYAN, Richard C., pvt.; wife, Mrs. Stella Ryan, Troy.
SAGARESE, Frank J. jr., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Rose Sagarese, 1714 61st st., Brooklyn.
SAMMARTANO, Thomas G., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Violet Sammartano, 3218 Barker av., Bronx.
SHARON, William R., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Marjorie R. Shannon, Bolivar.
SHARP, Fred L. jr., 2d lt.; father, Fred I. Sharp sr., Buffalo.
SILVERSTEIN, Irving, pvt.; mother, Mrs. Esther Silverstein, 190 So. 8th st., Brooklyn.
SPEAR, Clarence J., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Martha J. Spear, Buffalo.
STEWART, Michael C., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Theresa Stynetski, Elmira.
STIRK, Donald L., pvt.; wife, Mrs. Yolanda M. Stirk, Albion.
SUNTAG, Sidney S., capt.; father, Joseph N. Suntag, 904 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.
TRIPO, Fred, pvt.; mother, Mrs. Rose Tripo, 40 East 3d st., New York.
TURNEY, Leo S., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Irene Turney, 346 West 59th st., New York.
UZZO, Francesco F., t/5; father, Anthony Uzzo, 2428 Mathews av., Bronx.
VANDINA, Robert, pvt.; wife, Mrs. Margaret Vandina, 2218 East 21st st., Brooklyn.
VAN PARYS, Lawrence E., pvt.; grandfather, Jacob Van Parys, Newark.
VENTURINO, Arthur, pvt.; mother, Mrs. Vincenza Venturino, 3750 Barnes av., New York.
VISCEGLIA, Dominick, pvt.; mother, Mrs. Anne Visceglia, 506 Claremont Parkway, N. Y.
WARLIN, Arnold, sgt.; mother, Mrs. Esther Warlin, 2506 Davidson av., New York.
WEBB, Edward R., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Gladys Webb, Canastota.
WILMARTH, Russell R., 1st sgt.; wife, Mrs. Arloween L. Wilmarth, Hornell.
WCLFE, Alfred, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Meriana Wolfe, 911 Fox st., New York.
YARBROUGH, David, pfc.; wife, Mrs. Eleanor M. Yarbrough, Lake Placid.
ZAJAC, Henry, sgt.; father, John Zajac Fulton.
ZAJACZKOWSKI, Stanley, pvt.; father, Stanley Zajaczkowski, North Tonawanda.
ZEBROWSKI, Edward, pfc.; father, Peter Zebrowski, Buffalo.
ZENDLE, Morris, pvt.; mother, Mrs. Rachel Zendle, Syracuse.
ZERRILLA, Frederick, pvt.; father, Michael M. Zerrille, Ossining.
ZIAYA, Joseph J., 1st lt.; wife, Mrs. Claire L. Ziaya, 87-55 123d st., Richmond Hil.

Mediterranean

ABEND, Joseph C., pfc.; father, Charles Abend, Syracuse.
ALBU, Kurt G., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Elly Albu, 251 W. 98th st., New York.
ALVAREZ, Victor P., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Mary Alvarez, Mechanicville.
ARCHARD, Henry L., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Reba Archard, Glens Falls.
ARNEEL, Eugene T., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Mary Arneel, 2302 Avenue T, Broklyn.
AUERON, Samuel D., pvt.; uncle, Maurice Rich, 2156 Wallace av., New York.
BAKER, Lawrence V., pfc.; father, Luther Baker, Elmont.
BEEMAN, Edgar F., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Edna F. Beeman, Orisany.
BILLE, Orville C., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Edith M. Bonville, South Plattsburg.
BOZEN, Sidney J., pvt.; wife, Mrs. Esteile Silverberg Brozen, 2102 Wallace av., Bronx.
CITIGLIONE, Anthony C., pvt.; father, Giacinto Buttiglione, 23-11 44th dr., Long Island City.
CLARY, Kenneth A., pvt.; father, Arthur G. Clary, Poughkeepsie.
CURRAN, George F., 1st lt.; wife, Mrs. Hazel C. Curran, 2130 E. Tremont av, Bronx.
DARROW, Dewey B., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Marion Darrow, Canajoharie.
DECOSTE, Thomas W., 1st lt.; mother, Mrs. Edna A. Hyson, Schenectady.
DOBMEIER, Robert H., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Caroline Dobmeier, Rochester.
DONOVAN, James E., pvt.; father, Dennis E. Donovan, Buffalo.
EDINGTON, Harold J., pfc.; sister, Miss Isabel L. Edington, Geneva.
ELDRIDGE, Morris, pvt.; mother, Mrs. Bessie Eldridge, 1461 Washington av., the Bronx.
FRANK, Nelson R., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Mary Frank, 358 W. 45th st., New York.
GOOLSBY, Richard E., pfc.; mother, Mrs Marguerite Goolsby, 658 W. 179th st., New York.
GRECO, Vincent, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Josephine Greco, 670 Garden st., the Bronx.
JUSTI, Anthony J., pvt.; wife, Mrs. Louise Justi, 35 Troy av., Brooklyn.
KOMITO, Belmont, pvt.; wife, Mrs. Minnie Komito, 213 S. 3d st., Brooklyn.
LEWKOWITZ, William J., 1st lt.; wife, Mrs. Sally M. Lewkowitz, Canton.
LIPSHETZ, Jacob, pvt.; wife, Mrs. Carolyn S. Lipshetz, 95-24 Brisbin st., Jamaica.
MARTIN, Earl J., sgt.; wife, Mrs. Margaret Martin, Saugerties.
MARTIN, Paul C., pvt.; father, Mason J. Martin, Saratoga Springs.
MILLER, Frederick L., cpl.; mother, Mrs. Minnie Miller, 69-31 59th rd., Maspeth.
MILORA, Anthony A., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Frances Milora, 20 Garibaldi pl., Port Chester.
MOSELEY, John W., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Marion Moseley, Manorville.
MURTHA, John J., pvt.; wife, Mrs. Hilda Murtha, 560 W. 184th st., New York.
PICCOLO, Albert V., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Antoinette Piccolo, 197 Hester st., New York.
RAO, Louis F., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Frances Rao, 40-45 99th st., Corona.
SMITH, Thomas, pvt.; mother, Mrs. Margaret Smith, 223 Schenectady av., Brooklyn.
STEINBERGER, Frank X., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Frances Steinberger, East Syracuse.
SUZANSKY, Michael A., pvt.; wife, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Suzansky, 554 10th st., Brooklyn.
VALLEJO, Frank J., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Antonia Vallejo, 119 Washington st., Brooklyn.
WEIDIG, Werner H., pfc.; father, Jacob Weidig, 76-45 75th st., Glendale.
WOODLAND, John A., s/sgt.; grandfather, Arnold Brown, Memphis.

South Pacific Area

BURNS, Frederick W., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Julia V. Burns, 922 Prospect pl., Brooklyn.
CAMPBELL, Collin O., pvt.; wife, Mrs. Doris Mary Campbell, Friendship.
FLORIO, Robert F., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Margaret Florio, 280 Bay 14th st., Brooklyn.
KAPLAN, Bernard, pfc.; wife, Mrs. Muriel K. Kaplan, 1274 5th av., New York.
LINSTONE, Robert T., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Mae Linstone, 645 Greenwich st., New York.
MASSEY, Joseph, pfc.; brother, James V. Massey, 353 E. 146th st., the Bronx.
PIETRIE, Joseph C., pvt.; brother, Antulio Pietrie, 9 E. 107th st., New York.
ROOSEVELT, Archibald R., lt. col.; wife, Mrs. Grace I. Roosevelt, Turkey Lane, Cold Spring Harbor.
SIMONS, Edward P., pvt.; father, Louis Simons, 43-02 260th st., Little Neck.
SULLIVAN, James P., pfc.; father, John Sullivan, 1445 St. Laurence av., the Bronx.
TROMBLE, Norval K., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Ina C. Tromble, Potsdam.
STEGER, Sam, sgt.; mother, Mrs. Sarah Steger, 91 Livingston st., Newark.

NEW JERSEY

Asiatic

KAPLER, Albert J., pfc.; father, John T. Kapler, New Brunswick.
LOMBARDO, Paul S., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Margaret Lombardo, 153 W. 21st st., Bayonne.
STEGER, Sam, sgt.; mother, Sarah Steger, 91 Livingston st., Newark.
WIDEN, Edward F., t/5; sister, Miss Florence Widen, Gloucester.

Central Pacific

MIGLIARO, Thomas N., pfc.; father, Thomas Migliaro, 708 Grand st., Hoboken.

European

ADDOMIO, Nick E., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Leona Addomio, Scotch Plains.
BUA, Frank A., pfc.; father, Casper Bua, Vineland.
CHRISTIANO, William A., sgt.; father, Anthony Christiano, 16 Sycamore st., Bloomfield.
COLLINS, Roy W., s/sgt.; sister, Mrs. Ruby L. Sigler, Mravlag Manor, Elizabeth.
COOK, Clarence A. jr., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Irene Cook, 117 Rose Terrace, Newark.
DALESSIO, Jerry D., sgt.; mother, Mrs. Annette Dalessio, 10 Moonachie rd., South Hackensack.
DELANEY, George T., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Helen Delaney, 217 Williams st., Scotch Plains.
DINICOLA, Louis R., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Anna Dinicola, 255 Wayne st., Jersey City.
GAUDREAU, Wolfred J., sgt.; mother, Mrs. Diana Gaudreau, 251 North 17th st., Bloomfield.
HELBACH, Mathias C., t/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Anna Helbach, Elmer.
HOCHREITER, Robert P., pfc.; aunt, Miss Helen Hochreiter, 563 Ocean av., Jersey City.
HUMPHREY, John S., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Margaret Humphrey, Pedricktown.
KARCY, Ray A., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Teckla A. Karcy, Atlantic City.
MARZULLI, Olindo Q., 1st lt.; mother, Mrs. Mary Marzulli, 408 Clifton av., Newark.
MEYER, Donald F., 1st sgt.; mother, Mrs. Grace E. Meyer, Scotch Plains.
PARICHUK, Michael, pvt.; uncle, Casmer Luyachick, 322 New York av., Newark.
PEDERSEN, Martin S., s/sgt.; father, Jorgen Pedersen, Vineland.
PERRINE, Eugene A., pvt.; brother, John Perrine, Neshanic Station.
PINQUE, Silvio J., t/5; wife, Mrs. Minnie Pinque, 31 Grove, East Paterson.
RINGWALD, Robert K., 2d lt.; wife, Mrs. Jeannette P. Ringwald, Arlington.
VANDERGRIFT, Joseph N., t/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Mary O. Vandergrift, Oaklyn.
WOLF, Fred, pvt.; Mrs. Harriet J. Wolf, 113 Bloomfield st., Hoboken.
ALTOONIAN, Paul F., pvt.; father, Karikan Altoonian, 245 21st av., Paterson.
AVELLA, Joseph P., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Madeline Avella, Garfield.
CAREY, James, 1st lt.; wife, Mrs. Irene Carey, 219 Ivy st., Kearny.
CARLING, Jack L., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Estella M. Carling, Phillipsburg.
CARPENTER, Robert D., pvt.; wife, Mrs. Louise A. Carpenter, 39 Woodland av., Nutley.
COMER, John E., sgt.; mother, Mrs. Mary Comer, Neptune.
DOLEMAN, Edgar C., lt. col.; Mrs. Dorothy D. Doleman, Mount Holly.
DURKIN, Leo R., pvt.; wife, Mrs. Edith Durkin, Clifton.
FILLER, Glenn W., s/sgt.; aunt, Mrs. Alice Mazeo, Atlantic City.
HIGGINS, George H., t/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Celeste H. Gartland, Atlantic Highlands.
KRAMER, Louis, pfc.; wife, Mrs. Adelaide Kramer, Trenton.
KUNTZ, William C., cpl.; father, William J. Kuntz, Egg Harbor City.
LOMBARDI, Anthony F., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Margaret Lombardi, 417 41st st., Union City.
MITELSKI, Walter M., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Anna Mitelski, 39 Lincoln Park, Newark.
NATOLI, Castantino V., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Concetta Natoli, 177 Lewis st., Paterson.
QUIGLEY, Charles E., pvt.; father, Joseph H. Quigley, 91 Lendsley av., Newark.
SCHMITT, Victor F., pfc.; aunt, Mrs. Lizzie Fox, 1134 Summit st., Jersey City.
SULLIVAN, James C., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Dorothy Sullivan, Union Beach.
WINKLEMAN, John S., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Myrtle Winkleman, 45 Irving st., Jersey City.

Southwest Pacific

BONNER, William E., pfc.; father, William Bonner, Paulsboro.
DARE, Enrico, pvt.; friend, Mike Vesuiso, 80 Wright av., Jersey City.
GIORDANO, Robert A., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Marie Giordano, 311 Monroe st., Hoboken.
JOSSO, Sammie, pvt.; mother, Mrs. Frances Josso, 92 Summer av., Newark.
PRIORE, Joseph A., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Rose M. Priore, Millburn.

CONNECTICUT

Central Pacific

MARCOU, William A., pfc.; father, Fred Marcou, Cornwall Bridge.

European

ALTERIO, Ernest, fl. off.; mother, Mrs. Rose Alterio, Bridgeport.
BOLDUC, Norman J., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Marian Bolduc, Hartford.
BORKOWSKI, Chester C., s/sgt.; wife, Mrs. Chester Borkowsky, Seymour.
CLOUTIER, Armand R., pvt.; brother Alfred Cloutier, Hartford.
CRYNE, George H., pvt.; father, George H. Cryne sr., Milford.
CUSANO, Pasquale A., t/5.; mother, Mrs. Philomena Cusano, New Haven.
DONEIKO, Nicholas, s/sgt.; father, Konstantin Doneiko, Seymour.
DUNN, Harold V., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Harold V. Dunn, Meriden.
HILLMAN, Robert C., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Estella P. Hillman, Manchester.
HOFFMAN, Arthur F., capt.; wife, Mrs. Edna C. Hoffman, West Hartford.
MITA, John, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Frank Mita, Meriden.
PELTIER, Joseph W., sgt.; father, Ernest J. Peltier, Norwichtown.
VECERE, Joseph C., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Mary Vecere, Stamford.
WILK, Theodore T., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Careline Wilk, Greenwich.

Mediterranean

APUZZO, William C., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Frances Apuzzo, New Haven.
CARTEN, William F., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Pauline Carten, Bridgeport.
CHOLEWINSKI, Theodore, pvt.; mother, Mrs. Beatrice Cholewinski, Bridgeport.
DEVINCENTIS, Orlando F., pfc.; father, Eugene Devincentis, Derby.
HENRY, Marion A., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Wilhomena Henry, Stonington.
KOSTER, Raymond W., pvt.; father, William J. Koster, Glenbrook.
LOMBARDO, Anthony, cpl.; mother, Mrs. Mary M. Paradiso, West Cheshire.
PISTRITTO, Sebastian M., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Concetta Pistritto, Hartford.
TAYLOR, Robert D., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Rose Taylor, Norwich.
TOGNALLI, Joseph J., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Mary Tognalli, Torrington.

Post-War Immigration Study

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP).—A resolution authorizing a study of post-war immigration policies was submitted to the House today by Representative Samuel Dickstein, Democrat, of New York. Mr. Dickstein, Immigration Committee chairman, said Congress had done "absolutely nothing" in the matter and that study was essential for the "enactment of

EX-SERVICEMEN TO GET SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—(AP) Ex-servicemen and women will be granted a special railroad rate of one and one-fourth cents a mile from the point of their release to destinations in the United States and Canada, effective Sept. 1.

John J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, announced this today "as the railroads' contribution to the reintroduction of service people to civilian life."

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'Yes, We Have No Jeeps,' Is Rep. Manasco Song

Washington, Aug. 17 (AP)—"Yes, we have no jeeps for sale" is the current theme song of Chairman Carter Manasco (D., Ala.) of the House Expenditures Committee.

Manasco, whose committee is in charge of the bill for disposition of surplus war goods, has been deluged with letters from customers who want to buy everything from PT boats to bath towels.

Surplus Property Bill Survives House Test, Faces Amendments

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—(AP) The House backed up the administration's idea of how surplus war property should be disposed of today, voting down proposals to replace the proposed disposal director with a seven-man board and to restrict his term to coincide with that of President Roosevelt.

The surplus property bill rode through its first major tests unchanged as the House drove toward a final vote which probably will be taken tomorrow.

Hopes for a quick decision faded rapidly after scores of members offered amendments. The widespread interest in proposed changes in the measure coincided with another drive to rewrite the surplus property bill's twin—the measure to ease the reconversion to a peacetime economy. A bi-partisan bloc was organized in the House in a fresh effort to provide $25 a week unemployment compensation for civilians and $35 for veterans for a maximum of 52 weeks over a two-year period.

Action on the surplus property amendments led to sharp exchanges on the floor of the House. Representative Poulson (R-Calif) urged the board idea for administering the program, contending that the director of a $100,000,000,000 merchandising job would be a "czar with more power and influence than the President."

Representative Cochran (D-Mo) observed that "we have an example in Washington how a board operates when the District of Columbia commissioners can't decide whether to build one or two bridges over the Potomac and they put it in the lap of the President who hasn't a second's time he can call this own."

Representative Bender (R-Ohio) asserted "no one man knows all the answers" but the amendment was beaten, 110 to 76, on a teller vote.

Representative Church (R-Ill) offered the amendment to strike out the provision for the director to serve two years. Other Republicans observed that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey may be elected President in November and they questioned whether the director then could be removed. Rep. Whittington (D-Miss) said the President, no matter who he would be, has the authority to remove the director at any time and the proposal was defeated, 61 to 28.

In both cases, a number of Republicans joined with the Democrats against the amendments.

Later, the House adopted tentatively an amendment providing that advisory committees are to be set up, representing various lines of industry including small business, to guide the director in proposed sales. Rep. Patman (D-Tex), the author, declared this would be the best way to channel the ideas of the businesses concerned into the administration of the law. The amendment is subject to a roll call vote later.

The House shouted defeat of an amendment requiring the director to submit copies of his regulations to Congress and another prohibiting such regulations to go into effect until Congress approved. Rep. Gossett (D-Tex) observed that these proposals "would drive Congress insane."

8 U. S. Leaders Called In Probe Of Surpluses

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Washington, Aug. 17 (AP)—Eight top-ranking Federal officials were summoned today by the Senate's War Investigating Committee in an effort to get an inventory of military surpluses and a preview of facilities for their disposal.

The committee threw its hearing open to the public after a closed session yesterday in which Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board reiterated that the lifting of a ban against production of hundreds of vital civilian articles in non-critical labor areas would not be permitted to interfere with military needs.

Points Of Inquiry

The committee, convinced that there is occasion for neither excessive optimism over a "magnificent" over-all production picture nor fear that the production program is breaking down because of critical shortage in specific military necessities, including heavy artillery, sought to determine in its new inquiry:

1. The extent to which some military articles have been overpurchased and the totals of surpluses this accumulated.

2. The steps taken to limit purchases to those articles for which there is some reasonable expectancy for their use.

3. The procedure under which Government agencies are now disposing of surplus machine tools and plants already accumulated.

William L. Clayton, Surplus Property Administrator, topped a list of witnesses due to be heard.

Probe Checks Ex-U. S. Workers Now With PAC

AUG 18 1944

Washington, Aug. 17 (AP)—Former high-salaried Government employes now working for the CIO Political Action Committee will figure in the forthcoming investigation of PAC by a special House subcommittee.

Chairman Starnes (D., Ala.) disclosed today his subcommittee plans to summon a personnel official of the War Manpower Commission to explain why several Government officials have been released this year to jobs with what he termed a "pressure group."

Two Women Named

Starnes contended that release of the Government workers, despite tight WMC controls over job-switching, is an example of "the tremendous power of this labor group to get what it wants from our present Administration."

Two of the former Government employes, Charlotte Carr, New York director of the PAC, and Mrs. Verda Barnes, director of the PAC women's division, were with the WMC itself before their release this year, Starnes said.

Miss Carr is listed on subcommittee records as former assistant to the deputy chairman of WMC, at an annual salary of $6,500, and Mrs. Barnes, as former senior informatoin specialist, at $4,500 annually.

Nine Others Listed

Starnes said his group has a list of about 11 former Government officials employed by PAC since the first of this year.

Hearings, Starnes said, await the arrival of another subcommittee member, Representative Costello (D., Cal.). Defeat of both Starnes and Costello in their recent campaigns for renomination has been widely attributed to activities of the CIO group.

States Urged to Broaden Unemployment Programs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—(AP) To cushion the shock of reconversion from war to peacetime economy, the House Postwar Economic committee today urged state governments to broaden their unemployment programs by widening coverage and increasing payments.

The Committee, headed by Representative Colmer (D-Miss.), filed its report as the House began debate on surplus property disposition, one of three subjects in the pending three-point reconversion program that broke up Congress' Summer vacation.

It recommended immediate establishment of machinery to handle reconversion matters generally through a director of war mobilization and reconversion, appointed by the president.

In general the committee steered clear of the "states' rights" unemployment compensation fight that rocked the Senate last week, although it indicated that it favored handling of the jobless pay program by the states.

Most war workers, the committee said, are covered by state unemployment compensation systems which will have reserves estimated at $6,000,000,000 by the end of this year.

"In general," it added, the funds "are adequate to pay the benefits provided by the plans but in a few instances the individual state funds might not be sufficient to meet demands during the transitional period. . . . If adequate protection is to be provided, there should be increases in the duration of benefits and in the weekly amounts in most states."

The Social Security board, the Committee said, estimates that funds are adequate in most states to provide the increased benefits. It urged, however, that the Federal government take "prompt action" to protect state funds against "the threat of depletion."

The Committee said it found "general agreement" that industry, commerce, the service trades and agriculture must provide from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 more jobs than during the peace year of 1940 in order to keep unemployment at a minimum.

"The principal backlog of protection" to individuals against declining incomes in the postwar period, it added, will come from an increase of $65,000,000,000 in individual savings accumulated during the last three years.

The committee recommended extension of unemployment pay to include groups not now covered, such as federal employes, maritime workers and employes of concerns hiring less than eight workers. The George Bill passed last week by the Senate extended coverage to some 3,500,000 Federal workers.

DEWEY WILL OPEN CAMPAIGN SEPT. 7

AUG 18 1944

AT PHILADELPHIA

AUG 18 1944

Republican Nominee to Follow Up With Speech at Louisville Next Day.

BRICKER MAPS TALK

G.O.P. Nominee 'Hopes' Minorities Will Be Recognized in Peace.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17—(AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, still jousting with the national administration over aims of the Washington four-power security conference, announced tonight he would make major campaign speeches at Philadelphia Sept. 7 and Louisville, Ky., Sept. 8.

The Republican presidential nominee thus may begin his active speaking drive in two states listed in the politically doubtful column. However, James C. Haggerty, executive assistant, said another speech might be scheduled prior to the Philadelphia engagement.

The Dewey plans were disclosed in a statement by Paul Lockwood, the governor's secretary, that the nominee had accepted an invitation from the Pennsylvania Republican State committee, headed by State Senator Harvey Taylor, for the Philadelphia address.

Dewey will speak in convention hall at Philadelphia, where in 1940 he lost the Republican presidential nomination to Wendell L. Willkie.

The address will be broadcast nationally, as will the Louisville speech. Whether Dewey will continue on a campaign swing or return to Albany had not been determined, Hagerty said.

Bricker to Speak Sept. 9

Dewey's running mate, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, will open his speaking campaign at French Lick, Ind., Sept. 9. He will address the Indiana Republican Editorial association.

Dewey will speak in the Louisville armory at the close of a two-day biennial conference of the National Federation of Republican Women's Clubs, headed by Mrs. W. Glenn Suthers of Chicago.

Lockwood announced the federation, which he said consisted of 4,000 clubs with a membership of 300,000, would inaugurate in connection with the address a series of "neighborhood listening-in parties" throughout the nation for club members and friends.

No subjects were announced for the two speeches, but there was speculation that the Philadelphia address would deal generally with preservation of American liberties.

At Louisville, Dewey is expected to make a strong appeal for the feminine vote.

The governor replied today to an assertion of Secretary of State Hull that no world ruling alliance of the "Big Four" Allied powers was contemplated at the Washington security conference. Dewey expressed hope that Hull's assurances of protection of the rights of minorities and small nations were sufficient.

Hull Replies

Hull let it be known he would "welcome" a conference with Dewey "and any others who come solely in a non-partisan spirit and with a will to offer any feasible cooperation entirely free from any personal, political partisanship."

There was no immediate reply to this from Dewey, who had declared yesterday he was disturbed by reports the "Big Four" diplomatic conversations, to begin at Dumbarton Oaks next week, were pointed toward formation of an alliance between the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China, which would rule the world through spheres of influence.

Calling these fears "utterly and completely unfounded," Hull said no such arrangement "is contemplated or even has been contemplated by this government, or as far as we know, by any of the other governments."

Hull Would 'Welcome' Parley With Gov. Dewey

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—(AP) Secretary of State Hull said today that if the other nations agree, a conference of all United Nations, large and small, may be called this fall to establish a world security organization.

At the same time, Hull declared he would "welcome" a meeting on peace plans with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, "free from personal political partisanship."

Speaks at News Conference

Hull permitted quotation of his willingness to see the Republican presidential nominee after an hour-long off the record news conference, during which he reasserted this country's stand on consulting with small as well as large countries on security plans, and what he called his own determination to keep peace out of domestic politics.

Earlier, he had replied to a statement by Dewey in which the New York Governor expressed fear that the United States, Britain, Russia and China are planning permanent domination of the world.

The Secretary called Dewey's fears "utterly and completely unfounded."

Dewey, in Albany, had no comment on Hull's willingness to see him, but his executive assistant, James C. Hagerty, told reporters that "the Governor earnestly hopes that Mr. Hull's assurances of protection of the rights of minorities and small nations are sufficient."

At the informal news conference with Hull, on which publication restrictions later were removed, Hull was asked if he would see Dewey. He replied that he welcomed talks with people who come "solely in a non-partisan spirit and offer any feasible cooperation."

"I would welcome such a conference with Governor Dewey," he said.

Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee termed Dewey's statement "a Luftwaffe air attack" on the forthcoming Dumbarton Oaks conference at which the United States, Britain, Russia and China will discuss preliminary plans for a world peace organization.

"Upon the basis of mere unconfirmed rumor," Connally declared in a statement, "Governor Dewey's statement is calculated to handicap the conference in advance and threatens the injection of partisan politics."

On the other hand, Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) High-ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations committee, said:

"Most Americans will agree with Governor Dewey in his forthright statement that ultimate peace with justice in a free world can never be founded on permanent military alliance or power politics."

In another statement, Chairman O'Mahoney of Wyoming of the Democratic Senatorial campaign committee said he regarded Dewey's remarks as "a cynical and shocking act of political sabotage against the peace of the world."

All Countries to Meet

Hull, elaborating on his assurance that all countries will have their say in forming a peace organization, said the next step after the Dumbarton Oaks sessions would be a meeting of all the countries fighting the war.

The present timetable envisages about three weeks of talks, beginning next Monday, between Britain, Russia and the United States, and then one week between the Western Allies and China. The resulting final document will go back to each capital for approval.

When the four governments have approved theid delegates' conclusions, the document will be sent to all the other United Nations with a view to calling a full dress conference, which Hull said should take place this fall. It is contemplated that the plan will be made public at the same time that it is distributed to the United Nations generally.

Tracing the background of the plan for world peace, as it has developed thus far, Hull quietly but eloquently reiterated the American tradition of liberty and the need for all peace loving nations to work together.

The welfare, safety and prosperity of the large nations are irrevocably tied in with the small nations, and vice versa, he declared.

Concerned Over U. S. Interest

He expressed deep concern over what he termed a lack of informed American public interest in establishment of a peace agency and the possibility that efforts in that direction might be wrecked over domestic political issues. Since this government first began studying peace plans, he said, he has worked to keep them non-partisan.

The human race is now confronted by the gravest hour in all its experience, the Secretary declared, and we who are on the scene of action at this critical period have the responsibility of saying how the work is going in years to come.

Hull said he was more and more convinced that no one political party could handle the responsibility alone. It must be recognized that changes occur in American politics, he said, and the whole bottom would drop out of the drive for lasting peace if it depended on political issues.

Veteran Delivers Gifts For Buddy Killed in Italy

Takes Bracelet and Rosary to B-24 Gunner's Mother

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Aug. 17 (AP).—A few months ago in Italy, the ten-man crew of a B-24 bomber agreed that, should anything happen to any one of them, one of those left would deliver gifts they had purchased for "the folks at home."

In that crew was Technical Sergeant Normand George Brouillette, nineteen years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Brouillette, of Woonsocket. Another crewman was Staff Sergeant Temple Bentley, of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The crew went on a shopping spree in Italy, between bombing missions. Sergeant Brouillette purchased a bracelet, a necklace and a rosary for his mother, packed them carefully and stored them in his barracks.

Over the Italian coast, enemy fire wrecked the big plane. Nine of the ten aboard got away. Three died later. But waist-gunner Brouillette went down with his ship, pinned under a fallen turret.

Back in the barracks, Sergeant Bentley, recuperating from a broken leg, gathered together the gifts Sergeant Brouillette had bought for his mother. Now back home, Sergeant Bentley has delivered them to Mrs. Brouillette. "This is the only time I've had to do anything like this, and I certainly hope it never happens again," he said.

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Army Returns Philadelphia's Transit System

Hayes Withdraws Troops, Hopes Workers Will Not Again 'Let Nation Down'

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17 (AP).—Major General Philip Hayes turned control of the Philadelphia Transportation Company back to its owners today and announced that troops who seized the strike-bound system on Aug. 3 would return to their main job of "fighting Japs and Germans."

General Hayes said his mission, that of getting the transit system back in operation, had been accomplished, and expressed confidence that P. T. C. workers would not "let their country down" and would not again "shoulder the responsibility for delaying further the departure of thousands of men for the battlefronts."

The strike, ascribed by its leaders to upgrading of eight Negroes to operating jobs, deprived 1,500,000 persons of their normal means of transportation for six days and crippled war production severely in the nation's second largest war-industry area.

A Federal grand jury is currently engaged in seeking underlying causes of the strike. Federal Judge George A. Welsh told them as they started their investigation that he did not believe the racial dispute was the real reason for the walkout.

Seven of the Negroes have continued training for operating jobs since the Army took over. The eighth resigned, saying he wished to devote all his time to his work as a minister.

In returning the system to private control, General Hayes said, "the P. T. C. has been operating for more than a week without incident. . . .

"'I am confident that the employees of the P. T. C. realize the vital role they have in the war effort and will accept full responsibility for seeing to it that Philadelphia's transit system continues to play its part in winning the war.

"If I did not feel this, I would be compelled to remain and keep a large number of troops away from the work for which they have been trained. I hope and trust that my faith in the patriotic spirit of the P. T. C. workers is justified and that they will not let their country down."

AUTHORITIES CHECK 4 RUSSIAN CREWMEN

SEATTLE, Aug. 17—(AP) Four crewmen of a Russian ship, which sailed without them, are being held by U. S. immigration authorities for routine investigation, Raphael P. Bonham, district director, said today.

Bonham said the men, two of them officers, had refused to return to their ships after being taken into custody and that the Russian government had made no demand they be returned.

The four were identified as Alexis Starkos, 30, second mate; Alex Terentieff, 39, third engineer; Alexander Nikitin, 21, and Georgi Sereda, 23, seamen.

Bonham said the seamen were picked up last month and a few days later the officers arrived at the immigration station, with their luggage, carrying out intentions they earlier had announced in a letter to Bonham. He quoted them as saying they "didn't like conditions on the ship."

Navy Plans To Wire Pictures From Guam

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 17 (AP)—Installation of high-frequency wireless equipment at Guam may make possible receipt in the United States of pictures of Pacific battle actions two or three days or even 12 hours after they are taken, Rear Admiral A. S. Merrill, navy public relations director, said today. It took 19 days for the bulk of the Saipan pictures to reach Washington, D. C., though a few were transmitted in six days.

He said he had just returned from a three-week tour of Kwajalein, Eniwetok and Honolulu, during which he arranged for installation of facilities to speed transmission of war news and photographs.

"They will be relayed to Guam from the flagships of the officer in command of each successive operation. The material will be censored at the flagship and sent on from Guam direct to the States," he said. "The only delay will occur in getting the material from the fronts to the flagships."

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THIRD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL ATTACK ON THE TASK OF DISORGANIZING
BY A.I.GOLDBERG AUG.18-(AP)-CARRYING ON THE RETREATING NAZI ARMIES IN NORTHERN
LONDON, FRIDAY BEHIND THE LAST NIGHT AT THE IMPORTANT COMMUNICATIONS
GERMAN SUPPLY LINES FAR GERMAN RHINELAND,
FRANCE, THE RAF STRUCK LAST NOUNCED TODAY THAT FORMATIONS OF SPEEDY
CENTER OF MANNHEIM IN THE CARRYING 4,000-POUND BLOCKBUSTERS HAD HAMMERED
THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED WHICH MUST FLOW MUCH OF THE SUPPLIES AND
MOSQUITOS CAPABLE OF CARRY SUPPORT THE BATTERED GERMAN FORCES NOW
THIS KEY CITY THROUGH VHICH FALLING BACK ON PARIS.
REINFORCEMENTS NEEDED TO DETAILS OF THE RAID AND OTHER OVERNIGHT OPERATIONS WERE NOT
DISCLOSED IMMEDIATELY. YESTERDAY, DESPITE SOUPY
CONFUSION OF THE WITHDRAWING WEATHER, ALLIED AIRMEN ADDED TO THE
TRANSPORT ALONG THEIR RETREATING NAZI FORCES BY BLASTING BRIDGES AND
THROUGH PARIS TO REIMS. GREAT ROUTES.

THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE SENT OUT 600 FIGHTERS IN THE DAY'S MOST
SPECTACULAR OPERATION WHICH RESULTED IN DESTRUCTION OR DAMAGE OF
NEARLY 1,000 RAILROAD CARS IN AN AREA FROM BRUSSELS AND ANTWERP DOWN
NINTH AIR FORCE MEDIUM BOMBERS WHICH HIT 10 BRIDGES ACROSS THE
AISLE RIVER DURING THE DAY IN A SMASHING DRIVE AIMED AT SEALING OFF

THE RETREAT ROUTE OF THE GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY, RETURNED TO THE ATTACK LATER AND BLASTED AT FOUR MORE BRIDGES.

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THE GERMAN RADIO SAID BOMBERS WERE APPROACHING NORTHWESTERN AND NORTHERN GERMANY SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT AND THAT NUISANCE RAIDERS WERE OVER SCHLESWIG AND HOLSTEIN, AN INDICATION THAT MOSQUITOS--ALMOST NIGHTLY BOMBERS TO GERMANY--WERE ON ANOTHER FORAY AND PERHAPS THAT HEAVIES ALSO WERE ALOFT.

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AUG 18 1944

UNFAVORABLE WEATHER X X X 3RD GRAF PVS AND MAKING TIME ELEMENT CONFORM TO AUG. 18 DATE.

JP1022PEW

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IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES ARE IN AND AROUND KIEL. THE NAVAL BASE HAS A VAST ANCHORAGE, LARGE SHIPYARDS WHERE A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE GERMAN FLEET WAS BUILT, FUEL STORES AND A NUMBER OF SPECIALIZED FACTORIES TURNING OUT EQUIPMENT FOR NAVAL VESSELS.

30. 24 — 18087

FLAK SHIPS ON THE COAST NEAR KIEL PUT UP A BARRAGE, BUT ONLY A FEW NIGHT FIGHTERS CHALLENGED. #

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ADD LONDON XXXXX TROOPS

AUG 18 1944

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FIRST LEAD NORMANDY BATTLE LOST (220)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 18-(AP)-SWIFT AMERICAN TANK COLUMNS RIPPED THROUGH CHAOTIC, FLEEING MASSES OF GERMAN TROOPS NEAR THE OUTSKIRTS OF PARIS YESTERDAY AND A BERLIN BROADCAST EARLY TODAY ADMITTED FRANKLY THAT THE NAZIS HAD LOST THE BATTLE OF NORMANDY AND WERE TRYING TO ESCAPE ANOTHER LARGE ALLIED TRAP.

ALLIED SOURCES SAID THE AMERICANS WERE WITHIN 35 MILES OF PARIS, BUT GERMAN REPORTS PLACED THEM ONLY 23 MILES AWAY.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S HARD-HITTING MECHANIZED TROOPS HAD OVERWHELMED FOUR BASTION CITIES BEFORE PARIS, AND WERE SMASHING AGAINST THE GERMANS ONLY 20 MILES FROM THE SEINE RIVER, WHERE A DISORGANIZED AND BADLY-MAULED NAZI SEVENTH ARMY WAS MASSING BARGES AND FERRIES IN A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE ANNIHILATION.

"THE NORMANDY FRONT HAS BEEN LIQUIDATED BY THE GERMANS," SAID DR. MAX KRULL, MILITARY CORRESPONDENT OF DNB, GERMAN NEWS AGENCY. "GERMAN FORCES ARE RETREATING AND SWIFT ALLIED TROOPS ARE TRYING TO GAIN NEW POSITIONS TO OUTFLANK AND EVEN ENCIRCLE THEM.

"AN ATTEMPT OF THIS SORT IS BEING MADE AT DREUX WHERE THRUSTS IN SEVERAL DIRECTIONS, INCLUDING PARIS, ARE BEING MADE. THE LINES ARE EVERYWHERE DENTED AND INTERWOVEN TO AN EXTRAORDINARY DEGREE."

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VS1145PEW

AUG 18 1944

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VS1145PEW

AUG 18 1944

FIRST LEAD PARIS.

LONDON, AUG 17-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND TOLD THE GERMAN PEOPLE TONIGHT THAT ALLIED TROOPS WERE ONLY 23 MILES FROM PARIS AT ST. ARNOULT ON THE ROAD FROM CHARTRES.

DNB, OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, CARRIED THE HIGH COMMAND'S REPORT AND OTHER BERLIN BROADCASTS DECLARED THE THUNDER OF APPROACHING AMERICAN GUNS COULD BE HEARD IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL, WHICH WAS DESCRIBED AS A "FRONT LINE CITY."

BERLIN RADIO SAID "THE ENEMY AFTER HAVING CROSSED THE EURE RIVER NEAR DREUX HAS BROUGHT UP REINFORCEMENTS FROM CHARTRES, AND THREE WEDGES HAVE BEEN DRIVEN BETWEEN CHARTRES AND DREUX TOWARD THE SEINE.

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"AT ST.ARNOULT AND EPRSON, 30 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PARIS) AS WELL AS SOUTHEAST OF DREUX OUR FORCES JOINED BATTLE WITH THE ADVANCING ENEMY FORCES AND GRIM AND COSTLY FIGHTING IS IN FULL PROGRESS."

BOTH SIDES ARE THROWING IN REINFORCEMENTS, THE BROADCASTS CONTINUED, AND STRONG ALLIED PRESSURE IS BEING BROUGHT IN THE ORLEANS REGION 65 MILES BELOW PARIS.

"THE WHOLE AREA BETWEEN THE MIDDLE COURSE OF THE SEINE AND LOIRE IS WITNESSING CONTINUOUS ATTACKS CARRIED OUT BY TANK AND AIR FORMATIONS," THE GERMANS DECLARED.

THE GERMAN REPORT X X X 2ND GRAF PREV.

JP412PEW

ADD LONDON XX SAID

FROM THE FRENCH FRONTIER AT GENEVA CAME THIS DESCRIPTION OF THE REVOLT IN HAUTE SAVOIE:

EARLY TODAY FIRES COULD BE SEEN ON MOUNT SALEVE JUST OUTSIDE GENEVA. JUST BEFORE MIDNIGHT ALLIED PLANES DROPPED NEW SUPPLIES TO FEED THE BATTLE. A SERIES OF SUPPLY GLIDERS WAS SAID TO HAVE LANDED IN THE FRENCH JURA MOUNTAINS JUST AFTER DUSK YESTERDAY.

VILLAGE AFTER VILLAGE WAS LIBERATED DURING THE AFTERNOON. FIGHTING DEVELOPED BETWEEN GERMAN SOLDIERS AND SS UNITS, ADDING TO THE CHAOS IN THE NAZI GARRISONS.

SECRET PREPARATIONS FOR THE BATTLE WHICH BEGAN YESTERDAY WERE INAUGURATED LAST THURSDAY WHEN MESSENGERS WERE SAID TO HAVE BROUGHT SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS. THE FRENCH MOBILIZATION FOR THE REVOLT WAS GENERAL, WITH MEN FROM 16 TO 60 TURNING OUT IN VILLAGES UNOCCUPIED BY THE NAZIS. THEY HASTENED TO THE FIGHTING POINTS.

SOME 13,000 PARTISANS SURROUNDED ANNECY. ABOUT 400 MEN CAPTURED THE BRIDGE OF CAILLE ON THE HIGHWAY TO GENEVA, ESTABLISHING CONTROL OF THE ENTIRE ROUTE.

THE SAME SOURCES SAID FRENCH PATRIOTS WERE CLOSING IN ON THE RHONE VALLEY--A LOGICAL ROUTE FOR THE ALLIED NORTHWARD ADVANCE FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN BEACHHEADS--FROM BOTH EAST AND WEST.

BZ602AEW

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 18-(AP)-THE U.S.ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES REPORTED FROM VANNES, FRANCE, TODAY THAT A FRENCH PARACHUTE BATTALION DROPPED NEAR THERE ON D-DAY, JUNE 6, AND SAID "ITS REMNANTS FOUGHT SAVAGELY TWO MONTHS TO DISRUPT GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS AND ORGANIZE A FRENCH RESISTANCE ARMY IN BRITTANY."

MQ1235AEW

LONDON, ~~XBBZ~~ FRIDAY, AUG. 18-(AP)-A LONDON MONITORING

AUG 18 1944

STATION REPORTED LAST NIGHT THAT IT HAD HEARD A PARIS RADIO BROADCAST, PRUPORTEDLY BY A GERMAN SS OFFICER OF THE ELITE SS FORMATION, CALLING UPON HIS COMRADES TO TURN AGAINST ADOLF HITLER--BUT NEITHER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS NOR THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION HEARD ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ SUCH A BROADCAST.

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THE REPORT SAID THE OFFICER DECLARED: "HITLER'S GOVERNMENT WANTS GERMANS TO FIGHT GERMANS IN ORDER TO ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ DRAG ~~XXXXXXXX~~ EVERYBODY AND EVERYTHING INTO CHAOS AND RUINS. WE MEN OF THE WAFFEN SS HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON WITH THE GANGSTER SS TROOPS GUARDING CONCENTRATION CAPS OR WITH THE SS GESTAPO MEN AT HOME. MEN OF THE WAFFEN SS AND ARMY--

MISUSED

NOW FIGHT AGAINST OUR UNSCRUPULOUS GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS [illegible] OUR

IDEALISM."

SHAEF--2ND ADD DIVISIONS X X X IN JUNE, 1942.

THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION WAS ACTIVATED AT FORT KNOX, KY., FEB. 5, 1942. TRAINED AT CAMP CHAFFEE, ARK., AND THEN MOVED TO THE CALIFORNIA DESERT WHERE ITS FIRING POWER WAS STEPPED UP AT CAMP COOKE.

ELEMENTS OF THIS DIVISION WERE MOVED SEPARATELY TO ENGLAND, BUT BY THE END OF FEBRUARY OF THIS YEAR THE OUTFIT WAS TOGETHER AGAIN AND COMPLETED ITS TRAINING.

THE EIGHTH MOTORIZED IS SEEING ACTION IN FRANCE, ALTHOUGH ITS DAD DIDN'T. THE OLD EIGHTH, FROM WHICH THE MOTORIZED DIVISION GREW, WAS EN ROUTE TO FRANCE WHEN THE ARMISTICE ENDED THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

DISBANDED IN FEBRUARY, 1919, IT WAS REACTIVATED JUNE 29, 1940 AT FORT JACKSON, S.C. IT WAS CONVERTED INTO A MOTORIZED DIVISION APRIL 9, 1942, PARTICIPATED IN THE TENNESSEE MANEUVERS AND WAS TRANSFERRED TO FORT LEONARD WOOD, MO., IN NOVEMBER, 1942.

HJ604PEW

ADD CHARTRES - (BALL) KX MONUMENTS

BUT THE FAMED CHARTRES CATHEDRAL WITH ITS TWIN TOWERS WAS SAFE.

FROM AN APERTURE IN THE GOTHIC TOWER SIX GERMAN SNIPERS HAD FIRED DOWN ON THE LIBERATING FORCES, AND THERE WERE NICKS IN THE STONE FACADE WHERE THIS FIRE HAD BEEN RETURNED. SOME CHUNKS ALSO WERE RIPPED OUT OF THE ROMANESQUE TOWER.

THE SNIPERS RAN OUT OF AMMUNITION AND SURRENDERED ABOUT 3 P.M. YESTERDAY.

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THEY WERE MARCHED OFF TO THE HOOTS AND JEERS OF THE INFURIATED CROWD.

HJ554PEW

ADD U-S- 9TH-A-F- FRANCE -(JAMESON) KX CUB

"AS SOON AS I LANDED I JUMPED OUT, TORE OFF MY HELMET AND WENT RUNNING TOWARD A WOODS WHERE THE GERMANS WERE," HE SAID. "THERE WAS TOO MUCH GUNFIRE TO TRY AN OPEN FIELD IN THE OTHER DIRECTION."

MEANWHILE, LT.NORBETT POLANSKI OF KENOSHA, WIS., CAME DOWN AND STRAFED KNUDSEN'S PLANE SO THE GERMANS COULDN'T USE IT.

AFTER WORKING HIS WAY THROUGH THE WOODS INTO THE NEXT FIELD, KNUDSEN STARTED CRAWLING DOWN A PLOW FURROW.

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"EVERY TIME I RAISED MY NOGGIN A SNIPER BULLET WHIZZED BY," KNUDSEN SAID. "ONCE I LOOKED UP AND SAW TWO GERMAN TANKS LESS THAN 100 YARDS AWAY. FINALLY I MADE MY WAY TO A HEDGEROW AND SNEAKED ALONG IT TWO MILES TO A CROSSROADS. I DON'T KNOW WHY, BUT I TURNED LEFT. IF I HAD TURNED RIGHT IT WOULD HAVE LED ME BACK INTO THE GERMAN LINES."

HE CAME UPON A CANADIAN TANK OUTFIT, RODE WITH THEM A WHILE AND THEN TRANSFERRED TO A JEEP WHICH TOOK HIM TO A BRITISH CUB FIELD. THERE HE PERSUADED AN RAF PILOT TO FLY HIM HOME.

AUG 18 1944

DA143PEW

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, FRANCE, AUG 17-(AP)-CANADIAN ARMOR, IN A TWIN THRUST DURING A 48-HOUR CLOAK OF SILENCE CONCERNING ITS OPERATIONS, HAS CAPTURED FALAISE, SURGED 10 MILES EASTWARD, AND FORCED THE GERMANS TO BEGIN A WIDE WITHDRAWAL.

(A BROADCAST FROM NORMANDY SAID THE WITHDRAWAL WAS ON A 30-MILE FRONT FROM FALAISE NORTH TO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, AND THAT TROARN EVACUATED).

ONE OF THE TWO THRUSTS REACHED MONTREUIL LA CAMBE, TWO MILES NORTH OF TRUN, WHERE FIGHTING IS GOING ON. MONTREUIL IS 10 MILES EAST OF FALAISE.

THE OTHER THRUST TOOK VIMONT, ADVANCED FIVE MILES TO THE NORTHEAST, CROSSED THE DIVES RIVER AND CAPTURED ST.PIERRE-DU-DIVES, FIVE MILES BEYOND VIMONT AND THREE MILES EAST OF TROARN.

AS A RESULT OF THE GERMANS' RETREAT, THE CANADIANS CAPTURED TROARN AND BAVENT, WHICH HAD BEEN STRONGLY HELD BY THE GERMANS SINCE FIVE DAYS AFTER THE INVASION.

COMPLETE CUTTING OF THE FALAISE-LISIEUX ESCAPE ROUTE OUT OF THE GERMAN POCKET WAS ASSURED BY THE CAPTURE OF LOUVAGNY AND DAMBLAINVILLE. THE VILLAGES OF BAROU AND NORREY-EN-AUGE ALSO WERE TAKEN. THE THRUST CUT ACROSS THE MOUTH OF THE FALAISE-ARGENTAN GAP.

BRITISH FORMATIONS WITH THE CANADIAN ARMY TOOK ST.PIERRE-SUR-DIVES, AND PUSHED A FEW MILES FARTHER EAST. BATTLES WERE TAKING PLACE AS FAR EAST AS THE MEZIDON SECTOR. FROM THERE NORTH TO THE SEA THE GERMANS WERE FALLING BACK. NORTHEAST OF TROARN ALLIED TROOPS TOOK BASSEN VILLE AND BURES.

THE ADVANCE INTO FALAISE STARTED YESTERDAY, PUTTING THE CANADIANS INTO ONE OF THEIR BITTEREST FIGHTS SINCE THE BATTLES JUST SOUTH OF CAEN.

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AT THE NORTH EDGE OF THE FALAISE ESCAPE GAP, THE CITY WAS FIRST SURROUNDED. CANADIANS FOUGHT THROUGH ITS STREETS AND THE FINAL MOPPING UP OF SNIPERS SOON STARTED.

THE GERMANS HAD ANTI-TANK GUNS, MACHINEGUNS AND RIFLES HIDDEN AMONG WRECKED BUILDINGS.

THE ANTE RIVER, WHICH SWINGS THROUGH THE NORTHWESTERN OUTSKIRTS, WAS THE GREATEST OBSTACLE, BUT SHERMAN TANKS WERE PUT ACROSS AND INFANTRY FOLLOWED.

A CANADIAN ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID IT WAS BELIEVED THAT A NUMBER OF ARMORED AND INFANTRY DIVISIONS WERE STILL IN THE FALAISE-ARGENTAN POCKET.

RAF SUPPORT FOR THE CANADIAN ARMY DRIVE, THE FULL EXTENT OF WHICH WAS CLOAKED IN ARMY-IMPOSED SILENCE, INCLUDED 16 TANKS DAMAGED OR FOUR DESTROYED AND WRECKING OF 85 VEHICLES AND SMASHING OF A REPORTED GERMAN HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHMENT UNDER A HAIL OF ROCKETS.

MK812AEW

BY ROGER D.GREENE

ON THE FALAISE FRONT, AUG 17-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL GUENTHER VON KLUGE'S GERMAN ARMY IS MILLING AROUND IN "COMPLETE DISORGANIZATION" IN THE NORMANDY POCKET AND IN THE AREA EASTWARD TO THE SEINE, A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER SAID TODAY.

"THE PICTURE IS VERY REASSURING AND THE NEXT TWO OR THREE WEEKS MAY BE DECISIVE," THE OFFICER SAID.

RZ609AEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

AUG 18 1944

DOMFRONT, FRANCE, AUG.16-(DELYD)-(AP)-THIS TURRENTED MEDIEVAL TOWN--THE HOME OF GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S NORMAN ANCESTRORS--BEARS BUT SMALL SCARS COMPARED WITH THE WOUNDS THAT HAVE BEEN INFLICTED ON TOWNS THAT HAVE FALLEN BEFORE IT.

IT ILLUSTRATES PERFECTLY THE CHANGE IN THE ALLIED CAPAIGN THAT HAS COME WITH THE GREAT ACCELERATION OF OUR ADVANCE.

THIS CHANGE HAS BEEN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH. BECAUSE THE ENEMY IS RUNNING, 60 PER CENT OR MORE OF THIS TOWN IS STANDING AND HABITABLE. THOSE TO THE REAR ARE HEAPS OF BROKEN MASONRY AND PILES OF ASHES.

THERE IS HEAVY DAMAGE AT THE MIDDLE OF THE TOWN. BUT THE BULK OF ITS PEOPLE ARE STILL SHELTERED. ITS ANCIENT CHURCH--A MASS OF GOLD INLAID MOSAIC INSIDE AND OUT WITH RICHNESS RARELY SEEN OUTSIDE A CATHERDRAL--STANDS INTACT.

ABOUT MIDDAY A SINGLE BLAST BROKE THE STILLNESS.

IT WAS A PLATOON OF U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS DESTROYING THE TOWN'S OID LOUIS XIV ARCHED BRIDGE, DEEMED UNSAFE FOR MILITARY TRAVEL.

LT. A.M. EDDY, 9 HILLSIDE PLACE, SEA CLIFF, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, SAID THE BRIDGE WAS UNSAFE FROM FISSURES SO OLD THAT THE GRASS WAS GROWING BETWEEN THEM. HE SAID THE CRACKS WERE ALMOST CERTAINLY CAUSED MONTHS AGO BY ALLIED STRATEGIC BOMBING.

HE ASSURED THE TOWNSPEOPLE THAT THE BRIDGE HAD TO GO IN ORDER YO PERMIT THE FORWARD MARCH OF ALLIED TANKS, AND THEY GAVE HIM A 100 PER CENT VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

FOR THE DEMOLITION HE USED NAZI BOMBS SNATCHED FROM ANOTHER BRIDGE WHERE AN ENEMY SQUAD HAD PLACED THEM.

"IT WAS THOUGHTFUL OF THOSE FELLOWS," HE REMARKED AND HIS SERGEANT, TOM JAMES OF DELAWARE, OHIO, GRINNED IN AGREEMENT.

EDDY SAID IT WOULD TAKE TWO HOURS TO PUT ANOTHER BRIDGE IN ITS PLACE, "AFTER WE GET THIS STUFF OUT."

THE OTHER PRINCIPAL EXCITEMENT IN DOMFRONT TODAY WAS WATCHING THE MOVEMENT OF TWO ILL-SORTED COLUMNS OF REFUGEES WHO STRAGGLED THROUGH TO OUR REAR.

ONE WAS AN OLD FARMER WHO HAD GOT OUT OF A GERMAN "POCKET" BACK OF ARGENTAN.

HIS HEAD WAS BANDAGED BUT HE HELD IT HIGH AS HE STOOD BEFORE THE TOWN HALL--NOW THE CIVIL AFFAIRS HEADQUARTERS COMMANDED BY LT. COL. EDWARD E. ROBINSON OF THE ELKS CLUB, HAZELTON, PA.--AND WITH FIERCE GESTURES TOLD HOW HE ESCAPED.

FW515AEW AUG 18 1944

BY EDWARD D. BALL

WITH AMERICANS ON THE ROAD TO PARIS, AUG 17-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE OCCUPIED CHARTRES, DREUX, ORLEANS AND CHATEAUDUN AND OUR PATROLS NOW ARE APPROACHING PARIS FROM CHARTRES, ON THE SOUTHWEST.

ONE AMERICAN COLUMN HAS CROSSED THE RIVER EURE, PRESUMABLY IN THE VICINITY OF DREUX, AND IS PROCEEDING TOWARD THE CAPITAL. DREUX IS 40 MILES DUE WEST OF PARIS, AND THE RIVER RUNS A COUPLE OF MILES EAST OF THE TOWN.

THE SMASHING AMERICAN ADVANCE IS MEETING WITH NEGLIGIBLE ENEMY RESISTANCE.

ORLEANS ON THE LOIRE RIVER 65 MILES BELOW PARIS, CHATEAUDUN TO THE NORTHWEST OF ORLEANS, AND DREUX 20 MILES NORTH OF CHARTRES WERE TAKEN YESTERDAY.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY THAT THE U.S. THIRD ARMY OF LT.-GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., HAD KNOCKED OUT ABOUT 100,000 GERMANS, INCLUDING 11,000 KILLED, 41,300 CAPTURED AND 47,500 WOUNDED.

ORLEANS WAS TAKEN AFTER NEGLIGIBLE RESISTANCE.

THE AIR FORCE REPORTED THE STRONGEST OPPOSITION IN WEEKS FROM THE GERMAN AIRMEN YESTERDAY IN THE PARIS AREA. ELEVEN GERMAN PLANES WERE DESTROYED, AND TWO AMERICAN FIGHTERS WERE LOST.

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

AUG 18 1944

WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY, FRANCE, AUG 17-(AP)-AMERICAN TANKS BEATING LIKE A HAMMER AT THE LOWER EDGE OF THE GERMAN ESCAPE CORRIDOR ADVANCED ONLY ONE TO TWO MILES TODAY AGAINST DESPERATE RESISTANCE OF THE ENEMY MARSHALLED IN A SUPREME EFFORT TO PREVENT THEM FROM COMPRESSING THAT GAP WEST OF ARGENTAN.

PRISONERS ACTUALLY TAKEN IN THE POCKET OPERATION ARE ESTIMATED AT NOT LESS THAN 8,200 IN THE HANDS OF THE FIRST ARMY ALONE, NOT INCLUDING UNCOUNTED GERMAN DEAD. THOSE WHO ARE FLEEING ARE SUFFERING VERY HIGH CASUALTIES.

THE NAZIS ARE THROWING ARMOR AGAINST U.S.ARMOR-- A TACTIC OF FRENZY SINCE IT IS MILITARILY WASTEFUL TO TRY TO USE ONE TANK TO STOP ANOTHER RATHER THAN REGULAR ANTI-TANK WEAPONS.

THE ENEMY IS GAMBLING HIGH TO KEEP OPEN AN EXIT LINE HOWEVER THIN, AND THROUGH IT SOME GERMAN ARMOR AND INFANTRY STILL ARE ESCAPING EASTWARD THROUGH A STORM OF ARTILLERY AND AIRPLANE FIRE.

HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES ARE AMONG THOSE TRYING TO RUN THIS LANE.

AMERICAN INFANTRY COMING UP BEHIND THEIR TANKS IS MEETING ALMOST NO RESISTANCE, AND HAS TAKEN THREE TOWNS-- BRIOUZE, 15 MILES WEST OF ARGENTAN, ST.HILAIRE AND LABOURDONNIERE.

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U.S.ARMOR IS LUNGING AT THE ENEMY ON A LINE FROM FROMENTEL, WHICH AMERICANS HOLD, TO BRIOUZE, WHICH THEY HAVE ENTERED.

DA33 'EW

ADD WITH AIRBORNE TROOPS, FRANCE-(HARRINGTON) X FIRST

"BUT PITTSBURGH'S 6,000 MILES FROM HERE AND THEY CAN'T DO NOTHIN' TO YOU," PIPED CREW CHIEF LYLE FENLASON OF FAIRFIELD, ME. #

ADD IN SOUTHERN FRANCE -(MATTHEWS) KASTENS -R-

"GIVE THEM ALL THE CREDIT YOU CAN," SAID PVT. BARNEY BRYAN, AP ER ST.LOUIS, MO. "THEY DID A DAMN GOOD JOB."

BY ROGER D.GREENE

ON THE FALAISE FRONT, FRANCE, AUG 17-(AP)-A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER SAID TONIGHT "GERMAN TRANSPORT IS AN AWFUL MESS" AS ALLIED ARMIES CUT DEEPER INTO BOTH FLANKS OF THE NORMANDY BULGE AND NARROWED THE FALAISE-ARGENTAN ESCAPE HATCH TO LESS THAN FOUR MILES.

C142PEW

BY ROBERT VERMILLION

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

AUG 19 1944

WITH THE AMERICAN PARATROOPS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, TUESDAY EVENING, AUG 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WE CRASHED INTO SCRUB PINE ON ROCKY SLOPES THIS MORNING AND FOR THE PAST 14 HOURS WE HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR THE GERMANS TO COME UP AND FIGHT.

I PARACHUTED INTO SOUTHERN FRANCE AT 4:30 A.M. WITH A FAMED PARATROOP BATTALION CHOSEN TO LEAD THE AIRBORNE ASSAULT. WE ARE 10 MILES BEHIND THE BEACHES, WITH THE GERMANS PRESUMABLY ALL AROUND US. OUR MISSION IS TO BLOCK THE GERMAN LINE OF RETREAT FROM THE BEACHES AND BATTLE AS LONG AS ONE MAN IS STILL LIVING AGAINST ANY GERMAN ATTEMPT TO RUSH REINFORCEMENT SOUTHWARD.

THIS WAS OUR ASSIGNMENT WHEN WE LEAPED FROM TROOP CARRIERS IN PREDAWN BLACKNESS THREE AND A HALF HOURS BEFORE H-HOUR.

HOWEVER, THE PICTURE HAS CHANGED SINCE WE LANDED. THE GERMANS FAILED TO COME AFTER US AND DURING THE DAY AMERICAN AND BRITISH PARATROOPERS AND GLIDERS HAVE BEEN SWARMING INTO THE VALLEY BELOW US IN OVERWHELMING NUMBERS.

THIS AFTERNOON, EXCEPT FOR THOSE ASSIGNED TO ROAD BLOCKS OR GATHERING SCATTERED EQUIPMENT, THE EXHAUSTED PARATROOPERS ARE SNATCHING NAPS ALONGSIDE MOUNTAIN TRAILS.

BZ8AEW

30. 24— 18091

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BY SID FEDER (310)

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON THE RIVIERA, AUG. 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ENEMY FANGS KEPT HIDDEN FOR MORE THAN 24 HOURS ON THIS RIGHT FLANK OF THE RIVIERA BEACHHEAD WERE BARED SUDDENLY TODAY IN COUNTER-ATTACK FIRE FROM A PREVIOUSLY UNREPORTED LINE AND POWERFUL PILLBOXES ALONG THE COAST.

AFTER SEVERAL HOURS OF STUBBORN RESISTANCE, THE AMERICANS REPORTED SUCCESSES AGAINST BOTH OBSTACLES, WHICH HAD PROVIDED THE MOST SERIOUS ORGANIZED RESISTANCE TO THE PACE THE AMERICAN FORCES HAD MAINTAINED FROM THE MOMENT OF H-HOUR YESTERDAY.

CPL. RICHARD BOEHM, ST. JAMES, MINN., SCHOOL TEACHER, AND PVTS. FREDERICK REID, ERIE, PA., AND JAMES BEALE, PETERSBURG, VA., WERE OUT ON A THREE MAN RECONNAISSANCE PATROL AND NOTED THE COUNTERATTACK BY SOME 100 TO 150 GERMANS, SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY FIRE FROM HIGH GROUND.

THE PATROL CALLED FOR ARTILLERY FIRE ON THE ENEMY COLUMN, AND SINCE NO ARTILLERY OBSERVERS WERE THERE THE TRIO PERSONALLY DIRECTED THE FIRE. THEY DIRECTED THE ARTILLERY ON THE COLUMN WITH THREE TEST SHELLS, AND THE GUNS DID THE REST. A BATTERING BARRAGE OF 110 ROUNDS WAS SLAMMED ON THE POSITION. BOEHM REPORTED THE COLUMN HAD DISPERSED WHEN THE SMOKE CLEARED.

MEANWHILE, FORCES UNDER MAJ. CARTHEL M. MORGAN, 520 N.E. THIRD AVE., AMARILLO, TEX., TRAVELLING ALONG COASTAL ROADS AND ENCOUNTERING ONLY SCATTERED SMALL ARMS RESISTANCE, SUDDENLY FOUND THE GOING ROUGH AND HOT AS THEY COLLIDED WITH A LONG SERIES OF FORTIFIED PILLBOXES. MACHINEGUNS BLAZED AT THE AMERICANS FROM A PEAK JUST OFF THE PICTURESQUE SHORELINE.

AS PART OF THE COLUMN ADVANCED, MORE FIRE AND MORE CONCRETE STRONGPOINTS TO THE NORTH WERE ENCOUNTERED.

COUNTERING FIRE FROM MORTAR UNITS UNDER LTS. ABBOTT D. ABBOTT, 361 E. MAIN ST., NORTH ADAMS, MASS., LOUIS HAFENEISTER, 409 CLEVELAND ST., MENOSHA, WIS., AND JOHN M. SCRIVNER, 920 OSCEOLA ST., ST. PAUL, MINN., POURED SHELLS ON THE MOUNTAIN IN A STEADY STREAM. THE NAZI GARRISON WAS DEMORALIZED AND TROOPS ASSAULTING THEM FROM THE OTHER SIDE ROUNDED UP MORE THAN 80 PRISONERS. THEY ALSO OCCUPIED THE PEAK AND CLEARED OUT SEVERAL FIRST LINE PILLBOXES.

HJ842PEW

BY JOSEPH DYNAN (310)

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH ALLIED FORCES ON THE RIVIERA COAST, AUG. 16-(DELAYED(-AP)-DOUGHTY BANDS OF FRENCH PATRIOTS, ARMED WITH RIFLES AND SUBMACHINEGUNS AND WEARING TRI-COLORED BRASSARDS FOR UNIFORMS, SWARMED FROM THE HILLS TO AID THE ALLIED INVASION OF SOUTHERN FRANCE THE MORNING OF AUG. 15.

"WE SAW THE FLEETS COMING IN FROM OUR LOOKOUTS IN THE HILLS," SAID ONE SMILING STE. MAXIME LEADER, "SO WE CAME DOWN TO HELP."

THESE PATRIOTS ATTACKED GERMAN POSITIONS FROM THE REAR, KILLED MANY NAZI SOLDIERS AND TOOK SEVERAL PRISONERS. OTHER BANDS MET THE AMERICANS ON THE BEACHES, GUIDED THEM THROUGH THE MINE FIELDS AND

POINTED OUT PILLBOXES STILL TO BE DESTROYED.
ONE BAND OF PATRIOTS ROUNDED UP A PARACHUTE UNIT WHICH JUMPED PREMATURELY NEAR ST. TROPEZ AND GUIDED THE AMERICANS TO A SECURE ASSEMBLY POINT FROM WHERE THE SOLDIERS ATTACKED A GERMAN CITADEL OVERLOOKING THE BAY.
HARDY TEEN-AGED BOYS STREAMED FROM THE HILLS WHERE THEY HAD BEEN HIDING FROM THE GERMAN LABOR DRAFT AND PROMPTLY JOINED THE AMERICANS SEEKING OUT SNIPERS.
AT ST. TROPEZ ANGRY BANDS KILLED THE VILLAGE POSTAL DIRECTOR WHO HAD DESIGNATED YOUTHS FOR THE GERMAN LABORIYNJMLNOUT OTHERWISE

HAD DESIGNATED YOUTHS FOR THE GERMAN LABOR DRAFTS BUT OTHERWISE THERE WAS LITTLE VIOLENCE.
MANY HOUSES IN ST. ROPES ERE BLASTED AND

MANY HOUSES IN ST. TROPEZ WERE BLASTED AND DESTROYED BY GERMAN SHELLS AND MINES BUT THE VILLAGERS TOOK THEIR LOSS IN GOOD SPIRITS.
"WE GLADLY LOSE OUR HOMES TO GET RID OF THE BOCHE," SAID ONE WOMAN.
PARTISAN LEADERS SAID THEIR MOVEMENT WAS WELL ORGANIZED ALONG THE LINES SUGGESTED BY THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY AND RADIO ALGIERS. LOCAL LEADERS GAVE THE IMPRESSION OF BEING FULLY CAPABLE OF ORGANIZING THEIR OWN ADMINISTRATIONS UNDER THE TRADITIONAL FRENCH REPUBLIC.
STE. MAXIME WAS RELATIVELY UNTOUCHED IN THE INVASION. THE OWNER OF THE TALLEST BUSINESS BUILDING RAN UP THE STARS AND STRIPES. THE FRENCH TRICOLOR, FORBIDDEN UNDER THE VICHY REGIME, FLAPPED FROM ALMOST EVERY HOME. GIRLS WORE THE COLORS IN THEIR HAIR.
LEADERS SAID THE FOOD SITUATION WAS ACUTE.
HJ824PEW

AUG 18 1944

BY RICHARD MOURER
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH AN AIRBORNE TASK FORCE IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, AUG 16-(DELAYED) (AP)-AN HOUR AND A HALF BEFORE THE SEVENTH ARMY WAS DUE TO STRIKE THE COAST OF FRANCE WE JUMPED.

IT WAS A RELIEF, AFTER THREE HOURS OF SITTING IN TIGHT ROWS IN OUR C-47 BURDENED BY OUR 'CHUTES AND EQUIPMENT, TO SEE THE RED LIGHT GO ON NEAR THE DOOR.

WE STOOD UP, STUMBLING SOME BECAUSE THE PLANE LURCHED A GOOD DEAL, AND HOOKED OUR LIFE LINES TO THE CABLE. I WAS NO.7 IN THE 15 MEN TO JUMP.

THERE WAS NO MOON BUT IT WAS NOT A DARK NIGHT. PEERING OVER THE SHOULDERS OF THE MEN IN FRONT OF ME I SAW THE COASTLINE OF FRANCE SLIP PAST, THEN SOME MIST AND SOME BLACK HILL TOPS PROTRUDING, THEN THE GREEN LIGHT FLASHED AND THE DISPATCHER SHOUTED "GO!"

WE SHUFFLED FORWARD AND WENT OUT THE DOOR.

THERE WAS NO SENSE OF FALLING. A TERRIFIC JERK WHEN THE 'CHUTE OPENED THREE SECONDS LATER TORE MY TYPEWRITER FROM ITS BINDINGS UNDER MY EMERGENCY 'CHUTE AND SENT IT HURTLING DOWN BY ITSELF--BUT I WASN'T AWARE OF THAT UNTIL I HAD LANDED.

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AROUND ME I COULD SEE OTHER 'CHUTES DRIFTING DOWN TOWARD A WHITE BLANKET OF MIST. THE DRONE OF THE PLANES FADED AND I WAS SUDDENLY CONSCIOUS OF THE SOUND OF HUNDREDS OF CRICKETS BUZZING AWAY SHARPLY ON THE GROUND SOMEWHERE UNDER THAT MIST.

THE 'CHUTES BELOW ME SANK SILENTLY INTO THE MIST AND WITH LEGS TOGETHER AND KNEES SLIGHTLY BENT I PREPARED TO HIT THE GROUND. BUT I CAME OUT OF THE MIST AGAIN WITHOUT HITTING ANYTHING.

THE FIELD BELOW WAS A COMBINATION OF FRUIT TREES AND ROWS OF VINES BETWEEN. I HIT THE GROUND BETWEEN THE VINES, GENTLY TUMBLED AND LAY ON ONE SIDE FUMBLING TO GET OFF THE HARNESS.

SHOOTING STARTED UP A QUARTER OF A MILE AWAY, DIED DOWN AND OPENED UP AGAIN SPORADICALLY.

THE CRICKETS IN THE FRUIT TREES KEPT UP THEIR PERSISTENT SCRAPING. THE GRAPES WERE NOT QUITE RIPE BUT THEY TASTED GOOD.

THIS WAS FRANCE.

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BY REYNOLDS PACKARD
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA, AUG. 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS PUSHING FAIRLY FAR INLAND HAVE NOT FOUND ANY SUBSTANTIAL FIXED DEFENSES OTHER THAN DUGIN STRONG POINTS AT ROAD

JUNCTIONS.

SGT. THEODORE VOUTSARAS, 3558 WHITESIDE AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., ONE INFANTRYMAN WHO HELPED SUBDUE ONE OF THESE, TOLD ME, "WE JUST FIRED A FEW ROUNDS OF FIELD ARTILLERY AND WENT AFTER THEM WITH BAZOOKAS AND AUTOMATIC GUNS, AND AFTER A QUARTER HOUR FIGHTING THE GERMANS CAME RUNNING OUT WITH THEIR HANDS UP HIGH.

"A FEW MINUTES LATER AS WE WERE MARCHING THE PRISONERS DOWN THE ROAD, TWO MORE JERRIES CAME OUT, CRYING IN GERMAN, 'HEY, WAIT FOR US, WE ARE SURRENDERING, TOO."

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EXCEPT FOR A FEW CONCRETE AND STEEL PILLBOXES AT DISTANT INTERVALS, THE MAIN DEFENSES CONSISTED OF BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS, BEACHMINES AND UNDERWATER OBSTACLES WITH MINES ON TOP OF THE PILINGS.

PVT. PAUL FANION, 8276 167TH ST., JAMAICA, N.Y., WHO WORKED A FLAMETHROWER THAT WIPED OUT ONE PILLBOX SAID "THE KRAUT PILLBOXES ARE JUST FIRETRAPS."

THE FIRST ASSAULT WAVE CAME ASHORE WITH A DOG MASCOT PICKED UP DURING THE BATTLE FOR ROME. HE WAS A THREE-MONTHS OLD SHEPHERD DOG CALLED SNORT CARRIED ASHORE BY LT. RAYMOND E.VINT, 2610 NORTH PALMER ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS., CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN OF A REGIMENT.

THE SKIPPER OF THE LCI ON WHICH WE CAME ASHORE WAS LT. WARREN D. HALL, 108 EAST 233RD ST., CLEVELAND, O., A VETERAN OF LANDINGS AT ELBA AND ALL OTHERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SINCE SICILY.

THE ASSAULT GROUP WITH WHICH WE CAME ASHORE IS COMMANDED BY LT. COL. VICTOR SINCLAIR, 445 GREET ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., AND INCLUDES SUCH EXPERIENCED DOUGHBOYS AS PVT. ANTHONY GALANTE, A FORMER BELL HOP AT THE SAVOY PLAZA, NEW YORK CITY, WHOSE HOME ADDRESS IS 702 COZINE AVE., BROOKLYN, PVT. FRANK P.TOSTI, 18 PROSPECT ST., NEWARK, N.J., AND PVT. WALLACE BASSETT, 64 CENTER ST., WEST HAVEN, CONN.

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BY WILL LANG
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

SOUTHERN FRANCE, AUG 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FIRST AMERICAN NAVY MEN ASHORE AT ST.TROPEZ WERE FROM A NAVY BEACH PARTY FOLLOWED CLOSELY BY A GROUP OF DEMOLITION EXPERTS.

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LED BY LT.(J.G.) WORTH WALKER OF ELON COLLEGE, N.C., THE BEACH PARTY IMMEDIATELY MARKED CLEARED CHANNELS FOR SHIPS, WHILE THE DEMOLITION EXPERTS PLANTED DYNAMITE NEXT TO THE WOODEN PILINGS OBSTRUCTING THE BEACH.

ALL MORNING ON D-DAY BEACHMASTER WALKER DIRECTED TRAFFIC INTO AND OUT OF THE INVASION SHORE LIKE A TIMES SQUARE COP.

WALKER, BEACHMASTER IN SICILY, AT SALERNO AND ANZIO, FILLED IN ONE LAY PERIOD BETWEEN INVASIONS BY MARRYING AN ARMY NURSE, LT.OLLIE KEATING OF COVINGTON, KY. UNLIKE MOST WAR COUPLES THEY WERE ABLE TO SPEND A 10-DAY HONEYMOON TOGETHER.

THE OLDEST MAN IN THIS BEACH PARTY IS A 45-YEAR-OLD BOATSWAIN'S MATE, LEO FRAZER OF BARABOO, WIS., AN EX-CHICAGO BARTENDER WHO SERVED ON THE ARIZONA IN THE LAST WAR.

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JP655PEW

BY SID FEDER
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE RIVIERA, AUG. 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MAINTAINING THE FIERCE, FLASHING MOMENTUM OF THE OPENING DRIVE, ALLIED TROOPS ON THIS RIGHT FLANK OF THE RIVIERA BEACHHEAD DROVE ACROSS THE HIGHWAY IN TWO PLACES TODAY, BROKE INTO A VITAL HIGHWAY JUNCTION TOWN AND SMASHED FORWARD.

ROLLING OVER RESISTANCE THAT WAS MOSTLY SCATTERED SMALL ARMS POCKETS, THE DOUGHBOYS IN 24 HOURS WIDENED THE BEACHHEAD FROM A SANDY TOEHOLD SCARCELY 30 FEET WIDE TO A SECURE STRONGHOLD NEARLY SEVEN MILES DEEP. THIS MORNING THEY POSSESS ALL THE ENEMY'S HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING THE LANDING BEACHES AND HARBORS.

THE NAZIS STRUCK TWO OVERNIGHT BLOWS THAT DID SOME DAMAGE BUT FAILED TO SLOW DOWN THE DRIVE.

ONE BLOW CAME WHEN RADIO-CONTROLLED FLYING BOMBS STRUCK THE SMALL, EXCELLENT HARBOR UNDER A MOONLESS SKY. THE OTHER WAS WHEN THE GERMANS TRIED TO SEND AT LEAST TWO COMPANIES DOWN THE HIGHWAY.

PROBABLY TO AID THE GARRISON DEFENDING THE COMMUNITY.
TROOPS LED BY CAPT. RALPH NATTANS, 1400 VIRGINIA ST., COLUMBUS, GEORGIA, AND LT. REUBEN PARKER, MURRAY, KY., MET THIS COLUMN BARGING DOWN THE ROAD. THE GERMANS HAD THEIR HEADLIGHTS SHINING BRIGHTLY, AND APPARENTLY THEY HAD NO IDEA THE AMERICANS HAD ADVANCED THAT FAR.

FW724AEW

IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, AUG 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FRENCH WOMEN, MANY OF THEM EXILES LIKE THEIR HUSBANDS AND FATHERS, DISEMBARKED WITH THE FIRST FRENCH UNIT TO ENTER COMBAT ON SOUTHERN FRENCH SOIL SINCE 1940, TOTALLING 29, THEY ARE MEMBERS OF AN AMBULANCE DRIVERS UNIT.
G1155AEW

AUG 18 1944

BY SID FEDER

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA, AUG 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-YOU PRACTICALLY HAD TO CLIMB A TREE AND HIDE IN THE BRANCHES TO AVOID CAPTURING PRISONERS ON D-DAY ON THIS RIGHT FLANK OF THE SOUTHERN FRANCE BEACHHEADDM

BY THE END OF THE FIRST DAY ONE REGIMENT ALONE HAD MORE THAN 750 PRISONERS. ONE BATTALION CHECKED IN FOUR HOURS AFTER H-HOUR WITH 300. THESE NAZIS WERE PRACTICALLY POP-EYED WHEN THEY SAW THE SMASH THROUGH THEIR SOUTH WALL.

"IT'S JUST LIKE ROUND-UP TIME IN TEXAS," RECKONED ONE OLD COWHAND, LT.JAMES SHAMBURGER, 915 WEST FIRST ST., FORT WORTH.

"SHAM" REACHED THIS PROFOUND CONCLUSION WHILE SITTING ON TOP OF A JEEP HERDING SEVEN PRISONERS TOWARD THE REAR.

HE AND CORPORAL LLOYD FREEMAN OF RISING STAR, TEX., PRIVATE NORWOOD WHITMORE, OF BRYCEVILLE, FLA., ANDREW EAST OF WOODLAWN, MD., AL KOHN, STARS AND STRIPES CORRESPONDENT FROM MIAMI BEACH, FLA., AND MYSELF WERE OUT TRYING TO FIND A BATTALION WHICH LANDED BY ITSELF AND HAD BEEN UNREPORTED FOR FOUR HOURS. AS WE WENT DOWN THE ROAD WE SAW THE TAILS OF ONE OF JERRY'S JACKET DISAPPEARING BEHIND A RAILROAD OVERPASS. SHAMBURGER, WHITMORE AND FREEMAN CHASED HIM AND FOUND SEVEN KRAUTS SITTING AROUND.

VIRTUALLY EVERYONE HAD A SIMILAR STORY. IN FACT NOBODY WHO WAS

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ANYBODY COULD ADMIT HE HADN'T BROUGHT IN AT LEAST ONE.

FOR INSTANCE, CORP.JOE LEAP OF ELKTON, VA., AND PRIVATES CHARLES BURNS OF STERLING, VA., AND HOMER LONG OF REAMSTOWN, PA., WERE SITTING AGAINST A TREE TRUNK AT A REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS MUNCHING PLUMS. ONE NEARLY SWALLOWED HIS PITS WHEN 21 JERRIES STREAMED DOWN FROM A HILL THREE MILES BEHIND THE FRONT WITH THEIR HANDS IN THE AIR SHOUTING, "KAMERAD."

AFTER THEY HAD TURNED THEM OVER TO M.P.'S I ACCOMPANIED THE TRIO BACK UP THE HILL AND FOUND FIVE MORE HIDING IN A CAVE AND ANXIOUS TO CALL IT A DAY.

EVEN AN ARTILLERY BATTERY COMMANDED BY CAPT.THOMAS F.HAYES, 511 WEST WILLIAM ST., CHAMPAIGN, ILL., CHECKED IN WITH 14.

AS SOON AS THEY HAD PARKED THEIR GUNS A FRENCHMAN CAME OUT WAVING A WHITE FLAG. HE AND SEVERAL NEIGHBORS HAD ROUNDED THE JERRIES UP AND HERDED THEM INTO A PILLBOX.

A COMPANY COMMANDED BY CAPT.JAMES E.MCNEIL, 704 WEST 35TH ST., AUSTIN, TEX., PROBABLY HAD THE BIGGEST FIELD DAY. SEVEN HOURS AFTER H-HOUR HIS COMPANY HAD 190 PRISONERS, AT A LOSS OF JUST ONE MAN.

JP428PEW

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ON THE FRENCH-SWISS FRONTIER--SECOND ADD MAQUIS XXX HAUTE SAVOIE GERMANS RETAINED CONTROL OF ANNEMASSE FRONTIER POSTS.
SIXTY GERMANS WERE CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH AT THONON, PLACING THE ENTIRE PLATEAU BETWEEN THAT CITY AND ST.GINGOLPH IN THE HANDS OF THE PARTISANS. SOME 450 WOUNDED GERMAN TROOPS WERE FOUND HOSPITALIZED AT EVIAN.
A DISPATCH TO THE GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE SAID MAQUIS FORCES HAD BEGUN AN ATTACK ON FORT L'ECLUSE. LT.GEN.ANDREI A.VLASSOV'S COSSACKS, IN GERMAN SERVICE, WERE REPORTED TO HAVE LEFT BELFORT, 60 MILES NORTH OF LAKE GENEVA, AND WERE BELIEVED TO BE MOVING SOUTH IN AN EFFORT TO RELIEVE THE GERMAN GARRISONS.
G1154AEW

BY THOMAS F. HAWKINS (600-UP)
FRENCH FRONTIER, OUTSIDE GENEVAN, AUG. 17-(AP)-A DIMINISHED AND WEAKENED NAZI ARMY OF OCCUPATION LAUNCHED A DESPERATE EFFORT TODAY TO TRY AND REGAIN A FOOTHOLD IN EXUBERANTLY REVOLTING HAUTE SAVOIE AND LATE TONIGHT AT LEAST TWO SIZEABLE BATTLES WERE IN PROGRESS IN

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THE REGION OF ANNEMASSE.

THE BATTLE MARKED THE MOST IMPORTANT EFFORT THUS FAR BY PARTISAN TROOPS IN EASTERN FRANCE, AN EFFORT TO PREVENT NAZI REINFORCEMENTS FROM REACHING THE FRONTIER CITY OF ANNEMASSE WHERE GERMAN OFFICERS CAUTIOUSLY RE-ESTABLISHED A FRONTIER GUARD THIS AFTERNOON WHILE THIS WRITER LOOKED ON FROM THE ADJOINING NEUTRAL VILLAGE OF MOILLESULAZ.

SPORADIC MACHINE GUN FIRE COULD BE HEARD TONIGHT FROM ANNEMASSE. TWO WOUNDED GERMANS WERE BROUGHT ACROSS THE FRONTIER AND THEIR CAPTORS SAID OTHERS WERE COMING. THE GERMANS THERE WERE IN A DIFFICULT POSITION WITH FREE FRENCH PATROLLING THE SURROUNDING TERRITORY INCLUDING HILLS ABOVE THE TOWN.

FROM SAINT GINGOLPHE, FOR APPROXIMATELY 60 MILES WESTWARD ALONG THE LAKE OF GENEVA, THE PARTISANS HELD CONTROL. THEY HELD THE UPPER HAND ALSO FROM THE LAKE SOUTHWARD FOR A DISTANCE OF 50 TO 75 MILES.

THE GERMANS WERE AT ANNEMASSE, BELLEGARDE AND ANNECY.

THE TWO BATTLES WERE IN PROGRESS AROUND LA ROCHE, WHERE A NAZI CONVOY FROM ANNECY WAS TRYING TO BREAK THROUGH TO ANNEMASSE, AND AROUND BONNEVILLE WHERE THE MAQUI SOUGHT TO CONSOLIDATE ITS POSITIONS. LATE REPORTS WERE THAT THE FREE FRENCH HELD BONNEVILLE.

THE ENTIRE FRONTIER WAS UNDER FREE FRENCH CONTROL FOR A BRIEF TIME JUST AFTER NOON WHEN 39 GERMANS WERE CORNERED AT ST. GINGOLPHE AND SURRENDERED TO THE MAQUI. THE NAZI CAPTAIN WHO HAD TOLD HIS MEN THEY MUST FIGHT TO THE END BROKE INTO TEARS UPON SURRENDER.

THE GERMANS SHOWED UP AGAIN AT 3:25 THIS AFTERNOON, 25 OF THEM, AT THE CUSTOM STATION OF ANNEMASSE. CAREFULLY THEY DESCENDED FROM A TRUCK. THREE PATROLLED THE STREET; ALL CAREFULLY STUFFED THEIR POCKETS WITH GRENADES. THE TRUCK DEPARTED SOON AFTER WITH THREE ARMED GUARDS. THEY HAD GONE SCARCELY A BLOCK WHEN A HALF DOZEN SHARP AUTOMATIC PISTOL SHOTS WERE HEARD. BUT FROM WHERE AND WITH WHAT RESULTS COULD NOT BE DETERMINED. REFUGEES SAID SEVERAL HUNDRED GERMANS HELD MOMENTARY CONTROL OF THE CENTER OF ANNEMASSE FOR THEY HAD LITTLE CHANCE UNLESS REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED.

A FRECHMAN AND HIS WIFE I MET IN A CAFE OUTSIDE ANNEMASSE GAVE THE STORY OF THE NAZI EFFORT TO SEND NEW TROOPS. A CARAVAN OF AROUND 800 HEAVILY ARMED GERMANS FOUGHT THEIR WAY OUT OF ANNECY AND HEADED NORTHWARD. THEY FOUGHT SUCCESSFULLY AT THE LITTLE TOWN OF LE PLOT AND GAINED CONTROL OF LA ROCHE WHICH THEY WERE DRIVING TO BREAK THOUGH THIS AFTERNOON.

THERE WAS BITTER FIGHTING ALSO AROUND BONNEVILLE BUT THERE GERMANS WERE SAID TO BE RETREATING. A DISPATCH OF REINFORCEMENTS WEAKENED ANNECY BUT NEW TROOPS WERE SAID TO BE EN ROUTE FROM AIX-LES-BAINS.

THE COMMANDING MAQUI CAPTAIN OF THE ANNEMASSE REGION, LUNCHING IN A NEUTRAL PUB AND WHO HAD JUST COME OVER THE LINE FOR AN HOUR OR SO, TOLD ME WITH SMILING CONFIDENCE HE WAS SURE HIS MEN COULD SUCCESSFULLY DO THEIR JOB.

ABOUT 700 GERMANS SEEKING TO ESCAPE SOUTHWARD FROM PORT L'ECLUSE, A SHORT DISTANCE OUTSIDE GENEVA, ROUNDED UP 500 WOMAN AND CHILDREN AND FORCED THEM TO MARCH AS A PROTECTING SHIELD. THEY WERE TRYING TO EVADE A UNIT FROM THE OLD SPANISH INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE INCLUDING FRENCHMEN, SPANIARDS, POLES, AND RUSSIANS. REACHING VALLERY EAST OF BELGRADE, THE GERMANS SHOT SIX CIVILIANS.

GERMAN DETACHMENTS RETREATING FROM RHONE SOUTHEAST OF BELGRADE FIRED THE VILLAGES OF CHEVRIER, VULBENS, CHENE, LAJOU, VIRY.

HJ-VS1127PEW

AUG 18 1944

IRUN, SPAIN, AUG. 17-(AP)-UNITS OF THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE INTERIOR CAPTURED THE IMPORTANT CITY OF PAU TODAY FOLLOWING A BLOODY ALL NIGHT BATTLE IN WHICH 300 GERMANS WERE KILLED AND 300 CAPTURED, IMMEDIATELY MOVED 25 MILES EAST, AND OCCUPIED TARBES AFTER A SHORT FIGHT, REPORTS REACHING HERE TONIGHT SAID.

BOTH PAU AND TARBES ARE PYRENEES CITIES.

OTHER FRENCH UNITS MOVING NORTHEAST OF TARBES ALONG THE RAILROAD TOWARD AUCH WERE SAID TO HAVE LIBERATED ALL TOWNS AND VILLAGES AS FAR NORTH AS MIRANDE, 15 MILES SOUTH OF AUCH. PATRIOTS ALSO OCCUPIED FOIX AND PAMIERS, SOUTH OF TOULOUSE.

FRENCH FORCES IN THE CENTRAL REGION WERE REPORTED TO BE CLOSING IN ON THE IMPORTANT CITIES OF LIMOGES AND PERIGUEUX, BOTH COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS WITH LARGE GERMAN GARRISONS.

GERMANS STILL HAVE A FIRM GRIP ON THE COASTAL STRIP SOUTH OF BORDEAUX BUT THE ENTIRE PYRENEES REGION EAST NEARLY TO PERPIGNAN ON THE MEDITERRANEAN WAS SAID TO BE IN PATRIOT HANDS.

VS1149PEW

AUG 18 1944

ROME--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD SOUTH FRANCE (ORIGINAL) X X X THE MEDITERRANEAN. (KENNEDY)

GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER TODAY SENT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO WILSON:

"ALL INDICATIONS ARE THAT YOU HAVE GOTTEN OFF TO A FLYING START. EVERY STEP OF YOUR PROGRESS WILL BRING A WAIL OF DISMAY FROM THE HUN AND A CHEER FROM ALL OF US HERE. CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU, TO ALL YOUR COMMANDERS AND THEIR TROOPS. BEST OF LUCK."

WILSON REPLIED:

"YOUR MESSAGE DEEPLY APPRECIATED. WE HAVE BEEN VERY GRATIFIED BY THE PROGRESS SO FAR AND ARE LOOKING FORWARD WITH THE GREATEST CONFIDENCE TO SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT OF THESE OPERATIONS. WITHOUT THE MATERIAL SUPPORT WHICH YOU HAVE MADE AVAILABLE THE UNDERTAKING WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE, AND WE ARE FULLY COGNIZANT OF AND GRATEFUL FOR THIS SUPPORT."

HJ806PEW

AUG 18 1944

ROME, AUG 17-(AP)-GEN.SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, AND ADMIRAL SIR JOHN CUNNINGHAM, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED FLEET, VISITED THE ASSAULT AREA IN SOUTHERN FRANCE YESTERDAY ABOARD A BRITISH DESTROYER, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

A HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT SAID "LATEST REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE NAVAL COMMANDER ON THE SOUTH COAST OF FRANCE, VICE ADMIRAL H.K. HEWITT, SAY THE DISEMBARKATION OF TROOPS ON THE VARIOUS BEACHES IS PROCEEDING ACCORDING TO PLAN.

"CONVOYS WITH REINFORCEMENTS CONTINUE TO ARRIVE AND EMPTY CONVOYS TO LEAVE."

MINED AREAS OFFSHORE REQUIRED FOR SHIP UNLOADING WERE REPORTED "ALMOST COMPLETELY CLEARED."

EW719AEW

ROME, AUG. 17-(AP)-FLIGHT OFFICER ALBERT J.DERRINGER OF PITTSBURGH, PA., IS NEEDLED BY GERMAN PINPOINT MARKSMANSHIP.

AS HIS MARAUDER WAS APPROACHING ITS TARGET IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, THE BOMBARDIER GLANCED AT HIS CHART TO MAKE A LAST CHECK OF HIS PINPOINT OBJECTIVE. SUDDENLY A BURST OF FLAK ROCKED THE BOMBER. A FRAGMENT RIPPED THROUGH THE CHART, NEATLY CLIPPING AWAY THE PINPOINT.

DERRINGER, WHOSE PITTSBURGH ADDRESS IS 851 STANTON AVENUE,

MILLVALE, ADJUSTED HIS SIGHT AND PLANTED THE BOMBS IN THE TARGET AREA.

WD1137AEW

FIRST LEAD MEDITERRANEAN AERIAL

ROME, AUG 17-(AP)-ALLIED AIR FORCES AGAIN THREW THEIR SUPPORT TODAY BEHIND THE SEVENTH ARMY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, WITH OPERATIONS INCLUDING THE DROPPING OF AMMUNITION TO AMERICAN PARACHUTE TROOPS WHO HAD SENT OUT AN EMERGENCY CALL.

U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS TURNED EASTWARD, BOMBING THE PLOESTI OIL CENTER IN ROMANIA FOR THE 17TH TIME, AND ATTACKING GERMAN AIRFIELDS AND THE YUGOSLAV RAIL CENTER OF NIS, 120 MILES SOUTH OF BELGRADE.

TWENTY ATTACK BOMBERS UNDER MAJ.GENE C.VANCE OF PUEBLO, COLO., AND CAPT.CHARLES V.GREFFET OF CHARLESTON, S.C., FLEW AMMUNITION TO THE PARACHUTE FORMATIONS WHICH HAD EXHAUSTED THEIR SUPPLIES, FINDING THE POSITIONS DESPITE CLOUDS AND HAZE.

REPORTS FROM SOUTHERN FRANCE INDICATED THE GERMANS HAD WITHDRAWN MOST OF THEIR ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS FROM THE AREA.

MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED X X X ETC PREVIOUS AT START. AUG 18 1944

(EDS: ABOVE MAY BE USED AS ADD TO SECOND LEAD LONDON AERIAL IF DESIRED, BY DELETING SECOND GRAPH)

G110PEW

NEW YORK, AUG 17-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO, AS HEARD BY CBS, SAID TODAY THAT AMERICAN SPEARHEADS HAD REACHED THE "OUTSKIRTS OF PARIS." THIS APPARENTLY WAS AN ANTICIPATORY VERSION OF OFFICIAL ALLIED ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JJ1229PEW

PHILADELPHIA,AUG 17-(AP)-GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER HAS DIRECTED AMERICAN COMMANDERS IN FRANCE TO TAKE "ALL MEASURES CONSISTENT WITH MILITARY NECESSITY" TO PROTECT THE BASILICA OF ST. THERESE AND OTHER SHRINES IN LISIEUX, FRANCE, MICHAEL FRANCIS DOYLE, PHILADELPHIA ATTORNEY, SAID TODAY.

DOYLE SAID HE RECEIVED THE ASSURANCE FROM GEN.EDWARD H.WATSON, AT THE WHITE HOUSE. THE PHILADELPHIAN, A MEMBER OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION AT THE HAGUE, ADDED THAT HE HAD CONFERRED PERSONALLY WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON STEPS TO PRESERVE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRALS AND INSTITUTIONS IN WARRING COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

DOYLE SAID LISIEUX IS ON THE DIRECT LINE OF MARCH IN THE ALLIED ADVANCE ON PARIS.

GST TOPEW

LONDON--SECOND ADD ALBANIA (UNDER DASH) X X X [redacted]

THE NAZI RADIO FREQUENTLY HAS SPECULATED THAT THE ALLIES WOULD TRY AN INVASION ACROSS THE ADRIATIC TO CAPITALIZE ON BALKAN GUERRILLA FIGHTING. XXX MAKE

IF ALLIED FORCES LANDED AT DURAZZO, WHERE MUSSOLINI FIRST STRUCK AT ALBANIA ON GOOD FRIDAY IN 1939, THEY WOULD BE IN A POSITION TO GIVE AID TO BALKAN PARTISANS. THEY COULD PUSH EASTWARD INTO GREECE, NORTHWARD INTO YUGOSLAVIA, OR NORTHEAST-WARD TOWARD BULGARIA OR ROMANIA.

TITO'S PARTISANS THIS WEEK LAUNCHED NEW ATTACKS IN MONTE-NEGRO, JUST 50 MILES NORTH OF DURAZZO.

VS1150PEW

ADD LONDON - (YARBROUGH) XX LITHUANIA

GERMAN SOIL HAS BEEN TOUCHED UPON PREVIOUSLY IN THIS WAR, BUT IN NO DECISIVE FASHION. FRENCH TROOPS PENETRATED INTO GERMANY IN THE WARNDT FOREST AREA WEST OF FORBACH IN SEPTEMBER, 1939, BUT THAT WAS A NO-MAN'S-LAND BETWEEN THE MAGINOT AND SIEGFRIED LINES AND OF NO IMPORTANCE--AS LATER EVENTS TESTIFIED.

POLISH TROOPS ALSO FOUGHT BRIEFLY AND SKETCHILY ON EAST PRUSSIAN SOIL DURING THE PRELIMINARIES IN SEPTEMBER, 1939, WHEN THAT COUNTRY WAS CRUSHED. BUT THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME STRONG AND MODERNLY-EQUIPPED UNITS OF GREAT VERSATILITY AND COMBAT EXPERIENCE, RANGING FROM THE CRUCIBLE OF STALINGRAD TO THE FATEFUL MOMENTS JUST AHEAD, HAVE REACHED THE "SACRED SOIL" OF GERMANY. AUG 18 1944

CHERNIAKHOVSKY'S TANK-TIPPED SPEARHEADS WERE FOLLOWING THE ROUTE TAKEN 30 YEARS AGO IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR BY GEN. PAVEL K. RENNENKAMPF, CZARIST LEADER WHOSE TROOPS SHOCKED ALL OF GERMANY BY AN INVASION OF EAST PRUSSIA IN AUGUST, 1914.

RENNENKAMPF'S TROOPS AND ANOTHER ARMY UNDER GEN. ALEXANDER SAMSONOV, THE LATTER STRIKING UPWARD FROM POLAND IN THE MASURIAN LAKES AREA, LATER WERE TO COME TO GRIEF, PARTICULARLY IN THE HISTORIC BATTLE NEAR TANNENBERG. AUG 18 1944

BUT THE REASONS LEADING TO THE DEFEAT OF THE CZARIST ARMIES ARE NOT COMPARABLE TO THE PRESENT SITUATION. SAMSONOV AND RENNENKAMPF WERE TORN BY PERSONAL JEALOUSIES, COMMUNICATIONS WERE POOR, AND GERMAN ARMIES IN THAT DAY WERE AT THE CREST OF THEIR POWER. NO RESPONSIBLE MILITARY ANALYST IN THESE DAYS CAN DETECT IN THE RED ARMY TROOPS THE FLAWS THAT RENT THE CZARIST FORCES OF THAT DISTANT DAY.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ADMITTEDLY ARE AT THE HEIGHT OF THEIR POWER--GERMAN MILITARY ANALYSTS IN THEIR RADIO BROADCASTS ADMITTING THIS. GERMANY, HER STRENGTH EBBING BY ATTACKS ON AT LEAST FOUR STRONG LAND FRONTS--EAST, WEST, AND SOUTH IN ITALY AND FRANCE--IS IN A PRECARIOUS POSITION.

30.24 — 18097

THE INTENSITY OF THE FIGHTING WAS INDICATED BY MOSCOW'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT 200 GERMAN TANKS HAD BEEN WRECKED WEDNESDAY, A FIGURE WELL ABOVE THE RECENT DAILY AVERAGE.

IN ADDITION TO CHERNIAKHOVSKY'S DRIVE, EAST PRUSSIA ALSO WAS ENDANGERED BY GEN. IVAN BAGRAMIAN'S FIRST BALTIC ARMY. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID HIS TROOPS FOUGHT STUBBORN ENGAGEMENTS AGAINST "LARGE FORCES OF ENEMY INFANTRY AND TANKS WHICH HAVE GONE OVER TO THE OFFENSIVE" IN THE AREA NORTHWEST, WEST AND SOUTHWEST OF SIAULIAI IN NORTHERN LITHUANIA.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN THIS SECTOR LAST WERE REPORTED WITHIN 62 MILES NORTHEAST OF TILSIT, EAST PRUSSIA, AND ABOUT THE SAME DISTANCE EAST OF THE PROVINCE'S BALTIC PORT OF MEMEL.

THE GERMAN ATTACK THERE, WHICH MOSCOW SAID COST THE ENEMY HEAVILY IN MEN AND EQUIPMENT, MIGHT BE AN ATTEMPT BY THE GERMANS TO BREAK THE BROAD CORRIDOR WHICH BAGRAMIAN'S TROOPS DROVE NORTHWARD THROUGH LATVIA TO THE BALTIC, THUS SEALING OFF TWO GERMAN BALTIC ARMIES.

IN ESTONIA, WHERE GEN. IVAN MASLENNIKOV'S THIRD BALTIC ARMY WAS PRESSING IN FROM THE EAST IN AN EFFORT TO ANNIHILATE THE TRAPPED GERMANS, THE RUSSIANS DROVE TO WITHIN 16 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TARTU WITH THE CAPTURE OF HIMMASTE, AND ALSO REACHED A POINT ONLY 25 MILES SOUTH OF THAT MIDLAND ESTONIAN CITY WITH THE CAPTURE OF KANEPI.

VOOPSU, 16 MILES EAST OF HIMMASTE ON THE EDGE OF THE CHANNEL CONNECTING LAKES PSKOV AND PEIPUS, AND 18 MILES NORTH OF PETSERI, ALSO WAS TAKEN, THE BULLETIN SAID.

HJ829PEW

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 18--(AP)-SIR HENRY BARNARD, PROMINENT BRITISH JUDGE, HAS BEEN SUMMONED TO APPEAR IN POLICE COURT NEXT MONDAY ON A CHARGE OF BATHING AT A BANNED CHANNEL COAST BEACH AT SUSSEX.

SIR HENRY AND A SCORE OF OTHER RESIDENTS HAVE BEEN CHARGED WITH BREAKING DEFENSE REGULATIONS. THEY ARE THE LATEST CASUALTIES IN BRITAIN'S "BATTLE OF THE BEACHES," IN WHICH CIVILIANS ARE PROTESTING THAT THE SPOTS ARE CLOSED TO THEM AND THEIR CHILDREN BUT OPEN TO SERVICEMEN.

THE SOLDIERS, AUTHORITIES SAY, KNOW WHERE BEACH MINES AND OTHER DEFENSES ARE PLACED AND CAN BE CONTROLLED, BUT CIVILIANS CANNOT. REBELLIOUS CIVILIANS, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN SLIPPING THROUGH THE BARBED WIRE FOR DIPS.

VS1152PEW

AUG 18 1944

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN (BY DE LUCE) X X X ZONE OF FORTIFICATIONS.

CHERNIAKHOVSKY NOW IS 40 MILES EAST OF INSTERBURG AND 85 MILES FROM KONIGSBERG.

THE SZESZUPPE RIVER WHICH IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE NIEMAN IS THE NORTHEASTERN FRONTIER OF PRUSSIA FOR MORE THAN 25 MILES.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE RUSSIAN PUSH WAS CONCENTRATED NORTH OF EYDTKUHNEN FROM BASES AT VILKAVISKIS AND AIMED AT FOLLOWING THE PRINCIPAL ROAD AND RAIL COMMUNICATIONS TO KOENIGSBERG (CORRECT).

GERMANS ADMITTED REVERSES IN THIS SECTOR.

ALL ENEMY FORCES NORTH OF THIS LINE WERE IN CRITICAL DANGER OF ENTRAPMENT IF CHERNIAKHOVSKY IS NOT QUICKLY CHECKED. IT WAS BELIEVED CHERNIAKHOVSKY ALREADY WAS PROBING WITH FERRIED INFANTRY DETACHMENTS FOR THE MOST STRATEGIC BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE SZESZUPPE.

HIS MEDIUM FIELD GUNS WERE BELIEVED SHELLING OBJECTIVES AS MUCH AS SEVEN MILES INSIDE THE REICH BORDER.

AUG 18 1944

FORMIDABLE SQUADRONS OF RED PLANES FLEW IN DIRECT SUPPORT OF THE GROUND ATTACK DESPITE OCCASIONAL INTERVENTION BY LUFTWAFFE FIGHTERS.

GUMBINNEN, 22 MILES WEST OF THE FRONTIER WAS THE FIRST IMPORTANT COMMUNICATIONS HUB IN THE DIRECTION OF CHERNIAKHOVSKY'S ADVANCE.

THE GERMANS HAVE MADE A HAMMER AND TONGS BATTLE OF IT SINCE THE REDS FIRST APPROACHED THE TERRITORY WHICH IS SACRED IN THE EYES OF THE IMPERIALISTIC JUNKERS. AT THE END OF JULY CHERNIAKHOVSKY WAS AS CLOSE AS THREE MILES BUT A FLOOD OF ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS TEMPORARILY SUBMERGED HIS INVASION THRUST.

NOW HE HAS MADE AN EXTENSIVE BREACH IN ONE OF THE STRONGEST SECTIONS OF THE WEHRMACHT'S EAST WALL.

AUG 18 1944

PRESUMABLY STALIN HOLDS THE POSSIBILITY OF THROWING EVEN MORE WEIGHT INTO CHERNIAKHOVSKY'S ATTACKS BY DEVELOPING GEN. G.F. ZAKHAROV'S EAST PRUSSIAN DRIVE FROM NORTHERN POLAND AS A SECOND PART OF A PINCHERS MOVEMENT.

RED OFFENSIVES IN ESTONIA AND WEST OF THE VISTULA BEND SCORED NEW SUCCESSES WHILE EAST OF WARSAW CONTINUING GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS

WERE REPULSED.

GEN. IVAN MASLENIKOV WAS NEARING THE RAILWAY JUNCTIONS OF TARTU AND VALKA WHICH ARE VITAL TO FURTHER GERMAN RESISTANCE IN THE UPPER BALTIC AND HE OCCUPIED OVER 150 TONS AND VILLAGES. ONCE HE GAINS CONTROL OF THE MAIN TRANS-BALTIC RAIL LINE THE ENEMY FORCES IN ESTONIA WILL BE EFFECTIVELY ISOLATED FROM THOSE IN LATVIA.

'S (CQ) COLUMNS WERE WITHIN 20 MILES OF BOTH TARTU AND

THE RUSSIAN'S VISTULA BRIDGEHEAD TASK FORCES SEIZED 20 POPULATED POINTS IN A SINGLE DAY AND STEADILY INCREASED THE SALIENT.

FIGHTING FROM ESTONIA TO THE VISTULA BEND COST THE GERMANS NEARLY 450 TANKS KNOCKED OUT OR DESTROYED IN THREE DAYS. OF THESE 200 WERE LOST THE PAST 24 HOURS.

AUG 18 1944

TA1155PEW

STOCKHOLM--FIRST ADD WAR INSURANCE (A28) X X X TO SWEDEN.

ABOUT 50 PER CENT OF SWEDISH IRON ORE TRAFFIC TO GERMANY IS CARRIED IN SWEDISH SHIPS, AND THE ACTION WAS SEEN AS A HEAVY BLOW AT DWINDLING GERMAN ORE SUPPLIES.

COINCIDENT WITH THIS REPORT RELIABLE INFORMATION FROM BERLIN SAID THE NAZIS THIS WEEK ORDERED THEIR BALTIC NORTH SEA MERCHANT SHIPS TO STAND BY TO ASSIST IN AN EVACUATION FROM FINLAND AND THE BALTIC STATES, AND POSSIBLY FROM NORWAY. SINCE THESE SHIPS HAUL THE OTHER 50 PER CENT OF SWEDISH ORE, IT SEEMS PROBABLE THE ORE TRAFFIC WILL BE STOPPED COMPLETELY SOON.

HJ844PEW

ADD BOMBAY XX INDIA

JINNAH IS KNOWN TO WANT A SEPARATE MOSLEM STATE WHICH WOULD BE COMPLETELY AUTONOMOUS AND CONTROL ITS OWN DEFENSE, FINANCES AND COMMUNICATIONS JUST LIKE ANY OTHER SOVEREIGN STATE.

GANDHI'S PRIME OBJECT IN APPROACHING JINNAH IS TO SECURE HIS COOPERATION IN THE FORMATION OF A COALITION GOVERNMENT TO REPLACE IMMEDIATELY THE PRESENT CENTRAL GOVERNMENT. GANDHI WANTS A COMPOSITE GOVERNMENT AT ONCE COMPOSED OF THE CONGRESS PARTY, THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AND PERHAPS OTHER MINORITIES.

THIS GOVERNMENT, ACCORDING TO GANDHI, SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE NOT TO THE PRESENT VICEROY, LORD WAVELL, BUT TO THE CENTRAL LEGISLATU HE WILL, HOWEVER, LEAVE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE WAR TO THE VICEROY AND TO INDIA'S COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, GEN.SIR CLAUDE AUCHINLECK.

JINNAH IS EXPECTED TO WANT TO KEEP THE VICEROY AS THE FINAL ARBITER UNTIL THE PARTITION BECOMES AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT. IF A POPULAR WAR TIME GOVERNMENT IS ESTABLISHED JINNAH WILL ASK FOR EQUAL REPRESENTATION FOR THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AND THE CONGRESS PARTY, IT IS EXPECTED.

BZ658AEW

BOMBAY, INDIA, AUG. 17-(AP)-A SCHEDULED MEETING BETWEEN MOHANDAS K. GANDHI AND MAHOMED ALI JINNAH, TWO OF INDIA'S FOREMOST POLITICAL LEADERS, TO DISCUSS SETTLEMENT OF THE HINDU-MOSLEM PROBLEM, HAS BEEN POSTPONED BECAUSE OF THE ILL HEALTH OF JINNAH, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE TWO LEADERS WERE TO HAVE MET NEXT SATURDAY TO TALK OVER A PROPOSAL TO PARTITION INDIA INTO TWO SEPARATE AUTONOMOUS HINDU AND MOSLEM STATES.

HJ1012PEW

CHUNGKING, AUG 17-(AP)-CHINESE TROOPS, IN AN APPARENT ATTEMPT TO DISLOCATE THE JAPANESE DRIVE IN HUNAN PROVINCE, HAVE STARTED A FRESH OFFENSIVE IN THE TUNGTING LAKE AREA NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE YANGTZE RIVER AND ARE CONTINUING THEIR ADVANCE NORTHWESTWARD TOWARD ICHANG, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID TONIGHT.

HEAVY FIGHTING WAS REPORTED IN "THE OUTER RING" OF HENGYANG, THE FALLEN CHINESE BASTION ON THE HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY. THE CHINESE APPEARED TO BE ATTEMPTING TO CONTAIN THE JAPANESE AROUND HENGYANG AND TO FRUSTRATE THEIR EFFORTS TO PUSH SOUTH AND CLOSE THE RAILROAD.

THE TUNGTING LAKE DRIVE APPARENTLY IS A DIVERSION TO PREVENT THE JAPANESE FROM SENDING REINFORCEMENTS TO HENGYANG. U.S. PLANES CONTIN ATTACKS ON THE JAPANESE IN HENGYANG. #

ADD G-W-PAC-H-Q- XX ROW AUG 18 1944

DAVAO'S WHARVES WERE THE TARGET OF THE SUNDAY NIGHT ATTACK BY A PATROL PLANE. IT WAS THE EIGHTH IN THE CURRENT SERIES OF RAIDS UPON THE PHILIPPINES AREA WHICH HAD NOT PREVIOUSLY BEEN ATTACKED SINCE APRIL, 1942.

AUG 18 1944

IN THE HALMAHERA RAID, 11 GROUNDED ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED OR SERIOUSLY DAMAGED, AND A SMALL FREIGHTER AND SEVERAL COASTAL VESSELS WERE SUNK. TWO BOMB HITS WERE SCORED ON A 3,000-TON FREIGHTER-TRANSPORT NEAR BOERŌE ISLAND SOUTHWEST OF HALMA-HERA.

AUGUST COMMUNIQUES HAVE REPORTED 13 RAIDS ON HALMAHERA AND ITS SHIPPING. IN THESE ATTACKS 65 PLANES WERE KNOCKED OUT AND 29 FREIGHTERS, TRANSPORTS AND COASTAL VESSELS TOTALING ABOUT 14,000 TONS WERE SUNK OR SERIOUSLY DAMAGED, PARALYZING THE ISLAND AS A JAPANESE BASE.

AT TRUK, 600 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE CONQUERED SOUTHERN MARIANAS AND 1,000 MILES TO THE REAR OF NEUTRALIZED YAP ISLAND, THE BOMBERS SHOT DOWN ONE OF NINE INTERCEPTING ENEMY PLANES AND DAMAGED THREE. ALL ALLIED BOMBERS RETURNED.

GROUND FORCES CONTINUED, MEANWHILE, TO CLEAN OUT JAPANESE FUGITIVES FROM SAIPAN TO NEW GUINEA. IN THE BIAK ISLAND AREA OFF DUTCH NEW GUINEA 248 ADDITIONAL ENEMY DEAD WERE COUNTED AND 52 SURVIVORS WERE TAKEN PRISONER, BRINGING JAPANESE CASUALTIES THERE TO ABOUT 4,500.

PM1155PPW NM

BY SERGEANT JACK VINCENT, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT. DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(BX) SAIPAN, MARIANAS ISLANDS--(DELAYED)-THIS INTRODUCES THE MARINE-NAVY ACROBATIC TEAM OF BUCEK, MURPHY, AND PETER, WHOSE ACT WAS MIGHT TOUGH ON THE JAPS.

THE HEADLINERS, WHOSE IMPROMTU SHOW OUT-HOLLYWOODED HOLLYWOOD ARE:

MARINE TECHNICAL SERGEANT G.S. MURPHY, OF 3124 SOUTH 23rd STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MARINE SERGEANT CHARLES C. BUCEK, OF 1212 BROADWAY, MCKEES ROCKS, PA.

NAVAL HOSPITAL APPRENTICE FIRST CLASS FELIX P. PETER, OF 94 TYLER STREET, BOSTAN, MASS.

MURPHY AND BUCEK ARE MEMBERS OF A CRACK ENGINEERING UNIT OF THE VETERAN FOURTH DIVISION. PETERS IS THE CORPSMAN ATTACHED TO THE OUTFIT. ALL SAW 25 DAYS OF CONSTANT FRONT LINE DUTY FURING THE BATTLE AGAINST JAPS ON BLOODY SAIPAN.

THEY WERE WITH THE ENGINEERS ON THE FINAL DAY OF FIERCE FIGHTING ALONG THE NORTHERN BEACHES ON THE ISLAND, MURPHY " AND BUCEK TOOK PART IN BLASTING JAP HELD CAVES WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVE CHARGES. THEY HAD SEALED A SCORE OF CAVES WHEN THEY CAME TO ONE IN THE SIDE OF A SHEER CLIFF.

THE MOUTH OF THE CAVE WAS APPROXIMATELY 30 FEET FROM THE FOOT OF THE CLIFF, BUT ONLY ABOUT 10 FEET FROM THE TOP. THE MARINE ENGINEERS COULD FIND NO WAY TO BLAST THE CAVE FROM THE FOOT OF THE CLIFF, PARTICULARLY IN THE FACE OF HEAVY ENEMY SNIPER FIRE.

MURPHY AND BUCEK THEN WORKED THEIR WAY TO THE TOP OF THE CLIFF AFTER MAKING A WIDE DETOUR DURING WHICH THEY FREQUENTLY WERE TARGETS OF SNIPERS.

AUG 18 1944

EN ROUTE, THEY REACHED ON VANTAGE POINT WHERE THEY WERE ABOVE A JAP SNIPER SIGHTING IN ON A MARINE. MURPHY FINISHED HIM OFF WITH ONE SHOT. THE SNIPER, IT DEVELOPED LATER, HAD AN AMERICAN RIFLE.

ONCE ON TOP OF THE CLIFF, BUCEK SAID; "HOLD ME, MURPHY." WITH THAT HE CRAWLED FORWARD TO THE EDGE OF THE CLOFF, AND STARTED OVER IT, WITH MURPHY HOLDING HIS FEET.

"I DIDN'T THINK HE WAS GOING TO STOP," MURPHYSIAD.

BUCEK CRAWLED AHEAD UNTIL HE WAS DANGLING HEAD DOWNWARD OVER THE CLIFF. AT THIS POINT, PETER, THE CORPSMAN, CAME ALONG AND HELPED MURPHY HOLD BUCEK, FIGURING THAT IT WOULD BE BETTER TO PREVENT A CASUALTY THAN TO TREAT ONE LATER.

HANGING DOWNWARD, BUCEK TOSSED SEVERAL GRENADES INTO THE JAP CAVE, AND PUT A FINISHING TOUCH TO IT WITH A HEAVY CHARGE OF EXPLOSIVE.

BUCEK, WHEN HE WAS PULLED BACK TO SAFETY OVER THE LEDGE REMARKED: "I FELT LIKE THE MAN ON THE FLYING TRAPEZE."

S335AEW

30.24— 18099

(NY) SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, AUG. 17-(AP)-ELEVEN NEW YORKERS WITH THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES HAVE BEEN AWARDED AIR MEDALS OR THE BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN ADDITION TO THE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT IN FLIGHT MISSIONS, THE AIR FORCES ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AUG 18 1944

RECIPIENT OF A SECOND BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTER WAS STAFF SERGEANT JAMES J.MURTAGH, JR., OF (995 EAST 40TH STREET) BROOKLYN. THE CLUSTER ALSO WAS GIVEN TO STAFF SERGEANT LAWRENCE M.HARVEY, SOUTH BAYTON, N.Y.; TECHNICAL SERGEANT WILLIAM N.ANDERSON, JR., OF (351 MILDRED AVENUE) SYRACUSE, N.Y.; AND STAFF SERGEANT GEORGE C. KNOP OF (1350 FILLMORE AVENUE) BUFFALO, N.Y.

THOS WHO RECEIVED THE AIR MEDAL ALL OF THE BRONX, WERE: SERGEANT NATHAN D.ADLER, (1105 MORRISON AVENUE) SERGEANT ROBERT BLUMSTEIN, (1738 UNIVERSITY AVENUE;) TECHNICAL SERGEANT WILLIAM M.BROWNE, 1604 UNIVERSITY AVENUE.)

AUG 18 1944

STAFF SERGEANT LOUIS KAUFMAN, (653 BRITTON STREET) STAFF SERGEANT RICHARD A.MURPHY, (2410 DAVIDSON AVENUE;) STAFF SERGEANT CHARLES D. STEIN (2355 MORRIS AVENUE;) AND TECHNICAL SERGEANT LEO WALBRUM, (2021 VYSE AVENUE)

THE AWARDS WERE MADE BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

VS 415PEW

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR,AUG 17 (AP)-
A WAR OF-TRIP-HAMMER BLOWS FROM MIGHTY AMERICAN FORCES BASED IN THE STRATEGIC MARIANAS ISLANDS IS THE OUTLOOK FOR JAPAN.
IT WILL BE A NON-STOP AFFAIR, SAYS ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ, AND THE THRUSTS IN VARIOUS DIRECTIONS WILL BE IMPELLED BY "POWERHOUSE TACTICS."
THE ADMIRAL, WHO IS SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS AS WELL AS COMMANDER OF THE PACIFIC FLEET, MADE THESE OBSERVATIONS AT GUAM AUGUST 11, TWO DAYS AFTER THE END OF ORGANIZED JAPANESE RESISTANCE ON THE RECONQUERED AMERICAN INSULAR POSSESSION.
A DISPATCH FROM AP WAR CORRESPONDENT AL DOPKING, AT GUAM, DELAYED FOR SECURITY REASONS, DISCLOSED TODAY THAT NIMITZ MADE HIS

STATEMENTS AT A PRESS CONFERENCE DURING AN OPEN DISCUSSION OF THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC.

THE POWERFUL FIFTH FLEET, UNDER ADM.RAYMOND A.SPRUANCE, AND THE THIRD FLEET, LED BY ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY, ARE READY, NIMITZ SAID, TO WAGE THE KIND OF WAR HE HAS IN MIND. WHILE ONE STRIKES, THE OTHER WILL PLAN A NEW OPERATION. SAIPAN, TINIAN AND GUAM IN THE MARIANAS WILL SUPPLY THE BASES "TO MOVE IN VARIOUS DIRECTIONS."

"WE BELIEVE IN POWERHOUSE TACTICS," NIMITZ TOLD CORRESPONDENTS. "WE CARRY ALL WE HAVE. WE WANT WHAT WE UNDERTAKE TO GO THROUGH. WE HAVE NOT REACHED THE STAGE WHERE WE CAN HOLD ANYTHING BACK."

FORESEEING RAPID TRANSFER OF REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE EUROPEAN THEATER BECAUSE OF THE FAVORABLE SITUATION THERE, NIMITZ NEVERTHELESS MADE IT CLEAR THERE WOULD BE NO PERIOD OF WAITING IN THE PACIFIC. HE SAID:

"WE CANNOT SIT AND WAIT. WE NEVER HAVE. X X X WE ARE INTERESTED IN GETTING THIS WAR WON QUICKLY. THE WAY TO BEAT THE JAP IS TO KEEP ON HIS TAIL."

AS IF TO ILLUSTRATE THOSE WORDS, ALLIED WARPLANES WERE KEEPING ON JAPAN'S "TAIL" THROUGHOUT THE VAST PACIFIC WAR THEATER. ACTIVE ENEMY BASES, SUCH AS HALMAHERA, LAST GUARDIAN TO THE SOUTHERN APPROACH TO THE PHILIPPINES, AS WELL AS BYPASSED ENEMY POSITIONS, WERE BEING HAMMERED RELENTLESSLY.

LIBERATORS OF THE SEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE BOMBED THE SEAPLANE BASE AND ADJACENT INSTALLATIONS ON CHICHI ISLAND IN THE BONINS TUESDAY, NIMITZ ANNOUNCED TODAY. THEY MET MODERATE TO INTENSE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE IN THIS SECOND STRIKE WITHIN FIVE DAYS ON CHICHI, 630 MILES BELOW TOKYO.

ELEVENTH ARMY LIBERATORS MADE A PREDAWN ATTACK SUNDAY ON PARAMUSHIRO IN THE KURILES, EXTENDING THE RAIDS ON THOSE NORTHERN JAPANESE ISLANDS THROUGH THE FOURTH CONSECUTIVE DAY.

MAUG ISLAND, IN THE NORTHERN MARIANAS GROUP SOUTH OF THE BONINS, GOT ITS FIRST RAID OF THE WAR TUESDAY. PAGAN, FARTHER SOUTH IN THE MARIANAS, WAS SMACKED THE SAME DAY. MAUG HAS A PROTECTED HARBOR.

OTHER AERIAL STRIKES WERE MADE TUESDAY ON NAURU ISLAND AND MALOELAP ATOLL IN THE MARSHALLS.

AUG 18 1944

BY EUGENE BURNS (270)

FLEET AIR WING TWO, CENTRAL PACIFIC,AUG.8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE DAY BEFORE THE BOMBARDMENT PRECEDING THE LANDING AND OCCUPATION OF SAIPAN, VICE ADM.MARC A.MITSCHER KEPT REPEATING: "I KNOW THOSE JAPS ARE GOING TO SPOT MY CARRIER TASK FORCE BEFORE WE HIT SAIPAN."

BUT THE JAPANESE DIDN'T.

ONE BIG REASON WAS LT.CMDR.JOHN E.MULDROW OF BISHOPVILLE,S.C., FLYING NAVY PATROL LIBERATOR "HELL'S BELLE."

CARRYING OUT A SEARCH BETWEEN THE TASK FORCE AND SAIPAN, MULDROW SIGHTED A NEW-TYPE TWIN-ENGINED JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANE WHICH WAS CLOSING IN ON THE TASK FORCE.

AUG 18 1944

"IF HE GETS THROUGH, HE'LL SPOT OUR TASK FORCE FOR SURE," CMDR. MULDROW SAID. "WE HAVE TO GET HIM."

SIGHTING THE TASK FORCE AND ROBBING IT OF THE COMING MORNING'S ELEMENT OF SURPRISE WOULD MEAN, IN ALL PROBABILITY A NIGHT TORPEDO PLANE ATTACK ON THE FORCE AND AN ALERTED ENEMY.

ACTING QUICKLY, MULDROW SNEAKED IN UNDER THE JAPANESE, CAUTIOUSLY GAINED ALTITUDE AND CAME UP UNDER HIS UNPROTECTED TAIL. TOP TURRET GUNNER LLOYD E.BRUNNER, KENSINGTON PLS., ST.LOUIS,MO., AND ASSISTANT PLANE CAPTAIN DONALD I.POLLAND, 3506 MISSOURI AVE., ST.LOUIS, POURED THEIR .50 CALIBER GUNFIRE INTO THE JAPANESE. BOTH ENGINES WERE SET ON FIRE AND THE PLANE RIDDLED WITH BUVLLET HOLES.

DESPITE THE ACCURATE FIRE, THE JAPANESE PILOT MADE A GOOD WATER LANDING.

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THE PLANE HAD SPEED -- CRUISING AT AN EASY 180 KNOTS.

DESCRIBING IT, MULDROW SAID: "IT'S CLEAN, CIGAR-SHAPED WITH A SLIM FUSELAGE AND NOT UNLIKE OUR NEW A-20 (DOUGLAS HAVOC OR BOSTON.)"

FOR SHOOTING DOWN THE PLANE AND HELPING KEEP THE TASK FORCE UNSEEN, MULDROW RECEIVED AN AIR MEDAL.

OTHER "HELL'S BELLE-ERS" INCLUDE:

ENS.JAMES S.BARNETT, 7305 23RD AVE., KENOSHA,WIS., AND ELMER J.RECKER, BEATRICE,NEB.

FJ232ACW

BY EUGENE BURNS (350)

U.S. FLEET AIRWING TWO, CENTRAL PACIFIC-(AP)-AMERICAN NAVY

3e 24— 18101

BOMBING SQUADRON 108 IS "HEADING FOR THE BARN" -- HOME AND REST -- AFTER HANGING UP A CENTRAL PACIFIC OPERATIONAL RECORD.

EACH PILOT AND CREWMAN HAS AVERAGED 50 COMBAT MISSIONS, SOME LASTING 19 MAN-KILLING HOURS. THEY PRODUCED THESE RESULTS -- 43 JAPANESE SHIPS ATTACKED, 20 SUNK, 22 DAMAGED; 94 ENEMY PLANES ENGAGED FOR A FIGHTER SCORE OF 25 KILLS AND 13 PROBABLES.

HEAD MAN OF THE SQUADRON IS CMDR.EDWARD C.RENFRO OF LA JOLLA, CALIF. EACH OF HIS MEN HAS FLOWN A MINIMUM OF 2,500 HOURS. CALCULATED ON A 40-HOUR WEEK BASIS THAT'S 62 WEEKS OF FLYING.

THE 96 SKY FIGHTERS OF SQUADRON 108 HAVE RECEIVED 105 DECORATIONS. PERHAPS THEIR GREATEST COMPLIMENT CAME FROM THE NOTORIOUS TOKYO ROSE WHO REPORTED BY RADIO THAT "THE ENEMY HAS DEVELOPED A NEW FOUR-ENGINE FIGHTER PLANE. THESE FIGHTERS SANK FIVE INTER-ISLAND SHIPS IN KWAJALEIN ATOLL WITH CANNON-FIRE."

THE LIBERATORS OF 108 CARRY ONLY .50 CALIBER MACHINE GUNS.

TO CALL A BOMBER A FIGHTER SWELLS THE HEART OF ANY PATROL FLIER. ACTUALLY RENFRO'S MEN CLAIMED BUT TWO SUNK, THREE DAMAGED IN THAT KWAJALEIN STRIKE.

APR 18 1944

PILOTS OF THE RENFRO SQUADRON WHO HAVE SUNK OR DAMAGED SHIPS AND SUBMARINES, BOMBED AND STRAFED STRONG JAPANESE POSITIONS, REGISTERED KILLS IN THE AIR, DESTROYED GROUNDED PLANES OR OTHERWISE BLASTED THE ENEMY INCLUDE:

LT.CMDRS.JOHN E.MULDROW, BISHOPVILLE,S.C., AND HENRY G.CROWGEY, EMORY,VA.

LTS.HARVEY N.HOP, HOLLAND,MICH.; FRANK W.ACKERMAN, (16620 NE 6TH AVE.) MIAMI,FLA.; ELI B.ROGERS, SUMNER,MISS.; JAMES D.IFFT, SLIPPERY ROCK,PA.; IRWIN T.WENGIERSKI, (6235 S. SACRAMENTO AVE.) CHICAGO; J.C.KYLE, (1301 BAYSHORE BLVD.) TAMPA,FLA., ROBERT B.MARTIN,JR., FREEPORT,N.Y.; WILFRED D.KILE, MARSHALL,ILL.; LANE C.DRYE, LANDIS,N.C., AND CHARLES R.BAUMGARTNER, LORRAINE,ILL.

MORE DETAILS OF THEIR FLYING ACHIEVEMENTS WILL BE HEARD BY THE HOMEFOLKS FROM THESE CREWMEN OF SQUADRON 108:

ENSIGNS JULIAN E.WOODWORTH, HOULTON,ME.; L.J. WALKOWIAK, (8632 BALTIMORE AVE.) CHICAGO; JOSEPH SILVA, (15 MALLOCK ST.) NEW HAVEN,CONN.; BERNARD AXELROD, (1316 SHEEPSHEAD LT) BROOKLYN,N.Y., AND JOHN J.KRAJANOWESKI, (344 MILITARY RD) BUFFALO,TN.Y.

APR 18 1944

FJ227ACW

HEADQUARTERS, 7TH ARMY AIR FORCE, AUG 17-(AP)-MAINLAND REPORTS THAT FORMER BASEBALL STAR JOE DIMAGGIO SOON WOULD BE DISCHARGED FROM ARMY WERE SCOTCHED TODAY BY A 7TH AAF SPOKESMAN.

SERGEANT DIMAGGIO HAS BEEN OUT OF THE OUTFIT'S BASEBALL LINEUP FOR WTHREE WEEKS WITH A STOMACH (CORRECT) AILMENT WHICH REQUIRED HOSPITALIZATION, BUT TEAM MANAGER LT.TOM WINSETT EXPECTS THE FORMER NEW YORK YANKEE ACE BACK "IN THE NEAR FUTURE."

GERRY PRIDDY, FORMER INFIELDER WITH THE WASHINGTON SENATORS AND THE NEW YORK YANKEES, HAS BEEN RETURNED TO THE LONG BEACH, CALIFN BASE BECAUSE OF HAY FEVER.

BY NORMAN BELL

AN ALEUTIAN ISLAND BASE, AUG .12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE VENTURA BOMBER MADE A THUNDEROUS STRAFING DIVE, ITS NOSE AND TOP-TURRET MACHINEGUNS BLAZING IN ANGRY BURSTS.

AROUND THE FRANTICALLY-DODGING JAPANESE PATROL VESSEL, THE WATER WAS STREAKED WITH .50-CALIBER BULLET TRACKS OF THIS AND TWO OTHER ATTACKING PLANES.

AS THE VENTURA LEVELED OFF, BARELY 50 FEET ABOVE THE SEA, AND PASSED OVER THE TARGET, IT WAS JOLTED BY A TERRIFIC CONCUSSION. A GEYSER OF WATER FLEW UP, ALMOST ENGULFING THE PLANE.

MEMBERS OF THE VENTURA CREW CAUGHT THEIR BREATHS AS THEY REALIZED THAT THE ARMED PATROL SHIP APPARENTLY BLEW UP UNDER THEM.

THIS DRAMATIC NEW BLOW AT VITAL JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS WAS BUT ONE INCIDENT OF A DAYLIGHT SWEEP BY ALEUTIAN-BASED ARMY AND NAVY PLANES AGAINST THE JAPANESE KURILE ISLANDS.

VENTURAS SENT ONE JAPANESE FIGHTER SPINNING DOWN THROUGH THE CLOUDS. ARMY LIBERATORS DESTROYED THREE FIGHTERS AND PROBABLY FIVE MORE, AND DAMAGED TWO OTHERS.

THE HEAVY LIBERATORS AND MEDIUM VENTURAS ON THE MISSIONS WERE FROM THE COMBINED ARMY AND NAVY AIR TASK FORCE COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN. DAVENPORT JOHNSON OF THE 11TH AIR FORCE AND COMMODORE LESLIE E.

GEHRES OF FLEET AIR WING FOUR.

RESUMPTION OF THE "EMPIRE EXPRESS" RAIDS AGAINST THE KURILES CAME THE DAY OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RADIO TALK AT THE PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD IN WHICH HE DISCLOSED THAT HE HAD VISITED AN ALEUTIAN BASE.

THE LIBERATORS CENTERED THEIR ATTACK UPON THE PARAMUSHIRO ISLAND SURABACHI AIR AND MILITARY BASE.

THE NAVY VENTURAS, FOR THE FIRST TIME, BOMBED AND STRAFED INSTALLATIONS ON ARAIDO ISLAND NEAR PARAMUSHIRO.

BOTH AIR GROUPS REPORTED BOMB HITS ON BUILDINGS AND ON THE RUNWAY AND SURABACHI.

FROM 15 TO 20 JAPANESE FIGHTERS ATTACKED THREE LIBERATORS PILOTED BY LTS.VICTOR BARKIEWICS OF CLINTON ST., SPRINGFIELD, VT.; MILES BRADSHAW, MESA, ARIZ., AND SEYMOUR WEINER, 805 AVENUE U, BROOKLYN, ALL VETERANSOF NORTH PACIFIC FLYING.

THEY ACCOUNTED FOR MOST OF THE FIGHTERS.

EW937PCW

MEXICO CITY,AUG 17 (AP)-A CONFERENCE OF SILVER PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS OF THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO AND OTHER NATIONS TO DISCUSS STABILIZATION OF SILVER PRICES WAS PROPOSED TODAY BY SECRETAR OF FINANCE EDUARDO SUAREZ.

UNDER THE PLAN, DISCLOSED IN AN INTERVIEW PUBLISHED BY MEXICAN NEWSPAPERS, MODIFICATION OF THE UNITED STATES SILVER PURCHASING LAW WOULD BE ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF DISCUSSION.

IF THE UNITED STATES SILVER STOCKS "WERE USED TO REGULATE COMMERC IN THE METAL, THE UNITED STATES AS WELL AS OTHER NATIONS THAT USE SILVER IN THEIR TRANSACTIONS AND SAVINGS WOULD BENEFIT," SUAREZ IS QUOTED AS SAYING.

THE FINANCE MINISTER ADDED THAT IF THE UNITED STATES COULD SELL AS WELL AS PURCHASE SILVER, OPPOSITION TO THE PURCHASING LAW IN SOME U.S.FINANCIAL CENTERS WOULD DISAPPEAR.

HE SAID THAT IN MANY COUNTRIES, AS FOR EXAMPLE CHINA, WHERE THE POPULACE IS ACCUSTOMED TO SILVER COINS, THE WHITE METAL WILL BE NEEDED IN DEALING WITH POST-WAR INFLATION.

TORONTO, AUG. 17-(AP)-THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS AT THE FINAL SESSION OF THEIR INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION TODAY ADOPTED A RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE LIBERTY AND WELFARE OF THE POLISH PEOPLES AND MAKING A PLEA FOR THAT NATION'S POST-WAR INDEPENDENCE.

NOTING "THERE ARE EFFORTS BEING MADE TO AGAIN PARTITION POLAND," THE RESOLUTION SAID: "IT IS UNTHINKABLE THAT THE THE POLISH PEOPLE WHO STRUCK THE FIRST BLOWS OF THIS WAR AGAINST TYRANNY SHOULD FAIL TO GAIN BY THEIR COURAGE AND SUFFERING THE FULL LIBERTY AND FREEDOM WHICH THEY CHERISH SO PASSIONATELY AND IN ACCORD WITH ALL THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE OF THE WORLD."

TA1205AEW

NEW YORK, AUG 17-(AP)-LILY PONS, METROPOLITAN OPERA SOPRANO, AND HER CONDUCTOR-HUSBAND, ANDRE KOSTELANETZ, ARRIVED LAST NIGHT AT LA GUARDIA FIELD ABOARD AN AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND PLANE AFTER A THREE-MONTH USO SPONSORED CONCERT TOUR OF NORTH AFRICA, ITALY AND THE PERSIAN GULF AREA.

BOTH MISS PONS AND HER HUSBAND SAID THEY WERE ANXIOUS TO MAKE A RETURN TOUR.

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KOSTELANETZ SAID THEIR FIRST REHEARSALS OVERSEAS WERE HELD WITH MUSIC MINGLING WITH THE SOUND OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

SJ219PEW

WASHINGTON,AUG.17-(AP)-THE BRITISH BELIEVE THEY HAVE NEARLY DOUBLED THE EFFICIENCY OF FIGHTER PLANES AS THE RESULT OF A NEW GYROSCOPIC GUNSIGHT WHICH CORRECTS FOR DEFLECTION AND SPEED BY THE TWIST OF A THROTTLE HANDLE.

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THE AIR MINISTRY, ANNOUNCING THE NEW SIGHT IN LONDON LAST NIGHT, SAID IT IS "ALMOST UNCANNY IN ITS ACCURACY."

FIRST DETAILS MADE AVAILABLE HERE TODAY BY THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES DESCRIBE THE DEVICE AS HAVING A REFLECTOR SCREEN THROUGH WHICH THE FIGHTER PILOT OBSERVES HIS ENEMY. REFLECTED ON THE GLASS SCREEN ARE A CENTER, OR AIMING, DOT SURROUNDED BY SIX DIAMONDS ARRANGED IN A CIRCLE WHICH EXPANDS AND CONTRACTS AS THE PILOT INCREASES OR DECREASES HIS RANGE. THE PILOT FEEDS INTO THE SIGHT A SETTING FOR THE WINGSPAN OF THE ENEMY PLANE.

"COMBAT RESULTS SHOW THAT THE EFFICIENCY OF THE FIGHTER AIRCRAFT IN RESPECT OF KILLS TO COMBATS HAS BEEN NEARLY DOUBLED BY THE INTRO-DUCTION OF THIS SIGHT," THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES SAID, "AND IT MAY, THEREFORE, BE SAID THAT FIGHTERS ARE NOW DESTROYING NEARLY

NICE THE NUMBER OF LUFTWAFFE AIRCRAFT THAT THEY WERE SIX MONTHS AGO."

THE SIGHT WAS DESCRIBED AS "NOTABLE FOR ITS SIMPLICITY IN USE DESPITE THE COMPLEXITY OF ITS INTERNAL CONSTRUCTION." THE STATEMENT SAID FIGHTER PILOTS ARE ABLE TO OPEN FIRE AT MORE THAN 400 YARDS RANGE AT SPEEDS OF OVER 400 MILES AN HOUR.

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,AUG.17-(AP)-TEXT OF STATE DEPARTMENT STATEMENT ON HUNGARIAN JEWS. (ABOUT 180)

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"THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS HAS COMMUNICATED TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES AN OFFER OF THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE EMIGRATION AND TREATMENT OF JEWS. BECAUSE OF THE DESPERATE PLIGHT OF THE JEWS IN HUNGARY AND THE OVERWHELMING HUMANITARIAN CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED THE TWO GOVERNMENTS ARE INFORMING THE GOVERNMENT OF HUNGARY THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS, THAT DESPITE THE HEAVY DIFFICULTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES INVOLVED, THEY HAVE ACCEPTED THE OFFER OF THE HUNGARIAN GOVARNMENT FOR THE RELEASE OF JEWS AND WILL MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CARE OF SUCH JEWS LEAVING HUNGARY WHO REACH NEUTRAL OR UNITED NATIONS TERRITORY, AND ALSO THAT THEY WILL FIND TEMPORARY HAVEN OF REFUGE WHERE SUCH PEOPLE MAY LIVE IN SAFETY. NOTIFICATION OF THESE ASSURANCES IS BEING GIVEN TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF NEUTRAL COUNTRIES WHO ARE BEING REQUESTED TO PERMIT THE ENTRY OF JEWS WHO REACH THEIR FRONTIERS FROM HUNGARY. THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES EMPHASIZED THAT, IN ACCEPTING THE OFFER WHICH HAS BEEN MADE, THEY DO NOT IN ANY WAY CONDONE THE ACTION OF THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT IN FORCING THE EMIGRATION OF JEWS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO PERSECUTION AND DEATH."

-(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, TONIGHT, THURSDAY, AUG.17)

WASHINGTON,AUG.17-(AP)-A SPECIAL HOUSE COMMITTEE URGED TODAY THAT POSTWAR AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES GREATLY EXPAND THEIR RESEARCH SETUP TO COMBAT SUCH INNOVATIONS AS THE GERMAN ROBOT BOMBS.

REP.WADSWORTH (R-NY) DISCLOSED THAT THE GROUP CHOSEN TO INVESTIGATE POSTWAR MILITARY POLICY HAS SUCH A RECOMMENDATION IN MIND AND MAY HOLD HEARINGS LATER.

THE IDEA, WADSWORTH SAID, IS TO EMPHASIZE THE NEED FOR RETAINING THE MUSHROOMED LABORATORIES THAT GREW UP UNDER THE NECESSITY OF WAR AND FOR ENLARGING THEM, SO THAT THIS NATION CAN KEEP A STEP AHEAD IN THE SCIENCE OF WAR.

"SOME OF THE MEMBERS HAVE IN MIND SUCH THINGS AS THE BUZZ BOMBS, FOR EXAMPLE," WADSWORTH TOLD A REPORTER.

THEY HAVE NOTED, HE ADDED, "THE MIGHTY GOOD JOB" AMERICAN RESEARCH LABORATORIES ACCOMPLISHED ON SHORT NOTICE DURING THE WAR.

THE GROUP, HEADED BY REP.WOODRUM (D-VA) TURNED TO ANOTHER FIELD TODAY, DECIDING TO HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS STARTING NEXT TUESDAY ON THE AMOUNT OF EQUIPMENT THE ARMY AND NAVY THINKS IT SHOULD RETAIN IN PEACETIME. THE ARMY WILL BE HEARD FIRST. MEMBERS SAID THEY ARE ANXIOUS TO PIN DOWN INSOFAR AS POSSIBLE THE SIZE OF THE MATERIEL REQUIREMENTS TO AVOID EITHER THE RETAINING--OR THE JUNKING--OF TOO MUCH.

FR230PEW NM

APR 18 1944

DALLAS,AUG.17-(AP)-LEND-LEASE, WHICH IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS SENT 22,590 CARLOADS OF FOOD OUT OF THE SEVEN SOUTH-WESTERN STATES, IS SET UP TO LAST SEVERAL YEARS AFTER THE WAR WHEN THE PROGRAM'S BIG JOB WILL BE TO HELP WAR-TORN COUNTRIES HELP THEMSELVES, O.MARTEL BOWEN, ACTING CHAIRMAN OF SHIPPING AND STORAGE FOR THE OFFICE OF DISTRIBUTION OF WFA, SAID HERE TODAY.

BOWEN TALKED TO A CONVENTION OF WFA SUPERVISORS WHO OPENED A REGIONAL THREE-DAY CONFERENCE.

LEND-LEASE PRODUCTS FROM THIS AREA, PRINCIPALLY GRAIN, DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS, FROZEN AND PROCESSED MEATS, ARE NOW GOING TO GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND THE CARIBBEAN, BOWEN DECLARED. BUT WE HAVEN'T EVEN TOUCHED CHINA YET, AND MOST OF RUSSIA'S LEND LEASE PRODUCTS ARE STILL MUNITIONS.

"SOME FOOD SHIPMENTS ARE NOW GETTING INTO FRANCE," BOWEN SAID, "BUT ITALY, GREECE, THE BALKANS AND OTHERS ARE STILL IN DIRE NEED."

DV11PCW

APR 18 1944

SAN FRANCISCO, AUG. 17-(AP)-GENERAL SHERMAN'S SUCCINCT DESCRIPTION OF WAR WAS "AN AWFUL UNDERSTATEMENT," JACK RICE, VETERAN ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER, SAID TODAY ON HIS RETURN FROM WORLD BATTLEFRONTS.

"JUST ABOUT AS MANY MILLION BOYS AS WE'VE GOT OVERSEAS WILL AGREE WITH ME THAT THE GENERAL DIDN'T TELL THE WHOLE STORY," RICE SAID. HE IS BEING ASSIGNED TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU.

RICE, 32, HAS SHOT MEMORABLE WAR PICTURES IN THE PACIFIC, ATLANTIC, AND MEDITERRANEAN SINCE BEING ASSIGNED TO AP'S FOREIGN STAFF SIX DAYS AFTER PEARL HARBOR.

RICE SNAPPED THE TAKEOFF OF LT. GEN. JAMES H. DOOLITTLE'S TOKYO RAIDERS, FROM THE CARRIER HORNET, SINKING OF THE HORNET IN THE SOLOMONS AND THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY. HIS CAMERA CAUGHT THE SALERNO BEACHHEAD LANDING, THAT AT CHERBOURG AND THE BUZZ-BOMBING OF LONDON.

DV1032PCW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--RUSSIAN FRONT: 322 MILES (MEASURED FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW.)
2--ITALIAN FRONT: 603 MILES (MEASURED FROM FLORENCE).
3--NORTHERN FRANCE: (575 MILES MEASURED FROM AUNAY RIVER EAST OF CHARTRES).
4--SOUTHERN FRANCE: 680 MILES (MEASURED FROM CANNES).
NJ1049PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
AUG. 17, 1940--GERMAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES TOTAL BLOCKADE OF BRITAIN, TELLS NEUTRAL NATIONS THAT BY KEEPING SHIPS AWAY FROM BRITISH ISLES THEY CAN "HELP AVOID COMPLICATIONS AND END THE WAR SOON."
JS340AEW

APR 18 1944

ALLIES DRIVING ROUTED GERMANS TO SEINE; BERLIN HINTS NAZIS READY TO QUIT FRANCE

Driven Toward Seine With Remnants of 7th

Retreat on Paris Blocked By Patton—Eisenhower Calls Urgent Conference of Commanders—Dutch, Belgians Fighting With Allies—Airmen Deluge Barges on Seine.

APR 19 1944

By James M. Long

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Saturday, Aug. 19—(AP)—The bulk of the German 15th Army guarding the North French rocket coast has been thrown into an eleventh hour attempt to avert a Normandy debacle and has gone down to a defeat that may spell an Allied victory in the battle for France, it was disclosed officially last night.

Mighty Allied forces were driving the beaten 15th and Seventh armies toward the all but bridgeless Seine, and Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's tanks smashing to the vicinity of Paris—only 12 miles away by German accounts—had blocked off their retreat toward the French capital.

NIGHT

Eisenhower Calls Conference

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower summoned his field commanders to an urgent conference which soon may be reflected in new and overwhelming blows to break the German grip on the whole of France.

The surging lines were developing a great envelopment movement west of Paris, where a senior British officer disclosed the Germans had rashly committed roughly half their crack 15th Army.

This was the first intimation that Field Marshal Gen. Guenther Von Kluge had brought across the Seine important elements of his Army guarding the channel coast and the rocket roosts to try to extricate the already battered Seventh from the pitfalls of Normandy.

Dutch and Belgians in Fight

Americans, British, Canadians, Poles, Dutch and Belgians—the last two disclosed for the first time to be in action—were in hot pursuit of the estimated 40,000 to 100,000 enemy troops who had squeezed from the Normandy pocket with the bulk of their tanks and were heading toward Rouen.

The staff officer declared their offensive power was spent, that from here on these German forces were capable only of rearguard action, and that in winning the battle of Normandy the Allies will have won the battle of France.

Both the Seventh and 15th—the only striking force the Germans had along the Atlantic wall—were estimated to have had up to 25 divisions at D-day.

Half of the 15th Army, it is estimated, was thrown into the lost battle of Normandy in the last two weeks and has been badly mauled. Replacements brought in to guard the Channel are believed to be low grade and spread all the way through the Low Countries.

400,000 Germans Out of Action

(The United Nations radio at Algiers said 400,000 Germans had been put out of action in northern France and 60,000 more were surrounded in the ports of Brittany.)

The hesitant German command, not knowing where Allied blows were coming from, sent these important elements of the 15th into the cauldron of battle "in pieces and too late," the British officer said.

The German command was forced to this hard decision, he asserted, by Patton's drive to the Orleans gap south of Paris, through which the Germans were reinforcing their Normandy positions.

Supreme Headquarters, lapsing into silence to mask possible new lightning blows, found occasion to announce officially that it was "unable to confirm" earlier reports that American forces were near Versailles, seven miles outside Paris.

It did report, however, that American forces had widened their bridgehead over the Eure river both northeast and southeast of Dreux, only 20 miles from the Seine, a drive which apparently prompted the Germans to check their rush toward Paris and veer north toward Rouen.

Supreme Headquarters said the Falaise-Argentan gap now had been narrowed to two miles—a frontline broadcast said it had snapped shut entirely around Trun, southeast of Falaise—and that Allied advances from the north threat to split up what remained of the pocket into three parts.

Already those that could get through the gap had to straggle out southeast from Argentan, then move northeast toward the Seine, and before them was a position fraught with peril.

All But One Bridge Blasted

The sea was on the north, American armored might was on the south, the British and Canadians with their Allies were plunging in from the west, and the Seine, with all but one bridge blaster, was ahead.

The Germans were backing into a "Dunkerque" of their own at the Seine and, like the British in those black days of 1940, were summoning a motley fleet to try to get their forces away to fight again.

But it was difficult to see how the Germans could get much of their armor, on which they must rely for the show-down battle for France, across the river, which around Rouen is tidal, wide and deep.

Airmen Do Great Work

Allied air might was loose under fair skies, and at least 23 of the 500 or more barges waiting to ferry the Germans across were destroyed within 24 hours along with 33 armored and 612 other vehicles trying to get them there.

Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball declared Patton's forces, blocking off this harried army on the south, were "driving forward on the last lap toward Paris" from Chartres and were "rapidly shaping a wall of steel" on the outer approaches from Orleans to Dreux.

"Following the occupation of Chartres," he said, "our drive slackened somewhat to consolidate and let supplies catch up with forces whose spectacular gains made Hitler's blitzkrieg look like horse cavalry."

American patrols ranged through the vicinity of Paris, where aerial reconnaissance had disclosed forces of German armor deployed west and northweast of Chartres, he reported.

Germans Show Fight In Air

The long-dormant German air force came to life and attempted to strike with its old fury against this menace around Dreux, and 50 enemy fighters were knocked down.

(German broadcasts, writing off forces left in the Normandy pocket, said a war of movement had begun before Paris, with Americans 12 miles away at one unspecified point, and with tanks attacking Rambouillet, 23 miles west of the capital and Etampes, 28 miles south.)

Once more Supreme Headquarters covered its movements with a blanket of secrecy, the usual signal that armor is loose and traveling fast again, but the capture of Authon, only 30 miles south of Paris, was confirmed.

To the west of this new enveloping movement, the Argentan-Falaise neck of the Normandy trap was drawn shut, according to one beachhead broadcast, and Allied artillery was shelling remnants left there while attacking forces drew back out of the line of fire.

All St. Malo in Allied Hands

In Brittany the citadel of St. Malo on the north coast surrendered with its remaining garrison of 560 and its commander, Col Andreas Aulock, who had declared he would fight to the death.

In the vicinity of Orleans the Americans met only the weakest resistance, suggesting that the great break-through had caught Field Marshal Gen Guenther Von Kluge with almost no fighting force in the great region of central France.

While the American forces were lashing out to the north and east, they also were looking after their southern flank and it was announced that they have captured Vendome, 43 miles southeast of Le Mans.

The junction of Canadians from the north with Americans from the south was reported at Trun, 10 miles southeast of Falaise.

But already the pocket had dwindled to such insignificance that great forces of British and Canadian troops were released and were driving straight east after the enemy, hurdling one river barrier after another. At one point they were no more than 55 miles from Rouen.

The British, pouring across the tidal Dives river, lashed out four to six miles east of fallen Troarn, seven miles east of Caen, in a

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drive along the coast toward the mouth of the Seine. Such towns as Bassenville, Varaville, St. Julien-Le Faucon, and Ecots fell in quick succession.

Poles Seize Les Champeaux

Farther south, and in the vanguard of the eastward push were the Poles, who struck out 15 miles east of Falaise and seized Les Champeaux, about 55 miles southwest of Rouen.

Between the British and the Poles, other Allied forces swept up Mezidon, 14 miles southeast of Caen, and were spurred ahead by the spirited words of Lt. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, commander of the First Canadian army, to deliver a knockout blow to the enemy.

"The advance across the Dives has shaken him," Crerar declared. "We must now fully exploit this decisive situation. The enemy must be allowed no respite . . . We now have him very groggy."

Behind these forces other Polish units closed to Chambois, six miles northeast of Argentan, and effectively narrowed the escape gap from the Normandy trap.

(The Germans said American armor of the Third army had swung north to Gace and Laigle, astride the main road east from Argentan to Dreux, which if true would sever all remaining highways out of the pocket.)

Patton's Armored Forces Thunder Into Environs of French Capital.

AMERICANS SEE EIFFEL TOWER

Vanguard of Third Army Reported to Be Only Twelve Miles Away From City.

APR 3 1944

GALLAGHER

London, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's tanks thundered into the immediate environs of Paris today in what appeared to be a new galloping roundup of German forces retreating toward Rouen, on the Seine.

"American armored patrols are operating in the vicinity of Paris," said a correspondent with Gen. Patton's forces, and the German radio declared that the fiery general's columns were waging a war of movement within twelve miles of the French capital.

The Paris radio had been off the air twenty-four hours, a possible indication that the Germans either were destroying communications facilities in Paris, or that the situation was so chaotic that regular radio channels were unable to operate. The Americans were within sight of the Eiffel Tower, and Parisians continued to hear the roar from the gunfire which would spell their liberation from four years of Nazi rule.

Northward Swing.

Berlin said that other strong American formations suddenly had swung north in a drive aimed at encircling escaped remnants of the German Seventh Army, south of the Seine. The Germans were retreating in the direction of Rouen—the city where Joan of Arc was tried and burned. Rouen is on the Seine, seventy-five miles northwest of Paris.

By Berlin account, the American spearheads of the northward swing were at Gace and Laigle, fourteen and twenty-nine miles east of Argentan. It was announced from the Allied side that a bridgehead had been established over the Eure River at Dreux.

These represented barbs fifty to twenty miles south of the Seine which might be stabbed into the side of German forces reported jamming the roads in flight from the Falaise pocket, now rapidly dwindling. With but one good bridge available for flight over the Seine, the shift of the German retreat toward Rouen was taken to mean that their escape route to Paris already had been closed, and that the Seventh Army was unable to defend Paris.

Along with the reported northward turn of Gen. Patton's forces, the whole Allied line in the Caen area, to the west, began moving to the northeast, toward Le Havre and the mouth of the Seine, thirty-five miles away. From there a stab might be made toward the rocket-bomb coast.

Canadians virtually sawed off the Falaise pocket by stabbing to within two miles of Chambois, seven miles northeast of Argentan and nine miles west of Gace. These attacks by British, Canadians, Poles, Belgians and Dutch had the effect of lengthening the funnel through which the Germans were attempting to escape.

Air Forces Lash Out.

Lifting clouds allowed air forces to strike at the Germans at will as they tried to cross the Seine and they smashed at barges massed for a small-scale "Dunkerque" across the river. British troops advanced four to six miles beyond Troarn, along the Norman coast toward Le Havre, taking Varaville, four miles beyond the Orne, and two miles from the coast, and two other villages, St. Julien-le-Faucon and Ecots.

Poles, advancing six miles northeast out of Trun, captured Les Champeaux, while the Canadians pushing southeast out of Trun approached Chambois. Nazi Black Guards were in the van of the flight, ahead of them.

In the bottom of the pocket, meanwhile, American and British troops rapidly closed out the gap, crossing the Rouvre River against only slight resistance. Gen. Patton's lightning armored smashes appeared to have the Germans in a state of complete disorganization around Paris, with Berlin hourly reporting clashes in different directions from the capital, ranging from twelve to twenty-two miles outside the city.

German Army Groggy.

One German report said that the Americans had reached Etampes, thirty miles south of the center of Paris, on the road from Orleans. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters maintained almost complete silence, announcing only the capture of Authon, twenty-two miles southwest of Paris and nine miles west of Etampes.

The German Seventh Army was estimated to have been reduced to between 40,000 and 100,000 men and was declared to be very groggy from the attacks on all sides.

A new trap is closing and "the circle is being completed," a British staff officer said.

Lieut. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, commander of the Canadian First Army, declared in a message to his troops on their successful jabs against the enemy that "we shall shortly knock him out."

Authon Captured

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's supreme headquarters maintained almost complete silence on the dazzling thrusts of General Patton in the Paris vicinity, and announced only the capture of Authon, 21 miles due east of Chartres, 22 miles southwest of Paris and nine miles west of Etampes. St. Calaise, bypassed in the rush to Chartres, also was mopped up.

Associated Press War Correspondent Edward D. Ball said the tanks were grinding along the "last lap toward Paris" in a broad 70-mile arc from Dreux on the west to Orleans on the south.

The only resistance he reported was from a few Germans still intrenched in a cemetery just outside Chartres, and some German armor which had been discovered between Paris and Chartres.

German Accounts

The Germans, more specific on exact locations, said the Americans were driving through St. Arnoult, 23 miles southwest of Paris and 17 miles from Versailles, western suburb of Paris, on a secondary road from Chartres.

They also said American armor had reached Rambouillet, 15 miles southwest of Versailles, on the main highway from Chartres.

DNB, German official news agency, said this was Patton's main thrust and that it had led to a series of heavy battles. The rapidity of Patton's movements, as reported by the Germans themselves, however, appeared to belie their assertions that important resistance was being offered.

Riveting Attacks

The Berlin news agency Transocean declared that German "formations which were extricated from the Argentan-Falaise bag are obviously to be riveted by new American attacks from the south at Laigle and Gace. American attacks at Laigle so far have broken down."

This indicated a Nazi fear that Patton again was feinting at Paris under a cloak of official silence, while actually intending a lightning drive northward to the Seine to form a second pocket as he did at Argentan last week.

Gace is 14 miles east of Argentan and 50 miles south of the Seine. Laigle is 29 miles east of Argentan and 40 miles south of the Seine. Thirty-five miles farther east the Americans were known to be at Dreux, only 20 miles south of the Seine.

Three Spearheads

Thus, the Allies seemed to have three spearheads in series pointed northward in the area west of Paris and east of Argentan which might chop off the German line of retreat from the Falaise area.

Dispatches from the British-Canadian sectors told of sweeping eastward advances, ranging up to 10 miles.

The entire Allied flank appeared in motion along the Normandy coast toward Le Havre, at the mouth of the Seine.

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Nazis Mass Barges

The effect was to lengthen the neck of the pocket from which the Germans are withdrawing.

Front line reports said the Germans abandoned their efforts to escape due eastward out of the Falaise bag this morning and wheeled northeastward toward the Seine, but a great fleet of Allied bombers and fighters streaked across the Channel early today toward the river, where the Germans were said to have massed a fleet of hundreds of barges for a "Dunkirk" crossing.

Sixteen bridges spanning the Risle river west of the Seine, across which the Germans must withdraw, were hammered yesterday in an effort to plug the line of retreat.

Bulk Of Armor Out

A Canadian officer said there were signs the Germans had been able to get "a fair amount of stuff" through the gap and that all roads were jammed with German traffic.

But, he said, "there still is a sizable packet inside with the bag just about closed. We should seal it off today.

But Field Marshal General Guenther von Kluge apparently had extricated the bulk of his armor.

German broadcasts today declared Nazi counterattacks had prevented the narrowing of the Falaise escape neck and resulted in the capture of several towns.

Street Battles Reported

They said fighting for Chartres still was going on and that bitter street battles were taking place at Orleans.

Lorient and St. Nazaire, besieged U-boat bases in Brittany, were heavily bombed by Allied planes, Berlin said.

Toward Paris, the Americans easily were within sight of the Eiffel tower.

In the eastern surge the Allied forces captured Bures, one and one half miles northeast of Troarn, and plunged across the Dives river occupying Bassenville, three miles from Troarn and five from the coast.

Mezidon Captured

Other towns captured in this drive on the heels of fleeing remnants of the German Seventh Army included Mezidon and St. Pierre-sur-Dives, on the Dives river, 14 and 18 miles southeast of Caen. Above Mezidon the Allied troops reached the Dives north to beyond Troarn. A bridgehead was established over the river La Vie, two and a half miles from the Dives.

American, British and Canadian forces steadily reduced the Falaise pocket. While patrols had closed the escape hatch armored columns striking south reached the vicinity of Chambois, just north of American forces at Argentan.

British infantry battered through stubbornly defended German hedgehog positions and captured a three-mile-long spur of high ground southwest of Falaise. Canadian troops were cleaning up the last enemy snipers in Falaise itself.

Tommies Take Athis

At the western end of the Normandy bulge British Tommies captured Athis, three miles southsoutheast of Conde-sur-Noireau, after a mile thrust across deep wooded terrain. Other Second Army forces swept across the river Rouevre, east of Du Rouchen, and advanced a mile beyond the river.

Canadians and Poles captured Trun, ten miles southeast of Falaise, and then moved on toward Chambois. Americans and British advancing along the bottom of the Normandy pocket encountered only light German rearguard action and the cleanup appeared near at hand. The pocket now is so small that air force operations are strictly limited because of the danger of bombing Allied troops.

The taking of Trun was described by a senior Canadian officer as completing the "plugging of our portion of the escape gap, and we are driving the cork in tighter and tighter."

Withdrawal Urged

(London newspapers printed German frontier reports saying Hitler's highest military advisers had urged him to withdraw German troops from all of France in the next four weeks or risk destruction of most of his forces.)

While it was apparent that General Eisenhower could not overlook a chance to capture Paris quickly, it also was apparent that the Allies are not going to commit the same error as Hitler did when he concentrated on the French capita instead of sticking strictly to the military opportunity of turning west on Channel ports for a quick invasion of England.

Vendome Overrun

Among towns overrun as Patton's army surged southward was Vendome, 43 miles southeast of Le Mans.

(Reuter reported that the German communique today said that German troops in the salient west of the Orne have been withdrawn across the river.)

The American advances placed nearly a dozen key airfields in France within Allied possession.

The total number of prisoners taken by the First Army alone reached 81,156 this morning, with the addition of 312 counted up to midnight.

In Brittany, the long siege of St. Malo ended when the rock-bound Citadel finally sent up the white flag and 560 prisoners were taken. Brittany now is cleared of Germans except for garrisons in Brest, Lorient and St. Nazaire.

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Instructions To Paris

Giving instructions to Patriots within Paris, a supreme command spokesman said over the American Broadcasting Station in Europe (ABSIE) that "the day is not far off when you will have to rise and chase out the enemy and his accomplices."

"You can already hear the guns and soon you will hear the rumble of the tanks," the spokesman added.

Headquarters announced last night that the Fourth and Sixth Armored divisions and the Eighth Motorized Division are among the American forces in France.

Great Air Fleets Hit Fleeing Nazis

Death and Destruction Rained Upon German Troops, Airfields and Communications—35 Enemy Fighters Blasted From Skies.

By Austin Bealmear

APR 19 1944

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 19—(AP)—Great fleets of Allied planes blasted air fields in Northern France yesterday, rained death and destruction on the retreating Germans, shot from the skies 35 enemy fighters of a temporarily resurgent German Air Force and were out again early today for more blows at the enemy.

51 Planes Destroyed on Ground

In addition to the 35 planes downed, the Allied airmen destroyed at least 51 on the ground. Allied losses for the day in which 6,000 planes flew from the west and south in eight attacks over four European countries, totaled 21 fighters and two bombers.

American Marauders escorted by RAF Spitfires got in the day's final blow yesterday, bombing rail lines northeast of Paris, and returned without loss despite heavy flak.

Indicative of the damage inflicted, the Eighth Air Force fighters alone reported destroying or damaging 739 railroad cars, 38 locomotives and 215 motor vehicles.

From British Bases

From British bases American heavy bombers lashed out three times at airfields, oil depots and transportation routes and R. A. F. Lancasters matched this gruelling pace. Some 750 U. S. heavies from the Mediterranean area hammered anew at Ploesti oilfields.

Six airfields and a plane engine works in the area stretching 70 miles north and 175 miles east of Paris were pounded by two formations of up to 750 American heavy bombers from Britain. In their third operation of the busy day American Flying Fortresses swung over to Holland and Belgium, battering bottlenecks on transport routes, along which the German armies poured four years ago in their blitzkreig of the low countries.

Bridges Hit

Bridges were hit in Maastricht in Holland and Huy and Namur in Belgium.

It was announced officially that attack was made not only to interrupt the flow of flying bombs to launching sites but also to hamper any efforts to reinforce and supply Germans north of the Seine and to impede any attempt by them to establish defenses there or north of the Somme.

Despite sustained attacks against the inland airfields to which the Luftwaffe has been forced to retreat by the capture of its best fields in Northwestern France, German fighters contested today's assaults with unusual ferocity.

Aerial Dogfight

One Mustang group tangled with a flock of ME109s 20 miles northeast of Paris and another battled a squadron of FW190s in the Beauvais area. Seven German planes were downed in these two fights but there was no announcement of American losses, if any.

But the day's best bag fell to a Polish Mustang squadron of the R. A. F. which took on 60 FW190s over the battlefield early in the day and downed 16. The Poles lost only one plane.

A small force of Liberators with a Mustang escort opened the airdrome attacks, smacking a field at Roye, 70 miles north of Paris this morning with what was officially described as good results.

Later in the day around 500 Flying Fortresses and Liberators returned to France and unloaded explosives on airdromes at Metz, Nancy, Essy, St. Dizier and Fomilly-Sur-Seine. The Wolppy plane engine works near Metz and fuel storage deposits at Pacy-Sur-Armancon, east of St. Florentin, and Laneuveville, near Nancy, were also raided.

Ploesti Hit Again

Italian based fortresses and Liberators for the 13th time blasted Ploesti oil installations and hit oil targets at Campina, 19 miles to the northwest. The heavies and their Mustang escort saw only a few enemy planes and no encounters were reported.

British-based American Marauders, switching to the Paris area after a series of repeated attacks on bridges east of the battle zone, bombed enemy fuel stores at Valenton, seven miles south of Paris, starting great fires.

American fighters and fighter-bombers bombed and strafed rail and highway vehicles in the area immediately north of Paris while other tactical squadrons concentrated on Germans fleeing northeastward from the Falaise-Argentan-Trun triangle.

Rail Lines Strafed

American Thunderbolt fighter bombers blasted German tanks and transport retreating between Flers and Argentan and bombed and strafed railroad tracks and cars on the lines to Paris. The tracks were cut in several places between Paris and Mantes-Gassicourt.

Bomber crewmen raiding enemy airfields said the Germans put up an extremely heavy flak barrage.

In its initial announcement U. S. S. A. F. E. said the airfield attacks were "planned to destroy aircraft and interfere with operations on installations to which the Luftwaffe had been forced back by our capture of fields in northwestern France."

Flyers Scourge Foe Along Seine

London, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Allied warplanes today scourged the retreating German troops on both sides of the Seine, where the Germans were reported concentrating hundreds of barges for an attempted Dunkirk across the river.

In a frantic effort to stem the merciless air attacks upon the retreating Nazi columns the German air force at the eleventh hour threw up an unusually large number of fighters, but the Allied pilots took them on and, in a series of air battles, shot down twenty-three.

At the same time Allied heavy bombers, campaigning against the German forward air bases, made two big raids. A force of Liberators bashed the Roye field, seventy miles north of Paris and a second force of several hundred Fortresses and Liberators bombarded four bases at Metz, Nancy-Essy, St. Dizier and Rommilly-sur-Seine, and also hit an airplane factory near Metz.

Heavy and medium bombers together then attacked three fuel dumps in the Paris area in continuance of the campaign against critical German oil supplies.

In all, 6,000 Allied planes, striking from west and south, pounded German air defenses, oil supply and other vital installations in eight attacks spread over four European countries.

Poles Get 16 Nazis.

The enemy, in a vain effort to stop Allied air attacks on the German Seventh Army's retreat toward the Seine, threw several hundred fighters into the air. American fighters met swarms of twenty or more around Paris and Beauvais and shot down seven, and a Polish Mustang squadron of the Royal Air Force took on a swarm of sixty Focke-Wulfe fighters and shot sixteen of them out of the air. The Poles lost one plane.

Last night Mosquito squadrons of the Royal Air Force attacked the West German industrial center of Mannheim.

Yesterday the Mosquito fleets plunged a profusion of bombs into German troops fleeing toward the Seine from the Falaise-Argentan gap in France, and American Thunderbolt fighter-bombers spread great carnage among other German units retreating in columns three abreast on three highways leading from Argentan. Headquarters of the Ninth United States Air Force announced that hundreds of Germans were killed as they sought refuge in hedges and ditches. At least 100 vehicles were destroyed. Horses stampeded overturning carts. The planes dropped down through the overcast, sending streams of 50-caliber bullets into the panic-stricken masses.

"The shooting was the best we ever had," one pilot said, "the scene looked like a three-lane highway leading from a football stadium back home on a Saturday afternoon in the fall."

In all Allied planes destroyed or damaged more than 400 vehicles yesterday despite poor weather, and these attacks on the retreating Germans, their highways and bridges continued overnight. In addition, a fuel dump near La Mailleraye-sur-Seine was bombed, rail lines from Belgium to France were patrolled systematically, transport targets southeast of Paris and in Normandy were attacked, and east of the Seine, 1,000 locomotives and railroad cars were destroyed or damaged complicating the German defenses.

The German air force staged a desperate eleventh-hour attack over the battle front of northern France, but met a jolting setback.

In a frantic move to stem the Allied raking of retreating German columns from the air, the enemy threw up an unusually large swarm of fighters.

Polish and RAF Mustang squadrons swiftly shot down 16 with a single loss.

Roye Airfield Bombed

A small force of American Liberators, beginning the United States Eighth Air Force's third year of operations, continued a drive against the Germans' few remaining front-line air bases with an attack on the field at Roye, 70 miles north of Paris.

British Mosquitos attacked the western German industrial center of Mannheim last night and bombed Germans fleeing toward the Seine from the Falaise-Argentan gap. Allied planes destroyed or damaged more than 400 vehicles yesterday despite poor weather.

Heavy bombers attacked shipping at besieged Brest, where elements of three trapped divisions might be attempting an escape.

One Seine Bridge Left

Only one bridge is believed left standing over the Seine—at Conflans Ste. Honorine, 15 miles north of Paris. The big stone bridge at Mantes-Gassicourt now is shattered. Since Wednesday evening, 22 bridges across the Risle, which flows west and parallel to the Seine before their confluence, have been bombed.

A fuel dump near La Mailleraye-Sur-Seine was bombed; rail lines from Belgium to France were patrolled systematically; transport target southeast of Paris and in Normandy were attacked. East of the Seine, 1,000 locomotives and railroad cars were destroyed or damaged, complicating the German defenses.

Planes Kill Hundreds

American Thunderbolt fighter bombers spread great havoc among Germans retreating in columns three abreast yesterday on three highways leading from Argentan, the United States Ninth Air Force announced.

Hundreds of Germans were killed as they sought refuge in hedges and ditches. At least a hundred vehicles were destroyed. Horses stampeded, overturning carts. The planes dropped down through the overcast, sending streams of 50-calibre bullets into the panic-stricken masses.

"The shooting was the best we have ever had," one pilot said, "the scene looked like a three-lane highway leading from football stadiums back home on a Saturday a

Von Kluge's Horde Heads for Rouen With Death or Surrender as Its Fate Within Next 48 Hours.

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On the Falaise Front, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Battle of annihilation on the grand Russian scale blazed toward a climax tonight in the Norman trap. The next forty-eight hours probably will witness the final destruction by death or surrender of Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge's doomed horde.

"The Germans are being knocked to bits as they try to escape," a British headquarters officer said. Estimates this morning were that 40,000 to 100,000 Nazis of the broken Seventh Army were being sealed in a new trap by a wide encircling maneuver.

[Merrill Mueller, reporting for the combined American networks in a pool broadcast from Normandy heard here by the Columbia stations, said today that Gen. Eisenhower spent the entire day in the immediate battle area replanning the campaign to take full advantage of the new situation.]

From a hilltop overlooking the battle arena south of rubbled Falaise, the massed guns of British, American and Canadian armies are raining a storm of steel into the ranks of the trapped enemy. The Germans are milling around chaotically in a triangle of death defined by Falaise, Argentan and Trun.

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Enemy Herded Into Pockets

Guns blasted at the heart of the Nazi pocket. Allied troops kept back a safe distance from the central "killing grounds."

In other marked-off areas, however, three enveloping Allied armies began herding the enemy into isolated slaughter pens and hotly pursued the Germans who managed to slip out of the bulge during darkness.

"We are giving the Boche no rest," a spokesman at forward field headquarters said. "Our troops are at the top of their form and keyed up for the chase.

"If the German plan is to stand on the Seine, as I think it must be, then they will undoubtedly fight for Paris, but we have yet to see whether Marshal Von Kluge has enough strength left to make more than a shadow defense wherever he decides to halt and fight again."

German rearguards are battling savagely, but their resistance is weakening by the hour in a hell of Allied artillery and aerial bombardment.

Battle of Normandy Won

Twenty-first Army Group Headquarters, France, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—The battle of Normandy definitely has been won and the German Army's power to resist effectively again in France is gone, a senior British staff officer said today. Since yesterday the enemy forces trapped behind Falaise and Argentan have been making convulsive efforts to get out, with very large quantities of vehicles, tanks and artillery massed in the Trun area, he added.

Disorder has appeared, he continued, with part of the trapped forces struggling to escape and others trying to fight disengaging actions. Elements of twelve infantry and four armored divisions were in the area, but their escape gap has been cut to four miles. Having guessed wrong about Allied intentions from the beginning, the officer said, the Germans will be able to fight only pursuit battles from now on.

The German Fifteenth Army was held across the Seine too long, he added. When it finally was sent to reinforce the Seventh, it "arrived in pieces and too late," the officer declared. This army was described as so thinned out that it no longer constituted an effective force.

The American drive reduced the Germans' supplies by 60 per cent, it was estimated, as the enemy's Normandy front was being supplied through the Orleans-Paris gap.

Nazi Diet Unit Lacks Stomach for Fighting

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 18 (AP).—Americans fighting around Orleans are meeting desultory opposition from the German "stomach" battalion.

The unit is made up of inferior soldiers with stomach ailments who, because of their special diet requirements, were formed into a single unit.

FRENCH PATRIOTS AWAIT SIGNAL FOR UPRISING IN PARIS

LONDON, Aug. 18—(AP) A mysterious voice broke in on the long-silent wavelength of the Axis-controlled Paris radio today and shouted in German, "they're coming," as strong French underground warriors awaited the signal for an uprising timed with the entry of American tank columns now probing the French capital's environs.

Paris, anticipating deliverance, has the biggest and most well-knit force of all the resistance groups in France, Col. Jean Drumont, a blond 33-year-old French underground leader, told a Press conference here today.

But he said Paris' patriots were the largest group of a total force stronger than the pre-war French standing army of 500,000 men.

The Swiss radio quoted a Vatican report that the Pope might intervene in an effort to spare destruction of Paris.

Frenchmen here were grimly expectant that the Germans would both put up a fight and try to damage the city as much as possible, in retaliation for the bombings of Berlin.

In Vichy, the "city of shame," French collaborators apparently had their bags packed for flight if they had not already gone to Germany.

Rumors persisted that French Forces of the Interior were in action on the outskirts of Vichy, and a communique from Brig. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, FFI commander, said his men had captured Gueret, 75 miles west of Vichy, forcing the "whole German garrison, 500 strong, to surrender." The Communique, broadcast by Algiers radio, said open war was underway in the Creuse department, of which Gueret is the capital.

Along the French-Swiss frontier the French patriots controlled a 75-mile-deep section of French soil in the area between St. Gingolph and Bellegarde, climaxed by a three-hour morning battle in which Annemasse was captured.

Three hundred Germans surrendered at Annemasse after expected Nazi reinforcements had failed to break through from Annecy. One hundred and twenty Germans fled into neutral Switzerland, half of them Elite SS troops.

A Swiss frontier report said German troops were preparing to leave Lyon, Rhone valley city.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 19—(AP) A Berlin broadcast quoted a German War Ministry official statement today as saying "we must be prepared for a German withdrawal from France."

"We must expect the loss of places with world famous names," the statement said with a scarcely-veiled reference to Paris.

The broadcast, by the German news agency Transocean, was recorded by the Ministry of Information.

The same agency quoted a military spokesman in Berlin as saying "no fresh German divisions can be sent to France. The troops in battle have been warned of this and have been ordered to fight to the

Germans Told Of Setback in France

Hint at Removal of Puppet Govt. From Vichy — Talk of "Mobility Of Defense."

By Wade Werner

LONDON, Aug. 18—(AP)—Nazi propaganda agencies began preparing the German people for the shock of wholesale flight—on the Eastern front pattern—from large sections of France today and announced that Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's armored spearheads had already reached within 12 miles of Paris.

Removal Of Puppet Govt.

The early removal of the puppet French government to some place safer than Vichy was hinted at on the German Foreign Office.

The German agency Transocean said Patton's main thrust was along the "high road leading to Versailles," a western suburb of Paris.

"The war of movement in the greater area neighboring Paris has led to a series of heavy battles during the last few hours," it reported.

Hitler's Newspapers

Hitler's personal newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter frankly said the German army would pull out wherever necessary to "maintain operational freedom" and to keep the forces in being until miracle weapons could "change the whole aspect of the war."

The paper said, "This final goal is more important than holding on to French towns and departments."

Sertorius Comment

The Transocean military commentator Ludwig Sertorius said that "the strategy of German defense will be changed or already has been changed" as a result of rapid Allied advances between the middle Seine and middle Loire.

"As during the various phases of the Eastern campaign, elastic defense in deep space now seems also applicable in the West," he said. "Mobility of the enemy will be counteracted by mobility of defense. In this defense there will be no striving rapidly to use available reserves, but rather to keep them back and concentrate them for counter blows when the opportune moment arrives."

With Eastern Front

This comparison with the collapse of the Eastern front suggested that the Germans were preparing withdrawals on a much vaster scale than retreats thus far.

A German foreign office spokesman, meanwhile, hinted that Vichy chief of government Pierre Laval would soon join Benito Mussolini as Hitler's guest inside Germany.

The spokesman said the removal of the Vichy government to some safer place was being considered and "it is possible that an announcement will be made tomorrow."

This was interesting in the light of the strange behavior of the French radio network. Since yesterday some stations were broadcasting music instead of news and others were omitting from their newscasts the usual preface, "There is no other policy for us than that of Marshal Petain."

Black Picture

In line with what appeared to be a German policy of giving the whole black picture to the German people, the official news agency DNB in a report heard by Reuters said, "Americans have brought up reinforcements to the Brest sector and a new onslaught on that port is imminent."

The gloomy reports of the German news services was supplemented by a new wae of last-ditch appeals. The Front Und Heimat (wire service for the troops) urged soldiers to follow "the wonderful example set by the defenders of St. Malo" where Col. Andras Von Aulock held out 11 days, saying he yielded then only because the garrison was starving.

"Not Speculation"

"What matters for us is not speculation as to the end of the war, but the statement that no German will ever capitulate," the service said. It exhorted troops to hang on grimly until miracle weapons can win "the gigantic race between new German weapons and older ones of our enemies."

Nazi rabble-rousers at total mobilization rallies got tougher. The Magdeburg gauleiter demanded immediate "reeducation of the unnecessarily large number of sick people" on the home front and "quicker resumption of work by convalescents in war vital factories."

The Voelkischer Beobachter, seeking consolation from the flying bomb salvos falling on southern England, said "many" London ministries had been evacuated.

Allies Being Reinforced

Sertorius said that on the southern French front the Allies were being constantly reinforced by sea and air and have succeeded in joining their many bridgeheads along the Riviera into "one big bridgehead from Cannes to the Bay of Hyeres."

He stressed the mass landings of Allied tanks between St. Raphael and the Bay of Hyeres which, he said, "confirms the German view that the first large scale Allied advances are to be expected from this sector." He said there were strong airborne landings in the Argens valley, southeast of Draguignan.

Other German reports mentioned heavy fighting in the hills back of the coast as airborne units tried to join troops advancing from the beachhead.

BERLIN HINTS AT RETREAT

Also Says Reich Industry Will Be Revamped.

London, Aug. 18 (A. P.)—Frankly admitting that the German army has lost the battle of Normandy, the Berlin radio today forecast further large-scale Nazi withdrawals in France, but asserted the High Command was gaining time for a revolution in German armament production which would change the whole aspect of the war.

Dr. Max Krull, D.N.B. military correspondent, declared in a broadcast that "the Normandy front has been liquidated by the Germans."

Transocean quoted Adolf Hitler's newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter as saying:

"The situation in France has changed from June to July, and this confronts the German High Command with decisions of a new kind. No longer can the High Command attempt to hold the present front lines by improvised means of throwing in rushed-up reserves. Decisions of a major scale are impending—taking into account the inter-relation of the campaign in the west and the general course of the war."

The paper asserted the Allies were making the most of their "present superiority in men and material" in an effort to end the war by autumn. It reasoned that as a stop-gap measure German commanders in the west could use divisions in France "which so far have not taken part in the invasion battles," but that revised strategy was necessary—as it was on the Russian front when German retreats began.

Beobachter then said the Germans were going to pull out of large sections of France. The reason for this, it added, was to "maintain operational freedom" pending a "revolution in German armament production."

"German commanders in France above all are trying not to let operational freedom slip from them before total mobilization on the home front bears first fruits," the paper went on. "Germany is conducting mobile warfare in France with the aim of one day changing the whole aspect of the war with a revolution in German

armament production. This, the final goal, is more important than holding on to French towns or departments."

Paris Radio Silent

London, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Paris radio went silent today after reporting yesterday that the Allies had started an all-out drive for the capital.

During a silence lasting 24 hours the British Broadcasting Corporation, instead of getting Paris during regular news periods, heard a voice on the Paris wave length shouting in German:

"The Yanks are coming." The Yanks, of course.

The Vichy radio, which long ago quit prefacing news bulletins with the slogan "there is no other policy for us but that of the Marshal (Petain)," was not heard during several scheduled periods. At one news period Vichy broadcast dance music.

cries. Periodically the French broke into "La Marseillaise," singing with fierce revolutionary fervor of Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities" characters.

One small court yard was covered with the hair of sheared women collaborators. Each new suspect was dragged in and sat in a chair. Her head was shaved by a barber. "He makes no charge," laughed a pretty French girl onlooker.

They looked sadly funny, these stolid, ugly women with knobby legs, ungainly bodies and heads like newborn pelicans. Most went through the ordeal in silence but one 18-year-old girl afterwards ran behind a door and sobbed, "I have no mother, no father. I am alone. I have not been with Germans."

"She lies," said a woman with a rifle slung over her shoulder. Men forcibly led the girl through the streets so all could see her shame.

Rifles were discharged accidentally at intervals by milling amateurs-at-arms. One bullet slightly wounded an American correspondent in the leg.

Snipers Are Routed.

The snipers, soon routed, were led through muttering, jeering throngs. French men and women immediately came out of the shelter of their nearby homes and swept up fallen rubble from streets around the Cathedral, disregarding an occasional wild bullet. They wanted this ancient showpiece to wear its dignity even during battle.

After the snipers were captured, the Cathedral's Vicar-General, Mgr. Leon le Jards, showed me the damage to the exterior of the building, whose crypts date from the eleventh century. A plain Romanesque thirteenth century spire had a few scattered bullet marks, but the sixteenth century Gothis tower, which is considerably taller, had suffered more. This tower had lost a gargoyle and one small statpe, and one arch had been ruined, Mgr. Le Jards said. He added, "the damage isn't at all serious. We have been very fortunate."

'Okay,' Says Priest.

The assistant to the gray-haired, fine-featured prelate was a boyish, general priest with a slight knowledge of English.

"Okay," he said, pointing up at the Gothic tower. Inside the cathedral, Vicar Jean Guedou and Father Gilbert Finet, professor of the seminary, took me for a tour of the great, bare structure, whose spacious arches are the despair of modern architects who work by the year instead of by centuries. Five small windows in the south transept had been broken and several small window sections behind the main altar were destroyed.

"These are nothing" said Father Finet. "At the start of the war, we removed all the colored glass from the windows and stored it in the cellar, where it is still safe."

Happy French Mobs Celebrate End of Nazi Rule in Chartres

By HAL BOYLE

CHARTRES, Aug. 16—(delayed)—(AP) French mobs, celebrating the end of four years of Nazi rule, ran mad with freedom today.

Towns folk beat up collaborationists, shaved the heads of 30 women who consorted with German troops and clashed in bloody street battles with enemy snipers.

Some 150 resistance leaders seized arms and began attacking Germans inside the city at 7 p.m. yesterday as American troops assaulted the town's defense perimeter with antitank guns.

Five resistance patriots were killed in running street fights with the last hundred Germans in Chartres but their uprising forced the enemy to abandon his delaying stand. At 7 p.m. today Chartres was free.

All day gendarmes were busy restraining men, women and children of this city of 25,000. They surged around the gates of the iron-barred prefecture. Each new German prisoner marched into the enclosure was greeted with jeers, catcalls and derisive "Heil Hitlers."

These prisoners, looking dazed like punchdrunk boxers, showed fear of the crowd and walked silently through the storm of out-

Chartres Cathedral Is Spared

But French Who Collaborated With Hated Boche Are Shot in Courtyard.

By HAL BOYLE.

Chartres, Aug. 16 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The lofty Chartres Cathedral, a masterpiece of Gothic art, survived the battle for this city with superficial damage, despite a machine-gun and rifle attack which routed six German snipers barricaded in one of its two towers.

The soldiers sent in to mop up Chartres were ordered to use no weapons larger than a machine gun to spare the Cathedral which, before the war, was visited by thousands of worshipers and architectural students from many countries. When the Germans began firing machine pistols from an aperture high in the sixteenth century Gothic tower, French and American troops blanketed the position with small arms fire.

EISENHOWER TALKS WITH COMMANDERS

By HOWARD COWAN

Associated Press Correspondent representing the combined press)

AN ADVANCED COMMAND IN NORMANDY, Aug. 18—(AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his field commanders conferred this afternoon as Allied patrols pushed toward the Seine, and momentous decisions are believed to have been made.

The Supreme commander emerged tight lipped from a lengthy session at the field headquarters of Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley. With him were Maj. Gen. K. W. D. Strong and Maj. Gen. R. B. Bull, ranking officers on his staff in charge of intelligence and operations, respectively.

This group conferred with Eisenhower's other field commanders by phone during the afternoon.

What the Allied command had decided was not indicated. The Germans themselves probably will be the first to know the answer.

An air of confidence and optimism attended the general's meeting—part of it held under an apple tree which shielded their bare heads from the hot Normandy sun.

Mad Colonel Surrenders St. Malo

London, Aug. 18 (AP)—The mad Col. Andreas von Aulock has surrendered the Citadel of St. Malo after holding out 11 days under heavy American fire.

The German high command announced today that "the garrison of St. Malo succumbed to enemy superiority."

A wounded veteran of the Caucasus fighting who pledged to turn the battle of the Breton port into "another Stalingrad," Aulock was reported in a DNB broadcast to have messaged the Fuehrer: "Further resistance had to cease as a result of lack of food. The fight is over. Heil Hitler."

Fight To End Pledged

Earlier the colonel had reported: "One fortification after another is being reduced to rubble under very heavy fire. If we perish it will be only after a fight to the end."

St. Malo was cut off and placed under attack August 7 during the lightning jab of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's United States Third Army across the Brittany peninsula.

Honored By Hitler

The Berlin radio announced that Hitler had conferred the Oak Leaves to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross upon Aulock for his fight. He had won the Knight's Cross for his work on the Eastern front.

Allied headquarters confirmed that the St. Malo Citadel had fallen, but gave no indication whether Aulock was captured.

Yanks In Le Mans Pass Statue To Wright Bros.

Le Mans, France, Aug. 17 (AP—Delayed)—There is a striking stone statue near the Cathedral in this town which arouses the curiosity of many American troops as their convoys wheel north to battle.

But they speed by so fast they are unable to read the inscription on the monument, which was erected in honor of one of the men responsible for development of the planes circling protectively over their heads—Wilbur Wright.

Airplane Experiments

Early in the century, Wright and the distinguished French scientist, Leon Bollee, collaborated in a series of airplane experiments in a field near Le Mans.

The monument is a white marble shaft topped with the statue of a kneeling man with uplifted hands—symbolizing the human yearning to fly. On the base in bas relief are likenesses of Wright, his brother, Orville, and Bollee.

The memorial has been kept neat through four years of German occupation. The townspeople have planted a border of red geraniums about the base and the monument is surrounded by a padlocked iron gate.

No Signs Of Defacement

This monument shows no sign of defacement, but several miles outside the town stands another to Wilbur Wright which has been struck, but not badly damaged, by machine-gun bullets and small shells. The latter stands near the site of early flying tests, and was erected by the Aero-Club de France.

It is a large box-shaped chunk of dark granite bearing on one side the inscription: "Wilbur and Orville Wright, Kittyhawk, December, 1903."

Capture Two Towns.

London, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Units of the French Army of the Interior have captured the Pyrenees cities of Pau and Tarbes, Spanish border reports said today, while Berne dispatches told of desperate Nazi attempts to quench the revolt flaming in Haute Savoie.

Other Swiss reports said that most members of the quaking Vichy government had scurried to Berlin in the face of mounting Allied successes and patriot uprisings. There was no specific information concerning Chief of Government Pierre Laval and Chief of State Marshal Henry Petain.

HUGE NEW TANK USED BY GERMANS IN FRANCE

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Germans have thrown a huge new, heavily armored tank into action on both the Russian and northern French fronts in an effort to stem the Allied advances but first reports denied it was a "super weapon."

One of the new monsters weighing over 65 tons and with six-inch armor plate—an inch and a half thicker than anything the enemy yet has put into action—was taken by the British on the Orne river front.

The tank was a victim of a mechanical breakdown and never had fired a shot in battle.

Christened the "Pantiger" by its captors, the tank combines the best features of the Nazi Tiger and Panther tanks, which weigh 45 tons each.

The Pantiger, 23 feet long and over 11 feet wide, has an extra wheel on each side of its tracks and a huge, clumsy-looking turret.

Cigarette Lighter Booby Trap

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP).—The latest Nazi creation in booby traps, as reported from France: A cigarette lighter that explodes when the wheel is thumbed.

Flanking Movement Started

Great Striking Force Continues to Build Up on French Riviera.

YANKEE PLANES HIT FOE'S LINES

Plaster Germans in Rhone Valley—7,000 Prisoners So Far—U. S. Losses 300.

By Noland Norgaard

ROME, Aug. 18—(AP)—American Seventh Army troops smashed 20 miles inland behind the great naval base of Toulon today, threatening a wide outflanking movement along a main highway leading to the Rhone Valley, while behind them a great striking force was being built up on the French Riviera.

Toulon also was threatened by a coastal drive which smashed into the vicinity of Soilles-Pont, only six miles northeast of the stronghold.

7,000 Prisoners Already Taken

Headquarters announced the known American assault casualties for the southern French invasion were only 300, an almost incredibly low figure, and said 7,000 Germans had been taken in a count still far from complete.

Battled-hardened veterans of Africa, Italy and Sicily under Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, hero of Guadalcanal, punched inland to the vicinity of Brignoles, 20 miles due north of Toulon. The city is on the main highway leading to Marseille and Aix-En Provence, and ultimately to the wide Rhone valley leading to northern France.

(A German radio military commentator said the first major Allied thrusts into the interior probably would be along the big road leading to Aix-En-Provence in a general western direction aimed at outflanking Toulon).

Planes Strike Behind Nazi Lines

American planes struck behind the German lines in the Rhone valley, intenton choking lines of retreat or reinforcement, and other American bombers smashed at the

30. 24— 18109

French battleship Strasbourg in Toulon harbor, where it was being used by the Nazis as a coastal fortress.

Farther to the east other forward elements of the Seventh Army drove against only slight opposition three miles west and southwest of captured Draguignan, the road center 16 miles west-northwest of Frejus.

Second Enemy General Taken

Headquarters announced the drives inland had brought capture of a second Nazi general in two days, and said this general professed amazement at the news of the Normandy and Brittany campaigns in the north and the German reverses near East Prussia.

The 7,000 prisoners taken probably numbered fully half of the original enemy force which faced the Allied invasion waves Tuesday.

German defenses crumbled in many sectors, and as yet the Nazis had mustered no big-scale resistance. There was no indication of what the hard-pressed Nazi command might be able to do to reinforce its fast fading units for a real stand.

"Embracing more than 500 square miles, the beachhead area is believed to be the largest created in a combined operation in less than three days during this war," Allied headquarters said.

Losses Create Record

The total losses of 300 in killed, wounded and missing for the three veteran American divisions and other units forming the initial assault force also appeared to be an unchallenged record of the

Unhampered on the beaches, the war.

Allies were building up their forces and supplies with surprising speed.

"The roads are clogged with Army traffic in unending streams," reported New York Times correspondent Herbert L. Matthews for the combined American press.

"We are pouring in troops and materiel at a faster rate probably than any other amphibious operation. This campaign is geared for speed and tremendous power although it had to begin on exceedingly narrow beachheads."

Beachhead 50 Miles Wide

Headquarters was silent on the exact present size of the beachhead. The latest official report was that it extended 50 miles air line from east to west, and front dispatches placed Allied units more than 30 miles inland.

French and American units had driven to four miles from Cannes on the east, where they captured La Napoule, a coastal village. Allied headquarters made no comment on a German report that the invaders had driven into Cannes.

German general and his staff were among the prisoners taken. The elements of only two German divisions, the 242nd and the 148th, have been identified as opposing the Seventh army. Prisoners from their ranks largely were a dispirited lot.

Against these Gen. Patch threw three of the toughest and most experienced American divisions in the whole European war zone.

Joined with these was the largest airborne force ever thrown into operations in this theater, and the largest French army to see action since 1940, including both infantry and armored divisions as well as special assault units and commandos.

APR 19 1944

Continuing their efforts to isolate the whole battle area, American bombers hammered two large highway bridges over the Rhone river, one 70 miles and the other 85 miles north of Marseilles. The Mediterranean air force called this "strategic to slow up the German troops which may be headed for the southern France front."

It was announced in a naval communique that aircraft carriers were being used in the operations with both British and American planes operating from them, giving protection to Allied warships as well as bombing and strafing enemy positions.

and the wounds inflicted the French scuttled her rest of their fleet at To in 1941, the Germans had b able to use her guns to shell the Allied troops advancing on the city.

[The Strasbourg, launched in 1936, originally had eight 13-inch guns and sixteen 5.1-inch guns.]

Meanwhile today Major-Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh United States Army moved swiftly toward the encirclement of the mountain-girt base with its ring of numerous land forts. The troops advanced to the Sollies-Pont area, only six miles northeast of Toulon, on one of the city's main line of communications, and gained nearly seven miles in reaching the area of Brignoles, twenty miles to the north of the base.

In the eastern sectors, where crumbling Nazi resistance was more evident, the Allies moved three miles or more west and southwest of the Argens Valley road center of Draguignan in an area where they already had penetrated eighteen or more miles inland.

Captured in these sweeps was

U. S. Bombers Hit Battleship Used by Germans on Riviera

NORGAARD

Scuttled French Vessel Revealed to Have Fired on Yanks—Americans Are Surrounding Toulon Base

APR 19 1944

Rome, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—American airmen today bombed the French battleship Strasbourg, whose guns the Germans had been using to defend Toulon harbor, and Allied troops closed in swiftly on that French naval base from their expanding foothold in the south of France.

Fires and explosions were started after a wave of Mitchell bombers sought out the 26,500-ton Strasbourg, partly dismantled and half-submerged in Toulon harbor. The airmen scored several direct hits on her and also on the 7,600-ton cruiser La Gallissonniere, a destroyer and a submarine.

Despite the damage inflicted in a fight with the British in the historic Mers-el-Kebir battle of 1940,

d German g by the Allies in rance. He was found in a foxhole, hiding from American artillery shells which seemed, the captive asserted, to be seeking him out personally.

The known American casualties thus far total fewer than 300, Allied Headquarters said, while an estimated 7,000 German prisoners were taken, including a general and his staff—and the count of prisoners was still incomplete.

Last official reports placed them within 10 miles of the once great French naval base of Toulon and within six miles of Cannes. German broadcasts hinted that the resort town already had been penetrated.

The doughboys already possess a big chunk of the main lateral road across southern France, which in this area parallels the coast about a dozen miles inland. They were a considerable distance up the road that runs into the Rhone valley by way of Aix-en-Provence, 14 miles north of Marseille.

New Landings Reported

Fresh Allied landings on both sides of Toulon were reported by the German Transocean news agency, according to a London dispatch.

The United States 3d, 45th and 36th divisions are taking part in the invasion of southern France, it was announced today.

The situation in southern France was going so well that Mediterranean air forces were able to divert heavy bombers to Balkan targets again. Tactical aircraft swept over the skies in support of ground troops without meeting any opposition.

Drive Between Nazi Units

The Nazi command had entrusted the defense of the invasion area to two German infantry divisions, the 242nd and the 148th. The main Allied thrust was made between those two divisions, creating considerable confusion among enemy troops already badly battered by bombing.

While the invaders have extended their beachhead 50 airline miles along the coast, actually it is double that distance because of the extremely tortuous shoreline.

Officially the troops were reported 25 miles inland, but unofficial reports put them beyond 30 miles.

The last pocket of resistance on the Hyeres Islands off the coast was eliminated when big guns of an Allied battleship pounded the thick walls of a medieval fort on the island of Port-Cros.

Aircraft Carriers Used

Fall of La Napoule, coastal village four miles southwest of Cannes, gave the troops a full view of the resort city across the Gulf of Napoule.

A naval communique disclosed that aircraft carriers were being used with American and British planes operating from them, not only to give cover to warships but to bomb and strafe enemy positions.

Use of the carriers permitted far more effective fighter support than otherwise would have been possible at the time of the landings, since the nearest land fighter bases were in Corsica, almost 150 miles away.

Breakthrough Reported

A stream of reinforcements and supplies continued to pour into the beachhead from the sea without interference, naval officials said.

The warships that bombarded the shore in the invasion operations fired almost 16,000 shells of 5-inch caliber and above, and of these 12,500 were 12-inch or larger. Results were reported as "most effective in neutralizing enemy artillery."

Front dispatches said last night that infantrymen had broken through German anti-invasion defenses before Toulon, which had been swung against them at right angles to the shoreland.

(BBC monitors in London reported hearing a Turkish broadcast today which said "Allied forces have landed at Durazzo in Albania," a report indicating an Allied thrust into the Balkans. There was no confirmation.)

(The Turkish broadcast, beamed to Bulgaria, said it was quoting from a special Allied Mediterranean radio bulletin.

(Tirana, capital of Albania, 20 miles inland, was bombed by Allied planes Tuesday. Guerrillas have been carrying on warfare against the Germans in cooperation with Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans.)

Five Road Centers Seized

Surging inland in a great arc, Patch's troops yesterday seized five strategic road centers, cutting two main highways linking the Germans in the eastern Riviera sector with those in Toulon and Marseille.

Draguignan, 18 miles inland in a northwesterly direction from captured St. Raphael on the coast, was the largest town engulfed in yesterday's advances. The others were Vidauban, Le Luc, Besse and Cuers—all on a trunk highway leading southwestward to Toulon. Cuers is a bare 11 miles from Toulon.

"Gratified" By Advances

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied supreme commander in the west, told Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Mediterranean commander, in a "best of luck" message yesterday that "every step of your progress will bring wailful dismay from the Hun." Wilson replied he was gratified by the advances.

French resistance groups, which gave valuable help on D-day, still are helping in the American-French drive, the Allied command said.

The Allies now are far enough inland to permit establishment of airfields for tactical support of their operations. One large airport in the Frejus area already has been captured.

3 U. S. DIVISIONS IN RIVIERA ACTION

Rome, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Three American infantry divisions that spearheaded the Seventh Army's drive into the south of France were identified today as the Third, Thirty-sixth and the Forty-fifth, all veterans of Mediterranean campaigning and all formerly units of the Fifth Army in Italy.

The Third Division, commanded by Major-Gen. John W. O'Daniel of Washington, D. C., has carried its ensigne—a square patch of blue with white diagonal stripes—into the thick of actions in Morocco, Tunisia, Sicily and Italy. It is made up largely of soldiers from the Pacific Coast.

The Thirty-sixth (Texas) Division, with "T" patches on the shoulders, got its baptism of fire on the beaches of Salerno on September 9, 1943, and finally unlocked the road to Rome by a bold infiltration of the enemy rear in the Alban Hills. Major-Gen. John E. Dahlquist of Minneapolis, Minn., is the commander.

The Forty-fifth (Oklahoma) Division, is headed by Major-Gen. W. W. Eagles of Indiana. The Forty-fifth cut its combat teeth in the Sicilian invasion and promptly won praise as one of the war's outstanding outfits. It also took part in the battle of Salerno and served at Anzio.

Joined with these are the largest airborne forces ever sent into action in this theater, commanded aground by Major-Gen. Robert P. Frederick, and the largest French Army to see action since 1940, including both infantry and armored divisions, as well as special assault units and commandos.

Nazi Prisoners Create Traffic Jam On Riviera

By Sydney A. Feder

APR 19 1944

[Associated Press Correspondent]

[Representing Combined American Press]

With the American Forces Near Cannes, Aug. 16 (AP—Delayed)—So many prisoners were being taken on this west flank of the Riviera beachhead today that one road leading back to the cages had a full-fledged 42d street traffic jam.

One regiment which captured 850 prisoners yesterday added another 751 today and the end was not nearly in sight. The Nazis were giving up in batches.

DAY

At one spot on this road Sergeant Joe Fullier, of Houston, Texas, was guarding a line of prisoners stretching more than 300 yards.

Slides Into Germans

The doughboys captured them all over the hills. For example:

Private Tommy Cartright, of Corpus Christi, Texas, separated from his company and roaming around the hills, decided to slide down one slope to get to the bottom. He slid into two enemy machine guns manned by seven Germans.

More surprised than Cartright, they gave up immediately. Then they showed him the way back to his headquarters.

Sergeant Stanley Kellar, of Library, Pa., climbed down off a tank and walked along the road, chucking rocks over the side of a cliff. He ambled forward a few yards after throwing his last rock.

"Kamerad!" was the shout from behind him.

Flushed By His Stones

He turned to see seven capitulating Germans coming over the top of the cliff, flushed by his stone throwing.

Walking down the road leading 35 prisoners were Sergt. Virgil Cork, of near Tuscaloosa, Ala., and three other Americans.

"They just came out of a draw with their hands up," said Cork.

Yesterday, Cork's platoon, headed by Capt. Alfred E. Makins, former newspaperman at Abilene, Kan., and Lieut. Carl J. Storm, of Grand Rapids, Mich., in addition to taking 41 prisoners, captured a battery of 80 German mortars, complete with ammunition and gun crews.

Surrender After One Shot

Before Cork finished talking, 45 more Germans were led around the corner by Sergt. James Clark, of Charlotte, Mich., and five other Americans.

"We saw 'em in a railroad cut," said Clark. "We hollored at them to come on up. They wouldn't. We fired one shot and up they came, as pretty as you please."

Capt. D. L. Mooney, of Fall River, Mass., heard a shout from a man whose leg had been broken by a machine-gun bullet and who had fallen from the crest of a hill to a ledge a third of the way down.

Rides On Lap

Mooney and Sergt. George R. Martin went to the man's aid, placing a splint on his leg. Then Mooney wondered how to get the man back down.

"That's easy," said Martin.

He sat down, put the wounded man on his lap, and slid to the bottom without mussing his patient's hair.

The sergeant got a new pair of pants for his stunt. And he needed them.

U. S. PARATROOPS CLEAN UP A TOWN

APR 19 1944

By RICHARD MOWRER.

Chicago Daily News Correspondent. Representing the Combined U. S. Press.

An Airborne Task Force in Le Muy, France, Aug. 17 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A glider infantry battalion is taking Le Muy today. They were pretty mad. Last night they had tried to get in and failed. Today the word was: "Get in there or don't come back."

They were getting in when we drove our jeep down the road into Le Muy, past two dead Germans and their motorcycle, past a dead horse near the town's first house.

After a four-hour flight from an Italian airdrome on D day, we had jumped into the night, drifted like ghostly mushrooms through a thick layer of ground mist and landed on French soil —in trees, vines, plowed fields, gardens. Some landed in the hills miles off the DZ (dropping zone), and others landed in German-held Le Muy, where they fought and killed or got killed or were taken prisoner. Now we are taking Le Muy and, except for nests of snipers, it is about over.

A column of Germans appeared, escorted by Americans. The prisoners marched with their hands clasped behind their necks. They stopped in front of a world war monument. "See that they are disarmed," Lieut.-Col. William J. Blythe of Point Blank, Tex., told the guards, and the Germans' web equipment clattered around their feet while the French people looked on in ecstasy.

"All right, move 'em out," the Colonel said, and the column of prisoners marched out of Le Muy. Then another column of prisoners marched into the square. An automatic weapon suddenly crackled. Civilians ran into their houses. The German prisoners collapsed on the ground and began to crawl away in all directions as bullets spattered in the street.

"He's in the church steeple."

A group of Americans went into the church and the firing ceased. People came out of their houses and a woman put a crate of fruit on the sidewalk for the Americans to help themselves. The German prisoners regrouped, were marched out of the town.

12 ITALIANS SHOT BY RIVIERA NAZIS

DYNAM

Sainte Maxime, France, Aug. 17 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Singing lustily and smiling, a group of former Italian soldiers ended more than eighteen months under the German Army's fist today and embarked for Naples and home. Numbering about 200, they came to the Riviera as occupation troops. After the Italian armistice, the Germans interned them and impressed them into labor battalions.

When the Allied attack on the South of France was imminent, the Germans ordered them to help in the defense of the city, whereupon most of them discarded their uniforms and escaped into the hills.

Last night and today the Americans rounded up the fugitives and proposed using them to help clean up the port, but the French authorities requested that they be evacuated.

A Civil Affairs official reported that the German garrison lined twelve Italians against a wall at St. Tropez and fired a machine gun on them when the Allies began landing.

Allied Civil Affairs Unit Aids In France

Rome, Aug. 18 (AP)—A carefully organized civil affairs division has begun operation on the new beachhead in southern France in cooperation with local French civil officials, headquarters of Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch announced today.

The civil adminstration will follow precedents established in Normandy. Any crimes against Allied forces will be tried in French military courts.

Higher Food-Ration Planned

"Initial steps have already been taken to bring in food and supplies, principally from the United States and North America," headquarters reported.

The new supplies were expected to make possible an average ration of 2,000 calories per person daily. For two months, the effective bread ration in southern France has been 100 grams daily. The Allied command proposed to triple this shortly.

Emergency medical supplies for civilians have already reached the beachhead.

lesulaz for internment and then at 6:30, attacked the remaining Germans who had barricaded themselves in the Hotel Pax in the center of the town.

Reinforcements Held Up.

The Nazis, harassed by snipers throughout the night, gave up when expected reinforcements from Annecy were unable to break through the partisan lines.

About seventy-five Gestapo men were the only Germans remaining to be mopped up. The Maquis surrounded their house and demanded their surrender.

French activity also has expanded in the Doubs and Jura regions. A number of Germans were killed at Cure. In Jura men from 18 to 45 have been called up in a general mobilization. In the Doubs sector the resistance forces seized trucks and automobiles in preparation for an offensive.

New York, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Tokyo radio asserted today in a domestic broadcast that Japanese diplomats and other Japanese nationals had left Paris for Berlin yesterday as the Allied armies neared the French capital. The broadcast was recorded by the United States Government monitors.

Partisans Win Battle of Annemasse

Nazis Are Driven Into Switzerland When Patriots Block Their Reserves.

By THOMAS F. HAWKINS.

APR 19 1944

The Swiss-French Frontier at Annemasse, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Three hundred Germans of Annemasse capitulated to French Partisans and 120 others fled to internment in neutral Switzerland after a sharp three-hour battle early today.

The victory gave the Maquis full control of the Haute Savoie frontier along the south shore of Lake Geneva from St. Gingolph, westward to a point just outside Bellegarde, and inland to a depth of almost 75 miles.

The exuberant population of approximately 5,000 paraded the streets singing "The Marseillaise."

With shouts of "Vive De Gaulle," the tricolor was hoisted on every house. Excited women tossed stones at German prisoners.

The Maquis, well armed, starting moving into Annemasse at 6 A. M. They chased the Nazi frontier guards into Swiss Moillesulaz for internment and then at 6:30, attacked the remaining Germans who had barricaded themselves in the Hotel Pax in the center of the town.

Reinforcements Held Up.

The Nazis, harassed by snipers throughout the night, gave up when expected reinforcements from Annecy were unable to break through the partisan lines.

About seventy-five Gestapo men were the only Germans remaining to be mopped up. The Maquis surrounded their house and demanded their surrender.

French activity also has expanded in the Doubs and Jura regions. A number of Germans were killed at Cure. In Jura men from 18 to 45 have been called up in a general mobilization. In the Doubs sector the resistance forces seized trucks and automobiles in preparation for an offensive.

A communique from Brig.-Gen. Joseph Koenig reported the French forces of the interior were "waging open war in the Creuse Department." The department's capital Gueret, seventy-five miles west of Vichy, was surrounded and the German garrison of 550 men was forced to surrender, the report said.

Capture Vistula

Bastion

Sandomierz Falls After Three Days of Bitter Street Fighting.

ANOTHER DOOR TO POLISH PLAINS

Second Powerful Soviet Army Masses on E. Prussian Frontier — New Fighting at Warsaw.

By Noland Norgaard

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 19—(AP)—Russian troops yesterday overwhelmed the west bank Vistula River stronghold of Sandomierz in Central Poland after a bitter three-day street battle, and trapped three German divisions of 30,000 men, while another powerful Soviet Army massed on the German East Prussian frontier threatened momentarily to spill onto German soil for the first time.

Prussian Towns In Flames

Schirwindt, East Prussian border town, and other villages inside Germany's imperilled province were reported by Soviet naval fliers to be in flames, and Berlin said the Russians had hurled more than 150,000 men into the battle on an 80-mile front from Augustow in Northern Poland and the Niemen River in Western Lithuania.

Both Moscow and Berlin dispatches suggested great events were imminent, and Axis broadcasts said Soviet troops on the long-dormant Romanian front had attempted to cross the lower Dnestr River—suggesting the emergence soon of another offensive directed toward the Ploesti oil fields, last big German fuel reservoir.

Again On Attack At Warsaw

The Russian daily communique said Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's First White Russian Army also had gone over to the offensive in some sectors just east of Praga suburb of Warsaw, after it had established a bridgehead on the east bank absorbing the impact of savage German counterattacks.

The Russians last were fighting within seven miles of the city.

Inside Warsaw the Poles reported their guerrilla forces were holding their own in furious street fighting. From rooftops the Poles hurled gasoline-filled bottles down on German tanks, and from cellar gunslits they picked off German troops.

Moscow was silent about the East Prussian front, but Berlin said heavy fighting was going on with the "center of gravity" at Virbalis, western Lithuanian town three miles from the border on the Kaunas-Konigsberg highway.

Spotlight Shifted to Sandomierz

The Russians said their troops had reached the border Thursday, but last night Premier-Marshal Joseph Stalin shifted the spotlight to the Warsaw and Sandomierz sectors, where many military men believe the decisive struggle of the eastern front will unfold.

Stalin's order of the day addressed to Marshal Ivan S. Konev, commander of the first Ukraine army, disclosed that the Russians since Aug. 3 when they crossed the Vistula—last natural Axis defense barrier before Germany—had advanced up to 31 miles and widened their western bridgehead to a length of 75 miles.

The capture of Sandomierz gave the Russians another important river crossing with which to pour men and material into the Polish plains leading to highly industrialized German Silesia, last reported only 75 miles beyond Soviet spearheads.

21 Localities Seized

Twenty-one more localities were seized in the Sandomierz area, and the three German divisions were trapped just north of that city, which is 110 miles southeast of embattled Warsaw. The captured villages were in a triangle formed by Opatou, 18 miles northwest of Sandomierz, Ozarow, 15 miles north of Sandomierz, and the Vistula's bank.

The Russians already hold Lagow, 30 miles northwest of Sandomierz and only 20 miles from Kielce, German communications center linking the Krakow-Warsaw front, and the bridgehead area has been expanded to approximately 1,600 square miles. Its lower end is at Goryslawice, 53 miles southwest of Sandomierz, and only 35 miles from Krakow, last big German position before Silesia.

In Estonia units of Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's third Baltic army yesterday crossed the narrow channel linking akes Pskov and Peipus, seized a six-mile-wide strip of territory on the west side and drove nine miles inland in a push toward Tartu, Estonia's second city with a population of 60,000.

The units that made the crossing linked up with other forces driving on Tartu along the western side of Lake Pskov, and the capture of Kastemekoda put these troops within 12 1-2 miles southeast of Tartu, and 73 miles below the Baltic Sea. This increased the difficulties of German forces holding out along the Sea above Lake Peipus in the sector west of Narva.

In Latvia, another Soviet Army captured 30 localities, including Rami, 5 miles southwest of the rail junction of Madona and nearby Marciena, 73 miles east of Riga. These troops and those under Maslennikov were engaged in a steady chopping up of the 200,000 Germans who have been cut off for weeks.

West of the Lithuanian town of Sialiai the Russians admitted that German forces "at the cost of enormous losses" had driven a slight wedge into Russian lines. This is the area where Gen. Ivan Bagramian's first Baltic army poises a threat on the northeastern side of East Prussia.

A Berlin broadcast late last night said that Gen. Ivan Chernikhovsky's Third White Russian army offensive toward East Prussia "is crystalizing more and more." The announcement said "a major part of the present Soviet fighting force had been shifted to this area," and acknowledged the loss of Vilkaviskis, 12 miles from the border the Germans had claimed its recent recapture.

"Schirwindt is burning," one Soviet flier reported. "Let them burn it. Now ther are burning their own, not ours."

Russian artillery poured shells into German territory, and Soviet planes pounded the enemy inside East Prussia, but there was no specific information that even Russian patrols had yet crossed the frontier under Premier-Marshal Joseph Stalin's instructions to "finish the crippled beast in his lair."

Moscow military men did not necessarily expect an immediate Russian crossing into East Prussia, now threatened on the northeast in the area of Schirwindt, 43 miles southeast of the rail city of Tilsit, and also in the southeast near the Biebrza river.

They said this reaching of the frontier might be a Russian dramatic screen for something even bigger in another sector—perhaps northeast of besieged Warsaw in Poland or west of the Vistula river below Warsaw. A powerful break-through across the Polish plains beyond Warsaw might produce disaster for the badly-battered enemy.

Powerful Soviet contingents are locked in furious combat just east of Warsaw near Praga, industrial suburb on hte east bank of the

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Vistula river stronghold.

A Rome dispatch disclosed that Allied night bombers from southern Italy have been dropping supplies, weapons and ammunition to Polish patriots fighting inside Warsaw, and the Polish government in exile here said the underground warriors were holding their own in bitter street fighting. One entire German infantry platoon was said to have surrendered to the Poles.

The Germans have introduced their new "King Tiger" tanks into the battles west of the Vistula river 100 miles south of Warsaw, Pravda said. The new tanks are part of the 16th Panzer division which, along with others, have been ordered by Adolf Hitler to destroy this menacing Russian bridgehead which Hitler described as "a pistol aimed at the Reich."

The Russians in this sector last were reported within 75 miles of German Silesia, and 35 miles from Krakow, last big Axis bastion in southern Poland before the Silesian frontier. Captives taken from the 16th Panzer Division were quoted as saying they had passed many exhausted Nazi troops and wounded ones in Krakow on their way to reinforce the German lines.

When they asked the wounded Germans how the battles were going at the Vistula the answer was "to hell with battles," Pravda said.

treating Germans are burning their own towns and villages along the East Prussian border to prevent their being of use to the advancing Russians, the Moscow radio said today.

(An NBC broadcast from Moscow said the Red army was reported to have crossed into Germany. The Red army reached the East Prussian boundary yesterday.)

The German communique said the Russians—mopping up an estimated 200,000 Germans trapped in the Baltic States—had crossed Lake Peipus and are established on the west shore in Estonia.

Tartu May Be Outflanked

The drive across the lake, 30 miles wide in places, possibly outflanked the second largest Estonian city of Tartu (population 60,000). Russian troops were 16 miles southeast at last reports.

The Germans also announced they had lost Vilkaviskis, in Lithuania, 12 miles from East Prussia, in a heavy tank battle in which large air formations participated.

The Moscow broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said Soviet flyers spotted fires along the whole East Prussia frontier.

"Let Them Burn It"

Moscow, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—The Germans are setting fire to East Prussian frontier villages in the path of the Russian divisions drawn up at the border, advices from the front said today. Russian flyers declared that the torch had been put to Schirwindt, among other villages, and that angry columns of smoke and flames were licking the East Prussian skies.

Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army Group was reported massing for a crossing of the Szeszuppe River, which forms part of the German boundary.

[An NBC broadcast from Moscow said the Red Army was reported to have crossed into Germany. The Red Army reached the East Prussian boundary yesterday.]

German Losses Heavy.

The Germans, in a desperate attempt to check the Russian advance, launched a futile assault against the extreme end of Cherniakhovsky's right wing, attacking northwest, west and southwest of Siauliai in Lithuania.

Soviet front reports said that enemy losses were heavy as the Nazis threw in waves of tanks and infantry in an unsuccessful effort to break through into Cherniakhovsky's rear. Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic Army joined Cherniakhovsky's flank guards in the stubborn defense.

East Prussia, where decisive battles of the first world war were fought, was threatened by three powerful Russian armies along a front nearly 200 miles long, extending from northern Poland at a point below the Suwalki triangle northward beyond the Niemen River in northern Lithuania.

Meanwhile Soviet offensives in Estonia and west of the Vistula bend below Warsaw scored new successes, while east of the besieged Polish capital continuing Nazi counter-attacks were repulsed.

The Vistula bridgehead task forces snared twenty more populated places, steadily increasing

A terrific tank battle continued east of Warsaw and to the north and south of the Polish capital. Any breakthrough in the bulge area across the Vistula, 110 miles south of Warsaw, would imperil a large part of the German Army.

New German Tank

In the region northeast of Warsaw, where the Russians also were threatening the southern boundaries of East Prussia, a deep penetration would menace other thousands of Nazis. West of the Vistula, the Germans introduced a new "King Tiger tank," which *Pravda* said was a cross between the Tiger and Panther but no superweapon.

The Russians waited expectantly for news of a crossing onto German soil, but dispatches from the East Prussian frontier said German resistance was furious and that the Red army was opposed by a profusion of infantry and self-propelled guns.

"Enemy resistance has stiffened but he is unable to consolidate by taking advantage of favorable defense positions," Lieut. Col. Nikolai Prokofiev reported from the frontier.

Nazis Switch Tank Units

The "Greater Germany" tank division was defeated at the border, *Izvestia* said, adding that 100 tanks were knocked out in 24 hours. *Izvestia* reported the arrival of tank units "which until recent days had operated in Italy." Yesterday, the Russians reported units recently in France. A front correspondent said the Germans were hurrying up every kind of unit available, seeking to block a penetration into East Prussia.

In the Sialiai region of west Lithuania, 12 miles from the frontier, the Germans mounted a counterattack with three tank and one infantry division supported by small groups of planes.

Red Star said 55 tanks were knocked out and that "several thousands of soldiers" were killed. German parachutists dropped into Russian positions to "scout anti-tank defenses" were rounded up swiftly.

14 Russian Divisions

The German communique said the main Russian attack against East Prussia was mounted by 14 infantry divisions, several tank brigades and numerous aerial formations, a total of perhaps 225,000 or more men.

Fresh fighting was reported on the long dormant Romanian sector in the Balkans, where the Germans told of Russian attempts to cross the "lower Dnestr" river. Intensified fighting also was reported on the slopes of the Carpathians in the west end of the 1,500-square mile bulge the Russians have captured west of the Vistula river.

The Russians were said to have attempted to raid Kirkenes in northern Norway, suggesting that the Germans might be moving their divisions in Finland to a more active front.

Red Troops Feel No Fatigue

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (AP).—A front-line correspondent asked a Russian general if his troops were not tired after their long marching and fighting to the East Prussian frontier. He replied: "How can they be? The German border is before us. How can one feel tired under such circumstances?"

Radio Heard

New York, Aug. 18 (AP)—The British radio said today that for the first time since the German occupation of Poland, transmissions were heard yesterday morning from a broadcasting station "operated by Poles in Warsaw."

The BBC broadcast, recorded by the OWI, said the Polish radio in Warsaw declared that 30 Polish newspapers "now appear in the capital." BBC also quoted the Warsaw station as reporting that "yesterday the Polish home forces held their positions against heavy and continuous German attacks."

will support the government in these motives."

The Turkish radio in a broadcast tonight, also heard by government monitors, said the Sofia population in the streets were hailing Bagrianov as "The savior of Bulgaria."

LONDON REPORTS CLAIM BULGARIA SEEKS PEACE

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 19—(AP) Unconfirmed reports reaching London today said Bulgarian emissaries were dealing with the Allies for peace in the wake of a declaration by Premier Ivan Bagrianov that his government was "determined to remove all obstacles" in the way of peace.

One report said Bulgarian representatives were talking in a neutral country with American, British and Russian representatives. Another said Stoicho Moshanov, former speaker of the Bulgarian Parliament and consistently anti-German, had arrived in Ankara on what might be a peace mission.

Bulgarian Premier Quoted On Peace Aims

London, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Bulgarian radio quoted Premier Ivan Bagrianov last night as telling the Bulgarian Parliament his Government was "determined to remove all obstacles" standing in the way of his country's "love for peace."

The majority of the Bulgarian people never wanted to interfere in a large-scale conflict between great powers," he was quoted as saying. Reports have been circulating for weeks that Bulgaria was trying to find a way to make peace.

Reds Widen Vistula Foothold As Nazis Set Own Towns Afire

Whole Frontier in Flames as Foe Retreats —Russians Are Reported Across Border Into Germany.

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London, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Premier Stalin tonight announced the capture of Sandomierz west of the Vistula 110 miles south of Warsaw. His Order of the Day, addressed to Marshal Konev of the First Ukrainian Front, said that Sandomierz was taken in an advance of thirty miles which extended the bridgehead on the west bank of the Vistula to a breadth of seventy-five miles.

Nazis In Retreat Fire Towns In E. Prussia

London, Aug. 19 (AP)—The re-

"Schirwindt is burning," one flyer reported, "let them burn it. Now they are burning their own towns, not ours."

The report quoted a front-line correspondent as declaring that Soviet infantrymen had dislodged the Germans from prepared positions to reach the boundary after fierce fighting.

The German radio, acknowledging retreats, asserted that fighting is "yet outside the German frontier."

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he salient and knocking out 200 enemy tanks in the past twenty-four hours to bring the count to 450 in the past three days.

Finnish Peace Steps Indicated

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 18 (AP)—Sources closely following the Finnish situation said tonight that very intensive secret activity by the Mannerheim government indicated concrete steps toward an armistice with Russia may be in the making, perhaps within two weeks.

Speculating on the political activity on the basis of information seeping through Finnish censorship, these contacts reasoned Baron Carl Gustave Mannerheim, Finland's new president, was very busy on a move toward pulling out of the war.

He was reported to have obtained assurances from each cabinet member that each would support Mannerheim's efforts to extricate Finland from the war.

Reds Accuse Finns Of A 'Lublin Incident'

London, Aug. 18 (AP)—Russia's "extraordinary state commission for investigating crimes committed on Soviet soil" today accused the Finnish Government of "deliberately seeking to wipe out the population of the Karelian republic" in order to turn the area "into a Finnish colony."

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The accusation was broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

Pravda, the Communist party organ, was quoted as saying: "There is no difference between the two-legged beasts of a Lublin (Poland) camp run by German Fascists and Finnish two-legged beasts of the Karelo-Finnish camps of death."

Warsaw Pole

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NIGHT

Bulgars Start Peace Debate In Parliament

Two Deputies Endorse Major Features of Bagrianov's Address.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—(AP)—The Sofia radio said tonight that the Bulgarian parliament had begun debate on Premier Ivan Bagrianov's "peace" speech, and quoted two deputies as endorsing major features of the address.

Call for Quick Action

One deputy, said the broadcast heard by U. S. government monitors, called upon Bagrianov to "act quickly" after asserting that "this speech was a revelation and expression of the Bulgarian nation's desire and firm determination to remain out of the war."

(Unconfirmed reports from Cairo reported from London said Bulgarian emissaries already were dealing with Allied representatives in a neutral country for peace. One report said Stoicho Moshanov, former speaker of the Bulgarian parliament and an anti-German, had arrived in Ankara on what might be a peace mission.

There was no word on whether Bagrianov's speech, in which he said his government was "determined to remove all obstacles" in the way of peace, had drawn any adverse comment.

Mushanov Approves

Another deputy, identified as Nikola Mushanov, political veteran who has held various posts in

past cabinets, approved of the government's declaration in substance, the broadcast said, and "expressed hope that the Bulgarian nation

BALKAN INVASION REPORT IS HEARD

London, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—The Ankara radio reported today that Allied forces had landed at Durazzo, the principal port of Albania on the Adriatic Sea across from the heel of the Italian boot. More than ten hours later there was no confirmation of this assertion.

In a broadcast beamed to Bulgaria, Ankara said it was quoting from a special Allied Mediterranean radio bulletin.

Tirana, capital of Albania, twenty miles inland, was bombed by Allied planes on Tuesday. Al-

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banian guerrillas have been carrying on warfare against the Germans in co-operation with Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans.

Robots Cause Damage But No Fatalities

LONDON, AUG. 18—(AP)—Flying robots penetrated home defenses of Southern England and the London area today and caused damage but no fatalities.

Fighters and anti-aircraft guns brought down some of the robots. RAF Lancasters with fighter cover again attacked a new robot underground supply depot at L'Isle Adam, about 15 miles north of Paris.

Robots Attack London

London, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Germans made a short flying-bomb attack on London and the southern counties early last night and a terse official announcement this morning said both casualties and damage were caused.

DRAWS NAZI FLAK TO SAVE FORTRESS

London, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Lieut. Robert Callahan of Cleveland, Ohio, acted as bait for a German flak battery in his Mustang fighter recently to save a crippled Flying Fortress, American headquarters announced today. He drew the ground fire upon himself and the Fortress safely flew on to Britain.

The Fortress was shot up over Munich, and the navigator, Lieut. Robert Coogan of 7320 Austin street, Forest Hills, Queens, was wounded. Faltering on the return trip, because of a smashed-up compass, and rapidly losing altitude, the cripple was spotted by four Mustangs. Three took up positions above Lieut. Callahan, who flew in close to give the Fortress pilot directions. Then, spotting a Nazi flak nest on the French coast, Lieut. Callahan darted ahead to divert its fire.

"I have never seen such courage in a man," said the co-pilot of the Fortress, Lieut. Robert McGrath of St. Petersburg, Fla. "He flew up there like crazy, teasing hell out of those gunners down below. Just begging them to fire at him."

The fighter planes guided the fortress to a Royal Air Force base near a hospital, where Lieut. Coogan is now recovering. Also aboard the Fortress was Sergt. Gunner Milton Wughalter of 180 East 163d street, New York.

NAZIS PUT PRICE ON HEAD OF FRITZ LINDEMANN

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Nazis have put a price of 500,000 marks (about $160,000 pre-war) on the head of Fritz Lindemann for his part in the July 20 attempt on Adolf Hitler's life demonstrating by the size of the reward their fear of a new attempt to overthrow the regime.

Beyond a physical description of the man "wanted," which was broadcast by the German radio and recorded by the ministry of information, there was no clue to the identity of Lindemann, but he probably is the "general of artillery Lindemann" named by Hitler's headquarters Aug. 4 as one of the plotters. He was reported to have deserted to the Russians.

U. S. Ace Gets D. S. C.

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP).—Major George E. Preddy, Greensboro, N. C., Mustang fighter, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross today for shooting down six German Messerschmitt-109's in the Hamburg area Aug. 6, setting a new American record for one action in this area. Major Preddy has 24½ victories aloft and had destroyed five aground.

Nazi Snipers Still Active In Suburbs of Florence

Allied Occupation Is Delayed. Rest of Front Is Quiet

ROME, Aug. 18 (AP).—German snipers were active in the northwest and northeast suburbs of Florence today, delaying complete Allied occupation of the city.

The situation in northern Florence was reported officially to have improved since yesterday when German tanks were believed to have penetrated the area.

Minor patrol clashes and artillery duels comprised virtually all the activity on the remainder of the Italian front. The Germans abandoned Rosano, one and one-half miles south of Pontassieve in the upper Tiber Valley, and apparently pulled out of other outposts farther east.

Lieutenant General Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander's headquarters, meanwhile, disclosed that the American 91st Infantry Division under command of Major General William G. Livesay now is in the line as part of the 5th Army on the western end of the front.

Tiber Valley Posts Yielded By Nazis

Rome, Aug. 18 (AP)—The tense situation in the northern portions of Florence, into which German tanks yesterday were reported to have penetrated, was described officially as much easier today, but there still was a certain amount of enemy sniping from the northwest and northeast suburbs.

Activity along the rest of the Italian front as a whole remained slight, being limited almost entirely to minor patrol clashes and artillery duels. The enemy along the north bank of the Arno, however, showed increased sensitivity to probing American patrols, bringing down artillery concentrations at a number of points.

Base Abandoned

Indian patrols of the Eighth Army found Rosano, a mile and a half south of Pontassieve, in the upper Tiber Valley, had been abandoned by the enemy, who also appeared to have given up some outposts farther east.

Lieutenant General Sir Harold Alexander's headquarters, meanwhile, disclosed that the United States 91st Infantry Division, under command of Maj. Gen. William G. Livesay, now is in the line as part of the American Fifth Army on the western end of the front.

American mortar fire destroyed four enemy boats in the Arno river north of Lalotta and shellfire knocked out one German self-propelled gun.

Spies Rounded Up

Earlier Allied authorities announced 95 per cent. of the Italian spies and saboteurs sent by the Germans to liberated Italy have been rounded up.

The announcement said their arrest had been made easier by "the cynical disregard displayed by the Germans" for the lives and safety of those whom they employed.

Sixteen of those arrested have been executed, many more have been sentenced to death and a large number still are awaiting trial.

Yanks Bomb Ploesti Twice In 24 Hours

Rome, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Mediterranean air force struck the Ploesti oil field installations in Romania again last night in the wake of a daylight attack yesterday by about 500 American heavy bombers and a large number of fighters.

The American attack caused fires and explosions in the big Romano Americano refinery. Bomb hits on other Ploesti targets, obscured by smoke screens, sent flames towering into the sky.

Airdrome Attacked

A German fighter airdrome at Nis, Yugoslavia, also was hit by the heavies in yesterday's operations, which included hundreds of sorties in support of landings in southern France.

The MAAF lost 37 planes in yesterday's operations, apparently most of them victims of ground fire, since the only air opposition reported was an attack by a small formation of fighters on the heavy bombers leaving Ploesti.

Ploesti Hit Again.

Rome, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Up to 750 heavy bombers of the Italian-based Fifteenth United States Air Force today blasted the German oil installations at Ploesti and Campina, Romania. It was the war's eighteenth attack on the Ploesti region from bases in Italy.

Wavell Denies Gandhi Request For Interview

Viceroy Says Nothing Could Be Gained Because of Differences.

NEW DELHI, Friday, Aug. 18—(AP)—Field Marshal Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India, has rejected a request for an interview by Mohandas K. Gandhi, who offered to urge full nationalist support of the war effort if India be granted immediate independence, it was announced yesterday.

Nothing to Be Gained

The Viceroy said that because of their sharp differences nothing could be gained by such a meeting now, but he added that he would be glad to consider any "definite and constructive policy."

An exchange of letters between Lord Wavell and the aged Indian Nationalist leader made public today disclosed that Gandhi sought a conference July 17.

He offered to advise the Nationalist Congress to give full support to the war effort "if a declaration of immediate Indian independence be made, and a national government responsible to a central assembly be formed, subject to the provision that during the pendency of the War Military Operations should continue as at present, but without involving any financial burden on India."

The Viceroy said that preliminary work could begin now on framing of a new constitution, but that Indians must first reach a "genuine agreement" among themselves for "a transitional government established and working within the present constitution."

The British government's position, the Viceroy said, is the same as it was when Sir Stafford Cripps tried to reach an agreement with the Indians in 1942: That the offer of unqualified freedom after the war is made conditional upon the framing of a constitution agreed to by the main elements of India's national life and upon the negotiation of a treaty with Britain.

The British view furthermore is that it is impossible to bring about a change in the constitution during hostilities by which a "national government" could be made responsible to a central assembly, the Viceroy said.

Gandhi Advocates 'Wresting Power' From British

New Delhi, Aug. 18 (AP)—Field Marshal Lord Wavel has rejected Mohandas K. Gandhi's request for a conference to discuss immediate independence, it was announced today, and the Nationalist leader said the only way to aid India of British power was to develop enough strength to wrest it from them."

The Viceroy said nothing could be gained by such a conference now, but that he would be glad to consider any "definite and constructive policy."

By Moral Means

"It is clear as a crystal that the British Government do not propose to give up the power they possess over 400,000,000 Indians unless the latter develop enough strength to wrest it from them," Gandhi said at Wardha. "I shall never lose hope that India will do so by purely moral means."

Gandhi had offered full Nationalist support for India's war effort in exchange for immediate independence.

Commenting on his coming meeting with the Moslem leader, Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Gandhi said an "agreement between us can induce a revision of the firm refusal of the British Government" to grant independence.

HEAVY TOLL TAKEN OF JAPS IN BURMA

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 18 — (AP) Allied forces took a heavy toll today of Japanese remnants retreating from Manipur along the Tiddim road, stretching southward below the Burmese-Indian border.

Three hundred Japanese dead and wounded were counted in one five-mile section of the Tiddim road and captured booty since the Allied push south from Moirang started a month ago mounted to 200 motor vehicles, 10 tanks and 12 artillery pieces, communique said.

The Japanese also were forced back on the Sittaung Trail, 18 miles east of Tamu by Allied ground troops. Fighters and bombers ranged virtually the entire length of the Chindwin river, ripping Japanese installations and sinking or damaging 50 enemy river craft.

Without loss, Allied fliers also raked the Mogaung-Mandalay railway in North Burma and strafed Japanese planes on the ground at Lashio.

The north Burma drive on Pinbaw edged forward as units of the 36th Indian division pushed on from captured Thaikwagon.

JAPANESE SEND 2 DIVISIONS INTO HENGYANG AREA

CHUNGKING, Aug. 18 — (AP) The Japanese have brought up two new divisions in an effort to close a vise on Chinese forces attacking toward Hengyang from the southwest, and heavy fighting is raging in the entire area of that enemy-held rail junction in northern Hunan province, the Chinese announced today.

Street fighting was in progress in Leiyang, south of Hengyang, and the Chinese attacked and dispersed with heavy casualties a group of Japanese reinforcements bound for Leiyang, a high command communique said.

Other Chinese forces drove against Kingmen, important Japanese strong point 55 miles northeast of Ichang, Hupeh province, and one of the connecting links in the enemy's overland supply route between Hankow and Ichang. Ichang, northernmost Japanese stronghold in central China, has been the objective of a Chinese offensive started early in the week.

Heavy fighting was in progress in the Kingmen area today and the Chinese were reported making progress.

In western Yunnan province Chinese units fighting to clear the Burma road encountered bitter Japanese resistance in their campaign for Tengchung, Lungling and Mangshih, another High command communique said.

A communique from Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters reported attacks throughout the Chinese battle areas by fighters and bombers of the U. S. 14th air force.

Maj. Gen. C. C. Tseng, Chinese army spokesman, said today that the Japanese, trying to cut off Chinese forces attacking Hengyang from the southwest, had brought in two divisions from the Honan and Nanking areas and now have 10 1-2 divisions south of Changsha—210,000 men.

Japanese appear to have shifted the bulk of their strength west of the Siang river, he said, indicating they intend to push toward Kweiin, provisional capital of Kwangsi.

He estimated the Japanese suffered 30,000 casualties in Hunan up to the fall of Hengyang Aug. 8. Out of 16,000 Chinese defenders of Hengyang, 14,078 were killed or wounded up to the day before the city was lost to the enemy, Tseng said. He estimated more than 430,000 troops were engaged on both sides in the battle for Hunan, with the Chinese having a slight preponderance.

New Nippon Drive Perils Hunan Army

Chungking, Aug. 18 (AP)—Japanese forces in Hunan province, striking simultaneously from north and south, are making a determined effort to cut off the retreat of Chinese troops which have been attacking the vital rail junction of Hengyang from the southwest, a Chinese army spokesman said today.

The spokesman, Maj. Gen. C. C. Tseng, declared the enemy had brought two more divisions into Hunan from the Honan and Nanking areas, giving them a total strength of more than ten divisions—or about 210,000 men—in the area southward from Changsha.

Attacks Continued

He said the Chinese were continuing their attacks in the Ichang area and the ricebowl segment north of Tungting Lake to prevent the Japanese from sending further reinforcements to Hunan, where he estimated the invaders would need three more full divisions before they could renew their offensive southward.

Meanwhile, Chinese forces have run up against determined Jajanese counterattacks in fighting for Tengchung and the Burma road towns of Lungling and Mangshih, three main objectives of the western Yunnan offensive, a Chinese communique said.

The enemy made four night attacks northeast of Mangshih but all were repulsed, the announcement today said.

Night Blows Repulsed

The Chinese were reported preparing to exploit six footholds on the city walls of Tengchung and trying to eliminate strongly fortified Japanese positions outside the city from their flanks.

The Chinese continued attacks on strongly fortified hills forming the last major enemy held positions east and south of Lungling.

Bombers Hit Jap Airdromes In Banda Sea

Liberators and Mitchells Pour Explosives On Key Bases.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Saturday, Aug. 19. (AP)—Smashing raids in force at Japanese airdromes in the Banda Sea, with concentrated attacks on the strongpoints at Amboina and Ceram islands, were announced today by headquarters.

Key Island Bomb-Combed

Liberators and Mitchells Thursday bomb-combed key island objectives west of New Guinea in a day of aerial activity stretching more than 1,000 miles from the Philippines to Timor.

Escorted heavy bombers in force pounded the Liang airdrome on Amboina and Halmahera airfield on Ceram—the latter about 300 miles southwest of American-held Noemfoor. They destroyed an unestimated number of grounded aircraft, starting fires and explosions.

Lightning fighters pursued 15 fleeing Japanese Zeros, shooting down nine. Two lightnings were lost in all operations.

Four Planes Destroyed

Liberators, supported by Mitchells, rocked the Namlea airdrome on Boeroe island, west of Ceram, destroying four parked planes.

All of these key objectives in the Molucca Islands have been hit frequently. But these were the first raids "in force" for months.

They followed Gen. Douglas MacArthur's statement yesterday that air power was "reducing the enemy's potential strength in the Moluccas" and already had forced heavy Japanese shipping back by the attacks on Halmahera island.

Patrol planes bombed Kaoe township on Halmahera at night and sank a supply-laden sailing vessel to the south. Other patrol planes scored three hits on a merchantman in Davao Gulf, Mindano island of the Philippines.

Landing on Wardo

Units of the Allied force on Biak island, off northern Dutch New Guinea, landed at Wardo, on the island's west coast, to pursue mopping-up operations of Japanese remnants. The Americans, who first landed in late May control the entire eastern half of the island. The Wardo landing was the second subsequent ship-to-shore movement against Nipponese holding out in remote sectors.

On Noemfoor island, 50 miles west of Biak, the "Japanese forces have been practically eliminated as of Thursday," a headquarters spokesman said. An additional 487 counted dead, 163 prisoners and 137 released Japanese prisoners of the Nipponese have been reported.

The Japanese total losses on Noemfoor, which the Americans invaded July 2, are: Counted dead, 1,457; prisoners, 633; freed captives, 405. American losses: 61 killed; 289 wounded, two missing. The total of captured Japanese is proportionately the highest of any Pacific campaign.

Japs' Philippine Lines Periled By Blockade

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, Aug. 18 (AP)—An Allied air and naval blockade spread creeping paralysis today across vital sea lanes below the Philippines, posing an ultimate threat to all Japanese holdings south of China.

Already enemy garrisons on islands scattered along a distance of 800 miles are forced to rely on "makeshift shipping," inadequate "for even essential items such as munitions and aviation gasoline."

Halmahera Hit Again

A graphic picture of this mounting disaster for Nippon was presented today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in a communique reporting the fifth air raid this month on the Philippines and the knocking out of 23 planes at neutralized Halmahera.

MacArthur said Japan's big ships no longer dare venture southeast of a line curved from the Philippines through Celebes and Ceram.

Only small ships supply outlying garrisons in Halmahera and in the Ceram, Banda and Arafura seas.

"The strategic effect of this rapid shrinkage of his sea communications is to further threaten the enemy's vital Philippines-Halmahera defense line," the communique said.

Today's communique reported the sinking of a 1,000-ton freighter in Davao Gulf, southern Philippines, by aerial bombing. It also told of an 87-ton bombing of Halmahera where 88 planes have been destroyed or put out of action, practically all of them on the ground, in half a month's time.

Seaplane Base Hit

At Pearl Harbor, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz yesterday announced another in a steadily growing series of strikes by land-based bombers on the Bonin Islands, 600 miles south of Tokyo. The Liberators attacked a seaplane base at Chichi Jima Tuesday.

He also reported a continuation of air raids north of Japan on Paramushiro in the Kuriles.

NAVY PILOT BEHEADS JAP SOLDIER IN TREE

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 18—(AP) Spotting a Japanese sniper in a tree on Tinian island, Lt (jg) Raymond Globokar, of Chisholm, Minn., "buzzed" the tree-top with his plane, and beheaded the Nipponese.

The Lieutenant's feat with a torpedo plane on Aug. 6 was disclosed here today by Marine Capt. H. Grady Gatlin, of Nashville, Tenn., flying observer with Globokar.

Pay Day in the Marianas, And Nothing There to Buy

Pilots and Ground Crews Put It Into Money Orders

SEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE BASE IN THE MARIANAS (Delayed)—(AP)—It was the first pay day in months for many pilots and ground crewmen, and they wanted to splurge.

Here was the situation—

Cigarettes—One package per man per day, issued free.

Candy—One bar per man per day, also free.

Beer—Not a drop at any price.

Shaves, shines, haircuts—Self-service only.

Travel—No place to go, no time to go if there were.

The Army Postal officer did a flourishing business. He nearly sold out of money order blanks.

U. S. FLIERS SMASH AT IWO, NEAR JAPAN

Island Airfields Are Target—Rota, Pagan in Marianas Also Hit in Wide Sweep

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—Striking the Japanese throughout the western Pacific area, American planes pounded enemy bases in the Volcano, Marianas and Caroline Island groups Wednesday, blasting airfields, storage dumps, gun positions and other defense installations, a Navy bulletin said today.

Big Liberator bombers of the Seventh Air Force, the Navy said, hit Iwo Island in the Volcanos, less than 650 miles from Tokyo.

Several enemy fighters were in the air but did not damage the bombing flight, which chose as targets the airfields, storage facilities and other installations at the enemy base.

All of the planes returned after meeting only meager anti-aircraft fire. [The Liberators took off for the 1,300-mile round trip from bases in the Marianas, The United Press stated.]

Farther south, fighter planes sped in at Rota and Pagan Islands in the Marianas to strafe and bomb gun positions and enemy air strips. They met only light anti-aircraft fire at Rota, although at Pagan there was slightly heavier opposition.

The Seventh Air Force sent out another flight of Liberators the same day to pound Dublon Island in Truk atoll.

Six Japanese fighter planes attempted to intercept the bombers. One of the enemy planes was shot down and three damaged before the bombers returned to their base, leaving fire blazing after large explosions.

Navy and marine bombers on Wednesday also attacked Nauru Island and Mili atoll, the latter in the mid-Pacific Marshalls.

RANKIN'S RAIDERS HARRIED JAP SHIPS

Washington, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Rankin's Night Raiders, a squadron flying Navy Catalina flying boats, has returned from the South Pacific with a tale of success in operations against Japanese night shipping, the Navy disclosed today.

The raiders, who took their name from their commanding officer, Commander Eugene P. Rankin of 1021 East Thompson street, Sapulpa, Okla., killed thousands of Japanese soldiers and sent tons of Japanese supplies to the bottom in attacks co-ordinated with PT-boat operations over a six-month period.

Commander Rankin, who headed the unit until last June 15, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for outstanding leadership. The present commander is Lieut.-Commander Thomas L. Conroy, 460 G avenue, Coronado, Cal.

The raiders, in planes painted pitch black, flew 1,777 sorties, dropped 5,483 bombs and expended 2,000,000 rounds of machine-gun ammunition. They rescued seven downed airmen in open sea landings.

One of the rescue missions was accomplished, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, by Lieut. Robert L. Fleming of Mystic, Conn., and his crew.

On one combat mission Lieut. Henry J. Kellogg of Nebraska City, Neb., made a bombing and strafing run, crippling three Jap barges, then moved up the coast and bombed a 130-foot craft and two more barges, leaving all ships burning and leaking.

Curtin's Post-War Power Issue At Polls

Canberra, Aug. 18 (AP) — Australian voters will be called upon tomorrow to decide whether the government of Prime Minister John Curtin should be given additional power for five years after the war to handle post-war problems.

When the war started the Commonwealth Government passed the National Security Act giving it wide powers, many of which in peacetime would be within the jurisdiction of state governments. The measure terminates when the war ends.

Some States In Accord

The Commonwealth Government and many of the state governments feel that the wide powers of the central government should be continued in the post-war period. The coming election will determine just how far these powers will go.

Involved is the extent of government jurisdiction over transport, price fixing, national health, markets, public works, employment and production of some essential commodities.

New Zealand Air Losses

Wellington, N. Z., Aug. 18 (AP)—Casualties among New Zealand airmen since the war's beginning to the end of March total 3,062. Killed on operations dead, 2,210; missing and believed dead, 93; missing, 314; prisoners of war or interned, 445.

CORRESPONDENT IN HAVEN

AP Man at La Paz, Bolivia, Takes Refuge in Chilean Embassy

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 18 (AP)—Julio Valdes, 28-year-old Associated Press Correspondent, at La Paz, Bolivia, has taken refuge in the Chilean Embassy there, diplomatic circles reported here tonight.

Detailed information was not immediately available. Efforts to communicate with Senor Valdes, a Bolivian citizen, by cable and telephone have been unsuccessful since he reported Aug. 16 the reappearance of the tin mine owner, Mauricio Hochschild, whose whereabouts had been unknown to the public for several weeks.

The telephone company reported that the military censor at La Paz had refused to permit Senor Valdes to accept calls.

YOUTHS, 16, TAKEN BY ARMY

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 18—(AP) A presidential decree today authorized admission of youths to signal units of the army at age 16. They will be permitted to acquire technical training under five-year contracts. The age limit was reduced from 18.

Foreign Pilots Banned In Mexico

Mexico City, Aug. 18 (AP)—Foreign pilots may not operate foreign planes over Mexican air routes, the Communications Ministry has announced.

The Ministry said that permission had been given to Aerovias Braniff, a Mexican company, to rent planes belonging to Braniff Airways, Inc., but that the rental arrangements must cease after the war.

As for North American pilots, they can only be employed as technical advisers, the Ministry said, and for not longer than six months.

New Automatic Device Controls Flyers' Oxygen

R. C. A. F. Valve Gives Supply to Airmen 'on Demand'

TORONTO, Aug. 18 (AP).—A "demand valve" which supplies oxygen for high-altitude combat according to the airman's need has been developed by the clinical investigation unit of the Royal Canadian Air Force and aeronautical engineers, an Air Force press release said today.

The scientists had to evolve a valve which would turn on oxygen when the airman breathed in and turn it off when he breathed out. It was necessary also for the valve to deliver the proper proportion of oxygen, since considerably more is required at high altitudes.

In the new device a diaphragm regulates the frequency of oxygen intake. As the airman breathes, the diaphragm presses a tiny spring, releasing the right amount of oxygen. As the aircraft rises, a metal bellows expands and makes the mixture inhaled richer in oxygen.

Military aviation long has tried to produce a satisfactory demand valve. Pilots zooming and diving at 500-miles-an-hour speeds have no time to fiddle with control dials. A flow of oxygen satisfactory at 15,000 feet, for example, brings unconsciousness at 30,000 feet.

The German Air Force introduced the demand-valve principle in 1933 and has been working on it ever since. The R. C. A. F. valve, weighing fourteen ounces and small enough to be slung around a pilot's neck, is half the size and weight of the Nazi type. Its Canadian inventors say it is more efficient.

Hull Will Confer With Dewey Adviser

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Move to Include GOP in Postwar Negotiations Strengthens U. S. Position In Relation to Other Nations.

By John M. Hightower

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—(AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today proposed and Secretary of State Hull accepted direct participation by Dewey's foreign relations adviser in American preparations for organizing postwar world security.

Strengthens U. S. Position

This dramatic turn of political events in the backgrounds of big four security talks beginning here next week was immediately interpreted in diplomatic quarters as strengthening the United States' position in relation to the other conferees — Russia, Britain and China.

Dewey had wired Hull earlier today suggesting that John Foster Dulles, who probably would be his secretary of state if Dewey is elected president, confer wth Hull on postwar foreign policy.

The Republican nominee's move followed a Hull conference statement yesterday that he would be glad to meet with Dewey or any one else who same in a mood of cooperation rather than one of political partianship.

Hull Replies

After receiving Dewey's telegram tday, Hull responded with this message:

"I am in receipt of your telegram of August 18 in which you say 'I am happy to accept your proposal for consultation made at your press conference yesterday and to designate Mr. John Foster Dulles as my representative.'

"I am immensely gratified to receive your assurance of bo-partisan cooperation in the effort to establish lasting peace.

"I shall be delighted to see Mr. Dulles and to confer with him on any date or dates convenient to him'."

GOP Had Conferred Before

Hull previously had put a Republican leader, former Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher, one-time chairman of the Republican national committee, on the American delegation to the four-power meetings, of which Undersecretary Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., is chairman.

Fletcher, however, while he brought a Republican point of view to the delegation, did not necessarily represent the Republican leadership of this year's political campaigns. Dulles, on the other hand, is a recognized part of that leadership, and while there is no evident intention of making him a part of the delegation, Hull's and Dewey's decision to count him in on current developments evidently strengthened their mutual pledges of bi-partisan cooperation.

Regarded Highly

Dulles already has conferred with some State Department officials on postwar organization and he is regarded highly by them. Should he now come as the man who likely would be Dewey's secretary of state if the Republican aspirant wins the presidency, it would be in a somewhat more formal capacity than he has had in the past.

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) called Dewey's proposal to send Dulles here "a notable contribution to effective, non-partisan consideration of peace organization plans.

Meanwhile it appeared that another Democratic-Republican talk on foreign policy might be held relatively soon by President Roosevelt and the 1940 Republican nominee, Wendell L. Willkie. Mr. Roosevelt was asked at a news conference today whether he would like to meet with Willkie for a foreign policy discussion and he carefully refrained from closing the door to such a talk by saying that that was a personal matter and declining to go into it any further.

FDR Would Not Confirm

The President would not confirm, as had been reported in the press, that he had actually written Willkie a letter inviting him to a foreign policy discussion, but reports persisted that overtures already have been made.

Meantime, plans were perfected for the conference, opening here Monday, at which representatives of the United States, Britain and Russia will discuss a postwar peace-enforcing agency.

China is to discuss the subject with Britain and the United States later.

No Conflict With Russia

Russia's plans for the world organization were understood on good authority to offer no serious conflict with the views of the United States and Britain, even on the points of the rights of small nations and the organization of force.

This is true, it was reported, despite the emphasis which has recently been laid on an unofficial Russian analysis which said that the "directive organ" of the world security organization should be composed only of the big four powers. The analysis also called for creation of an international air force which would be at the disposition of the big powers in their capacity of controlling the world organization.

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Not Official Views

Actually, it is understood that the views as presented in the analysis published in a Leningrad magazine are not necessarily those which the Russian government intends to back up at the Dumbarton Oaks four-power meetings here. The official Russian ideas for the Dumbarton Oaks sessions were set forth in a five-page memorandum commenting on American proposals for world peace organization which previously had been submitted to both Moscow and London.

While the Russian document remains a closely guarded secret, it was learned that it offers no inevitable conflict between Russia's position and that of the United States and Britain, the British having already subscribed to stated American plans.

Russia Willing

It is this fact—implying an evident willingness on Russia's part to take the small nations into full counsel so long as responsibilities are kept equal to national power—which is behind the optimism of officials over the prospects for the Dumbarton Oaks talks.

Secretary Hull is expected to open the initial Dumbarton meeting Monday morning with a statement which may reemphasize his expressed belief that one of the keys to success of the world organization is close cooperation and mutual confidence between the large nations and the small.

Peace Agency By Fall Aim Of Hull

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Washington, Aug. 18 (AP)—The possibility that a world peace agency can be established even before the end of the war in Europe arose today with Secretary of State Hull's disclosure that a United Nations conference on security plans may be held this fall.

American officials say it has not yet been decided whether the new world organization should be set up by treaty or ordinary legislation in each country.

This point will probably come under discussion at the talks between Russia, Britain and the United States opening at Dumbarton Oaks here Monday.

In Contrast To Paris Parley

However, it is now clear that in contrast to the Paris conference after the last war, the long-range peace settlement including boundaries and territorial adjustments will come after the establishment of a new association of nations.

Diplomats who remember the deluge of claimants from all over the world on Paris, demanding increased territories or independence, are encouraged at the one-step-at-a-time process being used to make the peace after World War II.

Hull has made it clear that this time establishment of the machinery for settlement of international disputes will come first, and then the disputes can be taken up as they arise.

Expresses Concern

Hull's deepest concern, he indicated yesterday, is not over the willingness of other nations to participate in world cooperation but involves what he termed a lack of informed American public interest in the estabilshment of a peace agency. He told reporters at a news conference:

"I wish I could burn this into your minds and memories for the next 50 years at least, and that is, the human race this hour, this day, this week, this year is confronted by the gravest crisis in all its experience and that we who are here on the scene of action at this critical time have the responsibility of saying which way the world is going for 50 years to come."

He pleaded for a revival of the fiery spirit of liberty which moved American revolutionaries, and expressed his conviction that American participation in the peace agency must be on a nonpartisan basis.

Reich Occupation Hint

Washington, Aug. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today there was a rather general understanding among the Allies for occupation of Germany regardless of how or when the Nazis give up.

The President told a news conference that while there were no detailed arrangements there was a general understanding with Russia and Britain on the question. He said you could not plan all of the details in advance, but everything was going along all right.

Responding to a question, he expressed the belief that it would be just as easy to reach an understanding with China for occupation of Japan.

FDR EXPECTS TO CONFER WITH CHURCHILL SOON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—(AP) President Roosevelt told reporters today that he expected to have another conference with Prime Minister Churchill soon, but would not become more specific as to the date.

At a news conference the President elaborated somewhat on his recent remark that Germany and Japan would be occupied regardless of whether they surrender before being over-run by Allied troops.

He said there was a rather general understanding with Russia and Britain on the question of occupying Germany, although all of the details cannot be planned in advance; and added in response to questions that it would be just as easy to reach an understanding with China for occupation of Japan

ROOSEVELT URGES YOUTH TRAINING AS POSTWAR AIM

President Suggests Year of Military, Civil Work for 17 to 23 Group.

USE FOR ARMY CAMPS

Program Would Be Non-Compulsory, He Says, Asking Public Study It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 — (AP) President Roosevelt said today public opinion should be gradually formed on the idea of offering a year's postwar training—both military and civil — to 1,000,000 or 1,250,000 youths between 17 and 23.

He told a news conference that excellently built service camps in the United States, Alaska, the Aleutians and elsewhere — capable of housing 5,000,000 men — could be utilized for the purpose.

He said it would not constitute compulsory military training, but some military and some civilian training, including vocational and stenographic courses to prepare young men for civilian jobs, some of them in the government service.

Benefits would be both physical and mental, he said, citing improvements in the makeup of thousands of youths who trained in the Civilian Conservation Corps. Muscle building resulting from ditch-digging is a good thing for some, he declared.

Sees Discipline Needed

Saying he personally has studied the matter and that it warrants public study, the Chief Executive said such training would teach [illegible] the special art of living together in groups, and also teach them cleanliness and discipline. He remarked parenthetically that discipline is rather a good thing for the nation, that it is not to be sneezed at.

Such a program also might make for an improvement in law and order, he added, saying we are not such a law-abiding people though we are not so bad on order.

The President's remarks were prompted by a question whether study was being given to compulsory military training in peacetime.

Emphasizing that the study was not wholly along military lines, he replied that the nation would have a postwar problem in deciding what to do with all the housing put up to train servicemen. He said these houses had 5,000,000 beds and, unlike First World war housing which had to be scrapped a few years after the war, probably would last 25 years.

He offered three suggestions for utilizing these camps in peacetime:

1.—Caring for a large number of non-ambulatory sick veterans.

2.—Housing vocational trainees so it will not be necessary to build new structures to carry out a program already legislated for.

3.—Housing for many other trainees—some military, some not.

F. D. R. Threat Seen Shocking Japs

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By Morris J. Harris

[Chief of the former Associated Press bureau at Shanghai and long-time resident of Japan]

Washington, Aug. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt's statement that Japan is to be occupied, surrender or not, will jar that vain country to its heels.

When Japan's proud overlords hear this they are going to be fit to be tied, for they have always thought of themselves as masters.

Heretofore they have bowed to no one. Japan has not even been so much as invaded, much less occupied by a foe.

Strange things await that deluded empire and it's going to take some time for the Sons of Heaven to become reconciled to them.

Books List Successes

From the dawn of history their folklore and books have been filled with glowing accounts of thundering successes against "barbarians" who sought to invade the sacred

isles.

"We are invincible and the Gods stand with us when a foe dares cast hostile eyes at our land of the Rising Sun," a Japanese battlecry centuries old.

This White House pronouncement that our GI Joes are going to walk over Tokyo will cause a greater unheaval in the Japanese mind than did the great earthquake of 1923, and that was something.

Defeat in battle is bad enough to a Japanese, something that is not admitted, regardless of facts to the contrary. But to have Americans patrolling Tokyo's Ginza (Japan's Michigan Boluevard, Fifth Avenue or Market street), well, Roosevelt's statement will shake the scared shrines at Ise in west Japan where lie the remains of all Japan's emperors since the time of the Sun Goddess and the beginning of the empire.

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Chinese Occupation

To make matters worse for the Japanese peace of mind, it is talked around here more and more that the Chinese are going to have a hand in this occupation of Japan.

And the Chinese are thinking that way, too. Only a few days ago a Chungking leader said the Chinese are willing to undertake the expulsion of the Japanese from China and occupation of Japan, once they get the tools to work with.

Contrast that with Japanese talk for decades of their superiority over the Chinese and their "destiny" to lead all oriental peoples, if not the whole world.

Japanese-Americans In Italy Cited

Washington, Aug. 18 (AP)—The army has reported that its Japanese-American 100th Infantry Battalion has fought through almost every major battle in Italy, and has not had a single case of desertion or absence without leave.

The nearest to AWOL was accomplished by two soldiers who left a field hospital behind the lines before their wounds were healed, and hitch-hiked back to the outfit on the battlefield.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Fifth Army Commander, recently gave the unit a citation. Among the soldiers of the battalion, most of whom are from Hawaii, there are 1,000 Purple Hearts, 44 Silver Stars, 31 bronze Stars, 9 Distinguished Service Crosses, and 3 Legion of Merit medals. Fifteen enlisted men have received commissions on the battlefield for displaying outstanding leadership.

Generals Now Using A 'Sam Browne' Belt

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—The Army now issues a Sam Browne belt to generals so that they can pack their pistols.

Made of russet-colored calfskin, it has a shoulder strap and two holsters for .45-caliber weapons. It is worn over the regulation web service belt, to which it can be attached by concealed loops.

Snaps make it adjustable, so that it can be worn over any number or combination of coats, blouses, field jackets and other garments. It has decorative value also with an interlocking buckle stamped with the coat of arms of the United States.

It is issued to all generals. Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, who always carries two pistols, has been photographed wearing his.

NavyForms Pontoon Battalions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Formation of pontoon battalions, consisting of 1,153 Seabees and officers for operation of pontoons in amphibious landings was announced by the Navy today. The Seabee battalions will be trained to man pontoon ferries and to transport equipment to beaches in invasion operations.

Lieutenant General's Rank Asked for Patch

Roosevelt Seeks Promotion for Captain McCrea, Also

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP).—President Roosevelt today nominated for promotion to lieutenant general Major General Alexander M. Patch jr., commander of the 7th American Army now invading southern France.

General Patch holds the temporary rank of major general and his present permanent rank is colonel of infantry.

President Roosevelt also nominated Captain John L. McCrea, U. S. N., of Mariette, Mich., who was his naval aide from January, 1942, to February, 1943, to be a rear admiral. McCrea left his White House assignment to become the first skipper of the battleship Iowa.

The President also nominated Brigadier General James G. Christiansen, of Portland, Ore., chief of staff of the Army Ground Forces, for promotion to major general.

Brigadier General William Frazer Tompkins, of Richmond, Va., chief of the Army's special planning division for the post-war period, also was nominated to be a major general.

Among those nominated for promotion from colonel to brigadier general was Arthur G. Trdeau, of Leonia, N. J.

Naval Captains Frank J. Wille, Denver; Albert M. Penn, Laredo, Tex., and Carl A. Trexel, Des Moines, Iowa, also were nominated to be rear admirals.

Naval Captains Virgil E. Korns, Pittsburgh; Edmond J. Moran, Eufala, Ala., and Oliver O. Kessing, Indianapolis, were recommended for promotion to commodores.

Other brigadier generals of the Army nominated for promotion to major generals included:

Donald A. Stroh, Harrisburg, Pa.; Ben M. Sawbridge, Yakima, Wash.; Clinton F. Robinson, Toledo, Ohio; Paul L. Williams, South Pasadena, Calif.; Walter A. Wood jr., Sacramento, Calif.; Samuel E. Anderson, Greensboro, N. C.; Verne D. Mudge, Fellsmere, Fla., and Sidney P. Spalding, Lowell, Mass.

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Mrs. Luce Sees 'Imperialism' In Demands for Island Bases

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 — Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R-Conn) tonight admonished against "demands" for permanent acquisition of Atlantic and Pacific islands, other than Japanese mandated islands, "lest America become involved in imperialism."

"I believe," the blonde Congresswoman said, "the British will allow us what military, naval and aviation facilities we need to keep the peace in the Altantic and Pacific," and then declared:

"Demands for anything more would be interpreted as an imperialistic grab, and in my opinion would be precisely that."

She gave her views to newspapermen after Senator McKellar (D-Tenn), author of a resolution favoring United States acquisition of island outposts, told the Senate that "in two great World Wars we have been more than generous to Great Britain." He said Britain should grant this country permanent possession of Bermuda and West Indian islands.

In the case of Japanese mandated islands of the Pacific, the Tennessee senator said "we are entitled to them under the rules of war."

McKellar emphasized to the Senate that he introduced his resolution without any consultation with President Roosevelt or Secretary of State Hull.

Mrs. Luce, who frequently addresses the House on foreign affairs, said she believed this country would be "loath to take over land with large native populations, even if they were offered to us," and she asked: "Why take them over since we are going to free them anyway?"

She said she felt the Japanese mandated islands "should come to us" so far as America needs them for military purposes.

As to other islands of the Atlantic and Pacific she voiced confidence that "Australia, Britain and America will be able to arrange their defenses," adding, "the safety of the United States, as of Britain, depends of the closest cooperation, militarily and economically."

Mrs. Luce outlined a three-point program on the acquisition of islands, as follows:

1. Wait until the military says what our needs are for island bases.

2. Try to arrange purely military and naval facilities, cooperating with the owners of these islands, on an amicable basis solely on a "keep-the-peace program."

3. Acquire no native populations.

By acquiring native populations, she said, America would only create racial problems for itself.

In his Senate speech McKellar said French possessions in the Caribbean area should be taken because "France owes us an enormous sum for the last World war and she has not paid us, and in this war deserted us."

SENATE WARNED OF BIGGER ROBOTS

Washington, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Establishment of an "Air Policy Commission" was proposed today by Senator Murray (D.-Mont.), who cautioned that science soon may turn out robot bombs capable of flying the Atlantic and hitting a specific skyscraper. The commission would be a policy-making body charged with recommending to Congress steps designed to further both military and civil aviation.

Mr. Murray in a statement released with introduction of his resolution, said:

"I am reliably informed that in the progress of aeronautical science it may soon be possible to produce an electronic controlled robot bomb which could fly the Atlantic from any section of Europe, select the island of Manhattan as the general target, and then select the Empire State Building as the specific target."

The robot bombs are coming in for attention on the other side of the Capitol, too. Representative Wadsworth (R.-N. Y.) suggested yesterday that post-war expansion of military research would be needed to combat such innovations.

Bomber Losses So Low Production Being Cut

APR 19 1944

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 — (AP) — America's losses in heavy bombers have been so much less than anticipated that production is being cut back gradually and 294,000 workers will be laid off in the aircraft industry by next July, Major Gen. Oliver P. Echols said today.

Willow Run Reduced

At the vast Ford Willow Run plant in Detroit a reduction of 50 per cent will be effective by December, said Echols who is assistant chief of air staff.

Testifying before the Senate National Defense Committee on disposal of surplus war property, he said that more than 1,900,000 aircraft workers are now employed, and that "we figure approximately 100,000 will be cut out by the first of the year."

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) said the committee heard that 200,000 more men are needed in other phases of war production, and asked Echols why this number could not be released by the aircraft industry to "other employers right now."

Shifting Manpower

"I don't think they could place them properly," Echols replied, adding that "it's a question of shifting manpower."

(Continued on Page Two)

He also said that while Willow Run employment will be reduced to roughly 15,000 by December, "we want to keep something" there in order to adjust production plans "if we're wrong," as in the recent instance when a shortage of tanks developed.

Willow Run is "not counted on" for the production of B-29's, Super Fortresses now being used to bomb Japan, "because of labor shortages," Echols said.

Surplus Material Disposal

Since June, the air force reported $109,500,000 worth of surplus material for disposal, Echols reealed, including approximately $96,000,000 in aircraft and $13,500,000 in other items, one-third of which was "sheep shearing" for flying suits. About $4,000,000 worth of the material has been disposed of, he said.

About 8,000 "obsolete" planes have been turned over to the surplus War Property Administration for disposal and additional planes will be added the "next two or three months," he said.

Full Publicity

Before a long list of army witnesses began testifying, Senator Hatch (D-NM), acting chairman, released a committee statement declaring that the "full white light of publicity" will be thrown upon disposal of war properties to prevent any "skullduggery and wrongdoing."

Without reflecting upon officials charged with the responsibility of such disposals, Hatch said that "opportunities which exist for wrongdoing, if not actual fraud, are tremendous and the temptations to profit materially will be great."

Transport Board Proposed

Senate Bill Would Create 3-Man Co-ordinating Agency

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP).—Creation of a permanent three-member Federal transporation authority, charged with co-ordinating rail, motor and water transportation throughout the country, was proposed in a bill introduced today by Senator Lister Hill, Democrat, of Alaska.

The bill also would assure that all transportation rates and charges "shall be free from discriminations, preferences, prejudices and inequalities," a provision which was interpreted as aimed at the present rail freight rate structure, which the South claims discriminates against its industrial progress.

New Radios When Nazis Fall

W. P. B. Says Quotas Will Be Eased But War Output Must Rise Now

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP).—Manufacture of civilian radio receiving sets will be resumed after the surrender of Germany, but not before, the War Production Board said today.

Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman, has notified radio manufacturers that the curtailment of arms production after the Nazi collapse might release enough materials to make possible the lifting of quota restrictions on the radio industry.

In the mean time output of radio and radar for war purposes must climb through next December, Mr. Wilson said, to about 16 per cent above the July production.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—Among 888 Army and 717 Navy casualties announced today by the War and Navy Departments were the following from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

ARMY

Prisoners

NEW YORK

Interned by Germany

ANDRUS, T/Sgt. ROBERT L.; father, Robert C. Andrus, Bath.

ARBORIO, 2d Lt. JOSEPH C.; father, John Arborio, Poughkeepsie.

BANNER, S/Sgt. ALEXANDER; father, Joseph Banner, 548 Beach 67th St., Arverne, Fort Tilden.

BENJAMIN, S/Sgt. SIDNEY D.; mother, Mrs. Miriam S. Benjamin, 234 E. 202d St., Bronx, N. Y.

BEST, S/Sgt. LEON J.; father, John W. Best, Rochester.

BIANCO, 2d Lt. EUGENE J.; mother, Mrs. Mary J. Bianco, Syracuse.

BOWMAN, Sgt. HAROLD J.; mother, Mrs. Rose Bowman, Herkimer.

BYRNE, 2d Lt. JAMES J.; sister, Miss Dorothy Byrne, 206 E. 83d St., New York.

CALLAHAN, 2d Lt. RAYMOND; mother, Mrs. Frances M. Callahan, Hornell.

CAREY, S/Sgt. GERALD J.; father, John J. Carey, Oswego.

CARIDEO, S/Sgt. THOMAS J.; mother, Mrs. Grace Carideo; Mount Vernon.

CATLIN, 2d Lt. ALMON E.; wife, Mrs. Michael Catlin, 8754 24th Ave., Brooklyn.

COLLINS, 2d Lt. JAMES P.; father, James H. Collins, Niagara Falls.

COLLUM, S/Sgt. CHARLES E.; father, Charles W. Collum, 52-18 Skillman Ave., Woodside.

CONSTINE, 2d Lt. CHARLES G.; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Constine, Binghamton.

CORNELL, T/Sgt. KENNETH H.; father, Clifford F. Cornell, Hudson Falls.

DAGOSTINO, Sgt. VICTOR; father, John Dagostino, 181 Jackson St., Brooklyn.

D'AMARIO, Sgt. PAUL F.; wife, Mrs. Lenora D'Amario, Port Chester.

DAVIDSON, Pvt. EDWARD E.; father, Marble Davidson, Vestal.

DE ANGELIS, Pvt. RAYMOND; wife, Mrs. Christine K. De Angelis, 552 Commonwealth Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

DUSSAULT, 2d Lt. ROGER L.; father, Kenneth G. Dussault, Little Falls.

EISEN, 2d Lt. CHARLES K.; mother, Mrs. Sophie K. Eisen, 145 Seabreeze Ave., Brooklyn.

ELLIS, 1st Lt. JOHN J.; mother, Mrs. Anne B. Ellis, Albany.

ENGLISH, Sgt. LAWRENCE E.; wife, Mrs. Harriet M. English, Painted Post.

FERGUSON, T/Sgt. ROBERT M.; mother, Mrs Mary Ferguson, 1665 Davidson Ave., New York.

FINUCANE, 2d Lt. JAMES J.; father, M. Finucane, Buffalo.

FOLCIK, S/Sgt. JOHN M.; father, Peter Folcik, 490 Warren St., Brooklyn.

FOSKETT, 2d Lt. CHARLES A.; wife, Mrs. Sarah M. Foskett, 411 E. 56th St., New York.

FREYLAND, 2d Lt. JOSEPH P.; mother, Mrs. Minnie E. Freyland, 114 Linden Blvd., Brooklyn.

FRY, S/Sgt. GEORGE W.; mother, Mrs. Anna Fry, 117-14 200th St., St. Albans.

FUCHS, 2d Lt. JESSE E.; father, Samuel M. Fuchs, 133-24 39th Ave., Flushing.
GAAL, 2d Lt. STEPHEN A., wife, Mrs. Margaret M. Gaal, 132-24 60th Ave., Flushing.
GALLAGHER, Pvt. THOMAS E.; grandmother, Mrs. W. G. Golbach, 46-01 Newtown Rd., Astoria, Long Island.
GARLAND, Pvt. CLARENCE R.; wife, Mrs. Christina M. Garland, Troupsburg.
GOLDSTEIN, Pvt. JACK; wife, Mrs. Hilda W. Goldstein, 1350 Grand Concourse, New York.
GREEN, Sgt. HYMAN; sister, Mrs. Sol Levine Rockville Centre.
GREENBERG, 1st Lt. HERBERT; father, Samuel P. Greenberg, 270 Seaman Ave., New York.
GUIDA, 1st Lt. RALPH W.; father, Ralph W. Guida, 603 E. 18th St., Brooklyn.
GURMAN, 2d Lt. IRVING S.; father, Aron Gurman, 1229 E. 49th St., Brooklyn.
HENKEN, S/Sgt. NORMAN; mother, Mrs. Celia Kosby, 50 E. 19th St., Brooklyn.
HENRY, S/Sgt. JAMES P.; mother, Mrs. Jessie L. Henry, 64-46 84th St., Rego Park.
HOLDRIDGE, T/Sgt. FRANCIS J.; mother, Mrs. Anna C. Holdridge, East Syracuse.
HOREY, Sgt. ELMER N.; mother, Mrs. Amy E. Horey, Fredonia.
HOWE, S/Sgt. EVERETT N.; sister, Miss Doris E. Howe, 124 Buckingham Ave., Syracuse.
JACOBSON, T/Sgt. RALPH O.; father, Oscar Jacobson, 1636 Lurting Ave., Bronx, New York.
JAY, 2d Lt. DONALD S.; wife, Mrs. Virginia M. Jay, Newburgh.
JAZWA, S/Sgt. WALTER E.; mother, Mrs. Julia Jazwa, 1732 E. 32d St., Brooklyn.
JENKINS, S/Sgt. RICHARD N.; father, Edward E. Jenkins, 11 Hillside Ave., New York.
JOBLONSKI, Sgt. JOHN T.; sister, Mrs. Laura Rusnak, 126 Hudson Ave., Brooklyn.
JOHNSON, 2d Lt. WILLARD D.; mother, Mrs. Anna Johnson, Jamestown.
JWEID, 1st Lt. LOUIS J.; father, George Jweid, Utica.
KARLSON, T/Sgt. GEORGE R.; mother, Mrs. Anna M. Karlson, 1363 3d Av., New York.
KARSH, 2d Lt. CARL; wife, Mrs. Thelma Karsh, 50 E. 191st St., New York.
KELLY, F/O GEORGE B.; mother, Mrs. Loretta V. Kelly, Syracuse.
KENEDY, Sgt. JOHN J.; mother, Mrs. Rose Toll, 437 E. 88th St., New York.
KIRK, 2d Lt. ROBERT G.; wife, Mrs. Anita V. Kirk, Rome.
KIELY, 1st Lt. GEORGE F.; wife, Mrs. Myrtle E. Kiely, 197-96 100 Av., Hollis.
KINSKY, Flt. Of. JOHN G.; mother, Mrs. Katherine Kinsky, Rochester.
KLOSINSKI, S/Sgt. DANIEL E.; mother, Mrs. Harriet Klosinski, Buffalo.
KNIFFEN, Flt. Of. SAMUEL K.; wife, Mrs. Mary Jane Kniffen, Rockville Centre.
KOCH, 2d Lt. STEPHEN; mother, Mrs. Mary Koch, 318 Haven Av., New York.
KOLINSKY, Sgt. HARRY A.; mother, Mrs. Catherine H. Kolinski, Middletown.
KOZULAK, Sgt. WILLIAM, mother, Mrs. Fannie B. Kozulak, 216 E. 6th St., New York.
KRASHES, 2d Lt. BERTRAM; wife, Mrs. Florence Krashes, 3366 Decatur Av., New York.
KRDSSHER, 2d Lt. GEORGE; mother, Mrs. Rose Krdssher, 188-08 Union Turnpike, Flushing.
McCANN, T/Sgt. JAMES D.; mother, Mrs. Martha McCann, Buffalo.
MORRIS, 1st Lt. JOSEPH; wife, Mrs. Florence L. Morris, 1047 Saint John Walkin Apt., New York.
OGDEN, 2d Lt. ELLIOTT B.; mother, Mrs. Freda Ogden, 717 Edgegrove Av., Huguenot.
PASTORE, 2d Lt. LOUIS R.; wife, Mrs. Shirley J. Pastore, Fort Johnson.
PERAGINE, S/Sgt. VITO, Jr.; mother, Mrs. Antoinette Peragine, 512 White Plains Rd., Bronx, New York.
PIROG, 2d Lt. JOSEPH; father, Martin Pirog, Buffalo.
POOK, S/Sgt. ROY T.; mother, Mrs. May Pook, Spring Valley.
POPPOLY, Pvt. SEYMOUR; mother, Mrs. Rebecca Weiner, 1212 Gilbert Pl., Bronx, New York.
RAHN, Sgt. MILFORD A.; mother, Mrs. Minnie Rahn, Albion.
RIESENBERGER, T/Sgt. RICHARD R., mother, Mrs. Anna Riesenberger, 188-08 Washville Av., Springfield Gardens.
ROSITANO, Sgt. JOSEPH A.; mother, Mrs. Adele C. Rositano, Utica.
RUTIGLIANO, S/Sgt. GERALD J., father, Michael Rutigliano, 84 Audubon Ave., New York City.
SALOTTI, 2d Lt. ALDO R.; sister, Mrs. Lena Morrissey, Seneca Falls.
SAMARA, T/5th g. WILLIAM L.; sister, Mrs. Najla Deep, 253 80th St., Brooklyn.
SAVADER, Pvt. MORTON; mother, Mrs. Bertha Savader, 38 Legion St., Brooklyn.
SCHMUCK, Pfc. JOSEPH F., mother, Mrs. Mable Schmuck, 666 Onderdonk Av., Brooklyn.
SELIG, Sgt. PETER; mother, Mrs. Erna S. Falk, 152-15 84th Rd., Jamaica.
SIMON, Pvt. BERNARD; aunt, Mrs. Amelia Simon, 2540 E. 24th St., Brooklyn.
SPINELLA, Sgt. CARMINE J.; father, Anthony Spinella, Yonkers.
SUBERVI, Pvt. FELIX J., Jr.; mother, Mrs. Louisa O. Subervi, 335 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn.
STABILE, Pvt. ANTHONY V.; father, Philip Stabile, 585 Elderts Lane, Brooklyn.
SUCHY, T/Sgt. WILLIAM K.; mother, Mrs. Victoria Suchy, Johnstown.
SZAREK, S/Sgt. STANLEY M.; mother, Mrs. Sophie Szarek, 35-33 64th St., Woodside.
SZANIAWSKI, Lt. Col. EDWARD W.; mother, Mrs. Charlotte Szaniawski, Scarsdale.
SZCZECHOWSKI, S/Sgt. RICHARD E.; father, Stanley Szczechowski, Buffalo.
TAAFFE, 2d Lt. JAMES T.; wife, Mrs. James T. Taaffe, Albany.
WAITE, T/Sgt. CLYDE H.; wife, Mrs. Elsie M. Waite, Jamestown.
WALTHO, S/Sgt. PERCY; father, Jonathan Waltho. Buffalo.
WANTUCK, T/Sgt. CHESTER P.; mother, Mrs. Anna Wantuck, Elba.
WASSERMAN, 1st Lt. BERNARD; father, Jacob Wasserman, 80-04 190th St., Jamaica.
WEILER, 2d Lt. EDWIN R.; wife, Mrs. Mary A. Weiler, 43-25, 214th Pl., Bayside.
WHITE, 1st Lt. HUGH B.; wife, Mrs. Gwendolyn A. White, Mattituck.
WHITNEY, 2d Lt. GWENDOL M.; mother, Mrs. Leta S. Whitney, Oneonta.
WILSON, 2d Lt. BERNARD O.; mother, Mrs. Julia Wilson, New Hampton.
WILSON, Sgt. CHESTER L.; mother, Mrs. Vera M. Wilson, Wellesville.
YEAGER, S/Sgt. LEONARD W.; father, Sylvester Yeager, Rochester.

Interned by Rumania

ANDERSON, 2d Lt. ALBERT D.; father, Albin F. Anderson, Troy.
ARTZ, Sgt. BERNARD; mother, Mrs. Yetta Artz, 2796 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn.
BARRETT, 2d Lt. JOHN F.; father, William E. Barrett, 40-51 Junction Blvd., Corona.
DICKWISCH, T/Sgt. REINHARD W.; father, Gustave Dickwisch, 472 E. 146th St., New York.
FODEN, Sgt. KENNETH G.; sister, Mrs. Betty F. Burghoff, 146-45 21st Ave., Whitestone.

NEW JERSEY

Interned by Rumania

BEYER, S/Sgt CHARLES; father, Louis Bayer, Clifton.

Interned by Germany

APPLEGATE, Sgt. CARLTON E.; mother, Mrs. Dolores Applegate, Toms River.
BERNHEIM, 2d Lt. BERNARD M.; mother, Mrs. Stella Bernheim, Irvington.
BUHLER, Sgt. EUGENE H.; mother, Mrs. Lauretta Zocchi, Passaic.
BUTLER, S/Sgt. JAMES M.; mother, Mrs. Loretta Butler, 65 Paterson Av., Hoboken.
CAPORASO, T/Sgt. JOSEPH; mother, Mrs. Josephine Caporaso, Summit.
CULKIN, Sgt. ALBERT G.; wife, Mrs. Muriel L. Culkin, Belleville.
DICKSON, 2d Lt. DONALD W., JR., father, Donald W. Dickson, Allenhurst.
DE GHETTO, Sgt. ROBERT D.; father Anselm De Ghetto, Clifton.
FLOYD, Sgt. STEPHEN L.; wife, Mrs. Kathleen E. Floyd, Gloucester.
GAGLIARDI, S/Sgt. JOHN E.; mother, Mrs. Nettie M. Gagliardi, Lyndhurst.
HILL, T/Sgt. HAROLD J.; wife, Mrs. Merle Hill, Hasbrouck Heights.
HOBBS, S/Sgt. GEORGE, JR.; father, George Hobbs, Camden.
JOHNSTON, S/Sgt. ROBERT R.; father, Alexander A. Johnston, Irvington.
KARL, T/Sgt. RICHARD X.; father, Emery Karl, Somerville.
KING, 1st Lt. ROBERT, JR.; wife, Mrs. Marie L. King, Keansburg.
KLECHA, S/Sgt. ALEXANDER J.; mother, Mrs. Helen Klecha, Garfield.
KOHLSTON, 2d Lt. HERBERT F.; mother, Mrs. Margaret G. Kohlston, 2307 Hudson Blvd., Jersey City.
KOLLING, S/Sgt. EDWARD V.; mother, Mrs. Emma Kolling, 88 McAdoo Ave., Jersey City.
KRANZ, Pvt. CHARLES R.; mother, Mrs. Sarah Kranz, 529 Willow Ave., Hoboken.
KRINZMAN, 2d Lt. LEONARD, mother, Mrs. Lillian D. Krinzman, Elizabeth.
KRUGER, 2d Lt. CHARLES B.; father, Charles K. Kruger, Morristown.
MARLIN, 2d Lt. ROGER T.; aunt, Mrs. Rose Chriss, Clifton.
PANTIS, 1st Lt. HAROLD; mother, Mrs. Rose Pantis, Camden.
PARDENEK, Pvt. JOHN, JR.; mother, Mrs. Anna Pardenek, East Rutherford.
POLANSKY, Flight Officer HERBERT; mother, Mrs. Mollie L. Polansky, Passaic.
PUNTORNO, T/Sgt. ORLANDO, wife, Mrs. Orlando Puntorno, Maplewood.
REAVIS, S/Sgt. BARTON G.; mother, Mrs. Blanche Zimmerman, Trenton.
RUCKI, S/Sgt. ALBERT W.; mother, Mrs. E. V. Rucki, Union.
RUGGERI, 2d Lt. JOHN S.; mother, Mrs. Rose Ruggeri, Beverly.
SCHOPP, 2d Lt. FRANK C.; father, Harry M. Schopp, Sr., Fort Lee.
ULRICH, Sgt. EDWARD G.; father, G. Ulrich, Fort Lee.
WEIGLE, 2d Lt. WALTER P.; father, Henry Weigle, Bergenfield.
WETZEL, Sgt. ARNOLD J.; father, Richard W. Wetzel, Maplewood.
WILLIAMS, Sgt. CHARLES D.; mother, Mrs. Grace I. Williams, Plainfield.
WOFSY, S/Sgt. CYRIL S.; mother, Mrs. Belle Wofsky, Irvington.

CONNECTICUT

Interned by Germany

BRAUDE, 2d Lt. LINCOLN H.; wife, Mrs. Jeanette K. Braude, North Haven.
DAY, 2d Lt. BURCHARD M.; wife, Mrs. Margaret B. Day, Old Greenwich.
DANIELSON, T/Sgt. ERIC G. JR.; wife, Mrs. Eric G. Danielson Jr., Bridgeport.
ELMO, S/Sgt. SALVATORE S.; mother, Mrs. Letizia Elmo, New Haven.
GAGNE, S/Sgt. GEORGE H.; Mother, Mrs. Omerine Gagne, Waterbury.
HODGE, Capt. FRANCIS G., JR.; wife, Mrs. Clarice T. Hodge, Windsor.
KRASS, Pvt. MORTON; mother, Mrs. Ida Krass, New Haven.

NAVY

Dead

NEW YORK

CRAIG, Tm3c ROBERT Jr.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Craig, 319 E. Seventh St., Brooklyn.
DEL BALSO, Pfc. MICHAEL, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Louise W. Mathewson, Cortland.
FIORE, Pfc. MARTIN J., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Salvatore Fiore, 152 Baltic St., Brooklyn.
IZZO, Pfc. ALBERT W., Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. Albert W. Izzo, Saratoga Springs.
SAYER, Pfc. BURTON C., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Claudia W. Sayer, Brier Hill.
SCOTT, Platoon Sgt. MICHAEL J., Marine Corps; sister, Mrs. John Schatz, 63-62 Eighty-second Pl., West Forest Hills; brother, Thomas Scott, 63 W 109th St., New York.
STAEBELL, Pfc. ROBERT, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Marion C. Staebell, Buffalo.
TASSCHE, Pfc. LOUIS E., Marine Corps; father, Ralph Tassche, East Syracuse.
WHITELAW, Pfc. ROBERT, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Whitelaw, New Rochelle.

NEW JERSEY

ROSS, Pfc. WIILIAM N., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Ross, Sr., Kearny.
WALKER, Corp. JOSEPH J., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Walker, Ringwood.

CONNECTICUT

NELSON, Pfc. WILLIAM G., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Alice A. Nelson, Bridgeport.
SMITH, Pfc. HARRISON M., Jr., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Grace Q. Smith, Forestville.

Wounded

NEW YORK

BUCZEK, Pvt. EDWARD M., Marine Corps; father, Frank Buczek, Rome.
CARROLL, Pvt. WILLIAM C., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Carroll, Binghamton.
CASSEL, Sgt. WILLIAM J., Jr., Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. William J. Cassel, Jr., Syracuse.
COLLIGAN, Pfc. WILLIAM R., Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. William R. Colligan, 23-68 48th St., Astoria, Long Island City.
COURTNEY, Corp. THOMAS J., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Delia A. Courtney, Yonkers.
CUNNINGHAM, Pfc. ARCHIBALD W., Marine Corps; father, David Cunningham, Utica.
CURRAN, Sgt. ROBERT J., Marine Corps; father, Frank J. Curran, Syracuse.
DECKER, Corp. HARRY N., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Victoria Decker, 109 St. Anns Ave., Bronx N. Y.
DOLAN, Pfc. THOMAS J., Jr., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Mary Dolan, Rochester.
DOLLY, Sgt. Maj. WILLIAM J., Marine Corps; sister, Mrs. Alice Fiore, East Williston.
FINCH, Coxswain ASA R.; mother, Mrs. Ella B. Finch, Buffalo.
FIORE, Pvt. JOSEPH P., Marine Corps (previously reported wounded on March 30, 1944); wife, Mrs. Joseph P. Fiore, Glens Falls.
GLENN, Pfc. FRANCIS, Marine Corps; parents, Mr and Mrs. Lawrence J. Glenn, 1045 E. 15th St., Brooklyn.
GORDON, Corp. JAMES V., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Mary Gordon, Buffalo.
GRAZIANO, Pfc. SALVATORE V., Marine Corps; sister, Miss Anna Graziano, 147 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn.
HEAPHY, Pfc. JOHN T., Marine Corps; father, Frank F. Heaphy, Schenectady.
HOROWITZ, Pfc. IRVING, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Horowitz, 102 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn.
HUGHES, Pf: JOHN J., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Ethel S. Hughes, 544 E. 134th St., New York.
JOHNSON, Pfc. FLOYD A., Jr., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Mary W. Johnson, Warwick.
KAPOLI, Pfc. ROBERT F., Marine Corps; father, James Kapoli, Ithaca.
KUCHENBECKER, Pfc. OTTO E., Marine Corps; father, Otto Kuchenbecker, Troy.
LAGANA, Pfc. DANIEL A., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Mary Lagana, 795 E. 151st St., Bronx.
LASKY, Corp. MICHAEL, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lasky, Troy.
LINDSAY, Pfc. DONALD D., Marine Corps; father, Carl G. Lindsay, Johnson City.
MAHLER, 2d Lt. FRANCIS F., Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. Francis F. Mahler, 360 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn.
MAINES, Pfc. DONALD E., Marine Corps; father, Jesse W. Maines, 154-05 Eleventh Ave., Beechurst, Whitestone.
MALKIEWICZ, Corp. MARION E., Marine Corps; father, Stanley Malkiewicz, Corfu.
MARTHENS, Corp. WILLIAM E., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Anna Marthens, Endicott.
MASSARO, Pfc. ANTHONY M., Marine Corps; father, Alfonso Massaro, East Herkimer.
McDONALD, ElecM2c. WILLIAM E.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. William B. McDonald, 21-29 73d St., Jackson Heights, Flushing.
McKEE, ShCook2c. WILLIAM J.; father, Albert McKee, 61-58 Gates Ave., Brooklyn.
MORGERA, Corp. FRANK J., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Morgera, 37 Avenue T, Brooklyn.
NOSEWICZ, Pfc. NICOLAUS, Jr., Marine Corps; father, Nicolaus Nosewicz, Syracuse.
O'CONNOR, Sig3c. JOHN C.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael O'Connor, 1714 Gates Ave., Brooklyn.
O'DONNELL, Pfc. THOMAS F., Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. Thomas F. O'Donnell, Utica.
O'MALLEY Pvt. JOHN F., Jr., Marine Corps; father, John F. O'Malley, 661 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn.
ORTUTAY, Pfc. WILLIAM J., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Julia Ortutay, 230 Eckford St., Brooklyn.
PEMBERTON, Pfc. HECTOR F., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Pemberton, Greenport.
PIERING, Pfc. WILLIAM J., Marine Corps (previously reported wounded on Jan. 19, 1943); parents, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Piering, 39-02 111th St., Corona, Flushing.
POST, Capt. HAROLD, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Evelyn L. Post, 1410 E. 98th St., Brooklyn.
PREBOLA, Pvt. JOHN M., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Mary A. Prebola, Rochester.
RADWAY, 2d Lt. JOHN S., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Chase H. Davis, 4 E. 70th St., New York.
SANPIETRO, Pfc. PATRICK, Marine Corps; father, Gerard Sanpietro, 55 Allen St., New York.
SAXE, Pfc. RICHARD F., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Georginia Saxe, Albany.
SCHMITT, Pfc. JOSEPH C., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schmitt, Rockville Centre.
SCHNEIDER, Pfc. KENNETH O., Marine Corps; father, Jacob H. Schneider, Tarrytown.
SCHWARTZ, Pfc. CHARLES F., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Charles E. Fisher, Eden.
THARRETT, Pfc. WARREN N., Marine Corps; father, John N. Tharrett, Newton Falls.
THOMASHEFSKY, Sgt. PAUL F., Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. Paul F. Thomashefsky, 31-79 31st St., Astoria, Long Island City.
TIMPANARO, Pfc. JOHN A., Marine Corps; father, Alfred Timpanaro, 89-30 Desarc Rd., Ozone Park.
VENTRESCA, Pfc. JOSEPH T., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Minnie Leggio, Buffalo.
VESSICHIO, Pfc. JEROME T., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Edna Heidenthaler, 2106 Crotona Parkway, Bronx, New York.
WAGGONER, Pfc. WILLIAM J., Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. William J. Waggoner, Niagara Falls.
WAGNER, Pfc. JAMES M., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Mary Wagner, Buffalo.
WATERS, Pfc. IAN C., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Mabel H. Waters, North Tarrytown.
WEGNER, Corp. DONALD F., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Sarah Wegner, 114 Albermarle Rd., Brooklyn.
WITT, Sgt. FRANCIS M., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Witt, 453 W. 22d St., New York.
WELTON, Pvt. STANLEY C., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Katherine M. Welton, Walton.
WOODRUFF, Pfc. RAYMOND P., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Mary E. Woodruff, Binghamton.

NEW JERSEY

CHADWICK, Pfc. MARTIN, Marine Corps; (previously reported wounded March 9, 1944); wife, Mrs. Martin Chadwick, Barnegat.
DENMAN, Pfc. ROBERT J., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Denman, Morristown.
FISHINGER, Corp. ROBERT, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Ethel Fishinger, Woodbridge.
FLYNN, Corp. EDWARD D., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Marguerite Spiegel, West New York.
GREEN, Pfc. JAMES H., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Lulu Green, Millville.
GRUTKOWSKI, Pfc. ALFONSO F., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Grutkowski, 377 Grove St., Jersey City.
HARSHANEY, Pfc. CHARLES, Marine Corps; father Alex Harshaney, Fords.
HENION, Pvt. IKE, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. William Henion, Ogdensburg.
KASPEROWICZ, Pfc. HENRY K., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nickdam Kasperowicz, Paterson.
KATZENBACH, Capt. EDWARD L., JR., Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. Edward L. Katzenbach, Jr., Morristown.
KNAUER, Pfc. GEORGE J., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Henrietta Knauer, Cranford.
KRONEWITTER, Pfc. PETER C., Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. Peter C. Kronewitter, West New York.
LORD, Pfc. WILLIAM H., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Lord, Kearny.
MICK, Pvt. JOHN, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Caroline Mick, Millville.
MIHALICHKO, Pfc. ANDREW, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Mihalichko, Old Bridge.
OTT, Sfc. CHARLES; mother, Mrs. Edna Bornkamp, Roselle Park.
QUINN, Pfc. ROBERT, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Quinn, 247 Halladay St., Jersey City.
RATZ, Pfc. WILLIAM A., Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. William A. Ratz, 633 Jersey Ave., Jersey City.
ROBL, Pfc ALFRED P., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Robl, Elizabeth.
SCHROER, Pfc. LOUIS M., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schroer, Emerson.
TALBOTT, Pfc. HOWARD P., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Margaret Perfetti, South Amboy.
WALTERS, Pfc. JAMES A., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Julia Walters, Mount Holly.
WASHINGTON, Pfc. WILLIAM L., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Lillian Washington, Runnemede.
WEISS, Pfc. ELMER W., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weiss, 178 Pershing Ave., Newark.
WELLS, Corp. WAYNE F., Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. Wayne F. Wells, Clifton.
YAGER, Corp. THEODORE, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Yager, 332 Virginia Ave., Jersey City.
YESKO, Sgt. GEORGE, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Yesko, 147 Sussex St., Jersey City.

CONNECTICUT

COSTA, Pvt. ARCHIE, Marine Corps; father, Joseph Costa, Torrington.
DUTKIEWICZ, Pfc. CLARENCE J., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Sadie Kutkiewicz, Bristol.
GOJUK, Pfc. NICHOLAS, Marine Corps; father, John Gojuk, New Haven.
HABERSKI, Pfc. HENRY L., Marine Corps; father, Leon Haberski, New Britain.
HALLOCK, Pfc. GEORGE W., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Jennie M. Hallock, Waterbury.
McNAMARA, PhM3c. FRANCIS, JR.; mother, Mrs. Anna Mae McNamara, Stratford.
ORR, Hale. MELVIN F., JR.; parents, Mr. and Mrs Melvin F. Orr, Bridgeport.
SMITH, Pfc. HORACE A., JR., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Eileen B. Smith, Middletown.
SULLIVAN, Pfc. JOHN D. JR., Marine Corps; father, John D. Sullivan, Hartford.
WILSON, Pfc. LESLIE R. JR., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Mildred C. Wilson, Cheshire.
YAEGER, Pfc. ROBERT E. JR., Marine Corps; father, Robert E. Yaeger, New Haven.

Missing

NEW YORK

CHARLES, Aviation Radioman 2c., THOMAS; wife, Mrs. Nora Charles, 626 55th St., Brooklyn.
KLIST, Aviation Ordnanceman, 3c., JOHN; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Klist, Portville.
LYNN, Electrician's mate, 3c., FRANK; mother, Mrs. Hilda Lynn, Glens Falls.
MAHER, Hospital Apprentice, 1c., ROBERT; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Maher, Freeport.
SOJA, Aviation Radioman, 3c., THADDEUS; mother, Mrs. Anna Soja, Utica.

NEW JERSEY

KOSOWICZ, Ens. THADEUS; sisters, Mrs. Laura Neubauer, and Mrs. James Cameran, Irvington.

CONNECTICUT

MARTIN, S2c WHITFIELD; mother, Mrs. May Martin, Forestville.
MILARDO, Coxswain, JAMES; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Milardo, Middletown.

House Debates Disposal Of Surplus War Property

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 —(AP) Ding-dong debate over proposals to give soil conservation districts, schools and public institutions prior access to surplus war property tied the House in such a knot today that Rep. Manasco (D-Ala) said the bill creating surplus disposal machinery may not reach a vote until next Tuesday.

As administration managers anticipated, these proposed changes split House forces wide on the overall measure to handle the sale of an estimated $100,000,000,000 in plants, tanks, jeeps, planes and other equipment.

In a surprise move, the Senate Military Affairs committee late in the day approved a proposal to substitute an eight-member board to direct Surplus War Property disposal for other pending legislation calling for a single administrator.

By a vote of seven to four, it tentatively accepted an amendment by Senator Johnson (D-Colo) inserting the board provision in the Murray-Taft-Stewart Property Disposal bill now under committee consideration. The committee deferred final action, however, until tomorrow.

In the House Rep. Poage (D-Tex) rounded up some support for his plan to give the Agriculture department access to surplus equipment so it could be used in soil conservation and flood control but the amendment was shouted down on a voice vote. Rep. Taber (R-N.Y.) voiced the objection that it was "nothing more than an unlimited appropriation" for the Agriculture department.

Rep. Tarver (D-Ga) offered the amendment to give schools and institutions some of the surplus equipment but Manasco, floor manager of the bill, protested it as a "gift" of material that should be sold for as much as the government can get.

The Tarver plan was voted down, 69 to 31, after more than an hour's debate.

The House then adopted on voice votes amendments requiring public notice before any surplus property may be destroyed, rewording one section to "guarantee" against making "gifts" of any of the property and prohibiting the dumping of surplus crops and food on the market at less than the parity prices.

While the House decided against a Saturday session and prepared to resume final work on the legislation Monday, the national farmers union came out with a statement sharply critical of Will L. Clayton, the present Surplus Property Administrator. James G. Patton, union president, said President Roosevel should remove Clayton because o "his demonstrated hostility to th true interests of farmers, sma business and labor.

"He is now selling this propert off as fast as he can without regar for the views of farmers, sma business and labor. He is too ex pensive a luxury for the America people," Patton said.

Meanwhile an amendment by Rep Voorhis (D-Cal) was adopted ten tatively which requires the ad ministrator to sell in small lots where practical to the small opera tor before the big business interests may bid.

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FDR Claims Agreement Reached On Postwar Merger of Army, Navy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—(AP) President Roosevelt said today there is general agreement on the need for postwar merger of the Army and Navy into a single department under unified command.

But nothing will be done about it, he said at a news conference, until after the war.

The President's remarks were made while commenting on a magazine article in which his vice presidential running mate, Senator Harry S. Truman, urged unification of the services.

The President did not elaborate, but his comment indicated that opposition to the idea, largely within the Navy, has been overruled at the top command level.

At hearings before a special House committee several months ago, Navy witnesses were generally skeptical of the value of merger, while the Army witnesses supported the idea.

Truman, in an article in Collier's magazine, said evidence obtained by the special Senate committee of which he was chairman showed a division of power and function in the field, competition in procurement of essential materials, rivalry in claiming credit for new developments and wastage and conflict inimical to efficient conduct of the war.

Nelson-Sponsored Bill Protects Trade Secrets

Would Guard Information Given to War Agencies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP).—Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Priorities Board, asked Congress today to provide stiff penalties for any one who discloses any of the vast amount of confidential information industry has given to government agencies. Representative Hatton W. Sumners, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, promptly introduced the legislation Mr. Nelson proposed, and said he thought it should be adopted.

"We are very anxious that this information shall not be used for purposes other than war production," Mr. Nelson wrote to Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas.

His request for a law followed by several months the less drastic action of ordering W. P. B. personnel not to divulge industrial data and not to take it home with them.

Laws now on the books, Mr. Nelson told Representative Rayburn, hold no protection for a business man who imparts trade secrets to the War Production Board; for example, against disclosure of those same facts to perhaps a competitor. The only bars raised are against revealing information of a military character.

"Much confidential information regarding business and industry has been made available by manufacturers with the understanding that this information is for war-production purposes only," Mr. Nelson wrote.

PRESIDENT SAYS WILLKIE HAS NO BID TO SEE HIM

Tells Press Conference Matter of a Meeting Is a Personal One.

NOTHING TO ADD AS TO HULL

Asserts Secretary Has Taken All Into His Confidence on Plans for Post-war World.

Washington, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said at a news conference today that there was nothing to published reports that he had invited Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican presidential candidate, to a White House conference on post-war security questions.

When asked whether he would like to talk with Mr. Willkie on that subject, the President replied that that was rather a personal matter. There were published reports that Mr. Roosevelt had written Mr. Willkie, asking him to call at the White House to discuss foreign policy. In New York Mr. Willkie said he had no comments.

The President had nothing to add to Secretary of State Hull's statement yesterday describing as "utterly and completely unfounded" Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's expressed fear that the Allied Big Four were headed for a permanent military alliance that would coerce small nations and dominate the post-war world.

When asked whether there was any truth to reports that he might propose an international organization to be set up prior to the end of the war—separately from any peace treaties—the President shrugged and said he was not here to answer all things that newspapers are printing and had no time to comment on all fool questions.

Mr. Roosevelt said Secretary Hull had taken all into his confidence on what has been done to date.

Occupation of Germany.

Turning to another subject, the President said that there was a rather general understanding among the Allies for occupation of Germany regardless of how or when the Nazis give up.

He said that while there were no detailed arrangements there was a general understanding with Russia and Britain on the question. He said you could not plan all of the details in advance, but everything was going along all right.

Responding to a question, he expressed the belief that it would be just as easy to reach an understanding with China for the occupation of Japan.

He added that in this instance, too, there was nothing on paper and that only verbal exchanges had taken place between himself and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on the matter so far.

The President said that certainly he was going to confer with Prime Minister Churchill again, but when asked whether it would be this year, he replied only soon, adding that the question was the same old story brought up in earlier conferences.

Mr. Roosevelt said earlier in the week on his return from a thirty-five-day trip that took him into the Pacific that it was the intention to occupy both Germany and Japan regardless of the circumstances of surrender.

The President declared today that everybody is practically agreed now on the need for a consolidated Army and Navy setup but emphasized that nothing is going to be done about it until after the war.

He made this comment at his news conference when informed about a statement by his fourth-term running mate, Senator Truman of Missouri, urging a merger of the Army and Navy departments into one department of national security.

The President did not elaborate in his comment further than to say that the matter has been studied and that nothing would be done on it until the war ends.

TRUMAN TO ACCEPT AT HIS BIRTHPLACE

Washington, Aug. 18 (A. P.)—President Roosevelt today approved plans for his fourth-term running mate, Senator Harry S. Truman, to accept the Vice-Presidential nomination on August 31 in an open air speech at the courthouse in Lamar, Mo., Mr. Truman's birthplace.

Senator Truman disclosed this after a visit to the White House, where he held his first conference with Mr. Roosevelt since he was nominated for Vice-President.

The Senator said that he also would make a campaign speech on Labor Day at Detroit, but beyond that his political speech-making was in the hands of the Democratic National Committee. He said that he hoped the committee would not call upon him to make too extensive a campaign as he still is busy with three of the most active Senate committees — Military, Appropriations and Interstate Commerce.

He said he discussed campaign plans with the President only briefly because most of the talk concerned reconversion legislation. He said that he would see the President on this subject soon.

Senator Truman accepted today the vice-presidential nomination of the Liberal party of New York State. He told a delegation which visited his office that "I feel that all the liberal elements in the country will be united behind the Democratic ticket."

The Liberal party was formed by right wing elements of the American Labor party. It circulated petitions to put the names of President Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace on the New York State ballot, but announced that Mr. Wallace had declined the nomination and that Mr. Truman's name would be substituted. Party spokesmen said the petitions, filed in Albany earlier this week, bore 175,000 signatures.

F. D. R. To Seek New League, Paper Says

New York, Aug. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt plans to submit a new "League of Nations" to the Senate and later to ask it for power to enforce peace treaties, the New York *Times* says in a dispatch from Washington.

The newspaper says that by separating the world security organization from peace treaties, the Administration hopes to get the new league operating possibly before the end of the war.

Present plans, it added, aim for a treaty establishing the new security organization for presentation to the Senate before the first of the year with hopes that it will be ratified before spring.

Responsible Officials Quoted

Thus, says the *Times*, it is expected that the new league and World Court would be ready to deal with problems which might arise at the peace conference. Terms of the peace treaty and the security set-up would complement each other under Administration plans, the *Times* adds.

Quoting "responsible officials," the *Times* says the Administration would not rely entirely on the new organization to deal with future aggression by present enemies, but would ask the Senate in the peace treaties "to authorize them not only to demobilize the Germans and Japanese and to control their industries, but to enforce those terms even if they have to take military action to do so."

Gov. Saltonstall's Son, 23, Dies in Action in Pacific

Marine Sergeant Left College to Enlist in Corps

BOSTON, Aug. 18 (AP).—Marine Sergeant Peter B. Saltonstall, twenty-three years old, one of three children of Governor Leverett Saltonstall serving in the armed forces, has been killed in action in the Pacific.

The Governor, a veteran of the World War, received official notice of his son's death as he left the State House for the day. He drove home alone to his home in Dover to inform his wife.

The Governor canceled a speaking engagement he had for this evening at a Millbury war bond rally. His place was taken by Lieutenant Governor Horace Cahill.

However, Governor Saltonstall said, through his secretary, that he would endeavor to keep all other engagements. He is scheduled to participate tomorrow in the posthumous presentation of the Medal of Honor to the parents of First Lieutenant Robert M. Hanson, twenty-five, who shot down twenty-five Japanese planes.

Peter Saltonstall left Harvard in his junior year to enlist in the Marine Corps in February, 1942. He has been on active service for many months and associates of the Governor expressed belief that he "soon was due for a furlough home under the rotation plan."

Peter's brother, Leverett jr., is a lieutenant in the Army Engineers and their sister, Emily, is a Wave stationed in Washington.

U-Boat in North Atlantic

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 18 (AP).—An enemy submarine, the first sighted in two months in the area, surfaced recently in the north Atlantic and fired four shots, barely missing the seventy-four-foot New Bedford Scalloper. The Friars, crew members said today.

Canadian Vacationists 'Abuse Gas Ration'

Augusta, Maine, Aug. 18 (AP)—Vacationists from Canada, stranded at Old Orchard and nearby resorts, "are creating a black market of their own," F. Scott Brown, chief of the Maine OPA legal division, said yesterday.

Brown said visitors had abused the special rations of 15 United States gallons a year offered under a reciprocal plan allowing United States visitors in Canada a similar amount, and were offering as high as $20 for a tankful of gasoline to get them back home.

Tips from filling-station operators, offered 75 cents a gallon and in some cases [illegible] 20 for 15 gallons for gas, led to [illegible]ery of the condition, Brown [illegible]. Names of vio[illegible] be sent to the Provincial [illegible]s for possible action.

Texan's Plan to [illegible]eat Roosevelt Is [illegible]osed

Unpledged Electors Urged to Vote Against Ticket

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 18 (AP).—A Mississippi Democrat, pledged to support the Roosevelt-Truman ticket, brought into the open today what he described as an effort by a Texas Democrat to unite the party's electors of Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana for "defeat of President Roosevelt."

Judge Rich Russell, of Magee, one of Mississippi's Democratic Presidential electors who voluntarily bound himself to the party's leaders, made public a letter he said was written by E. B. Germany, of Dallas, one of Texas's Democratic electors involved in a party split in that state.

Mr. Germany, describing the letter as confidenial, told "The Dallas News" he wrote it to the Democratic electors of the three states. Mississippi's eight electors were not bound by their state convention to support the party's nominees and the position of Louisiana's electors has been disputed.

Judge Russell said the letter urged the electors to use their Electoral College votes as a balance of power in "a common program" to "remedy some of the evils that were perpetrated" against the South as the Democratic National Convention. Judge Russell said the letter suggested this block of votes would "spell the difference between the Democratic and Republican control of patronage during the next four years" and that "those in control of the Democratic party would be willing to bargaain with the South rather than allow the Republicans to gain control of the patronage . . . ."

MERCHANT SHIP SUNK IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 18—(AP) A medium-sized United States mer-

chant ship was sunk in the South Atlantic by two torpedoes late in July without loss or injury to any of the 66 men on board.

Lt. (jg) Haerold J. McCormick, in command of the 26-man gun crew, said the use of two flashlights and a couple of knives to cut boats and rafts free prevented loss of life. Fifty-three men still aboard the craft when the second torpedo exploded got safely away before the ship sank two minutes later.

McCormick credited a seaman, Walter J. Smith with saving the lives of 14 men by getting a raft overboard and then hacking apart a one-inch rope which fastened it to the vessel. The ship slid under the water a few seconds after the rope parted.

The attacking submarine was not seen. The crew spent more than 30 hours adrift. A patrol plane sighted them and called a rescue vessel, which landed them at a Brazilian port. None of the men knew that all had escaped until they were assembled aboard the rescue craft.

3 JAPANESE SISTERS SENTENCED TO JAIL

DENVER, Aug. 18 — (AP) One of three Japanese-American sisters convicted of conspiracy to commit treason, Mrs. Tsuruko "Toots" Wallace, 35, today was sentenced to two years in the Federal Women's reformatory at Alderson, W. Va., and fined $1,000.

Her sisters, Mrs. Florence "Flo" Otani, 33, and Mrs. Billie Shitara Tanigoshi, 32, were given 20-month terms at Alderson and fined $1,000 each by U.S. District Judge J. Foster Symes.

Mrs. Wallace was described by Assistant U. S. District Attorney Ivor O. Wingren as the leader of a plot by the sisters to help free two German prisoners of war from the Trinidad, Colo., internment camp last October. They were convicted by a Federal Court jury a week ago.

SOLDIERS HALT REVOLT OF ITALIAN PRISONERS

SEATTLE, Aug. 18—(AP) United States troops, swinging night sticks, subdued a minor revolt at Fort Lawton July 10, by Italian prisoners who objected to being sent to Hawaiian work camps, a Seattle port of embarkation spokesman said today.

Some of the Italians suffered minor injuries but none was hospitalized and all were put aboard a ship for Hawaii.

"The prisoners still were under the impression that the Axis was winning the war," the official said, "and believed Hawaii to be under constant attack, and a few of them resisted going because the Geneva convention forbids keeping prisoners of war in combat areas."

The prisoners involved, army officers said, were in a different category than members of the Italian service unit at Fort Lawton who were attacked by negro soldiers in an incident this week. The service unit members are volunteers for work battalions, with the status of co-belligerents.

An army spokesman at U. S. Army Pacific headquarters said today that more than 3,000 Italian war prisoners already in the Hawaian area "are adequately performing their duties at an army laundry" and said it was expected additional Italian prisoners would largely relieve the manpower shortage in the territory.

Own Chute Stuck, He Descends on Another's

ADD

VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 18 (AP).—Second Lieutenant John J. Egger jr., of Seattle, told today of riding to earth on the parachute of another jumper after his own had failed to open.

He was on maneuvers in England, he said, and the last to leave the plane. After a 100-foot fall he found himself on top of the chute of a jumper from another plane, he said.

Realizing that both men would be killed if he held his position, he slid off at seventy-five feet. A leg was broken. The other chutist was not hurt. Lieutenant Egger is in the Army hospital here.

TWEED LEAVES WEST FOR WASHINGTON, D. C.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 18—Chief Radioman George Ray Tweed, U.S.N., whose 31-month game of hide-and-seek with the Japanese on conquered Guam Island, made him a hero, left Portland by air today for Oakland, Calif.

Orders for him to report to the San Point Naval station at Seattle were cancelled, and he was sent south instead. He is to leave immediately from Oakland for Washington, D. C., to report on his experiences to the Navy department, the Navy Public Relations office announced.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 19-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 1,000 RAF HEAVY BOMBERS BLASTED BREMEN AND STERKRADE IN THE RUHR LAST NIGHT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY, WHILE A FLEET OF MOSQUITOS IN A SIMULTANEOUS OPERATION AGAIN DROPPED BLOCK BUSTERS ON BERLIN.

OTHE RAF BOMBERS HIT UNSPECIFIED OBJECTIVES IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

THE GERMANS STRUCK BACK WITH SPORADIC NIGHT FLYING BOMB ATTACKS AGAINST LONDON AND SOUTHERN ENGLAND. IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT "DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES WERE CAUSED."

TA132AEW

ADD LONDON -(BEALMEAR) XX FRANCE

(CBS CORRESPONDENT BILL DOWNS, BROADCASTING FROM THE FRONT, DESCRIBED THE ALLIED AERIAL ATTACK ON ENEMY VEHICLES ON ROADS NEAR TRUN, AS "ONE OF THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE" BLOWS THUS FAR DELIVERED FROM THE AIR. LATEST ESTIMATES, HE SAID, WERE THAT MORE THAN 2,200 GERMAN TRUCKS, BUSES, AUTOMOBILES CARTS AND WAGONS WERE DESTROYED IN ADDITION TO 160 ENEMY TANKS). #

ADD LONDON XX PETAIN

BRIG.GEN.JOSEPH KOENIG, HEAD OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR, SAID LAST NIGHT HIS MEN WERE ATTACKING GERMAN CONVOYS WITH "CONSIDERABLE LOSSES" TO THE ENEMY'S MEN AND MATERIAL.

KOENIG SAID SPECIALIZED TEAMS CUT EIGHT IMPORTANT BRIDGES AND FORCED THE GERMANS TO ABANDON MANY IMPORTANT RAILROAD LINES, INCLUDING THE TOULOUSE-ORLEANS AND MONTLUCON-BOURGES ROUTES.

THE FRENCH PATRIOTS WERE FIGHTING ACROSS MUCH OF FRANCE, IN SOME CASES WITH ARMOR, IN MANY WITH MORTARS AND HEAVY ARMS.

LATE LAST NIGHT AT LEAST TWO SIZEABLE BATTLES WERE REPORTED RAGING NEAR ANNEMASSE IN HAUTE SAVOIE. ONE WAS AROUND LA ROCHE, WHERE A NAZI CONVOY FROM ANNECY WAS TRYING TO BREAK THROUGH TO ANNEMASSE, AND THE OTHER AROUND BONNEVILLE, WHERE THE PARTISANS SOUGHT TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR POSITIONS.

BZ730AEW

london, saturday, aug. 19--(ap)--double banner headlines in this morning's london press proclaimed that the battle of france was won and the germans were decisively beaten in the west.

these are some samples:

the daily express: "victory complete and german army in rout; further

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power to resist ~~gaunt~~ in france gone."

the daily mail: "decisive battle in france has been won."

the news-chronicle: "enemy cannot stand again in france."

APR 191944

mirror: "kluge's army broken; hun power to resist in france gone."

LONDON, AUG 18-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY ADOLF HITLER HAD CONFERRED THE OAK LEAVES TO THE KNIGHT'S CROSS OF THE IRON CROSS UPON COL.ANDREAS VON AULOCK, WHO HAS REFUSED TO SURRENDER HIS MEN TRAPPED IN THE ST.MALO FORTRESS IN BRITTANY.
M420AEW

LONDON, AUG 18-(AP)-THE GERMANS MAY ANNOUNCE T WHETHER THE SEAT OF THE COLLABORATIONIST FRENCH GOVERNMENT MOVED FRO VICHY, AN ENEMY BROADCAST SAID TODAY. VICHY IS MI WEEN THE ALLIED ASSAULTS ON PARIS AND SOUTHERN FRANCE.
MT934AEW

SHAEF-FIRST ADD NITE LEAD WESTERN FRANCE (BY LONG) XXX THE POCKET.)

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS FRONT DISPATCH SAID BRITISH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN ARTILLERY WAS RAINING A STORM OF STEEL INTO THE RANKS OF THE ENEMY TRAPPED IN THE FALAISE-ARGENTAN-TRUN TRIANGLE, WHERE GERMAN TANKS WERE REPORTED THURSDAY TO BE FIGHTING TO HOLD THE GAP OPEN.

APR 191944

"THE GERMANS ARE BEING KNOCKED TO BITS AS THEY TRY TO ESCAPE," A BRITISH HEADQUARTERS OFFICER SAID. IT WAS CONSIDERED LIKELY THE BATTLE OF THE POCKET WOULD BE OVER WITHIN 48 HOURS, AS THE ENEMY MILLED AROUND TRYING TO FIND A WAY OF ESCAPE.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE REAR GUARDS WERE GERMAN REGULAR ARMY TROOPS, WHILE NAZI SS DIVISIONS WERE IN FLIGHT.

TTHE WHOLE WESTERN END OF THE POCKET CAVED IN , INDICATING THAT EXCEPT FOR POSSIBLE ISOLATED POCKETS ALL THE GERMANS HAD NOW BEEN COMPRESSED INTO THE ARGENTAN-FALAISE-TRUN TRIANGLE.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES MET AT BRIOUZE, NINE MILES EAST OF FLERS, WHICH REPRESENTED THE WESTERN END OF THE POCKET YESTERDAY. ATHIS, TEN MILES NORTHWEST OF BRIOUZE, WAS TAKEN BY THE BRITISH EARLIER, AND THESE FORCES THEN CROSSED THE ROUVRE RIVER WITHOUT DIFFICULTY. H

APR 191944

ADD LONDON (SCALLAGHER) XX FRANCE

CANADIANS AND POLES CAPTURED TRUN, 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF FALAISE, AND THEN MOVED ON TOWARD CHAMBOIS. AMERICANS AND BRITISH ADVANCING ALONG THE BOTTOM OF THE NORMANDY POCKET ENCOUNTERED ONLY LIGHT GERMAN REARGUARD ACTION AND THE CLEANUP APPEARED NEAR AT HAND. THE POCKET NOW IS SO SMALL THAT AIR FORCE OPERATIONS ARE STRICTLY LIMITED BECAUSE OF THE DANGER OF BOMBING ALLIED TROOPS.

A FIELD DISPATCH SAID THE GERMAN ARMOR HAD ABANDONED EFFORTS TO BREAK OUT DUE EAST AND HAD WHEELED TO THE NORTHEAST IN AN ATTEMPT TO PLUNGE THROUGH.

THE AIR FORCES NOW ARE HAMMERING GERMAN COLUMNS FLEEING NORTHWARD TOWARDS THE SEINE. IF THE AMERICANS PLUNGE TO THE SEINE WEST OF PARIS AND GOOD WEATHER ALLOWS AIRCRAFT TO OPERATE IT APPEARED UNLIKELY THAT THE GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY COULD GET MANY TANKS OR GUNS ACROSS THE RIVER.

HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT THE FOURTH AND SIXTH ARMORED DIVISIONS AND THE EIGHTH MOTORIZED DIVISION ARE AMONG THE AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE.

THE FOURTH, MADE UP MOSTLY OF MEN FROM THE EAST COAST, IS COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.JOHN WOOD. THE SIXTH, WHICH WAS ACTIVATED AT FORT KNOX, KY., IS COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.ROBERT GROW. THE EIGHTH IS LED BY BRIG.GEN.DONALD STROH.

A HIGH OFFICER OF GEN.EISENHOWER'S STAFF SAID LAST NIGHT THAT THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY'S MIGHTY UPPERCUT TO THE SEINE WAS PLANNED

MONTHS BEFORE D-DAY ON THE SUPREME HEADQUARTERS MAPPING TABLES.

NOTHING IN THE ATTACK, IT WAS SAID, WAS IMPROVISED OR OFF-THE-CUFF STRATEGY.

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JS82SAEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, AUG.18-(AP)-LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD U.S.ARMY, RIDING RELENTLESS HERD ON THE HARRIED GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY, HAS ALL BUT CORRALED IT IN A NEW ENCIRCLEMENT SOUTH OF THE SEINE RIVER.

PATTON'S DRIVE, ONE OF THE FASTEST IN MILITARY HISTORY AND AIMED TOWARD PARIS AND THE SEINE, VIRTUALLY CUT THE GERMANS OFF FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL WHEN IT CROSSED THE EURE RIVER NORTH OF DREUX.

THUS HIS HARD-RIDING FORCES DROVE FIELD MARSHAL GEN.GUENTHER VON KLUGE'S ARMY DIRECTLY NORTH TOWARD THE VIRTUALLY BRIDGELESS SEINE.

THE SITUATION IS LIKE THAT OF A PISTON. PATTON ESTABLISHED A WALL OF THE CYLINDER 70 MILES IN FROM THE SEA, WHICH FORMS THE OTHER.

THE PISTON SQUEEZING THE GERMANS IS COMPOSED OF THE U.S.FIRST ARMY, THE BRITISH SECOND AND THE CANADIAN FIRST, AND IS DRIVING EAST AND NORTH ALL THE WAY FROM A POINT EAST OF FALAISE TO THE SEA.

HARASSED BY ALLIED AIR FORCES, IT IS DIFFICULT TO SEE HOW THE SEVENTH ARMY, ALREADY BATTERED AND REELING FROM ITS NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE FALAISE-ARGENTAN POCKET, IS GOING TO GET ANY EQUIPMENT ACROSS THE SEINE OVER THE ONE NARROW BRIDGE REMAINING, WHICH ITSELF MAY ALREADY BE CUT BY BOMBS.

THE AIR FORCES ARE CERTAIN TO MAKE THE USE OF BARGES, PONTOON BRIDGES AND FERRY BOATS A HAPHAZARD, DANGEROUS PROCESS.

THAT THE GERMANS BELIEVE THE ROUTE TO PARIS IS LOST TO THEM IS SEEN IN THE REPORT THAT THE DIRECTION OF THEIR RETREAT HAS TURNED NORTH TOWARD ROUEN.

ALLIED TROOPS PUT ON THE PRESSURE, BREAKING THE STAGNATED COASTAL FRONT WITH DRIVES OF FOUR TO SIX MILES. THE OBJECT IS TO RUN OVER THE GERMAN REARGUARDS AND GIVE THEM NO REST NOR ANY TIME TO CROSS THE SEINE.

PATTON'S BRILLIANT FRENCH CAMPAIGN IS ALMOST A DUPLICATE OF THE LIGHTNING OFFENSIVE HE LED IN SICILY. IN SICILY HE WAS GIVEN ONLY THE OBJECTIVE OF DRIVING ALONG THE SOUTH AND WEST COAST TO TAKE PAERLMO. PATTON ACHIEVED IT SO RAPIDLY THAT WHEN GEN.SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S FORCES BECAME STALLED AT CATANIA GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER TURNED PATTON NORTH AND HE DROVE THE AMERICANS INTO MESSINA AHEAD OF THE BRITISH.

THIS TIME PATTON SWEPT THROUGH BRITTANY, THEN TURNED NORTH TOWARD PARIS AND NOT ONLY "SURROUNDED" MONTGOMERY AGAIN, BUT INCLUDED THE AMERICAN FIRST, THE BRITISH SECOND, THE CANADIAN FIRST, AND FOR GOOD MEASURE THE GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY.

FROM BREST, WHERE ONE PART OF THE THIRD ARMY STILL IS FIGHTING, TO DREUX IS A DISTANCE OF APPROXIMATELY 300 MILES BY ROAD.

PS525PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, AUG. 18-(AP)-CAPT. BURT W.MARSHALL, JR., FORMER VANDERBILT FOOTBALL STAR WHO COMMANDS AN AMERICAN MUSTANG SQUADRON, CRASH-LANDED DEEP IN ENEMY TERRITORY TODAY BUT WAS BACK AT HIS BASE IN BRITAIN TONIGHT THANKS TO A DARING RESCUE BY ONE OF HIS PILOTS, LT. ROYCE W.PRIEST, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

WHILE BOMBING AND STRAFING A LOW LEVEL NORTH OF PARIS. PRIEST SAW MARSHALL'S PLANE MAKE A FORCED LANDING AFTER BEING HIT BY FLAK. HE WATCHED HIS COMMANDER, WHO LIVES AT 2217 ONEAL ST., GREENVILLE, TEX., JUMP OUT OF HIS MUSTANG AS IT SKIDDED TO A STOP.

PRIEST IMMEDIATELY LANDED IN A NEARBY GRAIN FIELD AND TAXIED IN A ZIGZAG PATTERN WHILE MARSHALL RAN TOWARD HIM.

TWO OTHER SQUADRON MATES, LT.- THOMAS WOOD, 900 NAPIER AVE., MACON, GA., AND FLIGHT OFFICER MARION WOOLARD, 3621 CAROLINA AVE., RICHMOND, VA., BUZZED 50 FEET OVERHEAD TO KEEP ANY ENEMY PLANES FROM INTERFERING.

THERE WAS A BRIEF MOMENT IN WHICH MARSHALL TRIED TO TELL PRIEST THE RISK THE LATTER WOULD BE TAKING BUT THE MATTER SOON WAS SETTLED. PRIEST JETTISONED HIS PARACHUTE AND DINGHY. MARSHALL ALREADY HAD LEFT HIS IN HIS CRASHED PLANE.

THE STOCKY MARSHALL SQUATTED DOWN IN THE COCKPIT. PRIEST SAT ON HIS LAP AND MANNED THE CONTROLS. THE DARING PILOT PULLED THE PLANE OFF THE GROUND AND THE PROPELLER CLEARED A HAYSTACK BY SIX INCHES.

IN A SHORT TIME THE TWO WERE SAFELY BACK AT THEIR BASE, COMMANDED BY COL. WILLIAM J.COMMUNGS, JR., LAWRENCE, KAS.

TA1016PEW

AN ADVANCED COMMAND POST IN NORMANDY--FIRST ADD EISENHOWER (BY COWMAN) X X X NORMANDY SUN.

EISENHOWER TOOK ADVANTAGE OF AUGUST WEATHER NOT UNLIKE THAT OF HIS NATIVE KANSAS TO DECK OUT IN A LIGHT KHAKI SUMMER UNIFORM AND A PAIR OF SPORTY, BUFF-COLORED LOWCUT SHOES.

WITH MOCK SEVERITY HE CALLED THE ATTENTION OF HIS BRITISH MILITARY ASSISTANT, LT. COL. JAMES GAULT, TO THE SIZE OF BRADLEY'S TRAILER FIELD CAMP AS COMPARED WITH HIS OWN. GENERAL IKE WANTS ONE JUST AS BIG.

EISENHOWER DROVE FROM HIS OWN FIELD CAMP TO BRADLEY'S BEFORE NOON. IN ONE VILLAGE A YOUNG GERMAN PRISONER GRINNED BROADLY AS HE STEPPED ASIDE TO LET PASS THE GENERAL'S SEDAN WITH ITS HOWLING SIREN AND SILVER-STARRED LICENSE PLATE.

ON THE RETURN TRIP EISENHOWER'S SEDAN SPED PAST SCORES OF TRUCK-LOADS OF GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED IN THE LIGHTNING THRUST WHICH CARRIED THE TROOPS UNDER HIS COMMAND TOWARD PARIS. FRENCH CIVILIANS ALTERNATELY JEERED AT THE SULLEN FACED NAZIS AND CHEERED IN RESPONSE TO EISENHOWER'S BROAD GRIN AND WAVING HAND.

VS920PEW

APR 19 1944

BY EDWARD D. BALL

CHARTRES, FRANCE, AUG 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DRIVING FORWARD ON THE LAST LAP TOWARD PARIS, AMERICAN FORCES PRESSED EASTWARD FROM CHARTRES TODAY WHILE A RAPIDLY SHAPING WALL OF STEEL APPROACHED THE CAPITAL'S OUTER APPROACHES FROM ORLEANS TO DREUX.

FOLLOWING THE OCCUPATION OF CHARTRES, OUR DRIVE SLACKENED SOMEWHAT TO CONSOLIDATE AND LET SUPPLIES CATCH UP WITH THE FORCES WHOSE SPECTACULAR GAINS MADE HITLER'S BLITZKRIEG LOOK LIKE A HORSE CAVALRY GALLOP.

HOWEVER, THEY STILL WERE MOVING AHEAD FOR A KNOCKOUT BLOW AGAINST THE DEMORALIZED, DISORGANIZED ENEMY.

THE GERMANS STILL WERE STRONGLY ENTRENCHED IN A CEMETERY SOUTHEAST OF CHARTRES, ARCHING MORTARS INTO THE HEART OF THE CITY DURING THE DAY. THE 500 GERMANS THERE WERE PUMMELLED ALL DAY BY DIVE BOMBERS AND ARTILLERY.

SNIPING CONTINUED IN THE CITY'S OUTSKIRTS AND THE DOUGHBOYS HAULED IN A BIG BAG.

PFC. LONGIRA RETT, SULLIVAN, KY., AND SGT. FRED GOLDSTEIN, VICTORIA, TEX., TEAMED TOGETHER AND GOT THREE APIECE.

LT. SANDY HARRIS TOLD OF THE CAPTURE OF 22 GERMANS EAST OF CHARTRES.

"THE HEINES, WHO HAD FORTIFIED THEMSELVES WITH SEVERAL CASES OF WINE, CAME OUT LAUGHING," HE SAID. "WHILE WE WERE MARCHING THROUGH A TOWN WE HEARD SOMEBODY YELLING BEHIND. IT WAS ANOTHER WHO WAS HOLLERING 'WAIT FOR ME.'"

M355AEW

30. 24 — 18121

BY EDWARD D.BALL
ON THE ROAD TO PARIS, AUG 18-(AP)-AMERICAN ARMORED PATROLS ARE OPERATING IN THE VICINITY OF PARIS TODAY AND BETWEEN PARIS AND CHARTRES.

ALLIED AIR RECONNAISSANCE REPORTED GERMAN ARMOR IN THE REGION BETWEEN PARIS AND CHARTRES.

APR 19 1944

MK629AEW

BY ROBERT C.WILSON
WITH THE FIRST CANADIAN ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG 18-(AP)-TRUN WAS CAPTURED TODAY BY CANADIAN AND POLISH TROOPS IN A 10-MILE SPRINT SOUTHEAST OF FALAISE AGAINST AN ENEMY DESCRIBED BY LT.GEN.HENRY CRERAR AS "VERY GROGGY."

THE CANADIANS WERE SHOOTING QUICK, HARD JABS AT THE ENEMY ALL ALONG THEIR FRONT. IN A CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO HIS TROOPS WHO CAPTURED FALAISE, CRERAR ASSERTED: "WE SHALL SHORTLY KNOCK HIM OUT."
THE TAKING OF TRUN WAS DESCRIBED BY A SENIOR CANADIAN OFFICER AS COMPLETING THE "PLUGGING OF OUR PORTION OF THE ESCAPE GAP, AND WE ARE DRIVING THE CORK IN TIGHTER AND TIGHTER."

MK702AEW

OTHER TROOPS IN A DIRECT SMASH EASTWARD CAPTURED MEZIDON AND ESTABLISHED A BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE RIVER LA VIE, 2 1/2 MILES FROM THE RIVER DIVES. FROM CAPTURED TROARN THEY PUSHED MORE THAN TWO MILES IN THE DIRECTION OF DOZULE.
THE SAME TROOPS WHO CAPTURED TRUN, PUSHED ON HALFWAY TO CHAMBOIS.
A CANADIAN OFFICER SAID THERE WERE SIGNS THE GERMANS HAD BEEN ABLE TO GET "A FAIR AMOUNT OF STUFF" THROUGH THE GAP AND THAT ALL ROADS WERE JAMMED WITH GERMAN TRAFFIC.

THE CLOSENESS OF THE CANADIAN AND AMERICAN POSITIONS ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE ESCAPE CORRIDOR HAMPERED AIR ATTACKS ON THE GERMAN RETREAT. THE BOMB LINE WAS SO PRECISE THERE WAS GREAT DANGER OF ALLIED PLANES HITTING ALLIED TROOPS.
BUT AN OFFICER SAID "THERE STILL IS A SIZEABLE PACKET INSIDE WITH THE BAG JUST ABOUT CLOSED. WE SHOULD SEAL IT OFF TODAY.

HD1016AEW

BY W[illegible] SMITH WHITE
W[illegible]E U.S.FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG 18-(AP)-THE GERMANS HAVE
ALL [illegible]BANDONED THIS MORNING THEIR BLOODY EFFORTS TO ESCAPE DUE
EAST [illegible]ALONG THE ARGENTAN GAP, AND THEIR COLUMNS NOW ARE WHEELING
TO T[illegible]ORTHEAST IN AN ATTEMPT TO BREAK OUT OF THERE. OUR ARMOR HAS
LUNG[illegible]ORWARD IN AN EFFORT TO THWART THIS MOVE.

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M[illegible]AEW

THUS WE ARE SHOULDERING IN ALONG THE NAZIS' FLIGHT TO THE NORTHEAST AND KEEPING THEIR RIGHT FLANK UNDER ATTACK JUST AS WE DID EARLIER WHEN THEIR LINE OF FLIGHT WAS EASTWARD.
OUR AIRMEN HAVE SPOTTED MANY GERMAN VEHICLES RACING NORTHEASTWARD OUT OF THE GAP.

MK620AEW

THE DASH TO THE NORTHEAST WAS THE ENEMY'S ONLY REAL HOPE, FOR WE HAD SO EFFECTIVELY LINED THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE OLD CORRIDOR THAT WHEN THE NAZIS GOT BEYOND ARGENTAN GOING EAST THEY WERE STILL PINNED UNDER AMERICAN FIRE.
IT IS NO LONGER REALLY A POCKET. BARRED FROM AN EASTWARD EXIT, THE GERMANS ARE SIMPLY TRYING TO FIND OR CREATE ANOTHER HOLE. ANOTHER ENVELOPMENT OVERLAPPING THE FIRST MAY RESULT.
THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE FIRST ARMY ALONE REACHED 81,156 THIS MORNING, WITH THE ADDITION OF 312 COUNTED UP TO MIDNIGHT.

MK706AEW

CHARTRES, FRANCE, AUG. 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMONG THE FIRST AMERICANS TO ENTER THE CHARTRES CATHEDRAL AFTER THIS CITY WAS LIBERATED WERE CHAPLAIN THOMAS L.WOLFE OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, AND HIS JEEP DRIVER, SGT.JOHN C.DEWITT OF FREEPORT, PA. THEY PASSED THROUGH SNIPER FIRE ENROUTE TO THE CATHEDRAL.

"I COULD SEE NO DAMAGE EXCEPT A FEW BULLET MARKS," FATHER WOLFE SAID.

DURING THE SUCCESSFUL BATTLE TO DRIVE OUT SNIPERS, HE RELATED, TWO MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH WOMEN REMAINED ALONE AT DEVOTIONS BEFORE THE ALTAR OF THE VIRGIN MARY.

APR 19 1944

JJ929AEW

BY ROGER D.GREENE
ON THE FALAISE FRONT, AUG. 18-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS IN A NEW WIDE ENCIRCLING MANEUVER WERE RAPIDLY SEALING A NEW TRAP TODAY ON REMNANTS OF THE BROKEN GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY, ESTIMATED NOW TO NUMBER BETWEEN 40,000 AND 100,000.
"THE TRAP IS CLOSING AND THE CIRCLE IS BEING COMPLETED," A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER SAID.
INSTEAD OF ATTEMPTING TO CRASH THROUGH THE ENEMY'S GUN-STUDDED DEFENSES IN THE FALAISE-ARGENTAN GAP, GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY IN A SURPRISE COUP SENT HIS FORCES ON A WIDE SWEEP EAST OF THE FALAISE EXIT, AND WAS SNAPPING SHUT THE STEEL JAWS OF THE TRAP IN THE TRUN SECTOR.
STRIKING DOWN FROM MOUTIERS EN AUGE IN A FIVE MILE ADVANCE, TROOPS OF THE ALLIED NORTHERN ARMIES CAPTURED TRUN. APPROACHING AMERICAN ARMY FORCES THRUST UP FROM THE SOUTH.
VON KLUGE APPARENTLY EXTRICATED THE BULK OF HIS ARMOR, BUT REMNANTS OF SEVERAL PANZER DIVISIONS WERE KNOWN TO BE STILL INSIDE THE BULGE.
A HEADQUARTERS COMMENTATOR SAID "QUITE A FEW" ENEMY TROOPS ESCAPED LAST NIGHT UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS.
MEANWHILE ALLIED BOMBERS AND ROCKET FIRING TYPHOONS TOOK A HEAVY TOLL OF GERMAN TRANSPORT, DESTROYING 300 VEHICLES AND DAMAGING 300 OTHERS.
ON THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY FRONT ALONE 950 PRISONERS WERE SEIZED YESTERDAY.

UNDER A MURDEROUS FIRE FROM BOTH FLANKS, SURVIVING GERMAN TROOPS ARE THRUSTING UP AND DOWN, BACK AND FORTH, SEEKING A SOFT SPOT FOR A BREAKOUT ATTEMPT.
"TODAY IT CAN BE SAID DEFINITELY THAT ENEMY OPPOSITION IS LOOSENING UP," A BRITISH HEADQUARTERS OFFICER SAID. "THE RETREAT IS GOING FASTER AND FASTER AND IT IS A QUESTION NOW OF WHETHER THE WHOLE BAG WILL COLLAPSE OR HAVE TO BE CLEANED UP."
BRITISH INFANTRY BATTERED THROUGH STUBBORNLY DEFENDED GERMAN HEDGEHOG POSITIONS AND CAPTURED A THREE-MILE-LONG SPUR OF HIGH GROUND SOUTHWEST OF FALAISE. CANADIAN TROOPS WERE CLEANING UP THE LAST ENEMY SNIPERS IN FALAISE ITSELF.
AT THE WESTERN END OF THE NORMANDY BULGE BRITISH TOMMIES CAPTURED

ATHIS, THREE MILES SOUTH-SOUTHEAST OF CONDE-SUR-NOIREAU, AFTER A MILE THRUST ACROSS DEEP WOODED TERRAIN. OTHER SECOND ARMY FORCES SWEPT ACROSS THE RIVER ROUEVRE, EAST OF DU ROUCHEN, AND ADVANCED A MILE BEYOND THE RIVER.

BY ROSS MUNRO (170)
CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

WITH THE CANADIANS IN FALAISE, AUG. 18-(AP)-WRITTEN OFF AS LOST BY THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN 7TH ARMY MADE A FRANTIC ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE THROUGH THE NARROW GAP SOUTHEAST OF HERE TODAY AND VIRTUALLY COMMITTED SUICIDE.

THIS MORNING RECONNAISSANCE PLANES SPOTTED A LARGE CONCENTRATION OF GERMAN VEHICLES MAKING FOR THE GAP AND EVERY AVAILABLE AIRCRAFT IN FRANCE AND EVEN FROM ENGLISH BASES WAS THROWN INTO AN ASSAULT THAT WAS A MASSACRE. THE GERMANS WERE PACKED TOGETHER LIKE A HERD OF FRIGHTENED SHEEP AND PILOTS SAID THEY COULDN'T FIRE WITHOUT HITTING SOMETHING.

SQUADRON AFTER SQUADRON OF R.A.F. AND R.C.A.F. PLANES RAKED COLUMNS OF TRANSPORTS, TANKS AND TROOPS TRYING DESPERATELY TO FALL BACK THROUGH THE GAP, WHILE CANADIAN AND AMERICAN GUNS FROM EITHER SIDE HAMMERED THEM MERCILESSLY.

AFTER GERMAN TANKS WERE SIGHTED THIS MORNING THE PLANES WENT INTO ACTION SHORTLY AFTER NOON AND KEPT UP THE ASSAULT FROM THEN ON. EVERY AIRCRAFT IN FRANCE THAT COULD BE USED WAS TURNED ON THE GERMAN CONCENTRATION AND SOME SQUADRONS CAME FROM ENGLAND TO JOIN IN THE ATTACK.

TA1207AEW APR 19 1944

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

A NINTH U.S. AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, AUG. 17-(DELAYED)-(AI -AMERICAN FIGHTER BOMBER PILOTS REPORTED THAT THE ST.MALO CITADEL WHIC HAS BEEN HOLDING OUT FOR DAYS SURRENDERED TODAY DURING A BOMBING ATTACK.

THE PLANES WERE CALLED OFF BY RADIO WHEN WHITE FLAGS WERE RUN UP.

SEVERAL HUNDRED GERMANS UNDER COMMAND OF COL.ANDREAS VON AULOCK, WHO SCOFFED AT RADIO REQUESTS TO SURRENDER, HAD BEEN HOLDING OUT FOR DAYS IN THE CONCRETE FORTRESS AT THE TIP OF A PENINSULA. ORDINARY BOMBS AND ARTILLERY HAD FAILED TO DISLODGE THEM AND AFTER THE FINAL WARNING WAS IGNORED THE AIR FORCE WAS CALLED UPON TO USE ITS STRENGTH.

DURING THE BREAK IN GROUND SHELLING SEVERAL LIGHTNING FIGHTER BOMB- ERS WERE TO CARRY OUT THE ATTACK, BUT ONLY ONE HAD TO UNLOAD. IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A COINCIDENCE BUT EVERY SORT OF WHITE FLAG AND SIGNAL STARTED GOING UP LESS THAN A MINUTE AFTER COL.HOWARD F.NICHOLS OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., LEADING THE MISSION, PUT A BOMB NEAR ONE OF THE ENTRANCES TO THE FORT.

THE AIRMEN ARE MAKING NO CLAIMS OF FORCING THE SURRENDER OF THE CITADEL. ALL THEY KNEW WAS THAT SOON AFTER NICHOLS' BOMB LANDED, THE PLANES WERE CALLED BACK AND THE PILOTS WERE TOLD TO CEASE BOMBING.

"THEY ARE SURRENDERING," THE PILOTS WERE TOLD.

"THEY MAY HAVE BEEN GETTING READY TO SURRENDER, BUT WE SURE HURRIED THEM ALONG," SAID LT.ROBERT W.HOYLE OF BREMERTON, WASH.

WHEN THE AMERICANS WERE CONVINCED THE SURRENDER WAS REAL, NICHOLS SAID, THE PLANES WERE ORDERED BY GROUND RADIO CONTROL TO ATTACK A SMALL FORTIFIED ISLAND JUST OFF ST. MALO. THE PILOTS REPORTED THE ISLAND WAS DOTTED WITH GUN EMPLACEMENTS AND STRONG POINTS, AND THAT THEY LEFT IT IN FLAMES.

"THERE WERE BIG EXPLOSIONS FROM AN AMMUNITION DUMP AND I SAW ONE OF THE BOMBS LAND RIGHT AMONG A BUNCH OF SOLDIERS WHO WERE TRYING TO GET INTO A BOAT, SAID LT. COL. SETH J.MCKEE OF ORLANDO, FLA.

RW-TA1103PEW

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE, AUG. 18-(AP)-A LIGHTNING GROUP COMMANDED BY COL.HUBERT ZEMKE, MISSOULA, MONT., WHICH FOLLOWED BOMBERS TO THE NANCY-ESSY AIR FIELD TODAY DESTROYED 51 NAZI PLANES ON THE GROUND.

THE BOMBERS TORE UP THE RUNWAYS AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS, INCLUDING FLAK POSITIONS, LEAVING THE FIGHTERS FREE TO RIP INTO PLANES PARKED IN DISPERSAL AREAS WITHOUT OPPOSITION. SOME OF THE FIGHTER PILOTS MADE AS MANY AS SEVEN PASSES AT THE FIELD.

COL.ZEMKE, FORMER COMMANDER OF A VETERAN THUNDERBOLT GROUP WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ACES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, WAS RE-ASSIGNED TO HEAD A LIGHTNING OUTFIT A FEW DAYS AGO, IT WAS DISCLOSED.

JS129AEW APR 19 1944

MAURADER BASE, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, AUG. 18-(AP)-HAROLD W. GOODWIN, 48, OF WELLINGTON, KANS., WORLD WAR AMBULANCE DRIVER, HAS RESIGNED AS AMERICAN RED CROSS FIELD DIRECTOR OF THIS BASE TO JOIN THE AIR FORCE AS A PRIVATE.

THE FORMER EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE KANSAS DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE JOINED THE RED CROSS WHEN HE WAS ORIGINALLY TURNED DOWN BY THE ARMY IN THE UNITED STATES.

GH1025AEW

BY FRANKLIN BANKER

A FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, AUG. 18-(AP)-MAJ.GEORGE REDDY'S SKILL IN THE AIR IS DEMONSTRATED BY THE FACT HE IS THE ONLY PILOT WHO HAS SHOT DOWN SIX GERMAN FIGHTERS ON A SINGLE MISSION, AND HE WAS GIVEN DOUBLE HONORS TODAY.

HE RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AND 30 DAYS LEAVE AT

30. 24 — 18123

HOME. MAJ.GEN.FREDERICK L.ANDERSON OF THE U.S. STRATEGIC BOMBING FORCE IN ENGLAND PRESENTED HIM WITH THE MEDAL FOR HEROIC CONDUCT IN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE SIX ME109S JUNE 8.

LT.GEN.CARL A.SPAATZ, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCES, PRAISED IN A CITATION THE MAJOR'S UTTER DISREGARD FOR PERSONAL SAFETY AND THE FEARLESSNESS WITH WHICH HE ATTACKED SUPERIOR NUMBERS.

FOR PREDDY, 25, HIGHEST SCORING MUSTANG PILOT NOW IN COMBAT, THE NEWS HE WOULD HAVE A VACATION AT HIS GREENSBORO, N.C., HOME MEANT JUST AS MUCH AS THE CITATION.

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"ANYONE CAN GET TIRED OF BEING SHOT AT," HE SAID. "I'LL BE GLAD JUST TO SIT AROUND AT HOME FOR A WHILE AND EAT FRIED CHICKEN AND TALK WITH THE FOLKS."

PREDDY HAS HAD 24 1/2 KILLS IN THE AIR AND FIVE ON THE GROUND. HE HAD TO BE COAXED INTO TAKING HIS REST, EVEN THOUGH HE HAS HAD 13 MONTHS OF STRENOUS COMBAT AGAINST THE GERMANS, SURVIVED A MID-WINTER DUMPING IN THE CHANNEL, AND SURVIVED AN AERIAL COLLISION EARLIER IN SOUTH PACIFIC COMBATS. HE HAS HAD 450 COMBAT HOURS OF FLYING.

PREDDY, A MILD-MANNERED, FIVE-FOOT-NINE, 140 POUNDER, HAS A RECORD WHICH INCLUDES FOUR MULTIPLE KILLS. BESIDES THE MOST RECENT SEXTET OF GERMAN FIGHTERS, HE ALSO HAD DOUBLE, TRIPLE AND QUADRUPLE KILLS ON SINGLE MISSIONS.

HE EXPECTS TO LEAVE SUNDAY FOR HOME AND THEN RETURN TO BECOME A SQUADRON COMMANDER AND A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL. AT PRESENT HE IS A SQUADRON OPERATIONS OFFICER.

PREDDY EVENTUALLY PLANS TO RETURN TO THE PACIFIC. HIS FIANCE, JOAN JACKSON, IS WAITING FOR HIM IN MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

BESIDES THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, HE WEARS THE SILVER STAR, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WITH FOUR OAKLEAF CLUSTERS AND THE AIR MEDAL WITH THREE OAKLEAF CLUSTERS.

(EDS: IN 1ST LINE OF 1ST GRAF: READ IT MAJ.GEORGE PREDDY'S SKILL ETO

BY913PEW

APR 191944

ADD WITH AM-FCES NR CANNES-(FEDER) XX THEM

WALKING DOWN THE ROAD LEADING 35 PRISONERS WERE SGT. VIRGIL CORK, ROUTE ONE, TUSCALOOSA, ALA., PVT. ERNEST DYSON, GARFIELD, N.J., HERMAN EDMISTON, PIKEVILLE, KY., AND ROBERT JARVIS, BRAINERD, MINN.

BEFORE CORK FINISHED TALKING 43 MORE JERRIES WERE LED AROUND THE CORNER BY [redacted]., PVT. SAM GRIFFITH, WINDER, GA., PVT. JESSE MCCLURE, MT.VERNON, KY., PVT.ROBERT MICHALSKI, ELKHART, IND., PVT.VERNON LOCKLEAR, LIBERTY, ALA., PVT.CARL BONGS, CUMBERLAND, MO.

"WE SAW 'EM IN A RAILROAD CUT," SAID CLARK. "WE HOLLERED AT THEM TO COME ON UP. THEY WOULDN'T. WE FIRED ONE SHOT AND UP THEY CAME, AS PRETTY AS YOU PLEASE."

ALSO LOST FROM THEIR COMPANY WERE PVTS.NORMAN NORBERT, 5002 GLENWOOD AVE., CHICAGO, HARRY LOCASTRO, 259 STOCKTON ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; RALPH JENTZ, 142-18 MANSFIELD ST., DETROIT, MICH.

TRYING TO FIND IT THEY RAN INTO A BATCH OF 11 PRISONERS, LOOKING FOR A PLACE TO SURRENDER. A JUNCTION WAS EFFECTED IMMEDIATELY.

--DASH--

THE DOUGHBOYS WHO MAADE THIS LANDING WILL NEVER FORGET THE EERIE FEELING THEY EXPERIENCED WHILE WALKING ACROSS THE BEACH ON THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE INVASION FORCE. THEY EXPECTED LOTS TO HAPPEN, BUT NOTHING DID.

"THIS IS A NEW ONE IN THE BOOK," SAID MAJ.ROSWELL DOUGHTY, 14 MAPLE ST., WALPOLE, MASS. "AND WHO SAID I'M SORRY?"

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--DASH--

CAPT.PARKHURST HOUGH, 113 EAST MAIN ST., FREDERICKTOWN, MO., AND LIEUTS.BINALD SCHROEDER, 1037 NOBLE ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., AND LOUIS AMES, EL MONTE, CALIF., LED FORCES ON D-DAY THAT ENCOUNTERED ENEMY RESISTANCE WHILE TAKING POSSESSION OF A HIGHWAY SECTOR IN AN ADVANCE FROM THE BEACHHEAD.

THEY WIPED OUT ENEMY POCKETS OF RESISTANCE ONE BY ONE IN BRIEF, SHARP SKIRMISHES.

ON THE SCENIC RIVIERA COASTAL HIGHWAY FORCES UNDER CAPT.ALFRED MAXINS, ABILENE, KAS., AND LT.MARTIN TULLY, 9344 PLEASANT AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., HAD TO CLEAR STOUT PILLBOXES ALL ALONG THE WAY. BUT CASUALTIES HERE, AS WITH OTHER OUTFITS, WERE REPORTED LIGHT.

BZ601AEW

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG. 18-(AP)-RESTORATION OF NORMAL CIVILIAN LIFE IN THE LIBERATED RIVIERA BEGAN TODAY. FRENCH AND ALLIED ADMINISTRATIVE TEAMS COOPERATED UNDER MAJ. CAMPBELL DICKSON OF THE SEVENTH ARMY'S CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION, FORMER DEAN OF HAMILTON COLLEGE IN NEW YORK.

CIVIL AFFAIRS FIELD WORKERS, ADVANCING WITH ALLIED TROOPS, STARTED SECURING SUPPLY LINES AND ESTIMATING LOCAL NEEDS. EMERGENCY MEDICAL SUPPLIES AWAITED UNLOADING, DICKSON SAID. SEVERAL SCHOONERS LADEN WITH FLOUR, OILS AND FATS WERE ENROUTE TO FRANCE.

POLITICAL DECISIONS WERE BEING LEFT TO THE FRENCH.

JR232PEW

BY DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

ST.RAPHAEL, SOUTHERN FRANCE, AUG. 18-(AP)-TWENTY-FIVE PRETTY GIRLS HAD THEIR HEADS SHAVED BY THE TOWN'S LEADING BARBER IN FRONT OF THE TOWN HALL TODAY AS PUNISHMENT FOR HAVING BEEN TOO FRIENDLY WITH THE GERMANS.

WHILE JEERING TOWNSPEOPLE AND EMBARRASSED AMERICAN SOLDIERS CROWDED ABOUT, THE GIRLS WERE PLUNKED ONE BY ONE INTO THE CHAIR IN THE CENTER OF THE SQUARE.

THEY HAD BEEN CONDEMNED TO THE PUNISHMENT BY A SEVEN-MAN COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION.

AN OLD WOMAN HIT ONE OF THE GIRLS OVER THE HEAD WITH A BASKET AS SHE WAS MADE TO WALK THROUGH A LANE OF PEOPLE AFTER THE HAIR CUTTING, BUT OTHERWISE THE CROWD DID NOT TOUCH THE GIRLS AND, UNLIKE THE CORSICAN PRECEDENT, ONE OF THE GIRLS WAS STRIPPED.

ONE WELL-DRESSED WOMAN WITH LARGE GOLDEN-BROWN TRESSES CROSSED HER KNEES AND TILTED HER HEAD COYLY AS THE CLIPPERS SLID OVER HER SKULL, BUT THE OTHERS WEPT, BURIED THEIR HEADS IN THEIR HANDS.

ONE GIRL FOUGHT, SCREAMED AND PROTESTED HER INNOCENCE UNTIL SHE WAS TAKEN BACK INTO THE TOWN HALL FOR FURTHER QUESTIONING.

WD216PEW

APR 19 1944

BY SID FEDER
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NEAR CANNES, AUG. 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A GALLANT BAND OF FRENCHMEN IN THIS ALLIED INVASION OF THE RIVIERA TOOK ONE OF THE TOUGHEST JOBS OF THE ENTIRE BEACHHEAD, AND THE BRAVE EFFORT APPARENTLY ENDED IN FAILURE.

THIS GROUP OF 67 FRENCH COMMANDOS, MEMBERS OF A SPECIALLY TRAINED NAVAL ASSAULT GROUP FORMED EIGHT MONTHS AGO FROM FORMER FRENCH NAVY MEN, WAS ASSIGNED THE DANGEROUS TASK OF LANDING IN SMALL RUBBER BOATS BEFORE H-HOUR YESTERDAY AT THE RIGHT FLANK JUST SOUTH OF CANNES ALONG THE WIDE OPEN FLATLANDS. THEY WERE TO PERFORM DEMOLITION WORK ON SEVERAL BRIDGES AND ROAD JUNCTIONS TO PREVENT THE ESCAPE OF THE ENEMY.

TODAY EIGHT OF THE INTREPID INVADERS WERE FOUND WOUNDED WHEN A LARGE BATCH OF ENEMY PRISONERS WAS CAPTURED, AND ONE GERMAN OFFICER SAID HE WAS INFORMED THE OTHER 59 FRENCHMEN WERE CAPTURED AND THE ENTIRE GROUP CLEANED UP BY 6 A.M. YESTERDAY, TWO HOURS BEFORE THE SCHEDULED H-HOUR.

EIGHT OF THE WOUNDED WERE RECAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS BY DOUGH-BOYS WHO WERE MEMBERS OF A PATROL WHICH WAS ESTABLISHING COMMUNICATIONS IN AN AREA BETWEEN TWO HILLS NEAR THE TOWN OF LE TRAYAS. BY ACCIDENT THE DOUGHBOYS GOT IN FRONT OF THE INFANTRY. THEY SAW A WHITE FLAG BEING WAVED FROM THE SIDE OF ONE HILL.

SGT.REX PASSAMORE OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WHO SPEAKS GERMAN, CRIED "COME OUT."

THE PATROL WAS STARTLED WHEN MORE THAN 60 GERMANS CRAWLED FROM THEIR PILLBOXES.

...VS10PEW

BY FRANK CONIFF
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED PRESS

ABOARD ADMIRAL HEWITT'S FLAGSHIP, AUG. 17-(AP)-VICE ADMIRAL H.KENT HEWITT WENT ASHORE FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY TO INSPECT THE DAMAGE ON NAZI COASTAL DEFENSES CAUSED BY TUESDAY'S NAVAL AND AIR BARRAGE.

HE SAW STRIKING EVIDENCE OF HOW THE BIG GUNS OF THE FLEET HAD BLASTED THE WAY FOR YANK LANDINGS IN THE FORM OF TWISTED EMPLACE-

MENTS AND SHATTERED STRONG POINTS. HE ALSO FOUND TRAFFIC FLOWING OVER THE BEACHES SMOOTHLY AT ALL POINTS VISITED.

ACCOMPANIED BY SEVERAL HIGH RANKING ARMY OFFICERS THE ADMIRAL ENTERED THE SEASIDE TOWN OF ST. RAPHAEL AN HOUR AFTER AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAD CAPTURED IT AND WAS ENTHUSIASTICALLY GREETED BY THE RESIDENTS.

THE ADMIRAL'S PARTY HAD AN UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE IN STE. MAXIME. THE TOWNSPEOPLE HAD SURROUNDED THEIR JEEPS WHEN A COLUMN OF GERMANS, LED BY ONE CARRYING A WHITE FLAG, APPROACHED. THEY WERE ATTEMPTING TO SURRENDER BUT AN ALERT DOUGHBOY SAID "WAIT A MINUTE, YOU CAN'T TELL WHAT TRICKS THESE FELLOWS WILL TRY."

HE FIRED A SHOT OVER THE COLUMN, THE GERMANS ALL RAISED THEIR HANDS AND IN THAT FASHION SURRENDERED TO THE ADMIRAL AND THE ARMY OFFICERS.

VS952PEW

BY HOMER BIGART

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NEW YORK YERALD TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.

A SEVENTH U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, AUG. 18-(P)- A GERMAN GENERAL CAPTURED THIS MORNING SAID "THE ALLIES WILL NEVER BREAK THROUGH THE WEST WALL INTO GERMANY," BUT A VAST MAJORITY OF PRISONERS WHO WERE UNDER HIS COMMAND FELT THE SIEGFRIED LINE WOULD CRUMBLE LIKE ALL THE REST UNLESS THE WAR ENDED BEFORE THE ALLIES CROSSED FRANCE.

AT A PRISONER COLLECTION POINT WHERE MORE THAN 1,300 GERMANS, POLES AND TURCOMANS CAPTURED BY ONE DIVISION ALONE AWAITED SHIPMENT FROM THE BEACHHEAD, SEVERAL GERMANS OUTSPOKENLY PREDICTED THE END OF THE WAR "IN FIVE OR SIX WEEKS."

ONLY ONE SMALL, ARROGANT GROUP WAS ENCOUNTERED. THEY WERE MARINES FROM TOULON.

"WE WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST SHELL," ONE SAID. "HITLER WILL NEVER MAKE PEACE."

THE MARINES WERE WELL CLOTHED AND LOOKED ADEQUATELY FED, IN MARKED CONTRAST TO THE BEDRAGGLED INFANTRYMEN, WHO SAID THEY HAD BEEN WITHOUT MEAT RATIONS FOR THREE WEEKS.

THE MOST DEPRESSED MARINE AS AN OBERSTLEUTNANT FROM COBLENZ, WHO TOOK A LONG LOOK AT THE HARBOR JAMMED WITH UNLOADING SHIPS AND SAID: "I'VE SEEN MORE AMERICAN EQUIPMENT IN ONE DAY THAN OUR OWN IN SIX MONTHS."

(EDS: MK LOGOTYPE READ (AP)-

TA1214AEW

BY SID FEDER

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH THE AMERICAN 36TH DIVISION IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, AUG. 18-(AP)- THE SECOND GERMAN GENERAL TO FALL TO ALLIED FORCES IN 48 HOURS WAS CAPTURED TODAY BY TROOPS OF THE VETERAN 36TH DIVISION NEAR A ROAD JUNCTION TOWN.

THE GENERAL AND HIS ENTIRE STAFF AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE GARRISON, HOME OF 200 SOLDIERS, WERE ROUNDED UP THIS MORNING AFTER A SIX HOUR BATTLE YESTERDAY AND AN OVERNIGHT DRIVE WHICH ENCIRCLED THE WOODED HILLSIDE WHERE THE ENEMY HAD MAINTAINED HEADQUARTERS.

VS907PEW

BY ROBERT VERMILLION

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH PARATROOPERS ABOVE LEMUY, AUG. 18-(AP)-FIRST LT.LESLIE WINSHIP OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, WENT DOWN INTO LEMUY THIS MORNING AND

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KILLED TWO GERMANS BECAUSE THE BAND OF EAGER PARACHUTE TROOPERS ON THIS MOUNTAIN HAD BECOME BORED WITH WAITING FOR THE GERMANS TO COME AND GET THEM.

FOR 24 HOURS AFTER JUMPING INTO THE SCRUB PINES ON THE SLOPES OF THIS MOUNTAIN RIDGE OVERLOOKING LEMUY THESE TOUGH, ROUGH YOUNGSTERS HAVE BEEN HOPING FOR THE GERMANS TO COME TO TRY KICKING THEM OUT. THE GERMANS HAVE SHOWN NO ENTHUSIASM FOR THE IDEA.

FROM OUT POSITIONS OVER THE TOWN WE CAN SEE THE GERMANS MOVING IN THE STREETS OF LEMUY. ARTILLERY UNITS LED BY 24-YEAR-OLD MAJ. STUARD SEATON OF STAUNTON, VA., HAVE BEEN SHELLING THE TOWN WITH THE 75 MM. GUNS HIS JUMPING GUNNERS ASSEMBLED IN RECORD TIME.

THIS WHOLE FORCE IS UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT.COL.WILLIAM P. YARBOROUGH, 31, A WEST POINTER OF THE CLASS OF 1936 AND ALSO OF TAUNTON, VA.

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THE OUTFIT WAS KEYED UP TO EXPECTATION OF THE TOUGHEST JOB IN THE INVASION OF SOUTHERN FRANCE. THEY HAD BEEN TOLD THEY WOULD BE DROPPED BEHIND THE LINES WITH THE MISSION OF FORMING A ROADBLOCK TO PREVENT GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS FROM REACHING THE BEACHHEAD FROM THE NORTH AND OF HOLDING THE GERMANS RETREATING FROM THE BEACH.

NO GERMANS ATTACKED. NO GERMANS TRIED TO RETREAT THROUGH US, WITH THE RESULT THAT THESE SKILLED KILLERS DID NOT HAVE A CHANCE TO FIRE A SHOT.

WE'VE BEEN SITTING UP HERE LISTENING TO THE SOUNDS OF MACHINEGUN AND RIFLE FIRE AS OTHER TROOPERS AND GLIDER-BORNE INFANTRY LANDED.

JS118AEW

BY THOMAS F.HAWKINS

ON THE FRENCH-ITALIAN FRONTIER, AUG. 18-(AP)-MEN IN EUROPE FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM JOINED HANDS TODAY IN NORTHWESTERN ITALY AND EASTERN FRANCE IN A GENERAL DRIVE TO OUST THE NAZIS AT LAST, ONCE AND FOREVER.

THEIR CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE GERMANS COINCIDED WITH REPORTS, UNCONFORMED, THAT THE ALLIES ALREADY HAD OCCUPIED PARIS, THAT THE AMERICANS HAD REACHED GRENOBLE, AND THAT A DETACHMENT OF ALLIED TROOPS FROM NICE IN FRANCE HAD REACHED AND CROSSED THE ITALIAN FRONTIER.

DIRECT REPORTS AND REPORTS THROUGH NEUTRAL CHANNELS INDICATED THE REBELLING MAQUIS, THEIR ARMIES SWELLED BY THOUSANDS OF NEW VOLUNTEERS, HAS ESTABLISHED CONTROL OVER VAST FRENCH AND ITALIAN AREAS. SOME 40,-000 WELL-EQUIPPED MEN IN ONE SECTION OF ITALY ALONE WERE SAID TO BE FIGHTING IN ONE BATTLE, AND IN FRANCE, IN DISTRICTS NEAR THE SWISS FRONTIER, THERE PROBABLY WERE AT LEAST THREE TIMES THAT MANY.

ITALIAN PARTISANS WERE SAID TONIGHT TO HAVE WON CONTROL OF LIGURIA AND PIEDMONT ALMOST ENTIRELY, EXCEPT FOR NAZI GARRISONS WHICH KEPT WITHIN BARRICADES IN THE CITY. THE FREE FRENCH WERE SAID TO HOLD THE UPPER HAND IN ABOUT HALF OF THE HAUTE-SAVOIE REGION AND WERE BELIEVED MOBILIZING FOR A FINISHING OFFENSIVE IN DOUBS, JURA AND AIN PROVINCES AND THOSE CIRCLING SWITZERLAND.

THE FRENCH WERE REPORTED TO HAVE OCCUPIED THE LAST FRONTIER TOWN IN NAZI HANDS IN ANNEMASSE THIS MORNING. THIS AFTERNOON, REPORTS SAID, BANDS THERE PLAYED THE AMERICAN, FRENCH AND SWISS NATIONAL ANTHEMS AND AMERICAN FLAGS FLOATED BESIDE THOSE OF DE GAULLIST FRANCE. DANCING IN THE STREETS, SPEECHES, PARADES AND SHOUTS FOR DE GAULLE AND FOR THE AMERICANS AND SWISS WERE SAID TO INTERMINGLE WITH THE OTHER MANIFESTATIONS OF JUBLIATION.

MAQUI TROOPS THIS AFTERNOON AND TONIGHT WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ATTACKED ANNECY AND THERE WAS ANOTHER UNCONFIRMED REPORT THAT THIS STRONGEST NAZI HOLDOUT IN HAUTE-SAVOIE SURRENDERED, OR IF IT HAD NOT, ITS FATE WAS SEALED.

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FRENCH FRONTIER AND ITALIAN PARTISAN REPORTS SAID THOUSANDS OF FACTORY EMPLOYES FROM GENOA AND SPEZIA JOINED THE PARTISANS; THAT THE GERMANS IN GENOA BURNED LARGE SECTIONS OF THE CITY AND TEN VILLAGES IN REPRISAL; THAT 150 HOSTAGES WERE HANGED IN THE MARKET PLACE AND THA' THE PARTISANS RETALIATED WITH THE EXECUTION OF 150 NAZI PRISONERS.

THE FASCISTS WERE SAID TO BE IN RETREAT FROM MENTON, THE ONLY CITY ITALIAN TROOPS CAPTURED IN THE 1940 CAMPAIGN AGAINST FRANCE. ITALIAN PARTISAN ACTIVITY WAS SAID TO BE CONCENTRATED ON A LIGHT FROM MENTON THROUGH VENTIMIGLIA BY WAY OF GENOA TO SPEZIA.

FROM FRANCE CAME THE DOUBTFUL REPORT THAT MARSHAL PETAIN WAS HELD UNDER HOUSE ARREST IN VICHY FOR EIGHT HOURS TODAY. A MORE LIKELY REPORT WAS THAT WHAT REMAINED OF THE LAVAL GOVERNMENT, MOST OF WHOM MOVED TO PARIS EARLIER IN THE MONTH, HAD GONE TO NANCY.

RW1038PEW

ADD ROME - (NORGAARD) A.F. FLOEST

YESTERDAY'S RAIDS MARKED THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST BOMBING OF EUROPEAN SOIL BY AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS.

THE FORTRESS GROUP WITH WHICH LT.GEN.IRA C.EAKER, COMMANDER OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCES, FLEW HIS PIONEER MISSION OVER THE ROUEN RAILYARDS IN FRANCE, LATER PARTICIPATED IN THE FIRST RAID ON THE ENEMY IN FRANCE FROM NORTH AFRICAN BASES.

NOW IT IS SUPPORTING LANDINGS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE UNDER THE COMMAND OF COL.NILES D.OHMAN, 80 HYDE PARK ST., EAST DEDHAM, MASS. IT WAS IN THE FIRST RAID ON THE ROME AREA AND THE FIRST SHUTTLE MISSION FROM ITALY TO RUSSIA. #

OPTIONAL NIGHT LEAD SOUTH FRANCE

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ROME, AUG. 18-(AP)-AMERICAN AND FRENCH SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS DROVE AGAINST TOULON BOTH ALONG THE COAST AND 20 MILES INLAND IN A THREATENING FLANKING MOVEMENT BEHIND THE GREAT NAVAL BASE TODAY WHILE A WAVE OF AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS HIT AND SET FIRE TO THE FRENCH BATTLESHIP STRASBOURG WHICH THE GERMANS BADN BEEN USING AS A COASTAL FORTRESS IN THE HARBOR.

IT WAS OFFICIALLY DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT ONE OF MAJ.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S SWIFT-MOVING COLUMNS SURGED INTO THE VICINITY OF SOLLIES PONT, (CORRECT), ONLY SIX MILES NORTHEAST OF TOULON, WHILE FAR TO THE NORTH ANOTHER SPEARHEAD PUNCHED INTO THE AREA OF BRIGNOLES WP MILES ALMOST DUE NORTH OF TOULON IN AN OUTFLANKING DRIVE.

THE 26,500-TON STRASBOURG, PARTLY SUBMERGED WHEN THE FRENCH SCUTTLED THEIR OWN FLEET AT TOULON IN 1941, WAS SOUGHT OUT BY B-25 MITCHELLS. SEVERAL DIRECT HITS WERE SCORED AND FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS WERE CAUSED BY THE BOMBS, CREWMEN REPORTED.

ALTHOUGH PARTLY DISMANTLED, THE GERMANS HAD USED HER GUNS TO BOMBARD THE ALLIED TROOPS.

LAUNCHED IN 1936, THE 702-FOOT STRASBOURG, A DAMAGED VETERAN IN THE HISTORIC MERS-EL-KEBIR BATTLE OF 1940, ORIGINALLY HAD EIGHT 13-INCH GUNS AND 16 5.1-INCH GUNS.

B-25 CREWMEN ALSO REPORTED DIRECT HITS ON THE 7,600-TON CRUISER LA GALLISSONNIERE, A DESTROYER AND A SUBMARINE IN THE HARBOR.

HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED, ETC., PICKING UP THIRD GRAF NORGAARD'S NIGHT LEAD SOUTH FRANCE.

RW650PEW

new york, aug. 18--(ap)--radio france at algiers said tonight in a broadcast reported by u. s. government monitors that maj. gen. alex m. patch, commander-in-chief of american troops in southern france, h d gathered members of the french forces of the interior at st. tropez and congratulated them "in front of the entire population" for the "magnific work carried out by their units."

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wr -- owi -- 745p

NEW YORK, AUG. 18-(AP)-THIRTY THOUSAND GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE DIGGING TRENCHES IN PARIS AND FORTIFYING THE SUBURBS, THE SWISS NEWSPAPER DIE ILLUSTRIERTE OF LUCERNE SAID IN AN ARTICLE REPORTED TODAY BY OWI.

A SPECIAL EFFORT HAS BEEN MADE IN RECENT MONTHS TO FORTIFY BUILDINGS OCCUPIED BY NAZI CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICES, THE ARTICLE SAID, AND TANK TRAPS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED AT THE ENDS OF IMPORTANT STREETS.

THE NAZI OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES DO NOT WANT TO "SPARE PARIS THE HORRORS OF A SIEGE OR PITCHED BATTLE," THE ARTICLE DECLARED.

NEW YORK, AUG. 18-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, QUOTED ONE OF ITS CORRESPONDENTS TONIGHT AS SAYING THAT "TOULON IS GOING TO FALL, AND FALL VERY SOON" TO THE ENVELOPING ATTACKS OF THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY.

"THE GERMANS HAVE THROWN UP A HASTILY BUILT SCREEN OF MOBILE GUNS AND INFANTRY TO GIVE PROTECTION TO THE REST OF THEIR MEN AS THEY PULLED OUT OF THE CITY," SAID THE CORRESPONDENT, VAUGHN THOMAS. "THEY WERE BLOWING UP BRIDGES AND MINING THE ROADS, BUT NOT ON A SCALE BIG ENOUGH TO CHECK OUR ADVANCE."

[REDACTED] MAY BE BRACKETED IN NIGHT LEAD SOUTHERN FRANCE

UNDATED MUELLER (140)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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A REPORTER BROADCASTING TODAY FROM GEN. EISENHOWER'S ADVANCE COMMAND POST SAID EISENHOWER "WITH PARTS OF HIS STAFF SPENT THE ENTIRE DAY IN THE IMMEDIATE BATTLE AREA REPLANNING THE CAMPAIGN OF NORTHERN FRANCE TO TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF THE VICTORY OF NORMANDY."

"GEN. EISENHOWER WAS IN TREMENDOUS SPIRITS, AS HE HAS EVERY RIGHT TO BE," SAID MERRILL MUELLER, REPRESENTING AMERICAN RADIO NETWORKS AT THE COMMAND POST. "THE ALLIED FORCES ANSWERED HIS APPEAL FOR ALL-OUT EFFORT BY PRODUCING THE GREATEST ALLIED VICTORY SINCE THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN ARMIES IN NORTH AFRICA.

"SOME OF THE GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY SUCCEEDED IN GETTING TO A POSITION EAST OF THE (FALAISE-ARGENTAN) POCKET, BUT THIS RAPIDLY DWINDLING FORCE IS NOW BACKED UP AGAINST THE SEINE RIVER, AND SUFFERING SEVERELY FROM ARTILLERY AND AIR BOMBARDMENT. WHETHER ANY SEVENTH ARMY UNITS GET ACROSS THE SEINE OR NOT, THE VICTORY IS COMPLETE. NORMANDY IS WON, AND THE SEVENTH ARMY TACTICALLY IS DESTROYED."

GH359PEW

30.24— 18/27

ADD LONDON XX N-Y-

LT: DWIGHT WAIT, 3 MAPLE AVE., GLENSHAW, PA., THE FORTRESS BOMBARDIER, AND A GUNNER, SGT. VERNON CALDWELL, 470 AIR BRAKE AVE., WILMERDING, PA., HAD GIVEN COOGAN FIRST AID IN FLIGHT.

OTHERS IN THE FORTRESS CREW WERE SERGEANT-GUNNERS DONALD LINDAMOOD, 300 1/2 (CORRECT) W.FRANKLIN ST., KENTON, OHIO; HARRISON CONLEY, 38 ASHLAND AVE., METHUEN, MASS.; MELVIN SELL, 695 ASBURY ST., NEW MILFORD, N.J.; MILTON WUCHALTER, 180 E. 163RD ST., NEW YORK; AND WILLIAM PETERS, OLYMPIA, WASH.

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GH1052AEW

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 19-(AP)-IN ONE OF THE RARE BRITISH EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, THE FINANCIAL NEWS TODAY OBSERVED THAT THE ALLIED VICTORIES IN FRANCE WERE AIDING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CHANCES OF REELECTION.

"THE SWING IN MILITARY FORTUNES OVER THIS SUMMER--AND ESPECIALLY IN THE REMAINING WEEKS BETWEEN NOW AND THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS--WILL CLEARLY PLAY A PRIMARY PART IN THE SELECTION OF A PRESIDENT AND A CONGRESS, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

"IT IS SCARCELY SURPRISING THEREFORE THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS LOST NO TIME IN STRESSING THE DUAL RESPONSIBILITIES NOW ATTACHING TO HIM PERSONALLY AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES X X X. THE NEWS FROM EUROPE OVER RECENT WEEKS CERTAINLY HAS DONE NOTHING TO UNDERMINE HIS PROSPECT OF AN ELECTION VICTORY AND IT SEEMS REASONABLE TO CONCLUDE THAT HIS PACIFIC TOUR WAS TIME SKILFULLY ENOUGH TO BRING AT LEAST SOME TEMPORARY DAMAGE TO REPUBLICAN CHANCES."

RW1046PEW

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 19-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO TOLD THIS TALE TODAY:

"A NEW AND LARGER TYPE FLYING BOMB CARRYING A PILOT HIT LONDON FRIDAY. THE PILOT TOOK THE BOMB OVER ITS TARGET AND THEN BAILED OUT AT THE LAST MINUTE, JUST BEFORE THE CRASH."

RW1040PEW

LONDON, AUG. 18-(AP)-THE 60,000 ITALIAN PRISONER "COOPERATORS" IN ENGLAND NOW ARE BEING ALLOWED TO TALK TO THE PUBLIC, ATTEND MOVIES AND BUY THINGS IN STORES, THE WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

COOPERATORS ARE PRISONERS WHO, AFTER ITALY BECAME COBELLIGERENT, VOLUNTEERED FOR WAR EFFORT WORK. LAST MAY THEY WERE ORGANIZED INTO SPECIAL UNITS WITH ITALIAN OFFICERS, ISSUED SPECIAL UNIFORMS AND GIVEN PARTIAL FREEDOM. THEY GET MAXIMUM PAY OF $1.25 A WEEK.

VS9PEW

ROME, AUG 18-(AP)-[REDACTED] ALLIED BOMBERS FROM SOUTHERN ITALY HAVE BEEN DROPPING SUPPLIES, WEAPONS AND AMMUNITIONS TO THE POLISH PATRIOT ARMY OF GEN. BOR FIGHTING THE GERMANS INSIDE BESIEGED WARSAW, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

(GEN. BOR'S POSITION IN HIS FIGHT FOR WARSAW APPEARED TO HAVE IMPROVED FOR THE GENERAL REPORTED TO THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON THAT THE INTENSITY OF FIGHTING IN THE OLD CITY DISTRICT HAD DIMINISHED. A PRUSSIAN INFANTRY PLATOON WAS SAID TO HAVE SURRENDERED AND THE 494TH GERMAN BATTALION WAS SAID TO HAVE LOST HALF ITS STRENGTH. BOR REPORTED THE GERMAN ATTACKS WERE MAINLY AT THE CENTER OF THE CITY, WITH POSITIONS NEAR GRZYBOWSKI SQUARE BEING MAINTAINED FIRMLY.)

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WD109PEW

ROME, AUG 18-(AP)-THE ONLY TWO VICTORIES CLAIMED OVER GERMAN PLANES YESTERDAY BY THE MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCES WERE THE WORK OF LT.JOHN J.VOLL OF GOSHEN, OHIO, A MUSTANG PILOT.

VOLL WAS RETURNING ALONE FROM THE PLOESTI AREA, WHERE HE HAD CIRCLED TO PROTECT A COMRADE FLIER WHO HAD PARACHUTED TO THE GROUND.

HE SPOTTED THREE ME-109S AND PROMPTLY ATTACKED.

THE FIRST VICTIM, SURPRISED FROM THE REAR, BAILED OUT. VOLL THEN PUMPED BULLETS INTO THE SECOND ME-109, AND SWUNG IN AN ATTACK ON THE THIRD, WHICH WENT INTO A DIVE AND CRASHED.

VOLL, THE SON OF MRS.ALMA VOLL, 3576 MONTIETH AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO, BROUGHT HIS TOTAL TO EIGHT VICTORIES.

MK733AEW

ADD NEW DELHI KXA INDEPENDENCE

THE ILL HEALTH OF MOHOMED ALI JINNAH, MOSLEM LEADER, HAS FORCED POSTPONEMENT OF HIS SCHEDULED MEETING TOMORROW WITH GANDHI TO DISCUSS THE SETTLEMENT OF THE HINDU-MOSLEM PROBLEM, IT WAS ANNOUNCED LAS WEEK.

MKXA733AEW

CHUNGKING, SATURDAY, AUG. 19-(AP)-DR. V.K.WELLINGTON KOO, CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN, WAS NAMED TODAY AS CHINA'S CHIEF DELEGATE TO THE SECURITY CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON.

TA1131PEW

(BX) SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LIEUTENANT GENERAL GEORGE C. KENNY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, HAS DECORATED TWO NEW ENGLANDERS FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN SUSTAINED OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS MISSIONS.

GENERAL KENNEY AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL TO FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM F. FELCH, OF WINCHESTER, N.H., AND THE BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO THE AIR MEDAL TO STAFF SGT. JOSEPH R. COUTURE, BOX 503, MEXICO, ME.

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BOTH AWARDS WERE MADE FOR PARTICIPATION IN BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY AIRDROMES AND INSTALLATIONS AND ATTACKS ON ENEMY NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPPING.

S355AEW

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR, AUG.18-(AP)-THE AMERICAN COMMANDERS OF THE AMPHIBIOUS FORCES THAT TOOK SAIPAN, TINIAN AND GUAM ISLANDS WANT SEVENTH AAF THUNDERBOLTS FLYING OVERHEAD WHEN THE YANKS MARCH TODWN TOKYO'S GINZA KMAIN BOULEVARD).

THE COMMANDERS, VICE ADM.R.K.TURNER AND MARINE LT.GEN. HOLLAND SMITH HIGHLY COMMENDED THE THUNDERBOLT PILOTS FOR CLOSE SUPPORT OF GROUND FORCES IN THE SUCCESSFUL MARIANAS OPERATIONS. IN A MESSAGE TO THE FLIERS THEY SAID:

"WE SEND A HEARTY 'WELLDONE' TO THE MEN OF THE SEVENTH AAF WHO PROVIDED OUR OVERHEAD COVER AND EFFECTIVELY SLASHED THE ENEMY AT SAIPAN, TINIAN AND GUAM. ALL OF US HAVE BEEN GREATLY IMPRESSED WITH YOUR EAGERNESS TO DO WHAT WE HAVE ASKED YOU TO DO.

"WHEN WE WALK DOWN THE GINZA AT TOKYO, ENROUTE TO HIROHITO'S PALACE, WE HOPE YOU WILL SUPPLY THE OVERHEAD GUARD FOR US."

NA919PCW

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, AUG. 18-(AP)-PRESSING THE AIR ATTRITION CAMPAIGN AGAINST JAPANESE BASES NORTH OF AMERICAN-HELD GUAM, TINIAN AND SAIPAN IN THE MARIANAS, ARMY LIBERATORS HIT IWO JIMA IN THE VOLCANO ISLANDS WEDNESDAY, ADM.CHESTER W. NIMITZ REPORTED TODAY.

OTHER PLANES PEPPERED NIPPON POSITIONS IN THE MARIANAS AND CAROLINE ISLANDS GROUPS.

MAJOR TARGETS AT IWO WERE GARRISON BUILDINGS, STORAGE DUMPS AND AIRFIELD INSTALLATIONS. SEVERAL JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES WERE IN THE AIR AT THE TIME OF THE RAID BUT FAILED TO PRESS INTERCEPTION AGAINST LIBERATOR GUNS.

AMERICAN FIGHTERS STRAFED AND BOMBED GUN POSITIONS AND AIR STRIPS ON ROTA AND PAGAN ISLANDS, IN THE MARIANAS.

ARMY BOMBERS STRUCK DUBLON IN TRUK ATOLL, CAROLINE ISLANDS, ALSO ON WEDNESDAY, SHOT DOWN ONE OF SIX INTERCEPTORS AND DAMAGED THREE OTHERS.

NAURU ISLAND AND MILI ATOLL IN THE MARSHALLS WERE HIT THE SAME DAY.

THE TEXT, ETC. (PICKING UP WASHN STORY AT 9TH GRAF.)

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ACAPULCO,MEXICO,AUG.18-(AP)-EIGHTY-THREE AMERICANS WERE PASSENGERS ON AN ARGENTINE VESSEL, RIO DE LA PLATA, WHICH BURNED TODAY IN THE HARBOR. MOST WERE ASHORE WHEN THE BLAZE STARTED AND NONE WAS INJURED.

FLAKES SPREAD RAPIDLY AFTER A SMALL OIL TANK EXPLODED AT 11:35 A.M. (CST) AND AFTER FAILING TO BRING THE FIRE UNDER CONTROL THE CREW ABANDONED SHIP. THE CAPTAIN OF THE SHIP EARLIER HAD SAID THE FIRE STARTED FROM SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION IN A COAL BUNKER.

AMERICANS ON THE SHIP, WHICH ARRIVED LAST NIGHT FROM LOS ANGELES, WERE BEING CARED FOR BY THE U.S. CONSULATE HERE. ALL OF THEIR POSSESSIONS EXCEPT THOSE ON THEIR PERSONS WERE LOST. THE SHIP IS A TOTAL LOSS.

FIRST REPORTS SAID THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF SABOTAGE.

ADD TORONTO xxEFFICIENT

UNTIL 1942 THE U.S. AIR FORCE USED THE CONTINUOUS DELIVERY SYSTEM, PROVIDING SO MUCH OXYGEN PER MAN PER MINUTE AT VARIOUS HEIGHTS. AMERICAN AUTHORITIES SINCE HAVE DONE MUCH WORK IN THE FIELD OF DEMAND SUPPLY.

B7712AEW

MONTREAL, AUG. 18-(AP)-CAMILLIEN HOUDE RETURNED TONIGHT TO THE CITY WHICH IN FORMER YEARS HAD WITNESSED HIS GREATEST TRIUMPHS AND HIS DARKEST MOMENTS.

HE CAME BACK TO HIS NATIVE MONTREAL FOUR YEARS AFTER HIS INTERNMENT FOR URGING CITIZENS NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL REGISTRATION; AND FIVE YEARS AFTER HE HAD WELCOMED THE KING AND QUEEN TO THE METROPOLIS IN ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT SOCIAL FUNCTIONS DURING HIS EIGHT YEARS AS MAYOR.

THE CONCOURSE OF CENTRAL STATION WAS JAMMED WITH SPECTATORS, MINGLING WITH OUTGOING PASSENGERS TO CATCH A GLIMPSE OF THE MAN WHO HAD SERVED AS MAYOR OF MONTREAL AND WHO, UNTIL THE RECENT QUEBEC ELECTIONS, HAD REMAINED THROUGHOUT INTERNMENT TECHNICALLY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF MONTREAL ST. MARY RIDING IN THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

AS THE TRAIN PULLED IN A STOREY BELOW THE CONCOURSE, HOUDE CAUGHT HIS FIRST GLIMPSE OF THE NEW CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS TERMINAL OPENED A YEAR AGO. DURING ONE OF HIS TERMS AS MAYOR HE HAD EXPRESSED OPPOSITION TO THE $30,000,000 PROJECT.

THE FORMER MAYOR BOARDED THE TRAIN AT ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AFTER BEING MET AT SHERBROOKE, QUE., THE DAY BEFORE BY HIS WIFE AND THREE DAUGHTERS. HE WAS RELEASED FROM AN INTERNMENT CAMP NEAR FREDERICTON EARLY THIS WEEK.

VS905PEW

THE CROWD CHEERED AS HOUDE STEPPED INTO THE CONCOURSE, AND SURGED AROUND HIM AS HE WAS LED TO A MICROPHONE LINKED WITH THE STATION'S PUBLIC-ADDRESS SYSTEM.

"SUCH A RECEPTION IS NOT ONLY PROOF OF YOUR FRIENDSHIP AND ESTEEM," HE SAID, "BUT IT IS ALSO A WARNING TO PRESENT AUTHORITIES THAT THEY MUST FEEL PUBLIC OPINION AS IT IS."

LIGUORI LACOMBE, CANADIAN MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR LAVAL-TWO MOUNTAINS, WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TO GREET THE FORMER MAYOR AND HOUDE REFERRED TO HIM AS "ONE OF MY STAUNCHEST SUPPORTERS."

"WHAT THE FUTURE HAS IN STORE FOR ME, I DO NOT KNOW," SAID HOUDE. "BUT THERE IS ONE THING YOU CAN BE SURE OF; IT IS THAT I WILL ALWAYS REMAIN UPRIGHT.

APR 19 1944

30.24—18129

"EVERY TIME THE LEAST OF YOUR RIGHTS AND PRIVILAGES ARE THREATENED, I'LL BE AT THE FRONT TO DEFEND YOU. YOU MUST FEEL THE NEED THERE IS TO STAND TOGETHER."

IN AN INTERVIEW BEFORE HIS TRAIN REACHED MONTREAL HOUDE SAID THAT "I HAVE NO IMMEDIATE PLANS FOR MYSELF, BUT FOR THE NATION -YES."

SURROUNDED BY HIS WIFE AND THREE DAUGHTERS, THE FORMER MAYOR SAID "I AM WAITING FOR EVENTS WHICH COULD BRING A GREAT CHANGE."

SUCH EVENTS HE LISTED AS THE END OF THE WAR, A FEDERAL ELECTION OR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PROVINCIAL POLITICAL FIELD.

"I WISH TO CONSULT MY FRIENDS BEFORE MAKING PUBLIC ANY DECISIONS AS TO MY FUTURE PLANS," HE SAID. "I WILL REVEAL MY PLANS TO THE PUBLIC AT THE PROPER TIME, POSSIBLY AT A PUBLIC MEETING."

OF HIS FOUR YEARS INTERNMENT, HE SAID:

"I SPENT FOUR YEARS IN AN INTERNMENT CAMP FOR THE NATION ONLY. I WAS ALWAYS CHEERFUL, SO AS TO GIVE A GOOD EXAMPLE TO OTHERS. I COULDN'T APPEAR DEMORALIZED BEFORE THOSE POOR PEOPLE WHOSE FAMILIES ARE ABROAD AND WHOSE ONLY NEWS IS DEATH NOTICES."

HE SAID HE HAD "NO IDEA" WHETHER HE WOULD RUN AGAIN FOR THE MONTREAL MAYORALTY IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS NEXT DECEMBER.

"I WILL GO WHERE THE POPULATION NEEDS ME MOST," HE SAID. HE WOULD NOT AMPLIFY THE REMARK.

APR 19 1944

OF THE EVENTS LEADING UP TO HIS INTERNMENT, HE SAID ONLY THAT "A MAN WHO SPENT 29 YEARS IN PUBLIC LIFE SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN PLACED IN AN INTERNMENT CAMP."

DY1013PEW

NEW YORK, AUG. 18-(AP)-THE CAIRO RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS THAT THE EAM (NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT), REPUTED TO BE THE LARGEST GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION IN OCCUPIED GREECE, HAD DECIDED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE "NATIONAL UNITY" GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER GEORGE PAPANDREOU IN CAIRO, ENDING A DEVELOPING CABINET CRISIS DURING WHICH THE PREMIER HAD OFFERED TO RESIGN.
VS857PEW

NEW YORK, AUG.18-(AP)-MAX HILL OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY BROADCAST FROM ANKARA TODAY THAT BULGARIAN AUTHORITIES WERE CONFERRING WITH AMERICAN AND BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN AN EFFORT TO GET OUT OF THE WAR. HILL SAID TURKEY WAS ACTING AS INTERMEDIARY AND THAT THE CONVERSATIONS HAD THE APPROVAL OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.
PS505PEW

APR 19 1944

NEW YORK, AUG. 18-(AP)-WOUNDED SOLDIERS FROM OVERSEAS NOW AT THE MITCHEL FIELD HOSPITAL WILL BE PERMITTED FREE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS TO THEIR HOMES.
THE ARMY AIRBASE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE REPORTED TONIGHT THAT NEWSPAPER STORIES RELATING THAT MANY WOUNDED VETERANS WERE UNABLE TO CALL THEIR FAMILIES BECAUSE THEY HAD NO MONEY HAD BROUGHT A DELUGE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR A "TELEPHONE FUND."
THE BASE IS ACCEPTING THE CONTRIBUTIONS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, ALTHOUGH "THE ARMY IS ANXIOUS TO POINT OUT THAT NO SOLDIER EVER IS PREVENTED FROM CALLING HOME THROUGH LACK OF FUNDS."
THE MITCHEL FIELD FINANCE OFFICE, IT CONTINUED, AS ARRANGED THAT WOUNDED VETERANS CAN RECEIVE PAY WITHIN A FEW HOURS AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE HOSPITAL UPON REQUEST.
TA1208AEW

NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--RUSSIAN FRONT: 322 MILES (MEASURED FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW).
2--NORTHERN FRANCE: 565 MILES (MEASURED FROM AUTHON).
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 603 MILES (MEASURED FROM FLORENCE).
4--SOUTHERN FRANCE: 680 MILES (MEASURED FROM NEAR CANNES).
VS940PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
AUG.18, 1940--CANADA AND UNITED STATES ANNOUNCE SETTING UP OF PERMANENT JOINT BOARD OF DEFENSE FOR NORTHERN HALF OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE; MOVE FOLLOWS CONFERENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING OF CANADA AT OGDENSBURG, N.Y.
M343AEW

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FRENCH

FLERS.....FLAIR

DRAGUIGNAN.....DRAH-GHEE-YAHN'

DREUX.....DRER

EVRANDES.....EEV-RAHND'

PITANGES.....PEW-TAHNJ'

ST.TROPEZ.....SEHN TROH-PAY'

ST.RAPHAEL.....SEHN RAH-FAH-EL'

LORGUES.....LOHRG

LE MUY.....LER MWEE'

REPEL.....TRAY-PEL'

PORT CROS.....POHR KROH'

RUSSIAN, POLISH, BALTIC

OSSOW.....OH-SOHV'

TARTU.....TAHR'-TOO

SANDOMIERZ.....SAHN'-DOHM-YESH

ERASTVERE.....AY'-RAHST-VAY'-RAY

WD957AEW

APR 19 1944

BLANK

30.24— 18131

Yanks Reach Seine River, Approach Paris Suburbs; Allies Within 25 Miles Of Marseille, Flank Toulon

GERMANS HASTEN DEMOLITION, SET FIRES IN CAPITAL

American Third Army Reaches Banks of Seine, 25 Miles West of City.

FALAISE TRAP CLOSES

Allies Press Task of Destroying German Forces Over Wide Front.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sunday, Aug. 20.—(AP) Speedy American reconnaissance patrols stabbed into the suburbs of Paris yesterday and columns of the American Third army reached the Seine river 25 miles west of the French capital as the Allies fashioned a tremendous knockout blow against the German armies in France.

Explosions and fires shook and seared Paris as the Germans apparently hastened ruthless demolitions preparatory to abandoning the city without a fight.

The Swiss radio said American forces already were in the Paris suburbs. Allied sources did not confirm this, but they put patrols of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's army very near, and truck-borne Doughboys were shouting, "Paris next!"

Claim Yanks in Paris

British papers all headlined reports that the Americans were in Paris, but all were quoting German or neutral rumors without confirmation.

Destruction of the German army, not the immediate liberation of Paris, remained the Allied goal, and this was speeding on apace.

The Falaise gap, where much of the German Seventh army was destroyed in a week of siege, finally was sealed off entirely, and the fleeing enemy remnants that raced away from it under the worst aerial scouring in history found only that they had run into a bigger trap against the meandering and bridgeless Seine.

While latest reports here put the Americans only at unspecified distances a few hundred yards from the Seine in the Mantes area, the German communique acknowledged that Patton's forward elements already had fought to both Mantes and Vernon, 30 and 45 miles downstream from Paris.

This would envelop the Germans in an area roughly 55 miles square between the Seine, the sea, the British and Canadians and the Americans, with a perilous crossing of the river as their only hope of escape.

Frontline dispatches passed by field censors said flatly that the Germans in France had been beaten and that the Americans could advance on Paris anytime they wanted to. Instead of doing so at once, they apparently chose for the second time in 10 days to let that glittering prize dangle for a time while they sought out and slew more Germans.

The ruins of at least 18 German divisions from the Falaise trap already were spread out in a 70-mile shambles from there to Dreux, jumpoff point for the American dash to the Seine.

The German Seventh army, bolstered by elements of the 15th army from the Calais coast, "has not been destroyed," wrote Associated Press Correspondent William S. White with the American First army, but he declared the Germans had left thousands upon thousands of casualties behind in salvaging much of their armor for the dash to the Seine.

10,000 Tanks Destroyed

That dash, however, was opposed by tremendous Allied air power that in three days had destroyed 10,000 tanks and trucks. In as many as seven flights a day, RAF fighter bombers and rocket planes and the newly-disclosed rocket-firing American Thunderbolts, swooped lower than the tree-tops to pick out "live" targets among the welter of already smashed equipment.

Intermittent rain hampered the fliers somewhat, but also mired the Nazis in the mud as sitting ducks.

"We're beating up the Germans —and it's a terrible beating," exclaimed a British staff officer at the front.

The remnants of the German Seventh army and their reinforcements from the Fifteenth were believed to have little chance of ferrying their armor across the Seine even if they should beat the main Allied body to the river crossings.

These two German forces—which may number as high as 100,000 men —were under the most terrific aerial assault ever seen on any battlefield, and were losing tanks by the hundreds and trucks by the thousands.

Their rearguards fought desperately to hold back the onrushing American, British, and Canadian armies which were driving along the coast, and hurdling river barriers inland in drives which at one point before endangered Lisieux were no more than 48 miles from Rouen, the enemy's river port.

Suffer Heavy Losses

Their forces bringing up the rear north of Trun were suffering terrible casualties and a large part of one convoy of 500 vehicles went up in a mass of flames under the rocket fire of fighter planes.

Before them as they headed north was the Seine, 150 or more yards wide, where Allied aerial fleets yesterday sank hundreds of barges and two river steamers trying to cross it.

While the Germans were fighting back hard along the coast, their hitherto orderly retreat farther inland began taking on the earmarks of a rout, with many soldiers afoot as a result of Allied bombings which knocked out 3,800 vehicles in 24 hours.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's commanders were not letting the luster of Paris blind them to their real task, the crushing of this army, after which the capital—and all France—may well fall of its own weight.

A British staff officer, noting that elements of 18 enemy divisions had been captured, expressed the opinion that the Germans now could never hold the charging Allied armies at the Seine.

RAF pilots reported the fires and explosions in Paris which, coupled with the fact that the Paris radio has been silent for two days, indicated the Germans were wrecking military installations before quitting the city.

Nazis Flee Paris

Various foreign sources said Germans and collaborationists were fleeing the city, crowding the roads leading toward Germany, and patriots were marching through the streets singing the Marseillaise. All public buildings were reported closed.

(The Germans admitted their embassy personnel had been evacuated.)

The thunder of violent explosions, which awakened British villages along the channel coast opposite Dieppe and Le Havre indicated demolitions might have begun there.

It appeared that the final phase of the battle of the Seine had been reached — pursuit and annihilation. Routes of retreat blazed with the pyres of stricken transport. British, American and Canadian tanks shredded enemy rearguards. The whole front was on the move.

Along the coast the Canadians fought into the outskirts of Cabourg and Dives, 17 miles across the tidal Seine estuary from Le Havre, and brought the small port of Houlgate under artillery fire.

Four miles south of Dives they were hammering away near Dozule against stubborn rearguards.

British on the south forced the Vie river near Notre Dame-d'Etrees, 12 miles from the sea, and five miles south of this crossing seized the village of St. Julien-Le Faucon.

At one unspecified point the Allies were only six miles from Lisieux, a roadhead of great importance to the enemy 42 miles from Rouen. Vanguards lunging eight miles due south of Lisieux captured St. Marguerite-des-Loges.

Supreme headquarters announced that for the time being there would be a news blackout in some sectors, because the enemy was so confused he had no idea where the Allies were.

This confusion was illustrated when Canadians captured a commander of a division heading up a highway to Trun. He was not aware that Trun had fallen and yet it is a pivotal point between the Falaise-Argentan pocket and the retreat to the northeast.

Attempt to Close Gap

This part of the gap, which funnels down to a mile or two farther west, is now four miles wide between Trun and the forest of Gouffern, and Poles and Canadians are fighting to close the gap.

So close is the fighting in this area that the Allied troops were coming under the fire of their own planes.

Lt. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, commander of the First Canadian army, sent a message to his troops saying that such accidents were unavoidable in close fighting of the type now raging. He recounted yesterday's air score against the enemy, which included 77 tanks destroyed and 97 damaged. Latest official figures raised this score to 205 tanks knocked out.

The Falaise pocket west of these positions was being squeezed into two thinly-connected ones, and the hapless forces still inside were getting a "terrible beating, as a British headquarters officer phrases it.

Tanks of one British brigade ran riot against a fleeing enemy column south of Falaise and shot up 1550 transport vehicles.

The carnage was tremendous, and hundreds of enemy corpses covered the roads, fields and hills. But still German troops moved east.

Hundreds of prisoners were coming in, one entire company with its commander throwing down their arms.

A captured document showed that Hitler's pet SS (Elite) divisions for the first time had been ordered to move in daylight. They have been going out by night, leaving the regular army to try to flee by day.

The Germans were still fighting hard to keep the gap open around Argentan, but Allied forces threatened to cut the pocket in two with an advance to Pierre Fitte, six miles northeast of Argentan.

Last resistance on the northern coast of Brittany was crushed, Supreme headquarters said, with the liquidation of German pockets at Lannion, 54 miles east of Brest, and Paimpol, 19 miles farther east.

U. S. Spearhead Threatens To Trap Fleeing Germans

Nazi Broadcasts Assert Yank Forces Are Battling South of Paris — Two Enemy Armies Falling Back in Defeat Northwest of French Capital

London, Aug. 19—(AP)—U. S. spearheads have reached the Seine at points 27 and 42 miles northwest of Paris in a slashing offensive, Berlin said today, which threatened to close off the retreat of fleeing Germans below the river and to cut off Paris from Western France.

The battle for France assumed proportions of a rout.

Fall of Paris appeared a matter of time.

German broadcasts asserted U. S. tanks were clashing south of the city with German "security forces," and said other American units were roaming within 12 miles of Paris.

The battle of the western front is in its last stage of pursuit and annihilation, Supreme Headquarters declared. Many Germans were fleeing northward and eastward on foot after Allied planes destroyed and damaged 3,800 vehicles on congested roads in 24 hours.

Flight From Vichy

The Nazi radio declared Chief of State Marshall Petain was moving his Government from Vichy, and that Pierre Laval, chief of Government and German officials had already fled Paris.

There was no confirmation from Supreme Headquarters of the German reports of American spearheads reaching Mantes and Vernon, near Paris. If true, it means Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's tank columns were building a series of pockets south of the almost-bridgeless Seine for the German Seventh Army and part of the 15th Army falling back from defeat in Normandy.

A senior British staff officer at the front predicted Field Marshal Gen. Guenther Von Kluge's forces could not stop at the Seine River.

British and Canadian troops pushed eastward along the Normandy Coast and beyond Caen in pursuit which was compressing a estimated 40,000 to 100,000 German remnants against the Seine and the jaws of the Patton trap.

Berlin broadcasts which said American tanks were fighting German security forces South of Paris, added that "a direct thrust of these American forces on Paris is not on at the moment."

Headquarters Silent

Supreme headquarters maintained secrecy on Patton's drives, but said armored patrols had pushed out from Dreux, Chartres, and Orleans—in a ring west and south of Paris—in several directions, and in some cases had withdrawn.

Berlin indicated the thrusts northward to the Seine to close off Von Kluge's withdrawal were from Dreux, Mantes is 23 miles northeast of Dreux, and Vernon is 25 miles due north. Supreme headquarters announced only that the bridgehead across the Eure River at Dreux had been "enlarged."

With Laval in flight from Paris were German Ambassador Otto Abetz and all personnel of the German Embassy, Berlin radio said. It added Petain's Government was considering leaving Vichy, and that "this transfer may already be in progress." A Wilhelmstrasse spokesman was quoted as saying no details could be given until Monday.

The German withdrawal along the Normandy coast, brought Cabourg and Houlgate, five miles beyond the Orne River mouth, under Allied shellfire, Canadians threw three bridgeheads across La Vie River at points fourteen miles east and twenty southeast of Caen.

The Allies beating along the coast are only thirteen miles from Deauville at the southern end of the Seine Estuary, eight miles south of LeHavre.

Canadians and Poles Gain.

Farther south, Canadian and Polish troops advanced in the Trun and Chambois areas southeast of Falaise, building up the barrier of the northern neck of the trap all but closed upon German remnants. Northeast of Falaise, front dispatches said Allied armor was only six miles from Lisieux.

British Second Army troops captured elements of 18 German Divisions yesterday. Germans still caught in the Normandy trap were declared to be struggling chaotically to escape eastward.

Enemy forces that freed themselves from the pocket struggled northward toward the Seine after Patton's men virtually had denied them any chance of falling back toward Paris.

Canadians At Cabourg

In the first advance along the Normandy coast since D-Day, the Canadian First Army reached the edge of Cabourg and Dives-Sur-Mer in an area some 13 miles northeast of Caen and 17 miles south of Le Havre on the Seine.

The Supreme Command said there would be a temporary blackout of news in some sectors, since the Germans were in such a state of confusion they did not know where the Allied troops were and any announcement of Allied positions which they could hear by radio would help them.

While the American Third Army held the Germans compressed within a 70-mile wall of armor stretching from a point near Argentan to Dreux, Americans, British, Canadians, Poles, Dutch and Belgians drove the Germans in a confused mass toward the northeast.

This struggling German force was estimated at 40,000 to 100,000 men. It included not only the broken enemy Seventh Army, but also mauled elements believed to comprise half of Von Kluge's crack Fifteenth Army, revealed yesterday to have been rushed from Northern France where it had been assigned to defend the rocket bomb coast. A British staff officers said the offensive power of these troops was spent, and he added that in winning the battle of Normandy the Allies will have won the battle of France.

In France, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower conferred with his highest officers and was believed to have reached far-reaching decision as a result of the new turn of the battle.

During an Allied air bombardment north of Trun yesterday one great mass of vehicles was turned into a flaming, bloody mass of tanks, trucks and men. RAF veterans of the North African campaign described the attacks on the fleeing Germans as the greatest show "since El Alamein" which spelled Marshal Erwin Rommel's doom in Africa.

(The German Transocean Agency, broadcasting from Berlin, quoted a German War Ministry official statement as saying "we must be prepared for a German withdrawal from France."

(The same agency quoted a military spokesman in Berlin as saying that "no fresh German divisions can be sent to France. The troops in battle have been warned of this and have been ordered to fight to the last man.")

Von Kluge committed the now hammered groupings of the 15th Army, the last source of enemy strength in France, to his lost cause in Normandy after withdrawing them from their positions guarding the Nazis' robot bomb lairs along the Northern French coast.

The British staff officer said he employed these reinforcements "in pieces and too late."

After squeezing through the Falaise gap in Normandy, the harried Germans now are all but corralled in a new encirclement forged by Lieut. Gen. George G. Patton's American Third Army south of the Seine.

By crossing the Eure River north of Dreux, Patton's men virtually have cut off the Germans from Paris.

Conference In Field

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower summoned his field commanders to an urgent conference yesterday which soon may be reflected in new and urgent blows to break the German grip on the whole of France.

Supreme Headquarters said last night the Falaise-Argentan gap in Normandy now had been narrowed to two miles. Frontline broadcast said the gap had been snapped shut entirely around Trun, southeast of Falaise.

The pocket already had dwindled to such insignificance, however, that great forces of British and Canadian troops were released and were driving straight east after the enemy.

Allied planes continued the ceaseless hammering of the Germans. Thirty-five German planes were shot out of the air and at least 51 were destroyed on the ground yesterday while in a 24-hour period Allied aircraft destroyed at least 23 of the 500 or more barges waiting to ferry the Germans across the Seine. Thirty-three armored and 612 other vehicles trying to get the Germans to the river also were destroyed.

BRITISH HAIL GEN. PATTON AS NEW HERO

Press Plays Up His Exploits and 'Legendary' Daring

London, Aug. 19—(AP)—Britons are hailing a new hero—Lieut Gen. George S. Patton Jr., in whom they see embodiment of many qualities frequently attributed to Americans: dash, daring and a rip-roaring drive.

They are applying such terms as "legendary" to the exploits of Patton, whose tankmen are riding roughshod through the Germans into the heart of France. The press continually relates his exploits with tanks, six-shooters and swords on and off the battlefield.

The British are familiar with the soldier-slapping incident of Patton's stormy career, but in the words of the London News Chronicle Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's faith in Patton's ability "secured his services for the swiftest outflanking move of any Army in history."

The News Chronicle has picked "son-of-a-gun General" Patton as its "man of the week."

Editorial Praise

The London Evening Standard editorially lauded Patton and his men, commenting:

"There can have been few sights to equal the Americans on that day (their Avranches breakthrough). A never ending armored host was sweeping into France. The same casual young men who lived among us and shared our trials and pleasures were now thundering out the annihilation of an Army and the liberation of a country.

"And leading them was a legendary general—Patton of the grim jaw and disconcerting manners."

An editorial page feature in the News Chronicle described him as "superman" in appearance and possessing a "drive and dash that doesn't count the cost because he believes victory is won more cheaply that way."

The News Chronicle said Patton has constantly justified his 'theory of fire and movement—moving into the enemy and pushing past him." It added:

"Patton's tactics have taken the German blitzkrieg of 1940 and, with America's overwhelming war making resources, have forged it into an irresistible weapon to turn against the aggressor."

Flier Bails Out, Bags German

A UNITED STATES NINTH AIR FORCE BASE, in France, Aug. 19 (AP)—Capt. Frederick Holbrecht of Beeville, Tex., a Thunderbolt fighter-bomber pilot who parachuted out of a crippled plane behind the enemy lines, has returned safely with a German Storm Trooper whom he captured. He said that, as he was running for cover, he was sighted by the German. Unarmed, he yelled: "Achtung!" the only German word that he knew, and pretended to cover the German with a gun. The German dropped his rifle, raised his hands and came along meekly.

27 NAZI PRISONERS FOLLOW HIM HOME

An American Base in France, Aug. 18 (Delayed) (A. P.).—After he had been held a prisoner for twenty-seven hours, a Thunderbolt pilot, Lieut. Emil Bertza, 24 years old, of East Chicago, Ind., convinced a group of Germans that they were hopelessly surrounded and talked them into surrendering. Then he marched twenty-seven Germans across the lines, handed them over to Allied patrols and calmly returned to his base.

Lieut. Bertza had been shot down and captured on August 12, five miles northeast of Domfront. He was taken to a German divisional headquarters in a farm house that was on fire when he arrived. An R. A. F. pilot and four other Americans were being held prisoner there and everything was in much a state of confusion that—after a night of continuous Allied attacks—the prisoners escaped.

They found shelter in a hayloft and then a ditch, where they were joined by six frightened German soldiers. At the height of an artillery barrage, Lieut. Bertza told the Germans, some of whom understood English, that they were surrounded.

"The Germans offered to give up, one explaining that he had a truckload of food hidden near by," the flyer continued. "The Germans led us past the SS guards, but the truck wouldn't start and we had to take what food we could carry on foot."

On the way to Allied lines they picked up twenty-one more Germans who joined the procession.

Little Opposition Near Paris

ON THE ROAD TO PARIS EAST OF CHARTRES, Aug. 19 (AP).—Speedy reconnaissance patrols of the American 3d Army stalked nearly to the suburbs of Paris today with a surprising lack of opposition.

The six-wheeled reconnaissance cars moved so quickly, and the surprise element was working so well, that exact positions cannot now be disclosed. Besides shooting up everything hostile in sight, these armored patrols are the roving eyes of the army that is preparing to spring a knockout blow against the Germans.

The operations are spread all the way from Orleans to the east of Dreux and are growing in magnitude as column upon column of reconnaissance cars, tanks and trucks laden with troops and supplies clogs the roads across Normandy and Brittany.

Eisenhower Gets Plenty Of Chow

30. 24 — 18133

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Advanced Command Post, Normandy, Aug. 19 (AP)—This is to let Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower know that her husband has not lost any weight since he moved to Normandy. The general is eating well. He had fresh blackberry pie for dinner today, fresh eggs for breakfast this morning and it was not just because the army breaks its neck seeing that the supreme commander does not go hungry.

The ingenuity of the four-star GI mess crew deserves the most credit. Sergt. Eugene Brandon, 2300 South Grand street, Monroe, La., went hunting for eggs. Regularly he tucks his army French phrasebook under his arm and goes visiting the farmers near the camp.

When he trails back home in the cool of the evening he has usually killed two birds with one stone. His trailer carries fresh eggs, vegetables, butter and cheese and the farmer who provided them will be around the next day to pick up the garbage.

Smash German Headquarters

UNITED STATES NINTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS in France, Aug. 18 (Delayed) (AP)—A big German headquarters hidden in the forest South of Orleans was flattened in a surprise American fighter-bomber attack yesterday.

Initial reports indicated all four buildings comprising the headquarters set-up were destroyed. They included a thick brick structure well camouflaged.

The fliers laid their bombs right in the front doors, said a senior Ninth Air Force officer after examining the strike photographs.

The attack was carried out by a group of Lightnings commanded by Lieut. Col. Clinton C. Wasem of Dover, Ohio.

Members of the French underground were standing by waiting to take the place over after the bombing. [The United Press said the patriots seized the German staff there.]

Hitler Declared Beaten In France

By DON WHITEHEAD

Headquarters American First Army, France, Aug. 19 (AP)—On this 75th day of the invasion, Germany stands defeated in the battle of France.

American troops can advance on Paris any time Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley chooses to throw the weight of his armor and infantry eastward.

There still is fighting ahead for the Allies—hard, bitter fighting—but victory is inevitable.

Germany lost the battle of France when General Bradley outgeneraled the Nazis' best with the spectacular break-through west of St. Lo. That was the decisive action.

SAYS PLANES CAN'T HELP BOMB ERRORS

With the Canadian First Army, France, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Canadian, American and British troops are so close together in the Normandy action that they have been hit by their own planes, Lieut.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, Canadian commander, told his army in a special message terming such accidents unavoidable.

"There have been a number of attacks by our own aircraft on our own troops during the past two days and particularly today," Gen. Crerar declared last night.

"It is necessary to stress the peculiar difficulties to the Allied air forces caused by the convergence of American, British and Canadian armies on a common objective, with air action against the enemy forces within that Allied circle most desirable to the point of their surrender," he said.

Praising the air arm, Gen. Crerar said that up to 10:30 P. M. last night Allied planes had destroyed seventy-seven tanks, probably destroyed or damaged ninety-seven others, wrecked 900 vehicles, and damaged or destroyed 1,180.

A Canadian staff officer said that the closing of the Allied armies had led to telephoning all around the circle in order to determine the latest positions of Allied troops and that was information relayed to air headquarters to prevent the bombing of Allied men.

ADVANCE AT PACE OF 10-MILES A DAY TO SPLIT FRANCE

French Tanks Lead Seventh Army into Point 25 Miles From Marseille.

FLANK NAVAL BASE

More Than 10,000 Prisoners Taken; Invasion Forces Hold 50 Mile Coast.

ROME, Aug. 19 — (AP) Hard-driving French tanks today led the American Seventh army into St. Maximin - Le - Ste. Baume, only 25 miles northeast of Marseille and 22 miles below the vital road hub of Aix - en - Provence, as the Allies outflanked the great Toulon naval base in a broad enveloping movement headed swiftly towards the Rhone river valley.

Less than 350 airline miles separated the forces in southern France from those in the north as they moved rapidly ahead for a union that would split France in two longitudinally.

Many Prisoners Taken

Announcing the latest 10-miles-a-day gain against German opposition that was "considerable" at some places but feeble at others, Allied headquarters said the bag of captured Germans now had passed 10,000 and identified the second German general captured as Gen. Ferdinand Neuling, commander of the 62nd reserve corps.

The French, operating new American-made tanks, drove into St. Maximin by leap-frogging the tired American infantry who had carved a path for them.

Other American forces shot out northward to the vicinity of Grasse, eight miles northwest of Cannes, and La Bastide, 23 miles northwest of Cannes, thus deepening up to 30 miles their solid foothold along more than 50 miles of the curving French Mediterranean shores on which they landed Tuesday.

An Allied staff officer said the Germans were withdrawing so rapidly that they were unable to accomplish their usual demolitions. He said they were expected to stiffen somewhat as the Allies progressed northward, but declared that German reserves in France already had been virtually exhausted. He highly praised the American-French tactics in by-passing and cutting off enemy strong points.

Only on the coast a dozen miles directly east of Toulon was German opposition described as truly determined.

Toulon Outflanked

The Toulon garrison, however, already was outflanked by the American-French drives farther north. One of these too La Roquebrussane, 14 miles north of Toulon, and another Sollies-Pont, six miles northeast.

Another five miles west from Sollies—Pont would put Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's men on an open coastal plain across which they could move a dozen miles to the sea, cutting off Toulon entirely. They already were reported less than 30 miles east of Marseille, which with Toulon is one of the two big prizes on the Mediterranean French coast.

While elements of a Third German division, the 338th infantry, have been identified in the northwestern sector, probably around Brignoles, there still were no official reports of any movement of substantial German units toward the battle zone.

On the east of the beachhead front the Germans announced they had abandoned Cannes, but official information at Allied headquarters indicated the eastern front was relatively stable and there was no word of entry into that onetime resort of the rich.

Torpedo Boats Hit

The Germans made a belated attempt to interfere with the unloading operations but it resulted only in destruction of four enemy torpedo boats by American destroyers. For consolation the Germans could only report that the Americans "and their French auxiliary forces" were suffering losses in building up their forces and that isolated German shore batteries had "held out until the last grenade was fired."

The Germans contended their force on the island of Port-Cros still was holding out, but Allied headquarters disclosed that island and neighboring Isle du Levant were cleaned up by a mixed American-Canadian outfit the night before Tuesday's invasion.

Some Germans remained on the nearby islands of Sainte Marguerite and Saint Honorat, south of Cannes, and were firing periodically at the mainland with heavy calibre guns.

Allied air forces continued to give active support to the invasion both from land bases and from nine auxiliary aircraft carriers.

FRENCH DRIVE PAST TOULON IN INLAND PUSH

Allies Sweeping Toward Rhone River Beyond Port of Marseille.

10,000 NAZIS ARE CAPTURED

General Is Among Prisoners—Beachhead Is Expanded Eastward Also.

Rome, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Leapfrogging American units which had carved a pathway for them, French armored forces have driven to St. Maximin, twenty-two miles northwest of Toulon and only twenty-five miles northeast of Marseille, Allied Headquarters announced tonight.

Simultaneously, troops on the right flank in southern France reached the vicinity of Grasse, eight and one-half miles northwest of Cannes, and La Bastide, twenty-three miles northwest of that Riviera resort.

The Germans are pulling out so rapidly that no demolitions have been encountered, and more than 10,000 prisoners have been taken in this new invasion, including two German generals.

A front twenty miles broad has been driven to the north and behind Toulon, the French naval base at which American bombers yesterday blasted the half-submerged French battleship Strasbourg in an effort to silence her big guns, which were opposing the Allied attack.

Latest announcements put American and French forces only six miles northeast of Toulon, but other advance units, speeding over a network of inland roads, were pointed directly toward the Rhone Valley through routes which by-pass Toulon and Marseille.

Other towns taken were Sollies-Pont, Gareoult, Vins and Brignoles, all north and northeast of Toulon.

In the approach to the naval base along the coast the Allied forces encountered some stiff German resistance west of Bormes, but inland the opposition was less.

American forward elements were pushing rapidly into the high ground west of La Roquebrussanne. Highway 7, the road on which they are approaching, leads to the Rhone Valley at Avignon by way of Aix-en-provence.

To the northeast other troops pushed two miles west of Brignoles along Highway 7. The advance through the Argens Valley still farther north was approaching Carces, about seven miles southwest of Salernes.

The path of the Seventh Army was obviously toward the Rhone Valley, aimed for a push up that great artery to effect a juncture with the armies of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. These forces were now less than 350 airline miles apart.

American infantry was spreading out on both sides of the Argens Valley, which has been the main avenue of attack through the rugged terrain of the Maritime Alps.

French Are Gaining.

Advance troops pushed beyond Salernes, twelve miles west of Draguignan, previously the farthest inland penetration.

Although the Germans declared they had abandoned Cannes, there was no announcement here of an entry into that resort town. Indications were that the eastern front of the beachhead was relatively stable.

An official announcement said that French troops had overcome the last enemy resistance in the Cap Benat region, on the coast twenty-one miles east of Toulon.

A force of German motor torpedo boats attempted to attack ships landing troops Thursday night, the Navy announced. Allied destroyers sank four of them and repulsed the others.

Ack-Ack Heavy Over Toulon

American B-25 Mitchell bombers, braving the heaviest flak encountered in many weeks, scored several hits on the Strasbourg which the Germans were using for a coastal battery. They also sank a destroyer and submarine and left a cruiser partly submerged. A big gun position at the entrance to the harbor was silenced.

Allied headquarters disclosed that the islands of Port-Cros and Levant were captured by the first special service force, a mixed United States and Canadian Commando type unit which saw service in Italy. This force attacked the islands on invasion eve.

Germans still on the islands of Sainte Marguerite and Saint Honorat south of Cannes have been firing on Allied troops on the mainland from heavy caliber guns installed there.

Elements of another German division—the 338th Infantry—has been identified in the northwest sector.

The Mediterranean Allied Air Forces announced that in the first three days of the invasion a Thunderbolt group commanded by Col. Earl Bates of Winnetka, Ill., destroyed or damaged 225 freight cars, 195 motor vehicles, two locomotives, twenty coastal guns, sixteen grounded planes, an ammunition dump, supply dump and a German headquarters.

Vice-Admiral H. K. Hewitt reported that British and American naval aircraft based on carriers off the southern invasion coast effectively attacked enemy communications on land, destroying or damaging 31 trucks, two locomotives, 11 tank cars, 25 freight cars, and cutting tracks in several places.

(The British radio quoted one of its correspondents this morning as saying that Toulon is going to fall soon.

("The Germans have thrown up a hastily built screen of mobile guns and infantry to give protection to the rest of their men as they pulled out of the city," said the correspondent, Vaughn Thomas. "They are blowing up bridges and mining the roads, but not on a scale big enough to check our advance.")

The advance to Brignoles followed a trunk highway leading to the Rhone Valley above Marseille. Such an advance, if projected beyond the latter city, would hem in German forces in both Marseille and Toulon.

Toward the eastern end of the beachhead, forward elements of the Seventh Army made slight advances in the vicinity of Draguignan, captured inland road junction point. But a late dispatch said German forces still occupied Le Muy, midway between Draguignan and St. Raphael on the coast. American artilery units were reported shelling Le Muy.

Headquarters announced capture of the second German general in 48 hours. He was taken yesterday by troops of the American Thirty-Sixth Division.

Nine Carriers Aid Riviera Drive

Rome, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Nine aircraft carriers—seven British and two American—were officially disclosed today to be operating off the Riviera beachhead.

Warplanes from the carriers have attacked road and rail traffic and communications, a communique announced, adding that "there was considerable anti-aircraft fire, but no opposition from the air."

Commanding the force is British Admiral Thomas Hope Troubridge.

Aircraft from the carriers were credited with destroying or damaging fifty-one trucks, two locomotives, eleven tank cars, twenty-five freight cars, and cutting tracks in several places.

FRENCH PATRIOTS TAKE 70 VILLAGES

Maquis Intensify Corralling of Nazis in Southwest France.

LONDON, Aug. 19—(AP) French Forces of the Interior, rising behind the German lines, have liberated 70 villages in the area southeast of Paris, are taking over whole departments of France, and intensifying the corralling of Germans seeking to escape from the southwest, it was announced today.

The once-hunted men of the Maquis—men of the underbrush—organized in cellars and forest glades and armed by parachute, have become hunters on a gigantic scale, it was disclosed in a communique from headquarters of Maj. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, commander of all resistance forces in the interior.

All police in the Saone and Loire departments have joined the Maquis, he announced, and German garrisons at Thonon, Evian, Lefayet and Ichamonix are negotiating to surrender. (Swiss dispatches said the Maquis already had occupied Thonon and Evian).

In Brittany the Maquis hold Nantes, and aided by American artillery, took Paimpol and Plounez three days ago, Koenig's Communique said, while four days ago they attacked the Germans at St. Jean de Gonville and chased many across the border into Switzerland.

Vichy French militia in the Haute Vienne department who tried to flee to Vichy were driven back into Limoges, it was announced. In the Vienne department the FFI blocked a German munitions train in a tunnel and killed hundreds of Germans near Poitiers.

A German attack on the FFI near Cluny with mortars and 37-millimeter guns cost the enemy 270 dead and an equal number of wounded, Koenig said.

Inferentially confirming the announcements of wholesale successes for the French, the German transocean agency broadcast an interview with a self-styled "expert on the Maquis" who explained that 50 per cent of the Maquis in the Pyrenees area were Spanish Communists, not Frenchmen, and said:

"To get arms, you only have to go into the forest, flash a few lights, and then you will hear the drone of masses of American planes and masses of automatic rifles will be poured down from the sky; just be careful not to be knocked on the head by some of them."

The Paris radio continued silent, and the Vichy radio also vanished from the airwaves. Radio Lyons, of the Vichy network, confined itself to brief rebroadcasts of German war reports of the previous day. Some German propaganda programs were heard on the Paris wavelength.

Radio France from Algiers broadcast that the Germans, apparently intending to abandon all southwestern France to escape the big trap being fashioned by the Patch-Patton forces, were uprooting coastal guns and shipping them northward.

Until last Thursday night the city was repressed by tightening terrorism of Joseph Darnand's militia. They said that hundreds of Pro-Allied sympathizers were rounded up and imprisoned on news of the Riviera landings. Maquis (patriot fighters) were suppressed in a brief reign of terror harsher than anything previously imposed during the German occupation.

Thursday night the militia fled to Vichy. Yesterday morning Partisans opened the prisons, releasing the Maquis men. Meanwhile, all German headquarters and supply personnel left the city, leaving the garrison to prepare for a siege.

A German order for evacuation of the city was generally ignored, since no transportation existed, the Frenchmen said. All railroads from the city were cut by Allied bombers, and motor transport was so scanty that the Germans were unable to carry their own personnel, some service units quitting the city on foot.

So little food was transported to Marseille in the last few weeks that Vichy cut the bread ration to seventy-five grams daily. There was no meat, not even horse meat. But there were enough carrots, cabbages and beets to prevent starvation.

The curfew remained fixed at 10 p. m. even after the invasion of southern France began and Marseille's notorious red light district operated the same as ever, with one row of "maisons de tolerance" reserved for the Germans.

Patriots Free Jailed Maquis In Marseille

Escaped Frenchmen Tell of Reign of Terror Before Vichy's Militia Left City

By Homer Bigart

New York Herald Tribune correspondent representing the combined American press

WITH THE 7TH ARMY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, Aug. 19.—Five Frenchmen from Cannes stranded at Marseille by the invasion reached the Allied lines today and told how France's second city awaits the approaching hour of liberation.

VICHY LEADERS FLEE TO BELFORT

Reports Say Laval Has Set Up Offices; Petain Expected Today.

ON THE FRENCH - SWISS FRONTIER, Aug. 19—(AP) Pierre Laval arrived at Belfort at noon today and Marshal Petain was expected there during the night, according to frontier reports tonight.

Belfort is in France about 25 miles west of Basel, Switzerland, and about the same distance from the German border.

The reports which could not be confirmed said Laval was establishing administrative offices at Belfort.

NAZIS SAY PETAIN EVACUATES VICHY

London, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Marshal Petain's Government is moving from Vichy to an unidentified new capital, a Berlin broadcast said today in reporting that an American tank spearhead was fighting German security forces south of Paris.

A German Foreign Office spokesman was quoted as saying Pierre Laval already had fled Paris.

No hint was given of the nearness of the American tanks—presumably a part of Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army—but they were identified as "reconnaissance" armor.

Patriots Save U. S. Force in Nazi Ambush

12 French Civilians Storm Hidden Anti-Tank Men and Clear Toulon Road

By Homer Bigart

New York Herald Tribune Correspondent (Representing combined American press)

WITH THE 7TH ARMY, Aug. 19.—Emile Mauret, who served in the Maginot Line as a reserve lieutenant, had not shot a German in more than four years and was slightly out of practice when he and his seventeen-year-old son led ten other Partisans yesterday in a charge that destroyed a German anti-tank gun crew, thus saving an American force from marching into an ambush.

The Americans, commanded by Major Clayton C. Thobro, of Rock Springs, Wyo., were nearing Emile's home town east of Toulon. There had been almost no opposition, but as they entered the town they encountered the still smouldering wreckage of a blown-up railway overpass and knew that German rear guards were not far ahead.

Two hundred yards down the hill, cleverly concealed on a wooded spur to the left of the road, lay about eighty Germans. They had a machine gun and two .37 mm. anti-tank guns.

An American tank, leading a company of infantry under Captain Frank L. Williams, of Edenton, N. C., plunged through the debris of the fallen overpass and was poking around a bend in the road into the point-blank range of the hidden guns when the young Mauret, Emile's son, raced up on a bicycle and halted the column.

Interpreter Required

Emile followed and tried to tell Lieutenant George E. Stripp of 13 Cabinet Street, Newark N. J., about the ambush. Stripp does not know a word of French but he waved his platoon into cover until Captain Williams came up with Private Rolland Riendeau, of North Attleboro, Mass., as interpreter.

"The captain decided to send my platoon around through the brush and envelop the German strongpoint from the right," Lieutenant Stripp said. "This Frenchman told us not to fire on the adjacent hill because it was full of Partisans. Sure enough, as we approached, ten Frenchmen popped out of the Maquis. One boy with a bright yellow shirt and blue pants took me up on a bald knob overlooking the strongpoint, but the Germans spotted us and for ten minutes we had to keep our heads and tails down until young Mauret found a ditch, and we crawled back to defilade.

"He led us around through a gully that brought us right behind the German positions. They were strung out on a brushy hump across a narrow gauge track Some were in a stone house, and when they saw us coming they started running toward the guns.

Partisans Capture Arms

"Only two of the Partisans were armed and all they had were little .25-caliber pistols. But they all took off, whooping and yelling, after the Germans. I saw one kid shoot a German and grab the kraut's gun before he even stopped kicking.

"You never saw a more eager bunch of fighters. In a few minutes they had killed enough Germans so that all the Partisans had tommy guns and Lugers. Then they rushed the nearest gun and shot up the whole crew. They didn't have a casualty."

The Maurets, father and son, killed at least three Germans, including one who had drawn bead on Lieutenant Stripp. The other Partisans bagged ten. Then the rest of the company stormed the strongpoint frontally. They lost the lead tank before the second German gun was silenced, but they killed more than sixty Germans and took thirty prisoners.

"Today," said the elder Mauret, "we had our revenge." Lieutenant Stripp gave his son a tommy gun.

Germans Scuttle Fleets in France

By The Associated Press.

IRUN, Spain, Aug. 19—The German fleet in southwest France, both naval and mercantile, has been scuttled in the Bay of Biscay and in the Gironde River channel near Bordeaux, it was learned here tonight.

The fleet consisted of a number of torpedo boats, submarine auxiliary ships, light submarines, armed trawlers and many coastal freighters.

The freighters could be seen from the Spanish shore today. They put out from Bayonne and St. Jean de Luz for a few miles and were scuttled by their crews, who went back ashore in lifeboats.

Information reaching here tonight said the action was similar in the Gironde Channel.

REPORT NAZIS EVACUATE SUPPLIES FROM PARIS

ON THE FRENCH-SWISS BORDER, Aug. 19—(AP) The Germans were reported tonight to have evacuated large stores of supplies from Paris during the past week and apparently have made little preparation within the city proper for carrying on the fight.

One courier said at least 30,000 French resistance troops were within the city ready to act or already fighting the Germans inside the city.

Another report reaching Maquis headquarters near here said 10 German officers including Col. Von Kolopfestein, chief of intelligence, were killed July 14 when a bomb hit a barge in which they were crossing the Seine.

Another report said Marshal Petain had left Vichy and that Maquis attacked his convoy but the aged Petain escaped.

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Rocket-Firing Warplanes Wreck Retreating Armor

Allied Bombers Inflict Heavy Damage on Enemy Divisions Racing for the Seine—Officials Estimate 10,000 Transport Vehicles Smashed.

APR 20 1944

NIGHT

LONDON, Aug. 19—AP) Aided by the new rocket-firing tank-busting U. S. Thunderbolt, Allied war planes spread death and destruction among German divisions racing for the Seine today and the three-day toll of destroyed or damaged Nazi tanks and vehicles was officially estimated at 10,000.

The destruction inflicted on Nazi armor and transport was described as having caused "tremendous confusion and chaos" among the fleeing enemy troops.

RAF Typhoons and United States Thunderbolt fighter-bombers have been smashing German armor with astonishing success.

Weather Gives Respite

Bad weather gave the Germans some respite this afternoon but not before 615 military vehicles and 62 or more tanks had been knocked out.

The Second Tactical Air Force for the three daoys starting August 17 has destroyed or damaged more than 7,000 vehicles and tanks. The Ninth Air Force during Friday and Thursday accounted for more than 1,500 and the tabulation is not yet completed and does not include today's score.

Storm clouds blanketed the area late in the day. However, the Second Tactical Air Force in the forenoon knocked out 59 motor transports east of the Falaise-Argentan area, while United States Ninth Air Force fighter-bombers swept the routes of retreat.

Ploesti Hit Third Day

Mediterranean-based American heavy bombers struck at Hitler's dwindling oil resources at Ploesti, Romania, for the third straight day and encountered no enemy aircraft. RAF Lancasters smashed again an oil-)storage depot at La Pallice.

Photo reconnaissance and field dispatches testified to the destruction wrought by hundreds of Allied warplanes on the German forces in retreat. At least 71 tanks were destroyed yesterday and 91 were damaged, and some reports said the total was above 200.

At least 100 barges and two river steamers were sunk on the Seine.

Nazi Traffic Thins

Pilots said traffic had thinned in some sectors, indicating that the enemy was running out of transport, but heavy troop movement was noted on other parts of the front.

The air forces also have been smashing gun positions holding up the Allied advance, giving other close support and blasting bridges and barges on the Seine.

More than 1,000 RAF heavies set the great German port of Bremen ablaze and raided oil and rail installations in widespread sweeps over Germany, France and Belgium last night.

Photographs showed that the more than 150,000 incendiaries showered on Bremen started fires which extended two miles along the river from the docks to the commercial center. Smoke from Bremen extended 60 miles inland today, reconnaissance showed.

Mosquitos unloaded two-ton bombs on Berlin for the fourth time in five nights.

Ninth Air force headquarters reported that four buildings comprising a big German headquarters hidden in the forest south of Orleans were flattened in a surprise fighter bomber raid Thursday.

Among other RAF targets last night were the Sterkrade-Holten synthetic oil plant, knocked out once but rebuilt, oil storage depots at Rieme, Belgium, and the rail center of Connantre, 70 miles east of Paris.

PLANES SMASH NAZI VEHICLES WEST OF PARIS

3,800 Are Knocked Out—

Germany and Belgium Bombed

Bentner

DAY

London, Aug. 19—(AP)—Allied airmen destroyed or damaged more than 3,800 German vehicles in the battle of Northwest France yesterday and struck fresh blows today at shattered enemy divisions.

Blistering daylight attacks upon the remnants of Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge's reeling remnants came after a night in which more than 1,000 R.A.F. heavy bombers set fires at the port of Bremen and blasted oil and rail installations of Germany, France and Belgium.

Mosquitos dumped two-ton blockbusters on Berlin for the fourth time in five nights and bombed and strafed German roads of retreat in France through the hours of darkness.

Like the pilots of the bomb and rocket-carrying fighters who battered enemy troops mercilessly in daylight as they attempted to scramble across the Seine ahead of Lt Gen. George S. Patton's U. S. Third Army, Mosquito crewmen reported "the best hunting since D-day." On one road they attacked at least 700 vehicles with bombs and bullets and left about 120 of them burning or destroyed and many more damaged to add to the total of yesterday's daylight achievements announced officially today.

5,000 Sorties Flown

Some 5,000 offensive sorties were flown yesterday and 51 Allied planes —including three heavy bombers— were lost. Eight R. A. F. bombers failed to return from the night operations. At least 38 German planes were downed in combat and 51 more were destroyed on the ground.

The enemy's daylight sorties were estimated at 300—most of them east of Paris.

Of the Allied attacks, American and British heavy bombers made at least 2,000 sorties in seven separate attacks on Nazi airfields, oil depots, bridges, submarine pens, pocket depots and other targets.

Other Objectives

Objectives battered last night by the British heavy bombers in addition to Bremen, Germany's second largest port, which is now the home of a Focke-Wulf factory, were the Sterkrade-Holten synthetic oil plant—the sixth largest in the Ruhr—oil storage depots at Rieme, Belgium, and the rail center of Connantre, 70 miles east of Paris. A communique said the Bremen target was left "a mass of flames."

Oft-battered Cologne also was bombed again in the night, but this probably was a diversionary attack.

Early in the evening R. A. F. heavies returned to L'Isle Adam just north of Paris for the second blow at that rocket weapon supply depot within a few hours and also hit several launching sites in Northern France.

Field dispatches disclosed that fighter bombers destroyed 71 German tanks and damaged 91 more yesterday.

At least 100 barges and two river steamers were sunk on the Seine nearby rivers and canals in low-level daylight raids and mosquitos bombed and shot up 75 barges last night at points along the Seine.

The weather over the battle zone was described today as good, with excellent visibility despite a few scattered clouds.

YANK PLANES FIRE ROCKETS

APR 20 1944

New Thunderbolt Used Against Retreating Nazi Armor

A United States Ninth Air Force Base in France, Aug. 19 (AP)—Rocket-firing American Thunderbolts, as sensational in performance as the RAF rocket-bearing Typhoons, have been secretly participating in recent attacks on retreating German armored columns, it was announced tonight.

While many details of the new weapon still have not been announced, it can be stated that they throw a highly explosive armor-piercing rocket that will split the toughest Nazi tank in half from either a high or low level.

Different-Type Rocket

The rocket is a new type American-developed projectile—not the same as the rocket carried by the British Typhoons. The rockets are aimed and fired with the same gunsights pilots use for strafing.

As an example of their potency, Col. Anthony Grossetta, of Tucson, Ariz., commander of one group, said his men knocked out 19 German tanks with 45 rockets in one day. They are most suitable for attacks on armored columns moving along the highways but also have been used successfully against air fields.

Five Trucks At One Shot

Lieut. Rodney Ellis, of Due West, S. C., who shot up five enemy trucks at the same time, said "they were all lined up bumper to bumper."

"I bounced one into the last truck and all five exploded," he added.

The number of rockets carried by each plane still is a military secret but "they are an ideal weapon for tanks and concrete installations," Grossetta declared.

All pilots of the rocket Thunderbolts were specially trained for the job in the United States and England before coming to France.

"We don't fire wild into any hedgerow," said Lieut. Harry Krig of North Dartmouth, Mass., "we aim and fire only at specific targets."

Lieut. Arden A. Hitch, of Maple Grove, Ohio, said "one of the big advantages of the rocket planes is that they still are able to carry a full load of ammunition."

trailing half a mile behind.

They nicknamed the new planes Jetties because they are jet-propelled like buzzbombs.

Powered by Rocket.

The pilots agreed the plane was powered only by the rocket propellant. The cloud trail is from the burning fuel.

A single-seater, it has a [illegible] by fuselage only two-thirds as long as the broad tapering wing. The pilot sits under a glass canopy in the fuselage.

Col. Murphy reported the swept-back wings form a sharp angle with the fuselage and that the short tail is thicker than a Thunderbolt's. "They are ugly old things," he said. "They look like a bat flying around." They are dark colored and unwaxed. The jet-propellant is turned on only when speed is needed. When this is switched off the Jetties glide. When given several short bursts of speed in a row, con-

throttle it had," he said. "I lost 10,000 feet to catch him. He was so close I could smell chemical fumes from his jet."

Lieut. Shoffit is the first flyer who reported being fired upon by a Jetty. While he was making a head-on attack, the ship fired what he believed was a rocket. It missed him.

Lieutenant Got Mad.

"I was trying to get on the ship's tail. He came in too fast and overshot me. The Jetty was gliding at that time. He shot up his right wing, but the pilot turned on his jet and escaped, leaving Lieut. Shoffit plenty mad.

Here is what history-making pilots who were the first to meet them and beat them think of Germany's latest aerial weapon:

Col. Murphy, an ace who has made eight kills in the air, said: "They are not as maneuverable as our P-51s."

Lieut. Jones, who has destroyed an ME-109 beside his

Super-fast Nazi Flying Wings Are Downed at Point-blank Range

APR 20 1944

Bentner

A Fighter Base in Britain, Aug. 18 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The first three Allied pilots to engage the Germans' new rocket-propelled fighter plane, the ME-163 "Flying Wing"—in close quarter combat expressed belief today that in a vertical dive it made the fastest controlled flight ever achieved by man.

A detailed description of the ME-163 was given by Lieut.-Col. John Murphy of Tulsa, Okla., a 27-year-old Mustang squadron commander, who shot down the first Japanese plane in the Aleutians, Lieut. Cyril W. Jones Jr., of Athens, Tenn., and Lieut. Jimmy C. Shoffit of Fort Worth, Tex.

Diving on four rocket planes which attacked a fortress formation near Leipzig yesterday they destroyed two and damaged a third—all at point-blank range.

The bird-shaped ME-163s swished by Flying Fortresses so swiftly that the crews did not realize what they were. The Mustang pilots, however, identified the Flying Wings as far as twelve miles off because of a spectacular dense white cloud densation trails dot the sky like Morse code. Despite their phenomenal speed, pilots of the slower Mustangs nailed them by outguessing and outmaneuvering them.

Col. Murphy, who made the first attack, rightly figured one Jetty would dive at a straggling fortress, so he did too. The Jetty's speed, attained with the help of a 3,000-foot drop in altitude, was amazingly fast. The jet was turned off during the glide.

Action Was a Thrill.

Col. Murphy overtook the jetty at 23,000 feet altitude and poured 50 caliber bullets into its fuselage. Lieut. Jones, the Colonel's wing man, raked the Jetty's canopy with more 50s, probably killing the pilot.

"My plane almost hit it, I was so close," he said.

"It was an awful thrill to knock down one of those sons-of-guns," he said. "I had thought we couldn't catch him."

Col. Murphy, now alone, dived on another Jetty, outturned him and blew him up.

"I gave my Mustang all the ME-163:

"They should not be awfully maneuverable, the way an apparently expert pilot slipped it on its back and pulled it through a split-S. With their short range they're good for the Germans [illegible] their own territory, but of [illegible] value to us."

The Nazi "Flying Wing"

[illegible] United States Fighter Base in Britain, Aug. 18 (AP—Delayed by Censorship)—The German rocket-propelled fighter plane now in use as an interceptor against American bombers over the Reich moves so fast that even the men who have engaged it victoriously in close combat can give only sketchy description of it.

Strict censorship does permit the disclosure that they believe it completes vertical dives that are the fastest controlled flight ever made by man.

(Last September 29 Lieut. Robert H. Knapp, of Norwich, N. Y., reported that in a fight over Emden, Germany, he had pulled out of a dive in a Thunderbolt at 840 miles an hour, a speed so great that the paint curled on his elevators and his controls locked. On August 4, last year, Lieut. Col. Cass S. [illegible]

Hough, of Plymouth, Mich., deliberately dived a Lightning at a speed officially announced as "more than 780 miles an hour"—approximately the speed of sound.]

The German "Flying Wing"

The German plane, known officially as the ME-163, is called the "flying wing" and the "jetty" by the American flyers. The Americans and British have developed jet-propelled planes, but so far have not announced their use.

The German craft, two of which were shot down and a third damaged by American fighters over Germany Thursday, swished past heavy bombers so fast the crewmen did not realize what they were, but the fighter pilots said they were able to identify the enemy at 12 miles away by the spectacular dense white smoke or condensation trail stretching out a half mile behind each craft.

"Ugly Things—Like Bats"

Lieut. Col. John Murphy, of Tulsa, Okla., Mustang squadron commander who shot down one of the new planes Thursday near Leipzig, said, "they are ugly things; they look like bats flying around."

Lieut. Cyril W. Jones, Jr., of Athens, Tenn., who shot down another, and Lieut. Jimmy C. Shoffit, of Fort Worth, Texas, who damaged one, agreed with Murphy that the German planes were powered only by rocket propellants, having no supplementary engines or propellers.

The stubby fusilage, only two thirds as long as the broad, tapering wings, has room for one man under a transparent canopy. The short tail is thicker than that of the stubby American Thunderbolt and the wings have a swept-back appearance. There is a tail fin, but no tail plane.

Also Operates As Glider

The ME-163 is dark and dull-looking, apparently not waxed for greater speed, and from the puffy trails emitted when it is given short bursts of speed the flyers concluded that it operates as a glider when power is not needed.

Despite their amazing speed, the German planes were nailed by the slower Mustangs because the American pilots guessed where the enemy was going and got in position first.

Murphy caught one at 23,000 feet, out-turned it, followed it down 10,000 feet and blew it up at a range so close he said he could smell the chemical fumes it was emitting.

600-Mile-An-Hour Dive

Jones, Murphy's wingman, went into a 600-mile-an-hour dive to catch his foe. He blacked out and recovered after falling 9,000 feet and getting into the German's "wash."

Shoffit, who met a rocket plane head on, said it fired a rocket at him but missed. He overshot in trying to get on the tail of the enemy, who was gliding, and by the time he could turn, the German had put on the power and outran him.

Capt. Arthur F. Jeffrey, of San Francisco, who three weeks ago shot down the only other ME-163 known to have been destroyed, said he got it at extreme range and could not tell much about it.

All the flyers agreed that the plane was apparently of short range, useful primarily for defense over Germany. Some thought its great weakness was lack of maneuverability, but Jones said "they struck me as being awfully maneuverable, the way an apparently expert pilot slipped one on its back and pulled it through a split-S."

RUSSIANS DRIVE ON EAST PRUSSIA

Red Army Imperils Two Border Towns in 10-Mile Advance

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LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 20 — (AP) Red army troops yesterday advanced up to 10 miles in thrusts imperilling Lomza and Ostrow-Mazowiecki, German bastions guarding the lower East Prussian border northeast of Warsaw, while Berlin said that another powerful Soviet army had punched out a "breach in major depth" in Nazi lines on the eastern rim of East Prussia.

NIGHT

The Russian pincers movement on Germany's exposed eastern province was launched by two Red armies totalling 300,000 men, supported by strong tank and warplane formations, Berlin said. The "main center of fighting" was near the East Prussian-Luthuanian frontier, the Germans said.

Await Crossing of Border

Moscow's communique was silent about the western Lithuanian front where Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian army Thursday reached the East Prussian border, but dispatches from the Soviet capital said the Russians there were awaiting an announcement of the first Soviet crossing into Reich territory in 30 years.

Gen. G. F. Zakharov's Second White Russian army began the new drive between Warsaw and the southern border of East Prussia, capturing 80 localities, the bulletin said. Curving around below the Wisna marshes one column seized Molomija, only 13 miles from Lomza, and 38 miles west of Bialystok, the Soviet offensive base.

Another column striking southwest in a 10-mile advance captured Czyewo, 45 miles beyond Bialystok and only 16 miles east of Ostrow-Mazowiecki. Czyzewo is on the Bialystok-Warsaw railway, and also is a junction on a highway junction linking Lomza and Siedice.

The town of Smolevo, 15 miles south of Ostrow, also was captured in this drive which is linked up with Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovky's First White Russian army wheeling movement between the Ostrow sector and Warsaw. East and northeast of Praga, suburb of Warsaw, Rokossovsky's troops improved their positions after repulsing bitter German counterattacks on their lines from seven to 12 miles from Praga.

3 Divisions Trapped

One hundred miles below Warsaw, on the western side of the Vistula river, Marshall Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine army tightened its hold on three pocketed German divisions by capturing seven localities, and also smashed enemy attempts to break through to their rescue, the bulletin said.

The captured village included Komorna, seven miles northwest of Sandomierz; Penchiny, eight miles northwest, and Galkowice, five miles north of Sandomierz, which was captured Friday after a three-day street battle in which thousands of Germans were slain.

The intensity of the struggle of the Polish plains and along the East Prussian border approaches was evident in Moscow's announcement that the Germans lost 203 more tanks and 48 planes in Friday's fighting. This made a total of 1,084 tanks and 383 planes lost by the Nazis in a week, Moscow said.

On the Estonian and Latvian fronts two other Russian armies captured 80 localities in their simultaneous drives on Riga, Latvian capital, and Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Estonian forces also were on the verge of snapping the Tallinn-Riga railway at the midland city of Tartu, 100 miles southeast of Tallinn, Estonian capital.

Aluksne Falls

In Latvia the town of Aluksne on a lake of the same name was taken by Maslennikov's lower wing spilling across the Estonian frontier. Farther south Gen. Andrei Yeremenko's Second Baltic army seized Bindeny, nine miles west of Madona and 70 miles from Riga. Jaunkalsnava, the same distance from Riga and 10 miles below Bindeny, was captured.

The two stranded German Baltic armies were fighting with bitter tenacity, and there appeared to be no German hope or intention of trying to save these 200,000 men. Moscow dispatches said they were being sacrificed in a German effort to delay the onslaught on East Prussia.

Southwest of Riga another Russian army, the first Baltic commanded by Gen. Ivan Bagramian, for the second straight day fought off heavy enemy attacks in the Siauliai area of northern Lithuania. The Germans in this area apparently were not only trying to erase a third threat to East Prussia, but were attempting to open a corridor to the stranded Baltic legions.

Berlin said the major breach in German lines around East Prussia was made near Vilkaviskis, Lithuanian town on the Kaunas-Konigsberg highway only 11 miles from German soil. Farther north, along the Szeszuppe river, Russian artillery and even riflemen were firing across that water border into German lines fighting on East Prussian soil.

Two Russian Armies Launch New Drive on 100-Mile Front

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Moscow Reports Vistula Dam Is Broken—Soviet Capital Awaits the Capture of First German Town.

DAY

Gilmore

Moscow, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Two Russian armies surged forward today in co-ordinated attacks against a 100-mile sector stretching from Warsaw's eastern suburbs to the Lyso Mountains guarding German Silesia. The Moscow High Command timed the Polish drive to strike with Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army assault in East Prussia.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian Army, north of captured Sandomierz, sent armored columns spearing up the west bank of the Vistula at the rear of the enemy's river defenses. Other units smashed due westward, bent on severing the Radom-Kielce link in the Warsaw-Krakow railway.

Konev's destruction of resistance along the Upper Vistula was the signal for Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovksy's First White Russian Army to resume the initiative in the battle raging four to seven miles east of Warsaw. The Russian infantry with powerful artillery support slashed into the flanks of the narrow German salient extending from Praga to Ossow.

[Today's German communique said that the Russians had launched an offensive on a wide front northeast of Warsaw, and in a broadcast picked up at New York today by CBS, the British radio quoted a Moscow dispatch as announcing that the Vistula Dam has been broken.]

Await Fall of German Town.

Meanwhile today the home front tensely awaited a salute from Moscow's guns announcing that the Red Army had won the first town inside Germany.

Having squandered nearly 750 tanks in four days of counter-attacks, the Germans were faced with a smashing challenge for a decisive victory in Poland.

Over the town hall of Sandomierz flags of the Soviet Union and Poland waved side by side after three days of street fighting. The Russian Army newspaper, the Red Star, reported that Hitler ordered the garrison at Sandomierz on the eve of its capture to "retain the gates to southern Germany and fight to the last."

In a desperate attempt to halt an imminent Soviet sweep into East Prussia, the Germans hurled one of their biggest armored blows in months west of the Lithuanian city of Siauliai. They penetrated the Red Army lines, but apparently it was not a serious setback.

East of the Warsaw suburb of Praga, the Red Army attacked and improved its positions.

Moscow Broadcasts

The Russian war bulletin was silent on fighting at the border of East Prussia, but fliers returning from that area reported villages inside the Junker Province burning from Nazi-applied torches.

(Moscow broadcasts heard in London said the Russians had reached the East Prussian border at new but unspecified points. "Fighting on the threshold of East Prussia grows fiercer every hour . . . but the speed of the Soviet offensive never slackens," one Moscow announcer asserted.)

(Berlin reported the Russians had hurled more than 150,000 men into the battle for East Russia on an 80-mile front from Augustow in Northern Poland to the Niemen River in Western Lithuania. The Nazis said heavy fighting was in progress, with the "center of gravity" at Virbalis, three miles from the border on the Kaunas-Koniigsberg Railway.)

Marshal Ivan S. Konev, commander of the First Ukraine Army that captured Sandomierz, drove into the Radom region, taking numerous villages along the Vistula. He lengthened his bridgehead to 75 miles and reached the village of Lukava, 13 miles northeast of Radom and 44 miles southeast of Warsaw.

Nazis Trapped

The Russian war bulletin said "successful engagements" were in progress for the three trapped Nazi divisions that "have fallen into the cauldron."

Capture of Sandomierz gave the Russians another river crossing with which to pour men and material into the Polish plains leading to German Silesia, and outflank Warsaw from the south.

In Estonia units of the Third Baltic Army crossed the narrow strait linking lakes Pskov and Peipus seized a six-mile-wide strip of territory on the west side, and drove nine miles inland in a push toward Tartu, Estonia's second largest city. These units joined forces which had been pushing up the west bank of Lake Pskov. Fifteen miles inland another Russian column seized Valgetmesa, 15½ miles southeast of Tartu. The Soviet war bulletin said 1,000 Germans were slain in that battle.

DAY

Red Airmen Claim Total Of 60,000 Nazi Planes

Aviation Day Is Observed; Production Up 300%

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP).—On the eve of Soviet Aviation Day celebrations, the Russian press said today that Red airmen had destroyed in the air or on the ground 60,000 German planes in three years of war and that airplane production in the U. S. S. R. had increased 300 per cent.

Premier-Marshal Josef V. Stalin, in an order of the day, directed that Moscow's victory cannon fire twenty salvos from 224 guns tomorrow night.

The Soviet press said the Ilyushin-2, known variously as a "flying tank," or Stormovik, was the best low-level assault bomber in the world, and the Yakovle fighter was described as the lightest fighter in action on any major front.

STALIN RAISES POLISH HOPES

Hands Off Pledge In Unity Issue Reported In London

London, Aug. 19 (AP)—Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of Poland's exiled Government has obtained personal assurance from Premier Joseph Stalin of Soviet non-interference in Poland's political and internal affairs, Polish quarters said tonight.

While the exiled Cabinet gingerly approached showdown decisions Monday on relations with Russia, a source close to the Government who has been reliable in the past said an accord with the Soviet and agreement with the National Liberation Committee is not only possible, but quite likely, within a few days.

Pending Warsaw's Liberation

The informant said that if everything goes well, Mikolajczyk would go directly to Warsaw to present plans for bringing representatives of the rival group into the Government and for going ahead with the country's rehabilitation.

Final decisions probably would await liberation of the Polish capital, he added, and they would depend to a major extent upon conditions under which the city, now being stormed by the Russians, is freed, and upon the treatment accorded to underground army leaders loyal to Mikolajczyk.

Pravda Assails Exile Regime

Meanwhile, Moscow's Communist party newspaper *Pravda* accused the Polish Government-in-exile of a "perfidious political maneuver" in the uprisings of Polish patriots within Warsaw to "make propaganda and strengthen its prestige in the United States and England."

The publication attacked foreign criticism of operations of Russian troops before Warsaw, declaring that the Red army, now locked in a "blood-soaked battle at the capital's walls," had "always warned against such insurrections" and that "there is no precedent for this insurrection in any city or town ever liberated by the Red army or other armies."

Pravda fixed responsibility of the revolt in Warsaw on Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, commander in chief of Polish fighting forces in Italy and France; Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, chief of the Polish Corps in Italy, "and their adherents."

LOSAF Aids Warsaw Patriots

Great fires raged in Warsaw when RAF heavy bombers—implementing British policy to help anyone who fights the Germans—roared over and dropped guns and ammunition to patriots fighting the occupation forces in the Polish capital, it was disclosed today.

Among the supplies reported dropped by the British was a Piat anti-tank gun, similar to the American bazooka, and this was said to have been used effectively against tanks which the Germans were employing freely.

The planes, 21 of which already have been destroyed by Nazi gunners within the city, flew from Mediterranean bases on a 1,750-mile round-trip flight—a perilous adventure which Britain undertook although her Russian ally is at Warsaw's outskirts.

Answer Seen In British Policy

While there is no official comment, British policy appears to be the answer to the anomalous situation, for the near-by Russians have disavowed General Bor's forces in Warsaw as creatures of the Polish Government-in-exile in London, which the Soviet Union refuses to recognize.

The British, South African and Polish crews have flown 100 bombers on these missions, not only facing the hazard of German night fighters but coming in over Warsaw low and slow in order to drop the badly needed arms accurately and offering easy targets for ground gunners.

The dates of the flights from Mediterranean bases have not been announced.

Guerrilla War Brings Discord

Guerrilla warfare against the German garrison began on a large scale August 1 and won considerable success as Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's forces surged to the eastern fringe of the city.

But while the Russians consolidated their positions, the Germans fought back fiercely against the underground, which sent out pleas for help.

Then the Polish Government here issued statements implying that the Russians had let down the resistance movement.

Seize Nazi Base Near Bulgaria

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP).—Yugoslav Partisan forces have captured the enemy base of Bolevac, twenty miles from the Bulgarian border, and have liberated a large area in that vicinity, a broadcast communique said today.

Masaryk's Grandson Is Killed

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP).—Pilot Officer Leonard Reyilliod, a grandson of the late President Thomas G. Masaryk of Czecho-Slovakia, has died while on active service with the Royal Air Force, it was announced today.

Forrestal In London; Will Visit France

London, Aug. 19—(AP)—Secretary of Navy James V. Forrestal has arrived in London.

Censorship prevented any speculation concerning the purpose of his visit.

He will visit France, however, and inspect the shore's strong points which British and American warcraft shelled on D-Day.

2-Day Week in Berlin Exchange

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP).—The Norwegian radio said today the Berlin Stock Exchange is open only two days weekly and that no new members will be admitted "as long as the present total war exigencies exist."

CHAOS IN REICH HELD NAZI AIM

Party Would Then Go Underground, Refugee Paper Says

London, Aug. 19 (AP)—Drastic Nazi total mobilization decrees ostensibly designed to stiffen Germany for a last-ditch stand, actually are part of Adolf Hitler's master plan for creating chaos after defeat, a German refugee paper said today.

Die Zeitung, published here, said Paul Joseph Goebbels' decrees as Reichsplenipotentiary were intended to destroy the last vestige of orderly life, uproot all Germans, keep them away from home and lay the groundwork for general anarchy.

Anarchy And Underground

In an anarchical state, the paper said, the Nazis could continue an underground struggle after the Allied occupation.

It regarded the function of Heinrich Himmler's armed SS troops to be formation of a barrier between collapsing armies at the front and Germans in the homeland, thus preventing disillusioned regular troops from arriving at home first and influencing civilian events.

This appeared to be borne out by reports from France that SS troops were heading for home, leaving regulars holding the bag.

Foreigners An Advantage?

Presence of 8,000,000 foreign workers inside Germany and Austria was seen as a possible advantage for the Nazis if they abandon field armies to their fate and themselves go underground. In the confusion of credentials it might be difficult for Allied occupation forces to round up fanatical Nazis.

Other opinion here is that Hitler might only create chaos, hunger and misery in the Reich and hurt the Germans without frustrating Allied occupation plans or hindering reconstruction of the rest of Europe.

LONDON EVACUATES 10,000 PATIENTS

London, Aug. 19 (A. P.). — About 10,000 patients have been evacuated from London hospitals, it was disclosed today, after the Germans had sent over a flock of the robot bombs. The fresh salvo, ending a lull of twenty hours, the longest in the Germans' two-month-old vengeance campaign, fell in southern England and London during the night.

Patients not too ill to travel have been sent to hospitals in Scotland, Wales and northern and western England, the Ministry of Health said.

Well over 1,000,000 Londoners have moved out of the city, it is estimated. Again this week end railway stations were jammed by crowds which included an appreciable number of persons leaving for an extended stay.

French Explosions Shake Buildings on English Coastline

Folkestone, England, Aug. 19—(AP)—A series of violent explosions in France during the night and morning shook buildings along the English coast.

The blasts, coming from the direction of Le Havre and Dieppe, suggested the Germans may be demolishing installations.

Villagers along the Channel, who four years ago were apprehensive that Hitler's forces would hop across, now are watching and listening to the war in France much in the manner of a man trying to follow a football game played in a blacked-out stadium.

There is a great deal of guessing what each blast means—but everything leads to the conclusion that the war is moving rapidly up the coast of France.

FOE SAYS BADOGLIO CEDED ITALY LAND

Berne, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—The German newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter and Stefani, the Fascist news agency, today published what they described as the Italian armistice conditions signed by Marshal Pietro Badoglio on September 3, 1943.

They represented that the agreement gave to France regions along the west Italian border and the island of Elba, to Britain the island of Pantelleria, to Yugoslavia Istria, Fiume and Zara and to Greece the Dodecanese Islands. It was further alleged that the economic clauses required Italy to send 2,000,000 workers to contribute to the reconstruction of Allied countries, including 800,000 to Russia and 200,000 each to the United States, South Africa, Australia, Brazil and Britain.

NAZIS SETTLE ON GOTHIC LINE

Allied Patrols In Italy Find Finish Fight Indicated

Florence, Aug. 19 (AP)—Allied patrols feeling out the Germans found them sitting in their Gothic Line today and apparently determined to fight it out despite French and American landings in southeran France which threaten to seal off one of their last escape routes.

There was no perceptible loosening of the enemy lines anywhere from Pisa on through Florence and eastward to the Adriatic shore.

Allied patrols, splashing through rain which prevented more important operations, probed deep into enemy positions in the upper Arno river valley and in the Adriatic sector.

Gusts Of Artillery Fire

Sporadic gusts of artillery fire swept the front, and the enemy sent out his own patrols to try to learn what fresh adventures his foe was contemplating. These patrols were repulsed.

The last snipers were cleared from the central part of Florence, but elsewhere there was little activity.

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring is believed manning his mountainous northern Italian positions with 12 divisions, about half his original strength.

The new Allied drive along the French Riviera, as well as the American push toward Paris far to the north, will make the problem of supply of these divisions more difficult.

Quit North City Streets

The Germans have pulled out of the northern streets of Florence, where they stationed themselves for days with tanks and machine guns and fired down the streets, but this move apparently was dictated by an inability to supply food for hungry Florentines.

The enemy still has strong positions on high ground south of the Arno river east of Florence.

A line has been built by the Germans in the hills north of the city which runs through Fiesole, two miles northeast, and they show every intention of holding it as long as possible.

The Allies are massing materials to crack the Gothic Line, open a path through the Etruscan Apennines and pour out onto the plains of northern France.

Meanwhile an exasperating situation prevails in Florence, which now is almost entirely under Allied control. The Germans are able to fire upon almost any sections of the city.

Last night from their hill positions the Germans dropped about 20 shells into the center of the city. There were no military casualties, but there were some civilian losses and damage to buildings.

RELATIVELY QUIET ON ITALIAN FRONT

Rome, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—The Italian front remained relatively quiet today with the last snipers cleaned up in the central part of Florence. There was sporadic fire along the Arno River and some enemy patrols were repulsed. Allied patrols carried out deep reconnaissance in the upper Arno valley and in the Adriatic sector. Heavy rains fell along the whole front hampering operations.

Meanwhile the material necessary to crack the Gothic Line and open a path into the north of Italy was being prepared.

Field Marshal Kesselring, who once had twenty-four divisions in Italy, now has the equivalent of perhaps a dozen. Cut off or very nearly cut off from France by the new Allied landings there, he now faces the drab possibilities of a knockdown fight in and behind the Gothic Line, a cold winter in the Alps, or a difficult retreat in the direction of Vienna.

Hit Ploesti Again.

Rome, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Fighter-escorted Flying Fortresses of the Fifteenth United States Air Force bombed the Ploesti oil fields in Romania for the third consecutive day today, encountering intense flak, but no enemy fighters. A smokescreen obscured the results.

Pope Receives Soldier Who Once Was His Guard

Vatican City, Aug. 19 (AP)—Pope Pius XII recently accorded a special audience to an American officer who used to be one of his own soldiers, it was learned today.

The Pontiff received Lieut Carl Fehr, native of Lucerne canton of Switzerland, who served in the Swiss Guards from 1933 to 1936 before migrating to the United States. He returned to Rome as an American officer and is now in the Allied Control Commission Security Section.

Fehr, whose home is at New Orleans, said he spent 45 minutes with the Pope. The Pontiff asked him jokingly if he wanted his old job back. Fehr declined, with thanks, saying he was "making out pretty well in the American army."

Fehr went to America in 1938, and became a citizen in 1942.

NAZI BALKAN LINES TAUT

Forces in Rugged Peninsula Are Estimated at 60 Divisions

BARI, Italy, Aug. 19 (AP)—A German force of fewer than sixty divisions, most of them far under strength, is holding the entire Balkans, including the front facing Russia, recent reports indicated today.

The Germans have strung out two-thirds of this number across 600 mountainous miles between the Black Sea and Cracow in Poland, dispersed about a dozen divisions below the Danube and concentrated the remainder in central and northwestern Yugoslavia, these reports indicate.

These troops constitute the minimum with which Germany can hope to retain the Balkans, it is believed here, and withdrawals to help meet the new Allied invasion are unlikely.

The enemy's transportation situation has been described as critical, principally because of Allied bombing of oil installations at Ploesti and elsewhere.

The German air force, bolstered by Rumanian, Hungarian and Bulgarian units, probably is able to muster 800 to 1,000 fighter planes in the Balkans. They are based principally in eastern Austria, Hungary, Rumania and eastern Yugoslavia for defense of refineries, freight yards and war factories.

Most of the German divisions in the south have been saturated with satellite troops—Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Serbs and Armenians—an indication that the Reich means to jettison them whenever it becomes necessary. Field Marshal Gen. Maximilian von Weichs, who directs all operations in Yugoslavia, Albania and Greece, is believed to have not more than five or six all-German divisions left in his com-

mand.

Hungarians Below Cracow

The burden of holding the Carpathians against Soviet forces below Cracow, 200 miles from Vienna and 180 miles from Budapest, has been placed on the Hungarian Army. It is believed to have twelve of its approximately seventeen divisions in the line. Only three Germans divisions, one a cavalry outfit of 10,000 to 12,000, are known to be in this region.

Rumania, which is estimated to have lost 1,500,000 men in Russia, is believed to have eleven of its thirty under-strength divisions on the Soviet front. Others are massed in the rear to defend the gap between Galati and Transylvania.

In the southeast Bulgaria was reported to have ridded herself of all but one German division prior to Premier Ivan Bagrianoff's pledge to the National Assembly Thursday that he would strive to take the country out of the war. Although there have been mass desertions to Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria's army of twenty-five divisions is believed the best among the Balkan satellite nations.

In Yugoslavia a dozen German divisions and five quisling groups are under attack by Marshal Tito.

Only one German division, the 297th, remains in Albania, where the National Liberation Front now boasts an army of 40,000.

Of the four better-quality divisions reported in Greece, Crete and the Aegean Islands, German soldiers form only the core. The most exposed units of Marshal von Weichs' army group, they depend on a railroad running northward through the Tito-dominated Vardar Valley. Because of mounting supply difficulties, some groups have been evacuated.

BULGAR LEADER IN PEACE PLEA

Premier Virtually Asks for Allied Aid.

Istanbul, Aug. 18 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Premier Ivan Bagrianov made what amounted to an appeal to the United States and Britain to help Bulgaria get out of the war in his impassioned speech before the Bulgar Parliament in Sofia Thursday night. Whether he has enough internal support to get the nation out of the fight probably will be determined in the next few days.

The Premier indicted previous governments for leading the nation into the war, which he said "the great majority of the Bulgarian people never desired."

The speech was broadcast to the world. The assembly cheered every statement indicating that Bagrianov's regime intended to break from Germany and ask for peace.

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night by Federal Communications Commission monitors said that Parliament had opened debate on the speech and two Deputies were quoted as indorsing Prime Minister Bagrianov's major points.

One Bulgar said: "If the Army doesn't carry out a coup d'etat against Bagrianov within twenty-four hours, Bulgaria has surrendered." [The time limit set in this appraisal has now passed.] German forces in Bulgaria are now so small that the support of the Bulgar Army would mean Bagrianov could easily expel them.

The speech climaxed cautious but intense activity directed by Bagrianov in the ten weeks since he became Premier. He prepared the ground for capitulation inside Bulgaria and established contact with the United States, Britain and Russia in exploratory talks at Ankara.

The 53-year-old leader, one-time adjutant of the late King Boris, called insistently for a "democratic government. There was no mention or any apparent allusion in his speech to Soviet Russia, with which Bulgaria has maintained relations throughout the war.

The complete lack of mention of Macedonia and Thrace appeared to indicate that Bagrianov was ready to sacrifice those long disputed territories for peace—peace at almost any price.

If the Army is with him, Bagrianov must presumably satisfy what are generally accepted as two basic British-American conditions: eviction of the Germans from Bulgaria and withdrawal of Bulgar forces from Macedonia and Thrace into Bulgaria's pre-war frontiers.

Turks Down British Plane

Istanbul, Aug. 18 (AP—Delayed)—Turkish anti-aircraft gunners shot down their second British plane within a fortnight today. Crewmen escaped unhurt from the plane which had been damaged in a raid over Romania.

U. S. Air Chief Decorated in Russia

Moscow, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Alfred A. Kessler Jr., of Sacramento, Cal., deputy commander of the Eastern Air Command, received the Legion of Merit today in a formal ceremony before a formation of American and Russian troops at a United States air base in the Soviet Union. Gen. Kessler headed the first contingent sent to the Soviet Union to establish shuttle-bombing fields. Previously he had seen combat service with the United States Eighth Air Force in England.

The citation extolled Gen. Kessler's "exceptionally meritorious conduct of performance of outstanding services."

He sent it to Mrs. A. A. Kessler of Delawanna, N. J.

Chinese Battle Tengchung Foe From City Wall

Fire From Shelters Blasted In to 20-Foot Parapet; U. S. Doctors Tend Injured

TENGCHUNG, China, Aug. 11 (Delayed) (AP).—Ragged, poorly-fed Chinese troops are pressing their siege of Japanese-held Tengchung from "foxholes" blasted out of the city's stone wall.

Chinese gunners installed themselves in at least five places on the twenty-foot parapet. Their positions were gained by Chinese engineers who scaled the ancient wall with ladders and set charges of TNT to blast protective holes for their riflemen. These positions have made possible the crushing of Japanese counter-attacks.

Outside one gun port Japanese dead lay sprawled on the grassy incline which forms the inner side of the wall. All were in exposed areas which made it impossible for either Japanese or Chinese to remove the bodies.

The Chinese troops, living on rice and a few green vegetables, find life in this beautiful valley a vast improvement after their push from the Salween River. It is not hard to find cases of malnutrition, but the men remember the rigorous trek across the mountains where about as many died of exposure as fell to the Japanese and where the meat of a fallen pack animal was a delicacy.

At a Chinese field hospital amid the muddy squalor of a farm village, a small American medical team tended the Chinese wounded in a primitive surgery. Under a leaky roof worked two physicians, Captain Dubose Egleston jr., of Augusta, Ga., and Lieutenant Edward J. Blumenthal, of Ansonia, Conn., and six enlisted technicians. They had performed twelve major operations in the day.

"We could do more here if we could give blood," Egleston said as he worked over a wounded Chinese.

"This patient has been hours getting here. He is suffering a loss of blood and shock. Plasma can't make up the volume he lost. He ought to have a transfusion. But we have no laboratory for typing blood. We have to get along with what we've got."

What the team has is a rudimentary kit of surgical instruments, a few boxes of plasma and other supplies, not more than 200 pounds in all. They lack even shelter halves. Their food is rice boiled with mountain weeds and bamboo shoots.

CHINESE TROOPS GAIN GROUND NEAR HENGYANG

CHUNGKING, Aug. 19 — (AP) Chinese troops have gained high ground west of Hengyang and have repulsed Japanese attacks, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

At the same time a Japanese column moving southwest from Siang Tsang, about 60 miles north of Hengyang, was contacted by Chinese forces and suffered heavy casualties the communique said.

(The German controlled Oslo radio in a Tokyo dispatch said 46,000 Allied troops including Americans, British and Canadian troops, were fighting with the Chinese in an attempt to retake Hengyang from the Japanese. Later the German news Agency Transocean, quoting a Tokyo dispatch, said Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek personally was leading the Chinese forces near Hengyang.)

5 U. S. O. Troupers Reach Chungking

Chungking, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Five U. S. O. troupers headed by actress Ann Sheridan arrived today in Chungking's stifling heat wave after 30,000 miles of traveling with an average of two shows a day from Casablanca to China. Others in the troupe were accordionist Mary Linda, dancer Ruth Denas, dancer Jackie Miles and comedian Ben Blue. The escorting officer was Capt. Melvyn Douglas, attached to the special service office in Delhi.

Before coming to the capital they gave a show for Americans and Chinese at the Chinese-American composite wing air base.

Mile-A-Day Pace Kept In Burma

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Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, Aug. 19 (AP)—Allied forces, pressing their thrust southwestward along the Mogaung-Mandalay railway through intense heat and heavy monsoon rains, today maintained their average advance pace of a mile a day.

Two hundred Japanese were killed by the British 36th Division in the first 12 days of its push from Mogaung. This unit, first all-British outfit under Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's command, captured Diego Suarez, capital of Madagascar, in 1942 and was in the Arakan campaign early this year.

Waist-deep water and mud prevented the Allies from bringing up artillery, but British and American aircraft gave close support to this advance and to other Allied forces driving down the Tiddim road and Kabaw Valley.

Two Allied aircraft were missing in all operations, which included bombing assaults on the Yamathin railway yards and positions around Bhamo. Long-range RAF fighters blocked the Taungup-Prome road by firing rockets into a hillside, causing a landslide.

PHILIPPINES RAIDED AGAIN

MacArthur Bomber Damages Jap Freighter Off Davao

General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, *Sunday*, Aug. 20 (AP). Continuing the steady patrol of southern Philippine waters, a Liberator bomber damaged a small Japanese freighter off Davao, headquarters announced today.

Patrol planes bombed Halmahera, southern guardian of the Philippines, and Vogelkop peninsula, the northwestern tip of New Guinea. They also struck at Palau. Fourteen barges were destroyed or damaged off Manokwari, northern Dutch New Guinea.

This patrol activity continued the aerial war which Gen. Douglas MacArthur said has reduced the enemy's potential strength in islands around New Guinea.

Sixth Attack In Eight Days

The Philippines raid, made Friday, was the fourth consecutive attack in the Mindanao area and the sixth in eight days.

A small number of Liberators hit Palau Thursday and reported fires and explosions, including a "terrific explosion." All the other attacks were Thursday.

The General's Saturday communique told of air blows to the south of Halmahera in the Banda Sea area—air assaults in force against the islands of Amboina, Ceram and Boeroe. Japanese airdromes were the chief targets of the Allied flyers.

ALLIED PLANES RAKE JAP BASES

Points From Philippines to Timor Blasted.

General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Allied planes destroyed at least fourteen aircraft, cratered airdromes, bombed an oilfield, sank a laden vessel and hit two others in whiplash blows along 1,000 miles of Japan's supply stricken holdings from the Philippines to Timor, headquarters announced today.

Other air blows, projected north to Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, within 750 miles of Toyko, and east to the by-passed enemy base of Truk, were reported at Pearl Harbor by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Planes in the command area of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, maintaining a highly effective aerial blockade, struck in a solid line thus:

Philippines—Scored three bomb hits on an enemy merchantman in Davao Gulf.

Halmahera—Sank a supply-laden sailing vessel.

Tip of Dutch Guinea—Hit the Klamano oilfield near Sorong; fired a coastal vessel.

Amboina-Ceram — Bombed two airfields; destroyed an unestimated number of parked planes; shot down nine enemy fighters; blew up a flying boat on the water.

Boeroe—Bombed airdromes; destroyed four parked planes.

Banda Sea—Attacked small shipping—the only type feebly attempting to supply garrisons in the vicinity.

Timor—Enemy positions given an aerial machine-gunning by long-range fighters.

Nimitz reported no air losses. One of six interceptors were shot down over Truk. MacArthur listed the loss of two fighters.

Off Dutch New Guinea, Japanese remnants still holding out on Biak Island, which was invaded last May, were confronted with early extinction by troops landed on the west coast from the allied-controlled eastern half.

Saltonstall's Son Died Leading Patrol On Guam

Guam Island, Aug. 13 (Delayed A. P.)—Marine Sergeant Peter B. Saltonstall, 23 year old son of the Governor of Massachusetts, was killed today while leading a patrol to clear stray Japanese soldiers from the northern end of Guam Island.

Young Saltonstall was struck twice in the head by Japanese bullets and as he dropped he was hit three more times.

The sergeant was the second son of prominent Americans to be killed in battle on Guam. Col. Douglas C. McNair, son of the late Lieutenant General McNair, was fatally wounded by sniper fire earlier in the campaign as he was hunting for a command post site for the 77th Army Division.

Sergeant Saltonstall was chief of the instrument section in a gun battery of marines handling heavy artillery. He had been overseas more than two years. He enlisted in the Marines in January 1942.

30. 24— 18139

Massachusetts Men Awarded Air Medals

Somewhere In The Southwest Pacific — (Delayed) — (AP) — An Air Medal and two Bronze Oak Leaf Clusters to the Air Medal have been awarded Massachusetts men by Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific.

Sergt. Joseph P. Lehane, of 197 Weld Street, West Roxbury, received the Air Medal and Staff Sgt. Robert C. Hooley, of 67 Ferrin Street, Charlestown, the Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster for taking part in an air attack on Rabaul, New Britain, November 2, 1943.

Both men were aboard B-25 bombers during a raid which resulted in the destruction of 50,000 tons of merchant shipping, the sinking of three destroyers and the damaging of two cruisers.

A second bronze Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal was given to Staff Sgt. Thomas F. May, Jr., of 56 Delle Avenue, Boston, for participation in bombing missions against enemy airdromes and installations and attacks on enemy naval vessels and shipping in the Southwest Pacific area.

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Stony Creek Sergeant Among Medal Winners

Somewhere in the Southwest Pacific—(AP)—Delayed)—Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied Air forces in the Southwest Pacific, has awarded the air medal to the following Connecticut men:

Staff Sgt. Angelo A. Ciotti, 83 Franklin Street, Bridgeport; Staff Sgt. Edward P. Driscoll, 259 Park Street, Bristol; Staff Sgt. Joseph Megaro Jr., Stony Creek; Sgt. William F. Steefe, 426 Reef Road, Fairfield; Tech. Sgt. Max Zachem, RFD 1, Box 84, Norwich.

The wards were made, the citation read, for "meritorious achievement while participating in sustained operational flight missions in the Southwest Pacific area, during which hostile contact was probable and expected. These operations consisted of bombing missions against enemy airdromes and installations and attacks on enemy Naval vessels and shipping. The courage and devotion to duty displayed during these flights are worthy of commendation."

FLYING SERGEANT OF SO. NORWALK

WINS AIR MEDAL

Somewhere In The Southwest Pacific, Aug. 19—(AP)—Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, has awarded an Air Medal to:

Staff Sgt. Anthony F. Di Berardine, 76 Spring Street, South Norwalk, Conn., for meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight over Rabaul, New Britain, on November 2, 1943, it was announced today.

This enlisted man was a crew member of a B-25 engaged in a co-ordinated strike against this Japanese base, which was regarded at the time as the strongest in the Southwest Pacific area, the citation read. The purpose of this squadron was to silence certain anti-aircraft positions by laying a smoke screen to protect the other bomber units.

An approach was made which caught the enemy by surprise and the mission was successfully accomplished. After completing the run, the bombers were intercepted by a number of Japanese fighters, and during a running battle, four hostile aircraft were destroyed by this squadron without the loss of any planes or personnel.

In this highly successful raid, a total of 5,000 tons of merchant shipping was destroyed, three destroyers sunk, and two cruisers and considerable merchant shipping damaged. The courage and devotion to duty displayed by Sergeant Di Berardine are worthy of consideration.

Australia Votes States Rights

Curtin Government Defeated on Concentration of Power

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 19 (AP).—Australia voted heavily today against the Commonwealth government's proposals to concentrate in the national Parliament many of the powers held by the six states.

By the referendum vote the government of Prime Minister John Curtin lost heavily in prestige. The list of fourteen proposals covered participation of the national government in post-war recoconstruction, including control over employment, profiteering, prices and related subjects.

U. S. 43d Division Leaves New Zealand

Auckland, New Zealand, Aug. 18 (AP—Delayed)—It was disclosed here today that the 43d Division of the United States army after resting and refitting in New Zealand for several months, has moved on to its next assignment against the Japanese.

Sixty-five of the American soldiers left New Zealand wives behind. Many others are engaged to marry New Zealand girls.

The 43d has visited this country twice, the first time in 1942. Early in 1943 it departed to take part in the New Georgia and other campaigns centering in the Solomons Islands .The second visit began early this year.

Throughout both visits the division wrote a good record for itself.

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Burning Of Argentine Ship Is Investigated

Acapulco, Mexico, Aug. 19 (AP). Mexican naval authorities came here today to question passengers and crew of the Argentine vessel Rio de la Plata, which burned in the harbor yesterday.

The explanation of the blaze has been given as explosion of a small oil tank in the engine room. An authoritative source said that until now there was no suspicion of sabotage.

Forty-one of the United States citizens aboard, it has been determined, had disembarked at Acapulco with their personal effects. The remainder of the approximately 83 North Americans aboard were through passengers and lost their belongings.

HOT TIME SCHEDULED

New York, Aug. 19—(AP)—The people of Sweden, preparing to celebrate the victory of the Allies over the Axis, have flooded the "largest fireworks manufacturing company" in Stockholm with orders for portraits of Prime Minister Churchill, Marshal Joseph Stalin and President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the British radio said today.

The broadcast, reported by U. S. Government monitors, quoted the Stockholm Tidningen.

Reports U-boat Crews Active in Sabotage

Washington, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—The Royal Norwegian Information Service said today that a number of German naval personnel have been arrested after acts of sabotage at the Aker Shipyards, Oslo, Norway. The reported sabotage consisted of blocking a lubricating oil feed-pipe with sand, the service stated, adding:

"It appears that German crews are prepared to go to any lengths rather than put to sea again. The morale of the German troops in Norway has sunk still lower as a result of the recent events, and the Germans are no longer careful to avoid open criticism of Hitler and the other Nazi leaders. They openly admit that they no longer believe that Germany can win the war."

JAPANESE SUBMARINES HELD BACK, DAVIS SAYS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Elmer Davis, Office of War Information director, back from a visit to Pacific outposts, said today Japanese submarines were offering virtually no resistance to the vast tonnage of American shipping plying far Pacific waters.

"One of the great mysteries of the war," he said, "is the ineffectiveness of the Japanese submarine fleet. Very little effort has been made to use them against our cargo ships, and as far as I know they never did get an American warship that wasn't already crippled."

Mr. Davis, who visited Guam, Saipan and other islands, said the Pacific war would "continually need more shipping."

"Pearl Harbor, now the fourth United States port in tonnage handled, probably will pass Norfolk and become the third port when the European war folds up," he added.

U. S. POSSESSION ADVOCATED FOR WESTERN ISLES

McKellar Says Nation Should Have British, French Caribbean Bases

Washington, Aug. 19—(AP)—Senator McKellar, Tennessee Democrat, who wants the United States to have permanent possession of British and French islands in the Caribbean, says he hasn't forgotten Prime Minister Churchill's pointed statement that he had not been chosen as the King's first minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire.

But McKellar says that Churchill and the British would be making a good bargain if they deeded Bermuda to us, along with the Bahamas and other West Indies islands guarding the approaches to the Panama Canal.

"Why," he told a reporter today, "it would be to the greatest advantage to the British if we took over and fortified those islands. Look at the map—the direct route from Engalnd to Australia is through the Panama Canal. The British ought to be delighted to have us taken over the job of permanent protection."

Statement Given

So far, the 75-year-old Tennessee Democrat has been waging pretty much of a one-man campaign to put the Senate on record, by a formal resolution, as favoring the acquisition in postwar settlements not only of the islands in the South Atlantic but also the Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific, and Formosa, which the Japanese took from China

In the case of the Japanese islands McKellar says: "We are entitled to them under the rules of war." With the British, he adds, "it would have to be by agreement, of course."

During 33 years in Congress McKellar has gained a reputation as a tenacious fighter. He is a veteran Senate leader, a colorful orator. While not a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, he wields the influence that goes with the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations. And of this latest legislative campaign he says he is in dead earnest.

U. S. REMOVES EXPORT BANS ON TURK TRADE

Moves to Facilitate Cash Dealing With Neutral Nation

Washington, Aug. 19 — (AP) — The United States has removed export bans imposed on Turkey and is facilitating the shipment of civilian goods on a cash basis to the neutral which broke relations with Germany two weeks ago.

It was also learned today that shipment of military items under Lend-Lease is expected to be resumed shortly, depending on the Allied supply situation as a result of the French campaigns.

The majority of Lend-Lease sent to Turkey is of British origin, but the decision to start shipments is up to the combined munitions assignment board.

Stopped Aid

The United States and Britain stopped sending military aid to Turkey several months ago after negotiations between British and Turkish military delegations broke down.

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American Ambasador to Ankara Laurence Steinhardt, who has been in this country about a month, is returning today. He stopped by the White House yesterday to see President Roosevelt for final instructions.

The extent of Lend-Lease accorded Turkey will depend on whether or not that neutral comes into the war. Basing their predictions on the rapid progress of Allied drives in France and the western push of the Red Army, observers here were inclined to discount the possibility that Turkey would become an active belligerent.

Mobile Surgery Saves 96% of U. S. Wounded

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP).—The War Department said today that 96 per cent of men wounded in action have recovered, and that about two-thirds of them have returned to duty as a result of modern mobile surgery and reconditioning treatment.

Figures compiled between June 25 and July 25, the department said, show that 23 per cent of the men discharged from hospitals with serious physical limitations had elected to remain in the military service rather than take a discharge.

BALDWIN CONFERS WITH STRIKERS

GROTON, Aug. 19—(AP) A s hour conference between Govern Baldwin, representatives of t Shipbuilding and Marine Engineers union and officials of the Electric Boat company in Hartford was adjourned at 7:30 p. m. without an announcement as to results. A brief summary from the governor's office stated that the conference between representatives of the union and the company, would be resumed here Monday.

Taking part in the conference which was called following the company's discharge of union leaders after the union had agreed to call off the strike at the submarine building plant were Charles Suisman, general counsel for the union; John McGee, member of the Executive committee and Ben Burdick, a member of the steering committee.

The governor conferred first with the union representatives and later called in O. P. Robinson, vice-president and general manager of the Electric Boat company.

Suisman said after the meeting that he would discuss the legal aspects of the disciplinary action taken by the company, with Edward Schneider, general counsel for the firm. Suisman said that the union was taking no further strike action.

The entire plant remained closed today under the agreement approved by the War Manpower commission which provides for a 48-hour work week of five days.

Icelandic President Arrives in Washington

Washington, Aug. 19—(AP)—President Sveinn Bjornsson, of Iceland, arrived in Washington today for meetings with President Roosevelt and State Department officials.

Bjornsson, whose country has garrisoned thousands of American troops since prewar days, was a White House guest. He expects to visit New York August 27, before returning to Iceland.

Roosevelt Denies Inviting Willkie For Conference

Washington, Aug. 19—(AP)—President Roosevelt told reporters yesterday there was nothinfg t published reports that he had invited Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican presidential candidate, to a White House conference on postwar security questions.

When asked whether he would like to talk with Willkie on that

subject, the Chief Executive replied that was rather a personal matter. There were published reports that Mr. Roosevelt had written Willkie, asking him to call at the White House to discuss foreign policy.

The President had nothing to add to Secretary of State Hull's statement yesterday, describing as "utterly and completely unfounded" Gov. Thomas E. Dewey expressed fear that the Allied big four were headed for a permanent military alliance that would coerce small nations and dominate the postwar world.

When asked whether there was any truth to reports that he might propose an international organization to be set up prior to the end of the war—separately from any peace treaties—the President shrugged and said he was not here to answer all things the newspapers are printing and had no time to comment on all fool questions.

Mr. Roosevelt said Secretary Hull had taken all into his confidence on what has been done to date.

HULL, DULLES EXPECTED TO CONFER SOON

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Secretary of State, Dewey Advisor Will Discuss Postwar Security

Washington, Aug. 19—(AP)—State Secretary Cordell Hull and the man who might replace him if Thomas E. Dewey is elected President are expected to meet here in the next few days for a conference on postwar world security organization.

Their session should come soon after representatives of the United States, Russia, and Britain begin conferring Monday on the functions of such an organization.

The man who will hold this meeting with Hull is 56-year-old John Foster Dulles, the Republican nominee's foreign relations advisor and a veteran of international conferences and foreign affairs.

His prospective meeting comes at Dewey's suggestion after Hull had said he would be willing to meet Dewey or any one else interested in co-operating on a non-partisan basis. Dewey, in his wire proposing Dulles yesterday, gave assurances of bi-partisan co-operation.

In replying last night Hull said he was "immensely gratified" at these assurances and added:

Secretary Delighted

"I shall be delighted to see Mr. Dulles and to confer with him on any date or dates convenient to him." In Albany, Dewey headquarters, indications were that Dulles had already prepared to come here.

These evidences of increasing domestic political unity on foreign policy coincided with reports that Russia's delegation to the four-power meetings is due in this week-end with world organization plans which will be very close to those of Britain and the United States.

Ambassador Andrei Gromyko heads the Russian group. Presumably he is bringing the Kremlin's latest ideas on maintenance of peace with victory in this war.

It is known that highly-placed authorities here who are familiar with the Russian view as stated in an official document which arrived a week ago do not contemplate any serious differences of opinion among Russian, British and American plans.

There are no serious differences between Russia and the United States and Britain, although the United States, through Hull, has gone on record as saying small nations must be given power and position commensurate with their position in world affairs. It is expected that they will have a voice in decisions on the use of force though conclusive authority will remain in the hands of the nations who have the force.

Dulles Suggests Allies Plan To Police Reich After War

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Dewey Adviser Says Disarming Foe, Setting Up Peace Are Separate Tasks.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 19—(AP) John Foster Dulles, deputized by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for foreign policy consultations with Secretary of State Hull, proposed today that the problems of policing defeated Axis countries and of maintaining lasting peace be separated.

Meeting reporters in the governor's study of the Executive Mansion with the Republican presidential nominee sitting nearby, Dulles said he believed difficulties of forming an international security organization ought not to be complicated by the immediate problem of disarming Germany and Japan and making them unable to undertake new aggressions.

The 56-year-old New York lawyer said that Dewey's statement of this week in connection with the four-power diplomatic conference at Washington should be interpreted as delineating the kind of military controls which should be exercised over Germany and Japan.

With Dewey at times nodding agreement, Dulles proposed that the United States, Great Britain and Russia, with "substantial contributions" from nearby liberated countries police Germany and hold her in check.

He said the U. S., Great Britain and China should undertake the policing of Japan.

With these duties undertaken by the four powers, Dulles said it would be possible to form an international organization in which the small nations would have a voice in the future determination of lasting peace plans without being subjected to four-power domination, which Dewey has opposed.

Asked if a conference he will hold Wednesday with Hull might indicate the possibility of eliminating foreign policy as a political campaign issue, Dulles replied:

"I don't think it is healthy or desirable to eliminate from the campaign the discussion of international problems. The only way a democracy makes up its mind is by having issues debated and discussed."

Gen. Drum Aids

Dewey announced before reporters directed questions at Dulles that Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, retired head of the New York Guard, who also was present, would go over with him and with Dulles current military problems. Dewey said these included the future occupation of Germany and Japan as well as the establishment of outlying American island bases.

The Republican nominee said the three had talked over these issues "dozens" of times, adding he would make his views known more fully in campaign speeches.

Asked to summarize the possible result of his conference next week with Hull, Dulles said:

"The one thing I think all Americans, or practically all Americans, are united on and want to achieve is a practical and effective organization for a durable peace. Certainly that is the thing to which I have devoted practically all of my life and I think that that is something which the great mass of American people want and demand."

Sees Non-Partisan Aim

"The task is one which ought to demand the constructive effort of all people of good will in this country, irrespective of party," he said. "That is the governor's attitude toward the thing."

The peace of Versailles had failed, he said, largely because it was "everybody's and nobody's job to see that it was enforced." To avoid repeating that mistake, Dulles said, the nations which will win the war — the United States, China, Great Britain and Russia — must see to it that Germany and Japan are kept impotent.

"The specific task will be the task for the victors, and not a task for a world organization that is new and untried," he said. If the big four turned this job over to an international organization he contended, they must perforce control the organization in all its operations in order to be certain that Germany and Japan remain dormant, Dulles declared.

The alternative, he continued, was to make direct agreements for postwar control of the Axis countries, including their raw materials and production facilities.

He said that France, Belgium and the Netherlands should have a part in policing Germany. With prompting from Dewey, he added Poland to this list but observed that Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia "may play parts as states of the Soviet union."

Russia probably would join in postwar controls over Japan only if she went to war with the latter country, he said.

President Roosevelt said at a press conference yesterday that he had conferred with Great Britain and Russia on occupation of Germany and that he expected no difficulty in arranging with China for occupation of Japan.

Dulles made it clear that in his conferences with Hull he would speak the views of Dewey and not necessarily those of the Republican party.

He did not know yet whether these were to be continuing conferences, he added.

Dulles was remaining here overnight for further conferences with Dewey tomorrow.

LONDON, AUG 19-(AP)-THE NAZI-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO REMAINED
BLACKED OUT TODAY AND THE VICHY TRANSMITTER ALSO DISAPPEARED FROM
THE AIR. ONLY ONE IN THE VICHY NETWORK TO APPEAR ON
THE AIR. THE LYON STATION, THE ONLY ONE TO A REHASH OF YESTERDAY'S GERMAN
THE AIR, CONFINED ITSELF TO WAR FRONTS, PLAYED ONE RECORD AND THEN LEFT
THE AIR. REPORTS ON THE WAR.
BZ618AEW

BULLETIN

LONDON, AUG 19-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS RADIO AT ALGIERS
ASSERTED TONIGHT THAT "THERE ARE REPORTS" FRENCH FORCES OF THE
INTERIOR WERE IN CONTROL OF VICHY AND HAD ESTABLISHED THEIR OWN
COURTS THERE.

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THE ALGIERS RADIO SAID ALSO THAT THE PARTLY DISMANTLED FRENCH
BATTLESHIP STRASBOURG, WHOSE GUNS THE GERMANS HAD BEEN USING AS
FIXED BATTERIES AT TOULON, HAD BEEN COMPLETELY SILENCED BY THE
ALLIED AIR ATTACK OF YESTERDAY AND THAT FALL OF TOULON WAS
IMMINENT.
THE RADIO SAID THE ALLIED FORCES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE HAD DRIVEN
50 MILES INLAND AND PARACHUTISTS HAD MADE CONTACT WITH THE MAQUIS IN
THE MOUNTAINS.
(NUMBER ON ABOVE A7)
KA424PEW

LONDON, SUNDAY, AUG. 20—(AP)—RADIO FRANCE OF ALGIERS SAID
TODAY THAT MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH PIERRE KOENIG, HEAD OF THE FRENCH FORCES
OF THE INTERIOR, HAS GONE TO FRANCE FOR A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

LAP/0836/TWO/235A

Reporter Takes Refuge in Embassy

Buenos Aires, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Diplomatic circles here reported last night that Julio Valdes, 28 years old, an Associated Press correspondent at La Paz, Bolivia, had taken refuge in the Chilean Embassy there.

Detailed information was not immediately available. The telephone company said the military censor at La Paz has refused to permit Mr. Valdes to accept calls.

U-BOATS

LONDON AUG 19-(AP)-THE GERMANS ARE EXPECTED TO ATTEMPT REMOVAL OF THEIR SUBMARINE PACKS FROM FRENCH PORTS TO NORWAY, THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE HEARD TODAY.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN DESTROYERS OF THE NARVIK CLASS AND U-BOATS HAVE BEEN SEEN OFF THE SOUTHERN NORWEGIAN COAST, REPORTS SAID.

THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TWO ALLIED MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS SUNK AND ONE SERIOUSLY DAMAGED IN A BRIEF BATTLE BEFORE LAST NIGHT. ONE GERMAN VESSEL WAS LOST, THE BROADCAST ADDED. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

KK524AEW

A46

(170) FRENCH RESISTANCE

LONDON AUG 19-(AP)-PATRIOT GROUPS RISING AGAINST THE NAZIS HAVE ESTABLISHED CONTROL OVER VAST FRENCH AND ITALIAN AREAS, REPORTS FROM BERN SAID TODAY, WHILE PARIS, ITS LIBERATION APPROACHING, WAS REPRESENTED AS HAVING THE LARGEST RESISTANCE FORCE IN ALL OF FRANCE.

BERN DISPATCHES SAID SOME 40,000 WELL-EQUIPPED MEN WERE FIGHTING IN A SINGLE BATTLE IN ONE SECTION OF ITALY. IN FRENCH DISTRICTS NEAR THE SWISS FRONTIER, THERE WERE PROBABLY THREE TIMES THAT MANY.

ITALIAN PARTISANS WERE SAID TO HAVE WON ALMOST FULL CONTROL OF LIGURIA AND PIEDMONT, PROVINCES IN NORTHWEST ITALY. GENOA IS IN LIGURIA.

FRENCH PATRIOTS WERE SAID TO HOLD THE UPPER HAND IN ABOUT HALF OF THE HAUTE-SAVOIE REGION OF EASTERN FRANCE.

COL.JEAN DRUMONT, 33-YEAR OLD FRENCH UNDERGROUND LEADER, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE IN LONDON THAT THE PARIS PATRIOTS COMPRISED THE LARGEST GROUP OF A TOTAL FORCE STRONGER THAN THE PRE-WAR FRENCH STANDING ARMY OF 500,000 MEN.

FOR SECURITY REASONS HE DID NOT SAY WHAT PARIS' SHADOW ARMY WAS GOING TO DO WHEN THE AMERICANS REACH THE CITY.

KK511AEW

NIGHT LEAD GERMAN

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

LONDON, AUG 19-(AP)-VICHY'S CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT PIERRE LAVAL, GERMAN AMBASSADOR OTTO ABETZ, AND NAZI OFFICIALS HAVE FLED PARIS, AND AXIS FORCES ARE FIGHTING AMERICAN TANK SPEARHEADS SOMEWHERE SOUTH OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL, THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY.

THE PRO-AXIS VICHY GOVERNMENT ALSO IS THINKING OF LEAVING THAT CAPITAL, THE BROADCAST SAID, AND ADDED "IT IS POSSIBLE THIS TRANSFER MAY ALREADY BE IN PROGRESS." FURTHER DETAILS ON THE PLIGHT OF VICHY PERSONNEL WERE PROMISED BY MONDAY.

THE ALGIERS UNITED NATIONS RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID "THERE ARE REPORTS" THAT FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR ALREADY ARE IN CONTROL OF VICHY AND HAVE SET UP THEIR OWN COURTS.

THE AMERICAN TANK THRUST SOUTH OF PARIS IS A "RECONNAISSANCE MOVEMENT," THE BERLIN RADIO SAID. "A DIRECT THRUST OF THESE AMERICAN FORCES ON PARIS IS NOT ON AT THIS MOMENT."

WITH THEIR ARMIES ADMITTEDLY IN FLIGHT WEST OF PARIS AND WITH LAST NIGHT'S FRANK GERMAN WAR MINISTRY STATEMENT THAT "WE MUST BE PREPARED FOR A GERMAN WITHDRAWAL FROM FRANCE," IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND STILL WAS TRYING TO DETERMINE ALLIED INTENTIONS.

U.S. TROOPS IN A SUDDEN WHEELING MOVEMENT NORTH OF DREUX, 40 MILES WEST OF PARIS, REACHED THE SEINE RIVER AT MANTES AND VERNON, 30 AND 42 MILES, RESPECTIVELY, NORTHWEST OF THE CAPITAL IN AN EFFORT TO SPRING A NEW TRAP ON THE RETREATING GERMANS, BERLIN SAID.

CAPT. LUDWIG SERTORIUS, TRANSOCEAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR, GUESSED: "IT IS NOT THE ENEMY'S AIM TO PUSH INTO THE FRENCH CAPITAL BY FORCED MARCHES." INSTEAD, HE SAID, THE AMERICANS WERE TRYING TO THROW A SERIES OF LOOPS AROUND THE NAZI TROOPS.

IN SOUTHERN FRANCE THE ALLIES WERE PUSHING FORWARD WITH "NOTICEABLY INCREASED" PRESSURE, THE COMMENTATOR SAID. "MAJOR TANK FORCES," HE EXPLAINED, ARE DRIVING WEST IN THE ARGENS VALLEY AND ON THE ROAD CONNECTING ST.RAPHAEL WITH AIX-EN-PROVENCE, 25 MILES NORTH OF THE BIG PORT OF MARSEILLE. THESE TROOPS ARE TRYING TO ESTABLISH A JUNCTION WITH AIR-BORNE FORCES ENTRENCHED AT SEVERAL POINTS ALONG THE ROUTE, HE SAID.

"THE POSSIBILITY OF A BREAK-THROUGH ATTEMPT BEYOND AIX INTO THE RHONE VALLEY MUST BE RECKONED WITH," HE ADDED.

THE GERMANS ALSO TOLD OF POWERFUL REINFORCEMENTS LANDING ALONG THE COAST EAST OF TOULON IN AN ATTEMPT TO HASTEN THE ENCIRCLEMENT OF THAT STRATEGIC PORT AND NAVAL BASE.

KA358PEW

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BY WADE WERNER

LONDON, AUG 19-(AP)-APPOINTMENT OF GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER AS COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN HOME ARMY CREATED RESENTMENT AMONG SOME NAZI SOLDIERS, FIELD MARSHAL WALTER VON BRAUCHITSCH, FORMER COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN ARMY, INDICATED TODAY IN AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN A BERLIN NEWSPAPER.

MEANWHILE, DNB TOLD OF CONTINUANCE OF THE MOPPING UP OF HITLER'S ASSASSINATION PLANNERS BY ANNOUNCING THE ARREST IN WEST PRUSSIA OF DR.KARL GOERDLER, EX-MAYOR OF LEIPZIG, WHO HAD BEEN SOUGHT UNDER A MILLION MARK REWARD.

BURIED AMONG NEWS OF DISASTROUS CRUMBLING OF GERMAN DEFENSES IN FRANCE, WAS A STATEMENT IN VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER PURPORTED TO BE WRITTEN BY VON BRAUCHITSCH IN WHICH HE SAID "IT MAY BE THAT SOME SOLDIERS AT FIRST FELT SORRY THAT THIS TASK (HIMMLER'S APPOINTMENT AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN HOME ARMY AND CHIEF OF EQUIPMENT) WAS NOT ENTRUSTED TO AN OFFICER OF THE GERMAN ARMY. BEFORE LONG, HOWEVER, THE ISDOM OF THE FUEHRER'S DECISION WILL BE REALIZED."

THE FIELD MARSHAL SAID THAT "AS A NATIONAL SOCIALIST AND FORMER CHIEF COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN ARMY I APPROVE OF THE FUEHRER'S DECISION WITH MY HEART AND OUT OF COMMON SENSE."

KA550PEW

(A DNB BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID GOERDELER WAS CAPTURED "THANKS TO THE WATCHFULNESS OF A LUFTWAFFE WOMAN STAFF AUXILIARY, WITH THE COLLABORATION OF TWO MEMBERS OF THE LUFTWAFFE.

(GOERDELER, 60, HAD BEEN KNOWN AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF CONSERVATIVE, BIG BUSINESS IN GERMANY. BECAUSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER

OF THE ANNUAL LEIPZIG FAIRS WHICH HE HELPED ORGANIZE, HE CAME INTO FREQUENT CONTACT WITH FOREIGNERS BEFORE THE WAR. EARLY IN THE NAZI REGIME HE SERVED AS PRICE COMMISSAR, LATER RETURNING TO HIS POSITION AS MAYOR OF LEIPZIG WITHOUT ANY PUBLIC EVIDENCE OF FRICTION WITH THE NAZIS.)

PS&DY1145PEW APR 201944

LONDON, SUNDAY, AUG. 20-(AP)-THE SUNDAY TIMES, COMMENTING ON THE PROPOSAL OF SOME SENATORS THAT THE UNITED STATES ACQUIRE CERTAIN BRITISH ISLANDS IN PART PAYMENT OF WAR DEBTS SAID TODAY "LET US TALK LESS OF SOVEREIGNTY AND MORE OF JOINT STAFFS AND THE CONTINUED COMMON USE OF EVERY BASE WE HAVE."

THE LONDON TIMES, UNRELATED TO THE SUNDAY TIMES, AND MOST OTHER BRITISH NEWSPAPERS HAVE NOT COMMENTED.

IN ITS COMMENT THE SUNDAY TIMES SAID:

"WE ARE NOT FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE FOR ANY REASON BUT ONE--BECAUSE WE HAVE TO. BRITAIN FOUGHT IN 1940 FOR SELF-PRESERVATION; AND SO DID AMERICA AFTER PEARL HARBOR. THERE ARE DEBTS ON BOTH SIDES. THE GREATEST PART OF THEM CANNOT BE CALCULATED. X X X

"WE ASK OUR FRIENDS TO REMEMBER THAT COMMON SECURITY DEPENDS NOT ON WHO OWNS WHAT ISLAND BUT ON OUR CONTINUING TO THE END ALONG THAT ROAD OF MUTUAL COOPERATION WHICH WE ALREADY HAVE TRAVELED FAR AND HAPPILY."

JJ838PEW

PARIS SEPARATE (180)

BY JAMES M.KING

LONDON, AUG 19-(AP)-WITH AMERICAN TANKS STRIKING AT THE "GATES OF PARIS" BY GERMAN ACCOUNTS, THERE WAS A FEELING HERE TONIGHT THAT THE FALL OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL WAS NEAR AND THERE WERE MANY INDICATIONS THAT THE LIBERATING YANKS AND THEIR ALLIES WOULD RECEIVE A WHOOPING RECEPTION.

RUMORS SWEEPING LONDON PUBS SAID THE ALLIES ALREADY WERE IN PARIS, BUT IN TRYING TO TRACK THEM DOWN YOU FIND THEY USUALLY ORIGINATE IN THOSE HOTBEDS OF RUMOR, STOCKHOLM AND BERN.

OFFICIALLY THE ALLIES ARE SOME 30 MILES FROM PARIS AROUND MANTES. GERMAN REPORTS PLACED THE ALLIES WITHIN 11 MILES OF THE CITY.

BUT ONE THING IS CERTAIN -- THE FATE OF PARIS IS SEALED.

ONE PUBLISHED REPORT IN LONDON SAID THE GESTAPO HAD GIVEN UP HOPE OF TRYING TO SUPPRESS THE UNDERGROUND AND THAT CROWDS WERE OUT IN THE STREETS SINGING "TIPPERARY" AND READY TO GREET THE YANKS.

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS--ALL QUOTING GERMAN OR NEUTRAL RUMORS--HEADLINED REPORTS THAT THE YANKS WERE IN PARIS.

THE NEWS CHRONICLE'S SWISS CORRESPONDENT SAID "TENACIOUS RUMORS ARE SPREADING IN GENEVA THAT AMERICAN TROOPS ENTERED PARIS FRIDAY AFTERNOON."

EVEN THE CONSERVATIVE SUNDAY OBSERVER LED WITH THIS BANNER: "ALLIES REPORTED IN PARIS LAST NIGHT." APR 201944

JJ831PEW

PRECEDE ISTANBUL (DAY)

LONDON, AUG 19-(AP)-BULGARIAN PREMIER IVAN BRAGRIANOV'S INFORMAL PLEA FOR PEACE THIS WEEK CAME AS A CLIMAX TO PEACE FEELERS REPORTED FROM VARIOUS NEUTRAL CAPITALS OF EUROPE SINCE HE TOOK OFFICE 10 WEEKS AGO.

BAGRIANOV CALLED FOR "DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT" IN AN IMPASSIONED SPEECH THURSDAY NIGHT BEFORE THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT SOFIA AND INDICTED PREVIOUS BULGARIAN ADMINISTRATIONS FOR LEADING THE NATION INTO WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

AN IMMEDIATE DECISION APPEARED TO HINGE ON THE BULGARS THEMSELVES, NOT THE ANGLO-AMERICANS.

PARTICULARLY IT SEEMED UP TO THE BULGARIAN ARMY, FOR THE FIRST PRICE OF GAINING ALLIED EARS ALMOST CERTAINLY WOULD BE EXPULSION OF GERMANS FROM THE COUNTRY.

REACTION OF THE BULGARIAN ARMY HOWEVER REMAINED UNCERTAIN.

ABSENCE OF ANY MENTION IN BAGRIANOV'S SPEECH OF THRACE OR MACEDONIA WAS INTERPRETED AS MEANING HE WAS WILLING TO SACRIFICE BOTH AND RETURN BULGARIA TO PRE-WAR BOUNDARIES TO MEET ANOTHER BASIC ALLIED REQUIREMENT FOR TALKING PEACE.

KA625PEW

A123

LONDON, SUNDAY, AUG. 20-(AP)-RA BOMBERS WERE HEARD GOING OVER THE CHANNEL SHORTLY AFTER DUSK LAST NIGHT HEADED TOWARD THE FRENCH COAST.

THE GERMAN RADIO WAS SILENT ON AIR ACTIVITY HOWEVER, AND WITH THE CONTINUING BLACKOUT O THE PARIS RADIO THERE WERE NO EARLY INDICATIONS FROM THE CONTINENT WHAT NEW BLOWS WERE BEING STRUCK.

GH111PEW APR 201944

SHAEF--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD WESTERN FRANCE X X X AFRICA.

d London insert (Day)

THE ORIGINAL NORMANDY POCKET SOUTHWEST AT FALAISE NOW WAS ABOUT 11 MILES DEEP AND 11 MILES WIDE AND DIMINISHING RAPIDLY. ITS MOUTH WAS NOT MORE THAN ONE OR TWO MILES WIDE AND WAS AN ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE ESCAPE AVENUE ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS STILL WERE FIGHTING STRONGLY AROUND ARGENTAN.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN PENETRATIONS IN THE POCKET WERE SO RAPID THAT THE AIR FORCES ONLY WERE CONDUCTING LIMITED OPERATIONS IN THAT AREA IN FEAR OF BOMBING THEIR OWN TROOPS.

THE SEINE WAS UNDER AN AERIAL SIEGE AND ALLIED AIR FORCES REPORTED DESTROYING HUNDREDS OF BARGES AND TWO RIVER STEAMERS TRYING TO CROSS THE RIVER YESTERDAY. THIS REPRESENTS APPROXIMATELY

3o 24— 18143

ONE-FIFTH OF THE NUMBER OF CRAFT THE GERMANS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE GATHERED IN PREPARATIONS FOR THEIR RETREAT.

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE SHOWED A PRONOUNCED REACTION TO FLIGHTS BY AIRCRAFT TOWARD THE GERMAN BORDER, IN CENTRAL FRANCE AND EAST OF PARIS WHERE MOST OF THE COMBATS TOOK PLACE. ALLIED FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS RANGED ALL THE WAY FROM THE BELGIUM BORDER TO ARGENTAN HITTING EVERYTHING ON THE ROADS OR RAILS.

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WHILE THE PARIS SITUATION REMAINED OBSCURE, IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT THE MAIN MILITARY AIM OF THE PATTON'S THIRD ARMY HAD BEEN ACHIEVED BY HEMMING IN THE GERMANS BETWEEN THE SEA AND THE SEINE.

IF THE ALLIES DESTROY THE GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY AND THE 15TH ARMY ELEMENTS WHICH VON KLUGE RUSHED SOUTH, IT IS OBVIOUS THAT PARIS WILL FALL OF ITS OWN WEIGHT.

FOREIGN REPORTS FROM NEUTRALS SAID GERMAN UNIFORMS HAD ALMOST DISAPPEARED IN PARIS AND THE ROADS LEADING EAST AND NORTH TOWARD GERMANY FROM THE CAPITAL WERE PACKED WITH COLLABORATORS WHO WERE FLEEING FOR FEAR OF REPRISALS. THE NAZI-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO WAS OFF THE AIR AND ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS WERE CLOSED.

IN BRITTANY AMERICAN TROOPS OVERCAME THE LAST ENEMY RESISTANCE ON THE NORTH COAST WITH THE ELEIMINATION OF GERMAN POCKETS IN THE AREA OF LANNION AND PAIMPOL. LANNION IS 53 MILES NORTHEAST OF BREST AND PAIMPOL IS 18 MILES NORTHEAST OF LANNION.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THAT ALLIED TROOPS HAD REACHED DOZULE, WHICH IS 14 MILES EAST AND SLIGHTLY NORTH OF CAEN AND 51 MILES WEST AND SLIGHTLY SOUTH OF ROUEN.

(THE GERMAN, ETC., X X X 6TH GRAPH PREV.

Add London (Russian (Hercher) xx JR8 1

BERLIN ALSO TOLD FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT OF RUSSIAN ATTEMPTS TO CROSS THE LOWER DNESTR RIVER INTO ROMANIA, A DEVELOPMENT WHICH MIGHT MEAN THE BEGINNING OF A MASSIVE SOVIET EFFORT TO KNOCK OUT GERMANY'S BALKAN SATELLITES.

IN ESTONIA OTHER RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE ON THE VERGE OF SNAPPING THE TALLINN-RIGA TRUNK RAILWAY, EITHER AT TARTU OR VALGA, WHICH WOULD SPLIT THE TWO GERMAN BALTIC ARMIES ISOLATED IN LATVIA AND ESTONIA.

RED STAR SAID THE ENEMY GARRISON AT SANDOMIERZ HAD RECEIVED PERSONAL ORDERS FROM HITLER ON THE EVE OF ITS DEFEAT TO "RETAIN THE GATES TO SOUTHERN GERMANY AND FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN."

THOUSANDS OF GERMAN DEAD LITTERED THE AREA AROUND SANDOMIERZ, FIELD DISPATCHES SAID, AND IN A CHURCH BELFRY INSIDE THE TOWN WAS FOUND THE BODY OF A GERMAN MACHINEGUNNER BESIDE HIS WEAPON. ON THE WALL BESIDE THE CHURCH BELLS WAS A GERMAN POSTER PIERCED BY A RED ARROW BEARING THE INSCRIPTION: "GERMAN SOLDIERS! PROTECT THE HEART OF GERMANY WITH YOUR OWN HEART."

APR 201944

SW-KA301PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD MAQUIS XXX THEM NORTHWARD.

(Singleton)

THE SWISS RADIO SAID FREE FRENCH FIGHTERS HAD LIBERATED ANNECY, CAPITAL OF THE SAVOIE DEPARTMENT, BUT REPORTS REACHING HERE FROM THE FRENCH-SWISS BORDER SAID THE GERMAN GARRISON WAS STILL FIGHTING AND THAT NAZI PLANES HAD RAIDED FRENCH FORCES IN THE DEPARTMENT IN AN EFFORT TO AID THE MAROONED GARRISON.

IN A DISPATCH FROM GRENOBLE THE GENEVA TRIBUNE SAID PARTISANS IMMOBILIZED AFTER A SHARP FIGHT TEN CONVOYS OF 30 TRUCKS EACH HEADED FOR THE SOUTHERN MEDITERRANEAN BATTLEFRONT.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND MAQUIS IN THE ISERE DEPARTMENT WERE REPORTED PREPARING TO ATTACK THE GARRISON OF 5,000 GERMANS AT GRENOBLE.

KA547PEW

Add London Warsaw (Hawkins) XXX / movement

THIS BROUGHT AN AUTHORIZED STATEMENT FROM THE TASS NEWS AGENCY AUG. 14 DENYING THAT MOSCOW HAD ORDERED THE UPRISING OR EVEN KNEW IT

WAS COMING.

"IN VIEW OF THIS," THAT STATEMENT SAID, "THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL THAT IS TAKING PLACE IN WARSAW FALLS EXCLUSIVELY ON POLISH EMIGRE CIRCLES IN LONDON."

LONDON POLES COUNTERED THIS BY CIRCULATING QUOTATIONS SAID TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM BROADCASTS BY THE "SOVIET-CONTROLLED RADIO KOSIUSZKO" APPEALING TO THE POLES TO RESIST THE GERMANS. APR 201944

THE NEWSPAPER PRAVDA RETURNED TO THE SUBJECT TODAY, REITERATING THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WAS NOT ADVISED IN ADVANCE OF THE UPRISING.

MEANWHILE RESISTANCE CONTINUED IN WARSAW AND BOR'S COMMUNIQUE, RELEASED IN LONDON, SAID FIGHTING YESTERDAY WAS CONCENTRATED AROUND THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF WARSAW, WHERE GERMAN ATTACKS WERE REPULSED.

AMONG THE SUPPLIES REPORTED DROPPED BY THE BRITISH WAS A PIAT ANTI-TANK GUN, SIMILAR TO THE AMERICAN BAZOOKA, AND THIS WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN USED EFFECTIVELY AGAINST TANKS WHICH THE GERMANS WERE EMPLOYING FREELY.

A34 (240)

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN BRITAIN--~~FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD~~ ROCKET FIGHTERS (A191) XXX NOT NEEDED. Insert

LT. COL. MURPHY SAID THAT ONE JET PLANE BEAT HIM TO A FLYING FORTRESS.

"IT GOT THERE IN ONE EASY SWEEP--WHILE I WAS GRINDING OUT ALL THE SPEED I COULD," HE SAID.

[Insert A Fighter Base in Britain (Baxter) xxx Strafrange

CAPT. ARTHUR F.JEFFREY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., A P-38 LIGHTNING PILOT, THREE WEEKS AGO SHOT DOWN THE ONLY OTHER ME-163 DESTROYED SO FAR BUT GOT HIS AT LONG-RANGE AND COULD GIVE ONLY A SKETCHY DESCRIPTION OF IT.

u.s. fighter base, england, aug. 19*(ap)-one mc carthy took up where another mc carthy left off as a mustang pilot today.

just as lt. lawrence mc carthy, 22 of 16547 prairie ave., detroit, mich., completed his combat tour and prepared to go on a 30-day home leave his 21-year-old brother, francis, also a lieutenant, arrived in the same squadron to start a tour.

someone suggested that francis take over lawrence's mustang, but lawrence said "no". APR 201944

"I've got the best airplane and the best crew chief in the group," he said. "we mc carthy's don't want any favoritism. my kid brother will start at the bottom and work up like the rest."

"right," declared francis.

during 300 combat hours, lawrence destroyed three german planes in the air and won the silver star for getting two at once in a spectacula fight.

the flying mc carthys have an 18-year-old brother, james, fireman

30. 24— 18145

first class with the navy, who has spent 19 months in the pacific.

sa-bankers 11515apra-1000aew

A-1 & SHAEF Adv. Command Post Eisenhower-Cowen xx gabbay

SGT.LUDWIG WOLFF HANDLES ALL THE PASTRY. THE BIG CURLY-HEADED BAKER WHO LIVES AT 607 WEST 137TH ST., NEW YORK, SERVES UP HOT BISCUITS, CAKES, DOUGHNUTS AND OTHER DAINTIES THAT MELT IN YOUR MOUTH. HE DOES IT MOSTLY WITH POWDERED EGGS AND IN A STUBBORN GASOLINE-FED FIELD OVEN WHICH IS NOT EQUIPPED WITH A HEAT REGULATOR.

IT IS QUITE A CHORE FEEDING THE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN ATTACHED TO THE GENERAL'S ADVANCED COMMAND POST.

WATER IS HAULED EIGHT MILES. THE GASOLINE DUMP IS 10 MILES AWAY. THE FOOD SUPPLY DUMP IS 18 MILES OFF. THE KITCHEN CREWS' DAY RUNS FROM 5 A.M. UNTIL ABOUT 11 P.M.

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"THE FELLOWS WORK LONG HOURS, DON'T GET ANY TIME OFF AND DON'T GET A CHANCE TO EARN ANY MEDALS," COMMENTED LT.HUGO LANDGUTH, 1438 ADDISON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

BUT THEY EAT WELL THEMSELVES AND THEY GET A BIG KICK OUT OF IT WHEN SOME GENERAL BRAGS ON THE FOOD OR THE WAY IT WAS SERVED," HE CONTINUED ADDING:

"THERE ARE A LOT OF TRICKS TO MAKING IT TASTE GOOD. THIS SYNTHETIC LEMONADE--WE PUT PULP FROM ORANGES IN IT AFTER WE'VE BLEACHED IT A LITTLE AND YOU CAN'T TELL THE DIFFERENCE. WE BEAT UP A FRESH EGG IN CHOCOLATE AND IT TASTES LIKE THAT YOU WOULD GET AT A SODA FOUNTAIN BACK HOME."

THE CREW INCLUDES:

SGT.ALBERT SAUNDER, 148 ELLINGTON ROAD, EAST HARTFORD, CONN.
CPL.DANIEL BRYANT, MAPLETON, ORE.
PVT.STANLEY HARTMAN, YORK, PA.
PVT.CHARLES GARRETT, BARTOW, GA.
SGT.THOMAS BRIGGS, 528 CALLENDAR AVE., PEORIA, ILL.
PVT.GEORGE MITCHELL, 1223 NORTH 49TH ST., EAST ST.LOUIS, ILL.
PVT.CLAUDE STAMPLE, PIKEVILLE, KY.
PVT.CHARLES HUBERT, 938 SOUTH URBANA, TULSA, OKLA.
T/5 ALBERT LAWEIN, TIMBERLAKE, S.D.
PVT.ROBERT BRUSE, 331 NEBOBISH AVE., BAY CITY, MICH.

APR 20 1944

WE725PEW

Adj 9th AAF Airbase in France xxx ammunition.

SOME OTHERPILOTS INCLUDE LT.R.R.STEWART, DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.; WHO HAS SHOT DOWN THREE GERMAN PLANES; LT.ELTON V.KERR, 1105 HARNEY ST., VANCOUVER, WASH.; LT.RICHARD W.MOULTON, GENEVA, OHIO; LT.POILIP ANTONUCCI, £-45194$, CONN., MAJ.GORDON FOWLER, 392 CLIFTON AVE, NEWARK, N.J

A X X LT.WARREN T. LENHART, FREDERICK, MD.; LT.DWIGHT HAGEN, WATFORD CITY, N.D.; LT. LEON DUNKLEBERGF, WILLIAMSPORT, PA., AND LT.JOHN F.GEMENDER, 5032 JACKSON ST., PHILADELPHIA.

PS629PEW

Adj On the Road to Paris East of Chartres (Bell) xx Brittany

THE FORCE I AM WITH TODAY CLAIMS TO HAVE COVERED MORE TERRITORY IN THE 74 DAYS SINCE JUNE 6 THAN ANY OTHER ARMORED OUTFIT IN THE U.S. ARMY.

APR 20 1944

BACK IN CHARTRES OUR TROOPS CLEANED UP FINAL GERMAN RESISTANCE WITH CAPTURE OF MORE THAN 1,000 PRISONERS DURING THE DAY.

"THE FINAL ROUNDUP STARTED LAST NIGHT AND WE HAD 800 HEINIES BY 9 A.M.," SAID CAPT. WILLIAM CLARKE OF WARSAW, IND.

IN THE AFTERNOON ONE GENERAL PINNED THE BRONZE STAR ON ANOTHER GENERAL WHO DIRECTED THE CHARTRES OCCUPATION, WHICH WAS ACHIEVED WITH PHENOMINALLY SMALL CASUALTIES.

"NEXT!" YELLED CORP. HARRY E.FUTCH OF PEMBROKE, GA., WHEN HIS UNIT WAS RELIEVED IN CHARTRES AND ORDERED TO STAND BY FOR ANOTHER ASSIGNMENT.

"PARIS NEXT!" REPLIED PVT. WILLIAM F.BRINK OF ST.JOSEPH, MO., WHILE PVT. BEN F.WILLIS OF GLENALLEN, VA., CRIED, "SECOND THE MOTION!"

KA615PEW

FIRST U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE--FIRST ADD BATTLE OF FRANCE
(BY WHITEHEAD) X XX ~~QUICKLY SMASHED~~. decisive action

THE BREAKTHROUGH PLANS WERE BARDLEY'S OWN. HE CONCEIVED IT, PLANNED IT AND EXECUTED IT, ALTHOUGH THE OVERALL STRATEGY OF THE FRENCH CAMPAIGN WAS PLANNED BY THE HIGH COMMAND.

THROUGH THE GAP HE POURED DIVISION AFTER DIVISION AND THEN TURNED LT.GEN.GEORGE PATTON'S THIRD ARMY LOOSE ON THEIR WILD DASH TO THE SOUTH VIRTUALLY UNOPPOSED.

THE ACTUAL BATTLE FOR PARIS WAS FOUGHT OUT IN THE ARGENTAN-FALAISE-VIRE-MORTAIN POCKET WHEN PART OF GEN.GUENTHER VON KLUGE'S SEVENTH ARMY WAS TRAPPED BY AMERICAN ARMOR AND INFANTRY SUDDENLY SWINGING NORTH WHEN IT APPEARED THEY WERE HEADED STRAIGHT FOR PARIS. ACTUALLY, PARIS IS JUST A MILITARY BY-PRODUCT OF BRADLEY'S PLAN TO CRUSH THE GERMAN ARMIES.

THERE STILL IS NO RELIABLE OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATE ON JUST HOW MANY GERMAN TROOPS WERE CAUGHT IN THE TRAP. THERE STILL ARE FORCES OF CONSIDERABLE STRENGTH HOLDING OUT IN THAT AREA FIGHTING BITTERLY AND SLOWLY BEING CRUSHED. THE DEATH TOLL IS RUNNING HIGH BUT THERE IS NO DOUBT VON KLUGE MANAGED TO GET THE BULK OF HIS ARMOR OUT AND MOST OF HIS TROOPS ALTHOUGH THEY TOOK A BAD BEATING AND NO LONGER CAN BE CONSIDERED AN ARMY THAT CAN BE A REAL THREAT. THEY HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO A ROLE OF A HARASSING, DELAYING FORCE.

THE JAWS OF THE TRAP ALMOST WERE CLOSED BU THE GERMANS MANAGED TO KEEP OPEN A NARROW ESCAPE CORRIDOR THROUGH WHICH ARMOR AND TROOPS SLIPPED DESPITE THE HEAVY SHELLING OF THE ROADS BY ALLIED ARTILLERY. THE AMERICANS' HOOKING DRIVE FROM THE SOUTH MOVED SWIFTLY BUT THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS WERE UNABLE TO MOVE AS FAST FROM THE NORTH TO COMPLETELY BOTTLE UP THE ENEMY.

VON KLUGE'S ARMY MAY MAKE A STAND WEST OF THE SEINE, BUT THEIR BATTERED RANKS CAN NEVER HOLD THE POWER WHICH BRADLEY AND MONTGOMERY CAN LOOSE AGAINST THEM.

BEYOND THE SEINE IN THE PAS DE CALAIS REGION FROM WHICH HITLER HAS BEEN HURLING HIS BUZZ BOMBS ON ENGLAND THE GERMANS HAVE MORE FORCES. IN THE PAST SOME OF THESE TROOPS HAVE BEEN FED INTO THE NORMANDY FIGHTING IN AN EFFORT TO SUPPORT VON KLUGE'S FORCES. THERE IS LITTLE LIKELIHOOD THE GERMANS WILL BE ABLE TO STALEMATE THE WAR ON A STATIC FRONT IN THIS REGION UNLESS THEY ARE ABLE TO BRING MORE DIVISIONS INTO FRANCE.

PARIS' 3,000,000 POPULATION IMMEDIATELY WILL BECOME A PROBLEM FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY WHEN THE CITY FALLS AND WE MUST TAKE ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CIVILIANS. THE ARMY IS READY TO ACCEPT THAT RESPONSIBILITY DESPITE THE ADDITIONAL BURDEN IT PLACES ON THE TRANSPORT AND SUPPLIES. PLANS NOW ARE TO TAKE 3,000 TONS OF FOOD DAILY INTO PARIS UNTIL THE CIVILIAN TRANSPORT SYSTEM CAN BE RESTORED AND FARM PRODUCTS CAN BE SHIPPED FROM THE COUNTRY.

THE AMERICANS ARE NOT LIKELY TO PUT MANY TROOPS IN PARIS EXCEPT FOR POLICING PURPOSES.

JJ935PEW

APR 20 1944

BY ROBERT VERMILLION

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH PARATROOPERS ABOVE LEMUY, AUG. 18-(AP)-FIRST LT.LESLIE WINSHIP OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, WENT DOWN INTO LEMUY THIS MORNING AND KILLED TWO GERMANS BECAUSE THE BAND OF EAGER PARACHUTE TROOPERS ON THIS MOUNTAIN HAD BECOME BORED WITH WAITING FOR THE GERMANS TO COME AND GET THEM.

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FOR 24 HOURS AFTER JUMPING INTO THE SCRUB PINES ON THE SLOPES OF THIS MOUNTAIN RIDGE OVERLOOKING LEMUY THESE TOUGH, ROUGH YOUNGSTERS HAVE BEEN HOPING FOR THE GERMANS TO COME TO TRY KICKING THEM OUT. THE GERMANS HAVE SHOWN NO ENTHUSIASM FOR THE IDEA.

FROM OUT POSITIONS OVER THE TOWN WE CAN SEE THE GERMANS MOVING IN THE STREETS OF LEMUY. ARTILLERY UNITS LED BY 24-YEAR-OLD MAJ. STUARD SEATON OF STAUNTON, VA., HAVE BEEN SHELLING THE TOWN WITH THE 75 MM. GUNS HIS JUMPING GUNNERS ASSEMBLED IN RECORD TIME.

THIS WHOLE FORCE IS UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT.COL.WILLIAM P. YARBOROUGH, 31, A WEST POINTER OF THE CLASS OF 1936 AND ALSO OF STAUNTON, VA.

THE OUTFIT WAS KEYED UP TO EXPECTATION OF THE TOUGHEST JOB IN THE INVASION OF SOUTHERN FRANCE. THEY HAD BEEN TOLD THEY WOULD BE DROPPED BEHIND THE LINES WITH THE MISSION OF FORMING A ROADBLOCK TO PREVENT GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS FROM REACHING THE BEACHHEAD FROM THE NORTH AND OF HOLDING THE GERMANS RETREATING FROM THE BEACH.

NO GERMANS ATTACKED. NO GERMANS TRIED TO RETREAT THROUGH US, WITH THE RESULT THAT THESE SKILLED KILLERS DID NOT HAVE A CHANCE TO FIRE A SHOT.

WE'VE BEEN SITTING UP HERE LISTENING TO THE SOUNDS OF MACHINEGUN AND RIFLE FIRE AS OTHER TROOPERS AND GLIDER-BORNE INFANTRY LANDED.

JS118AEW

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE, AUG. 18-(AP)-A LIGHTNING GROUP COMMANDED BY COL.HUBERT ZEMKE, MISSOULA, MONT., WHICH FOLLOWED BOMBERS TO THE NANCY-ESSY AIR FIELD TODAY DESTROYED 51 NAZI PLANES ON THE

GROUND.

THE BOMBERS TORE UP THE RUNWAYS AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS, INCLUDING FLAK POSITIONS, LEAVING THE FIGHTERS FREE TO RIP INTO PLANES PARKED IN DISPERSAL AREAS WITHOUT OPPOSITION. SOME OF THE FIGHTER PILOTS MADE AS MANY AS SEVEN PASSES AT THE FIELD.

COL.ZEMKE, FORMER COMMANDER OF A VETERAN THUNDERBOLT GROUP WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ACES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, WAS RE-ASSIGNED TO HEAD A LIGHTNING OUTFIT A FEW DAYS AGO, IT WAS DISCLOSED.

APR 201944

JS129AEW

BY JOSEPH DYNAN

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

ST.RAPHAEL AUG 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND ARMY IS FIRMLY BEHIND GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE AS THE SYMBOLIC CHIEF OF THE FRENCH NATION, ALLEN DUPONT DIMMICK, 50-YEAR OLD AMERICAN CITIZEN WHO LIVED ON THE RIVIERA THROUGH THE VICHY REGIME AND THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY.

A NATIVE OF SCRANTON, PA., DIMMICK HAS LIVED WITH HIS SWISS WIFE FOR EIGHT YEARS AT BOULOURIS, A TINY HAMLET NEAR THE INVASION COAST. HE IS AN AUTHOR AND GENTLEMAN FARMTHGM HIS NOVEL, "RESISTANCE," A FIC

HE IS AN AUTHOR AND GENTLEMAN FARMER. HIS NOVEL, "RESISTANCE," A FICTIONIZED CHRONICLE OF THE MAQUI MOVEMENT, WAS PUBLISHED IN LONDON LAST YEAR.

DIMMICK REMAINED THROUGH THE OCCUPATION, HIDING OCCASIONALLY WITH NEIGHBORS DURING PERIODIC SEARCHES. FRENCH POLICE OR PATRIOTS TIPPED HIM OFF WHEN NAZI OR VICHY AGENTS APPROACHED.

IN REPLY TO A QUESTION OF WHAT LOCAL PATRIOTS THOUGHT OF DE GAULLE, DIMMICK SAID:

APR 201944

"IT'S LIKE ASKING US WHAT WE THINK OF THE AMERICAN EAGLE."

DIMMICK SAID THE PATRIOTS HAVE NEVER HEARD OF THE REST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION, BUT THAT THE PATRIOTS ACCEPT THE COMMITTEE AS THE DIRECTING AGENT FOR THEIR WAR EFFORT AGAINST THE GERMANS.

BY SID FEDER

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NEAR CANNES AUG 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.JAMES SHAMBURGER OF FT.WORTH, TEX., HEADED A WIRE LAYING PATROL THAT FOUND EIGHT WOUNDED MEMBERS OF A BAND OF 67 FRENCH COMMANDOS WHO MET TOUGH LUCK IN CARRYING OUT A DARING PRE-INVASION TASK.

THE FRENCHMEN WERE ASSIGNED THE RISKY JOB OF LANDING IN SMALL RUBBER BOATS BEFORE H-HOUR YESTERDAY AT THE RIGHT FLANK JUST SOUTH OF CANNES IN ORDER TO DO DEMOLITION WORK ON SEVERAL BRIDGES AND A ROAD JUNCTION.

A CAPTURED GERMAN MEDICAL OFFICER WHO DIRECTED LT.SHAMBURGER'S PATROL TO THE WOUNDED FRENCHMEN SAID THE REST OF THE COMMANDO FORCE HDIBBEN T

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PATROL TO THE WOUNDED FRENCHMEN SAID THE REST OF THE COMMANDO FORCE HAD BEEN TAKEN PRISONER.

OTHERS IN SHAMBURGER'S PATROL INCLUDED PVTS.ROY BYRD, 115 NORTH MAIN ST., SAN ANGELO, TEX.; PAUL FRIED, BENEDICT, N.D.; NORWOOD

WHITTMORE, BRYCEVELLE, FLA.; WILLIE PEREZ, WESTWEGO, LA.; CPLS.A.M. HENRY, PORT NECHES, TEX.; BILLIE SWAN, CROWELL, TEX.; HENRY IRVIN, STINNETT, TEX.

KK430AEW

BY SID FEDER

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED PRESS

WITH THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY FORCES NEAR CANNES, AUG. 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THUNDEROUS, GLARING EXPLOSIONS ARE BEING HEARD IN THE WATERFRONT AREA OF CANNED FROM THE AMERICAN FRONT LINES TONIGHT, INDICATING THE NAZIS MAY BE BLASTING HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE ~~XXXXXX~~ RIVIERA RESORT PREPARATORY TO EVACUATING IT.

APR 201944

ALTHOUGH THE CANNES HARBOR ITSELF WAS NEVER TOO WELL FITTED TO HANDLE FREIGHT, THE EARTHSHAKING BLASTS PROBABLY MEANT THE ENEMY WAS USUING HIS USUAL DEMOLITION TRICKS ON WHATEVER DOCK FACILITIES ARE THERE AS DOUGHBOY PRESSURE PILES UP AGAINST THE GERMANS IN THAT AREA. EXPLOSIONS LASTED SEVERAL MINUTES AND FLAMES REACHED HIGH INTO THE SKY.

THERE STILL ARE A FEW KILOMETERS OF TABLELIKE FLATLANDS BETWEEN THE YANKS AND THE UP TO NOW RIGID DEFENSES THE GERMANS SET UP AFTER PULLING BACK TO THE SAFETY OF THE TOWN AND BLOWING UP ALL THE BRIDGES AND ROAD JUNCTIONS.

HOWEVER, A FEW MILES TO THE WEST PATCHES OF TROOPS HAVE BEEN PUSHING STEADILY NORTHWARD, THREATENING THE NAZIS ESCAPE AND SUPPLY ROUTES AND IT IT BELIEVED THE ENEMY, A MASTER AT WITHDRAWAL, MAY BE GETTING READY TO PULL OUT BEFORE BEING CUT OFF.

APR 201944

APR FEDERS 00600 ~~AGB 1037P~~

BY SID FEDER
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
WITH AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY FORCES IN DRAGUIGNON, FRANCE, AUG. 18-(AP)-THE GERMAN GENERAL COMMANDING THE ARMY CORPS CONTROLLING THE ENTIRE ENEMY COASTAL DEFENSE AREA OF SOUTHERN FRANCE FROM NICE TO TOULON HAS BEEN CAPTURED WITH HIS ENTIRE STAFF HEADQUARTERS GARRISON IN A DARING FRONTAL ATTACK BY INFANTRY TROOPS.

THE CORPS COMMANDER, LT. GEN. FERDINAND NEULING, 60, SURRENDERED TO LT. JOSEPH SIMS OF ELIZABETH, N.J., SGT. P.K.JOHNSTON OF DOYLESTOWN, PA.; AND CORP. MILTON ERGOOD OF JUNCTION CITY, KANS., EARLY THIS MORNING IN A HEADQUARTERS VILLA.

THE FINAL BREAKTHROUGH TO THE WOODED ESTATE IN WHICH NEULING'S HEADQUARTERS WAS ESTABLISHED CAME EARLY TODAY AFTER THE FORCES UNDER LT.COL.MARVIN J.COYLE, MAHWAH, N.J., SMASHED FORWARD NINE MILES IN ONE DAY AND CAPTURED ONE OF THE LARGE BUILDINGS IN THE COMMAND POST ENCAMPMENT'S OUTER DEFENSES.

THIS WAS SOME 500 YARDS FROM THE MAIN BUILDING, AND IT WAS 500 YARDS OF FLAMING FIRE AS THE GERMANS, IN CONTROL OF ALL HIGH GROUND IN A SEMICIRCULAR RIDGE BEHIND WHICH THE HEADQUARTERS WAS TUCKED AWAY, POURED MACHINE GUN, SMALL ARMS, MORTAR AND ANTI-TANK GUN FIRE ON THE ASSAULT TROOPS.

THE ATTACK SPREAD OUT ALONG THE ROAD LEADING DIRECTLY TOWARD THIS RIDGE, WITH DOUGHBOYS UNDER CAPT.JOHN T.JOHNSTON, LIBERTY ST., WINNSBORO, N.C., MOVING DIRECTLY DOWN THE ROAD BUT SLOWED DOWN BY A THICK MINEFIELD SOWED IN THE PAVEMENT.

AT THE SAME TIME TROOPS UNDER LTS.RAYMOND SCHLODER, 119 BRANK ST., ST.MARYS, PA., FRANK BEERS, PROSSER, WASH., CAPT.EDMUND SULLIVAN, 109 TUDOR ST., WATERBURY, CONN., SPREAD OUT THROUGH THE FIELDS ADJOINING THE ROAD AND INCHED THEIR WAY FORWARD.

JS229AEW

BY FRANK CONNIFF
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, AUG 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-I WAS STANDING ON THE STEPS AT HEADQUARTERS THIS MORNING WHEN AN ARMY COMMAND CAR, DRIVEN BY MILITARY POLICE, PULLED UP AND A GERMAN GENERAL STEPPED OUT.

HIS ANKLE-LENGTH LEATHER GREATCOAT WAS COVERED WITH DUST, AND HIS MILITARY BOOTS WERE SOILED AND SCRATCHED. HIS FACE WAS UNSHAVEN, HIS EYES WERE RIMMED WITH DARK CIRCLES, AND IT LOOKED LIKE HE HADN'T SLEPT FOR A WEEK.

BUT HE SALUTED SMARTLY AND ENTERED HEADQUARTERS ERECTLY.

30.24 — 18149

THIS DID AN INFANTRY GENERAL, FERDINAND NEULING, COMMANDER OF THE 62ND CORPS, ARRIVE AT THE COMMAND POST OF MAJ.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH TODAY.

OVER SIX FEET IN HEIGHT, BROADSHOULDERED, BALDING AND A TRIFLE PAUNCHY, HE ACTED NEITHER ARROGANT NOR DOCILE. HE APPEARED GRATEFUL FOR A CIGARETTE OFFERED BY CAPT.MARC M.SPIEGEL, MILTON, MASS.

NEULING MET GEN.PATCH IN A PINK PANELLED BLUE WINDOWED ANTEROOM. IN CONTRAST TO THE GERMAN, THE AMERICAN GENERAL WAS DRESSED SMARTLY WITH SHINY BOOTS AND CRISP MILITARY RIDING TROUSERS.

THE GENERALS CHATTED INFORMALLY THROUGH INTERPRETERS AND PATCH INQUIRED INTO NEULING'S RECORD IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR. THE LATTER FOUGHT MOSTLY ON THE WESTERN FRONT, BUT NOT IN THE ARGONNE OR SECTORS WHERE PATCH HAD PARTICIPATED.

MQ120AEW

BY GEORGE TUCKER (210) APR 20 1944
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED PRESS

WITH A NAVAL TRUCE PARTY OFF CAPE GIENS,AUG.18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GERMAN SHORE BATTERIES OPENED FIRE AT POINT BLANK RANGE ON A WHITE TRUCE FLAG TODAY AFTER PERMITTING ITS APPROACH ALMOST TO THE GUN MUZZLES.

COMMANDED BY LT.COL.WILLIAM C.BAXTER, BALTIMORE, MD., THE TRUCE PARTY WAS APPROACHING THE HARBOR OF PORQUEROLLE TO DEMAND THE ISLAND'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WHEN 88-MM GUNS BEGAN TO WHISTLE PROJECTILES AROUND THE TORPEDO BOAT CARRYING THE PARTY.

TWO LARGE WHITE FLAGS WERE PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED ON THE DECK AND COULDN'T BE MISTAKEN FOR ANYTHING EXCEPT TRUCE FLAGS. I CAN VOUCH FOR THIS BECAUSE THEY WERE HELD BY LT.COMDR.SELWYN H.GRAHAM, ROSLINDALE, MASS., AND MYSELF.

THE GERMANS OPENED FIRE AS WE DREW ABREST OF THE HARBOR AND PREPARED TO CHANGE COURSE FOR A RUN INTO THE BEACH. BAXTER, WHO SAW THE FLARE OF GUNS, YELLED A WARNING AND EVERYONE FLUNG HIMSELF TO THE DECK.

LT.LON C.HILL, WINNETKA, ILL., WHO COMMANDED THE TORPEDO BOAT, COOLLY SWUNG HER IN A SHARP ARC AND HEADED BACK THROUGH THE NARROW CHANNEL WE HAD MARKED ON THE WAY IN.

HE KEPT HER ON THE COURSE WHILE 88'S THUMPED IN A PATTERN AFT OF OUR STERN AND JUST 50 YARDS TO OUR STARBOARD.

LONG BEFORE WE GOT BACK TO THE FLAGSHIP, BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS BEGAN TO CONVERGE FROM DIFFERENT POINTS AND SLAMMED HIGH EXPLOSIVE SHELLS INTO THE PENINSULA WHICH HAD VIOLATED THE WHITE FLAG

--FV-MQ122SAEW

BY HERBERT L.MATTHEWS APR 20 1944
NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, AUG. 19-(AP)-THE THREE ROADS TO TOULON WERE BARRED BY GERMAN MORTARS TODAY, I DISCOVERED AFTER HAVING TRIED THEM ALL AND BEING SHELLED EACH TIME.

THAT DOES NOT MEAN, HOWEVER, THAT THE GERMANS ARE MAKING A STRONG, DETERMINED DEFENSE OF TOULON, BECAUSE THEY LACK THE MEANS TO DO SO, AND THE AMERICANS ARE GOING SO FAST ALONG THE ROADS CUTTING AT RIGHT ANGLES NORTH OF TOULON THAT IT SHOULD FALL LIKE A RIPE PLUM BEFORE LONG.

HOWEVER, IT IS NOT TOO LATE TO DEFEND MARSEILLE IN FORCE, AND ALL SIGNS POINT TO THE GERMANS MAKING A DETERMINED EFFORT TO DO SO.

THIS IS OPEN WARFARE WITH A VENGEANCE. ONE OFTEN DRIVES 10 OR 20 MINUTES WITHOUT SEEING AN AMERICAN OR FRENCH SOLDIER. THAT IS WORRYING, BECAUSE ANY ADVANCE LIKE THIS LEAVES THE SCATTERED ENEMY ALL OVER THE COUNTRYSIDE. SHIPERS SOMETIMES ARE SHOOTING AWAY 24 OR 36 HOURS AFTER OUR TROOPS HAVE PASSED THROUGH.

GH111OPEW

BY JOHN CHABOT SMITH
NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, AUG. 19-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS STAND TONIGHT ON THE CROSSROADS OUTSIDE HYERES, LAST TOWN BEFORE TOULON ON THE COASTAL ROAD, AS A RESULT OF A BRILLIANT COUP BY 60 FRENCH COMMANDOS WHO SEIZED DOMINATING GERMAN ARTILLERY POSITIONS ON A NEARBY HILL YESTERDAY.

THE COMMANDOS UNDER CAPTAIN DU COURNAU, A VETERAN OF THE 1940 CAMPAIGN WHO ESCAPED THROUGH SPAIN, CIRCLED 15 MILES THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS AND CAME ON A GERMAN CONCRETE BLACKHOUSE, WHICH WAS MOSTLY UNDERGROUND.

THE FRENCH THOUGHT THEY HAD ONLY ONE GUN POSITION TO DEAL WITH. TAKING THE GERMANS COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE, THEY DROPPED GRENADES DOWN THE VENTILATORS, AND THEN DISCOVERED, TO THEIR OWN SURPRISE, THAT THEY HAD TO DEAL WITH 160 GERMANS AND FOUR 150-MILLIMETER NAVAL CANNON WITH ONLY GRENADES AND AUTOMATIC RIFLES.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF LATER 30 OF THE FRENCHMEN WERE DEAD OR WOUNDED; 60 OF THE GERMANS WERE DEAD AND 100 WERE PRISONERS.

THE REMAINING 30 COMMANDOS, ENCIRCLED BY COUNTERATTACKING GERMANS, SENT ONE MAN OUT TO GET REINFORCEMENTS. HE WAS SGT. GRIGORIO MARTINEZ, 24, A NATIVE OF MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, WHO JOINED DE GAULLE IN 1941.

HE STUMBLED ONTO FIVE GERMANS IN THE WOODS, TOOK THEM ALL PRISONER, AND COMPLETED HIS MISSION, WHICH SENT AMERICAN TANKS AND INFANTRY RACING TO RELIEVE THE FRENCH COMMANDOS.

GH1057PEW

BY JOSEPH DYNAN
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT APR 20 1944
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED PRESS

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES BEFORE TOULON, AUG. 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FIERCE GERMAN RESISTANCE SLOWED THE ALLIED PUSH ON TOULON TODAY AS AMERICAN TROOPS AND FRENCH COMMANDOS FLUSHED OUT NAZIS FROM HIGH GROUND EAST OF THE GAPEAU RIVER WHILE HEAVY FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS CONTINUED TO POUR ASHORE.

CONVOYS BEARING THE MAIN FRENCH FORCES WHICH ARRIVED AHEAD OF SCHEDULE AUG. 17 WERE DISCHARGING CRACK FRENCH UNITS FOR DRIVES ON TOULON AND MARSEILLE.

FROM A DIPLOMATIC VIEWPOINT IT WOULD BE BETTER FOR FRENCH TROOPS TO OCCUPY TOULON WHERE VICHYITES AND PRO-GERMAN REMNANTS OF THE OLD NAVAL GARRISON MAY AID THE DEFENSE. HENCE AMERICAN TROOPS WOULD AVOID SLAYING FRENCHMEN.

AMERICAN UNITS CLEARED THE APPROACHES TO THE MAIN DEFENSES OF HYERES ON HIGH GROUND NORTH OF THIS KEY TO THE TOULON AREA. MEANWHILE OTHER UNITED STATES UNITS THREATENED TO OUTFLANK THE HYERES DEFENSE BY PENETRATING FROM CUERS TO SOLLIES-PONT, NORTHWEST OF HYERES.

AMERICANS CLEARED THE NAZIS FROM THE MASSIVE DES MAURES HILLY SECTION NORTHEAST OF HYERES IN SHARP ACTIONS EARLY FRIDAY. THE GERMAN DEFENSES IN THIS AREA CONSISTED OF A SERIES OF ARTILLERY STRONG POINTS MANNED BY SMALL GARRISONS WITH NOTHING BUT SNIPERS IN BETWEEN.

MOST OF THESE POSITIONS WERE MANNED BY "REAL GERMANS" AS DISTINGUISHED FROM IMPRESSED FOREIGNERS.

"THEY ARE FIGHTING UNTIL KILLED," RELATED A FRONT LINE OFFICER, "BUT OUR BOYS ARE GOING ON KILLING THEM."

IN FANATICAL LAST DITCH DEFENSES SOME NAZI MACHINEGUNNERS ARE FIRING STEADILY ROUND AFTER ROUND. THEY ARE FIRING AS FAST AS CARTRIDGE CLIPS CAN BE INSERTED.

THE NAZIS APPARENTLY ARE PLAYING FOR TIME TO CONCENTRATE FOR THE DEFENSE OF TOULON.

AMERICAN TROOPS SPEND BLOOD AND LIVES KNOCKING THESE POSITIONS OUT BUT THEY'VE LEARNED THEIR LESSONS FROM ANZIO, ACCORDING TO OFFICERS WHO ACCOMPANIED THE THIRD DIVISION TO THE ITALIAN BEACHHEAD.

DURING TODAY'S ADVANCE WHICH CAPTURED LA LONDE-LES-MAURES AND THEN PUSHED BEYOND THE PANSARD RIVER VALLEY TO THE EAST BANKS OF THE GAPEAU, THE AMERICANS REPEATEDLY PINNED DOWN NAZI ARTILLERY AND MACHINEGUN NESTS WITH CONCENTRATED MORTAR FIRE. SMALL PARTIES OF INFANTRY THEN SNEAKED AROUND THE FLANKS AND SHOT DOWN THE DEFENDERS POINTBLANK AS THEY LAY IN THEIR FOXHOLES.

FRENCH PARTISANS AND COMMANDOS ARE AIDING GREATLY IN THESE OPERATIONS, THE PARTISANS PARTICULARLY IN LOCATING DEFENSES.

"THESE BOYS REALLY WANT TO GET OUT THERE AND FIGHT," SAID A UNITED STATES OFFICER, "AS SOON AS THEY GET UP HERE THEY GO OUT AFTER 'EM."

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(EDS: LONG WORD IS "CARTRIDGE)

GH1050PEW

BY KENNETH L.DIXON (240)

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

ON THE BEACHHEAD IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, AUG. 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ADVANCE ELEMENTS ASHORE ALREADY ARE FIXING FIGHTER BASES FROM WHICH ALLIED AIRCRAFT SOON WILL BE OPERATING.

THE AERIAL PART OF THIS INVASION HAS WORKED SO PERFECTLY ACCORDING TO PLAN THAT BRIG. GEN. GORDON P.SAVILLE, ORLANDO, FLA., COMMANDER OF THE 12TH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND, SAID TODAY HE WAS JUST WAITING FOR "THE BUGS" TO SHOW UP.

HE EXPLAINED THAT EVERY OPERATION ALWAYS HAS SOME BUGS--SOME ELEMENTS WHICH GO WRONG--BUT THAT THE BUGS IN THIS OPERATION THUS FAR HAD BEEN THE UTTER LACK OF ANYTHING GOING WRONG SO FAR AS THE AIR IS CONCERNED.

FROM ALL INDICATIONS IT SHOULD BE ONLY A MATTER OF A VERY FEW DAYS UNTIL THE FIGHTERS WILL BE OPERATING FROM FRENCH MAINLAND FIELDS.

ALREADY TINY ARTILLERY OBSERVATION CUBS HAVE BEEN OPERATING AT LEAST A COUPLE OF DAYS FROM THE ROADS AND SMALL FIELDS PICKING TARGETS FOR ALLIED GUNNERS.

ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE GERMAN AIR OPPOSITION UP TO NOW OVER THE BEACHHEAD, AIR RAIDS MAY BE EXPECTED IN THE NEAR FUTURE. THE LUFTWAFFE LIKELY IS WAITING UNTIL THE SITUATION IS SUFFICIENTLY CRYSTALLIZED TO ENABLE IT TO USE WHAT COMPARATIVELY FEW PLANES ARE AVAILABLE IN THIS SECTOR TO THE BEST POSSIBLE ADVANTAGE.

MAJ. GEN. JOE CANNON, HEAD OF THE 12TH AIR FORCE AND FIRST AIR TASK FORCE, SAID THE AERIAL PHASE OF THE INVASION HAD WORKED OUT EVEN BETTER THAN HAD BEEN EXPECTED AND BOTH HE AND SAVILLE SAID THE SUCCESS OF THE LANDINGS AND THE INITIAL PHASES OF THE INVASION TESTIFIED TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PRE-INVASION BOMBING.

GH1021PEW

FIRST LEAD GERMAN RETREAT

BY ROGER GREENE

APR 201944

ON THE BRITISH FRONT, AUG 19-(AP)-THE DOOMED GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY WAS SQUEEZED INTO TWO THINLY-CONNECTED PENS IN THE NORMANDY TRAP TODAY AND THE HOUR OF FINAL ANNIHILATION APPEARED FAST APPROACHING.

MASSES OF NAZI TROOPS, TANKS, HORSE-DRAWN GUNS AND TRANSPORT STAMPEDED EASTWARD--STILL HOPING TO FIND AN ESCAPE GAP OPEN AFTER RUNNING A GAUNTLET OF MURDEROUS FIRE FROM BOTH FLANKS.

"WE ARE BEATING UP THE GERMANS AND IT'S A TERRIBLE BEATING," A BRITISH HEADQUARTERS OFFICER DECLARED.

TANKS OF A SINGLE BRITISH BRIGADE RAN RIOT AGAINST THE FLEEING ENEMY SOUTH OF FALAISE, SHOOTING UP 150 TRANSPORT VEHICLES. ALL ALONG THE FRONT THE CARNAGE WAS REPORTED TREMENDOUS, WITH HUNDREDS OF ENEMY CORPSES LITTERING THE ROADS, FIELDS, AND HILLS.

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ONE BRITISH STAFF OFFICER PREDICTED A GERMAN RETREAT TO A NARROWER FRONT, DECLARING "I DON'T THINK THE BOCHE CAN STOP AT THE SEINE."

THE PLIGHT OF FIELD MARSHAL GEN.GUENTHER VON KLUGE'S ARMIES CAUGHT IN THE GRINDING MESHES OF THE NORMANDY TRAP WAS DESCRIBED AS THE "GREATEST MUDDLE EVER," WITH THOUSANDS OF GERMANS STRUGGLING CHAOTICALLY TO ESCAPE EASTWARD.

THE SENIOR BRITISH OFFICER WAS QHOTED AS SAYING, "WE'VE KILLED A FRIGHTFUL LOT OF HUNS. THE ENEMY IS IN BAD SHAPE."

ELEMENTS OF 18 GERMAN DIVISIONS WERE CAPTURED YESTERDAY, AND ALTHOUGH THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN ON THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY FRONT DROPPED OFF APPRECIABLY A HEADQUARTERS COMMENTATOR SAID THE ENEMY WAS SUFFERING A TERRIFIC LOSSES IN KILLED AND WOUNDED. HE SAID:

"AS THE SITUATION STANDS NOW I DON'T THINK THE ENEMY CAN STOP AT THE SEINE. HE MUST GO FLAT OUT TO A NARROWER FRONT.

"IN MY OPINION THE BUSINESS OF DELAYING US ON SMALL RIVERS IS FINISHED. THERE'LL BE ONE BIG JUMP BACK TO THE SEINE AND I CAN'T SEE THE BOCHE HOLDING US THERE."

JR638AEW

ONLY 400 ENEMY SOLDIERS WERE CHECKED THROUGH THE FORWARD PRISONERS CAGES ON LT. GEN. SIR MILES C. DEMPSEY'S FRONT, BUT BRITISH GUNNERS SITTING ON HIGH GROUND SOUTH OF FALAISE HAD A "FIELD DAY" SHOOTING UP GERMAN COLUMNS FRANTICALLY ATTEMPTING TO RUN THE GANTLET IN THE RONAI SECTOR ABOUT MID-WAY BETWEEN FALAISE AND ARGENTAN.

ALLIED PILOTS REPORTED "ENORMOUS JAMS OF ENEMY VEHICLES" RACING EAST TOWARD THE SEINE, A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID. HE TALLIED THESE IMPRESSIVE FIGURES:

GERMAN TRANSPORT--1,074 "FLAMERS," 1,956 DAMAGED.

GERMAN TANKS--71 DESTROYED, 91 DAMAGED,

ALLIED PLANES--17 LOST.

ELEMENTS OF 18 ENEMY DIVISIONS STILL WERE IN THE POCKET, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

BRITISH INFANTRY CUT THE FALAISE-ARGENTAN ROAD A MILE NORTH OF RONAI WHILE OTHER SECOND ARMY COLUMNS CAPTURED PUTANCES, WHICH THE GERMANS HAD RETAKEN AFTER THE AMERICANS PULLED OUT.

BRITISH VANGUARDS ALSO CAPTURED ECOUCHE, BETWEEN BRIOUZE AND ARGENTAN IN A SIX-MILE ADVANCE.

AUG 20 1944

AS THE SWEEP EASTWARD GAINED MOMENTUM BRITISH TOMMIES BYPASSED NUMEROUS POCKETS OF GERMANS HIDING IN THE DENSE WOODS AND IN CAVES, LEAVING THEM TO BE MOPPED UP LATER.

JR854AEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG 19-(AP)-THERE IS NO "POCKET" IN NORMANDY ANYMORE AND THE GERMANS ARE HURRYING TO THE EAST TOWARD THE BANK OF THE SEINE WITH STRONG FORCES OF ARMOR THAT SLIPPED OUT OF LT.-GEN. OMAR N.BRADLEY'S TRAP

THAT IS THE SITUATION TONIGHT. THE ALLIED ENVELOPMENT HAS NOT FAILED. IT HAS DESTROYED THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF GERMANS AS FIGHTING MEN, BUT IT HAS NOT DESTROYED HITLER'S SEVENTH ARMY OR THE BULK OF ITS ARMOR.

U.S. PATROLS REACHED THE VICINITY OF CHAMBOIS NORTHEAST OF ARGENTAN TODAY, BUT THERE IS NO GREAT BATTLE ANY LONGER.

EVERYTHING IS MOVING EASTWARD TOWARD THE LOWER BANK OF THE SEINE, WHERE THERE IS EVERY SIGN THAT THE ENEMY IS GOING TO STAND STRONGLY.

PARIS IS NOT GOING TO BE A WEEKEND JOB.

THE GERMAN WITHDRAWAL TODAY HAS BEEN GENERAL. THEY ARE GOING BACK TOWARD THE SEINE WITH THE LAST SCRAP OF STRENGTH THEY CAN CALL UP FROM THEIR HURRIED RETREAT ACROSS NORMANDY.

WHAT IS LEFT OF THE GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY PROBABLY WILL MAKE THE SEINE ITS NEXT REAL DEFENSE LINE.

IT WAS CLEAR HERE TONIGHT THAT DESPITE ENORMOUS LOSSES THE ENMY HAS SUFFERED--99 MORE ARMORED VEHICLES AND 1,250 MOTOR TRANSPORTS DESTROYED BY ALLIED PLANES IN A 24-HOUR PERIOD OF OPERATIONS--MUCH HAS BEEN SALVAGED BY FIELD MARSHAL GUENTHER VON KLUGE.

THE BATTLE OF THE POCKET IS ALMOST OVER. NOW IT IS THE BATTLE FOR PARIS.

HW-KA441PEW

NIGHT LEAD

AUG 20 1944

BY ROGER GREENE

ON THE FALAISE FRONT IN NORMANDY, AUG. 19-(AP)-THE GERMAN FLIGHT FROM THE NORMANDY TRAP SHIFTED INTO HIGH GEAR TODAY AND BECAME MORE AND MORE CHAOTIC AS THE NAZIS SOUGHT TO ESCAPE ANNIHILATION.

FIELD MARSHAL GUENTHER VON KLUGE'S DOOMED SEVENTH ARMY WAS SQUEEZED INTO TWO THINLY CONNECTED PENS DURING THE DAY WITH ALLIED FORCES SYSTEMATICALLY MOPPING UP.

MASSES OF GERMAN TROOPS, TANKS, TRANSPORT AND HORSE-DRAWN GUNS WERE STAMPEDING EASTWARD--STILL HOPING TO FIND AN ESCAPE GAP OPEN AFTER RUNNING THE GANTLET OF MURDEROUS ALLIED FIRE FROM BOTH FLANKS.

TANKS OF A SINGLE BRITISH BRIGADE SHOT UP 150 TRANSPORT VEHICLES OF A FLEEING ENEMY COLUMN SOUTH OF FALAISE AND ALL ALONG THE FRONT THE CARNAGE WAS REPORTED TREMENDOUS WITH HUNDREDS OF ENEMY CORPSES LITTERING THE ROADS, FIELDS AND HILLS.

"PRISONERS ARE COMING IN FAST NOW BUT EXCEPT FOR ISOLATED CASES THERE IS NO WHOLESALE SURRENDER," A FORWARD HEADQUARTERS COMMENTATOR SAID. "THE BIGGEST SINGLE BATCH TODAY WAS 60 PRISONERS WHEN A GERMAN COMMANDER LED THE SURVIVORS OF HIS WHOLE COMPANY OVER TO OUR LINES WITH THEIR HANDS IN THE AIR.

"THE PACE OF THE RETREAT IS QUICKENING. HOWEVER, REARGUARDS SAY THEY HAVE BEEN TOLD THEY WOULD BE SHOT IF CAPTURED."

TRAFFIC JAMS ADDED TO THE CONFUSION OF THE FLEEING NAZIS.

A CAPTURED DOCUMENT DISCLOSED THAT EVEN HITLER'S PRIZED SS DIVISIONS HAD BEEN ORDERED FOR THE FIRST TIME TO MOVE IN BROAD DAYLIGHT. VON KLUGE HAS BEEN DESPERATELY TRYING TO SAVE THESE ELITE FORCES, AND HAS BEEN RUTHLESSLY SACRIFICING THE COMMON GERMAN SOLDIER OF THE WEHRMACHT TO SCREEN THE RETREAT OF THE SS UNITS.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS OF FLAME-CHARRED VEHICLES SHOT UP BY ALLIED ARTILLERY AND OTHERS ABANDONED FOR LACK OF FUEL LITTERED THE ROADS. BY MID-AFTERNOON DESPITE BAD VISIBILITY WHICH HAMPERED BOTH ALLIED GUNNERS AND PLANES, OVER 300 ENEMY TRANSPORT VEHICLES HAD BEEN SMASHED. THE LOSS OF THE VEHICLES THEMSELVES WAS A HEAVY BLOW TO THE GERMAN ARMY WHICH IS ONLY 50 PERCENT MOBILE AT BEST, BUT THE LOSS OF THE TRAINED PERSONNEL AND VALUABLE EQUIPMENT IN THE VEHICLES WAS FAR MORE IMPORTANT.

THE GERMAN RETREAT NOW IS MOVING AT HIGH SPEED TOWARD THE SEINE.

KA530PEW

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, FRANCE, AUG 19-(AP)-CANADIAN ARMY FORCES HAVE CAPTURED A GERMAN DIVISIONAL COMMANDER AND HIS STAFF SOUTH OF TRUN AND POE LY HAVE TAK

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OF TRUN AND POSSIBLY HAVE TAKEN A SECOND GERMAN GENERAL IN THE NORMANDY GAP.

GERMANS WERE SURRENDERING TODAY IN BATCHES OF 30 AND 40 TO POLISH TROOPS MOVING SOUTH OF TRUN, 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF FALAISE.

XB1102AEW

(ADVANCE)..ROME--~~SECOND ADD THIRD~~ LEAD SOUTHERN FRANCE Insert (Norgaard) (Day)

XXX GERMAN GENERALS.

THE FRENCH ARMOR TAKING ST.MAXIMIN SCORED A 10-MILE ADVANCE.

A STAFF OFFICER DECLARED THE GERMANS HAD VIRTUALLY EXHAUSTED THEIR RESERVES IN FRANCE. ALTHOUGH THEY ARE PULLING BACK RAPIDLY NOW, STIFFENED RESISTANCE IS EXPECTED AS THE ALLIES PROGRESS NORTHWARD.

MAJ. GEN. ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED CAPTURE OF GEN. FERDINAND NEULING, COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN 62ND RESERVE CORPS. HE IS THE SECOND COMMANDER TO BE TAKEN.

THE GRIP ON SOUTHERN FRANCE HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO MORE THAN 1,000 SQUARE MILES.

THE FLANKS OF THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY FRONT EXTENDING OVER MORE THAN 50 MILES NOW HAVE BEEN DRIVEN INLAND MORE THAN 22 MILES NORTH FROM THE SEA. IN THE CENTER, THE ALLIES HAVE TAKEN SALERNES, 32 MILES INLAND FROM THE CURVING COASTLINE. APR 20 1944

A FRONT XXX SECOND GRAF SECOND LEAD, ELIMINATING FOURTH GRAF

Insert Rome S France (Norgaard) xxx N W sector

COL. RICHARD S. SMITH OF BERLEMEADE PARK, NASHVILLE, TENN., LED THE MITCHELL GROUP THROUGH THE FLAK SCREEN AT TOULON - WHICH LEAD BOMBARDIER LT. FRANK J. JOLCKOWICKZ, 9 HOOSA CT., ADAMS, MASS., CALLED "THE WORST SINCE ANZIO."

THE BOMBARDIER IN THE LAST FLIGHT, LT. W. JOHNSON, BERLIN, N.H., SAID THE BOMBS IN THE LEADING FLIGHT "CAUSED TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS" ON THE STRASBOURG, AND THAT HIS OWN ALSO HIT THE VESSEL, WHICH WAS LEFT LISTING.

All Vatican City Fehr

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SHORTLY AFTER REACHING ROME JUNE 8, FEHR PUT ON DARK SUNGLASSES, WENT TO THE VATICAN, AND ASKED THE SWISS GUARD IN ENGLISH IF HE COULD ENTER.

THE GUARD TOLD HIM NO, THAT IT WAS A NEUTRAL STATE. THEREUPON FEHR, BREAKING INTO THE SWEIZERDEUTCH WHICH SWISS GUARDS SPEAK, ASKED HIM WHY NOT.

IT WAS THEN THAT HE WAS RECOGNIZED AS A FORMER GUARDSMAN, AND GIVEN A PRODIGAL SON'S WELCOME.

"THEY TOOK ME TO THE CANTEEN AND I ALMOST ENDED UP UNDER THE TABLE," FEHR SAID. APR 20 1944

THE CHAPLAIN OF THE GUARD PASSED THE WORD ALONG, AND WHEN THE POPE HEARD OF FEHR'S ARRIVAL, SENT FOR HIM.

JJ236PEW

ROME, AUG 19-(AP)-THE CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN PURGE COMMISSION CHARGED TODAY THAT THE ALLIES HAD NAMED MANY FASCISTS AS GOVERNORS IN SOUTHERN ITALY AND THAT THESE APPOINTEES WERE NOW CARRYING OUT A PURGE IN REVERSE.

MARIO SCOCCIMARRO, THE COMMISSION CHIEF WHO ALSO IS VICE SECRETARY OF THE ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY, SAID THIS HAD OCCURRED LARGELY BECAUSE THE FASCIST-MINDED APPOINTEES "TOOK THE ALL[illegible]" FORMER PREMIER MARSHAL BADOGLIO ALSO NAMED MANY SUCH GOVERN[illegible] HE DECLARED.

SCOCCIMARRO TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE PRIMARY TASK HIS COMMISSION WAS TO REMOVE THESE OFFICIALS, BUT HE SAID IT MEETING STRONG RESISTANCE, PARTICULARLY IN THE ITALIAN FOREIG OFFICE, AND WAR AND FINANCE MINISTRIES.

KA413PEW

ROME, AUG. 19-(AP)-AN AMERICAN A-20 BOSTON BOMBER GROUP WAS GIVEN OFFICIAL CREDIT TODAY FOR AN ASSIST IN THE CAPTURE OF A GERMAN CORPS COMMANDER AT DRAGUIGNAN IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

THE GENERAL, WHOSE NAME WAS WITHHELD, AND HIS ENTIRE STAFF HID IN AN AIR RAID SHELTER WHEN THE A-20'S LED BY LT. KENNETH VAN KIRK, 1106 WILSON AVE., STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, AND LT. DONALD LINDSTRUM, 4162 VILLET ST., LA MESA, CALIF., BOMBED THEIR HEADQUARTERS ON D-DAY.

WHEN THEY EMERGED THE GERMANS FOUND GRINNING ALLIED PARACHUTE TROOPS WAITING FOR THEM.

GN245PEW

ROME, AUG. 19-(AP)-THE R[illegible] OF AMERICAN BOMBERS EN ROUTE OVERHEAD TO ATTACK TOULON HARBOR WAS AN ACCOMPANIMENT YESTERDAY FOR THE WEDDING OF LT. LEWIS E.BULKELY, AN OAK PARK, ILL., MITCHELL PILOT, AND LT. MARY SMITH, OF AIKEN, S.C., AN AIR EVACUATION NURSE, AT A BOMBER

MAJ. GEN. ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED CAPTURE OF GEN. FERDINAND NEULING, COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN 62ND RESERVE CORPS. HE IS THE SECOND COMMANDER TO BE TAKEN.

THE GRIP ON SOUTHERN FRANCE HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO MORE THAN 1,000 SQUARE MILES.

THE FLANKS OF THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY FRONT EXTENDING OVER MORE THAN 50 MILES NOW HAVE BEEN DRIVEN INLAND MORE THAN 22 MILES NORTH FROM THE SEA. IN THE CENTER, THE ALLIES HAVE TAKEN SALERNES, 32 MILES INLAND FROM THE CURVING COASTLINE. APG 201944

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18153

30. 24 — 18153

BASE. BULKELY FLEW HIS 15TH COMBAT MISSION OND-DAY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE. THE BRIDE HAS 300 HOURS FLYING TIME AS AN EVACUATION NURSE.

GN105JAEW

BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ

(160)

IRUN, SPAIN, AUG 19-(AP)-EVEN THE UNIFORMED GERMAN ARMY INTERPRETER ON DUTY ON THE FRENCH SIDE OF THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE HER DESERTED TODAY AND IT WAS A MYSTERY WHY THE MAQUIS HAVE NOT ALREADY TAKEN OVER THIS FEEBLY-HELD CORNER OF FRANCE FROM WHICH COLLABORATIONISTS AND GERMAN CIVIL OFFICIALS ARE FLEEING.

FIVE OVER-AGE GERMAN SENTRIES ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BRIDGE TOLD ALL AND SUNDRY THAT THEY HAD NO INTENTION OF RESISTING ANYBODY WHO APPEARED WITH ARMS TO CLAIM THE BORDER PASS FOR THE FREE FRENCH OR THE ALLIES.

MEANWHILE, MAQUIS SHARPSHOOTERS KILLED THE LOCAL GESTAPO COMMANDERS OF HENDAYE AND ST.JEAN DE LUZ WHO MOVED OUT SEVERAL DAYS AGO WITH THEIR AGENTS BUT MADE THE MISTAKE OF RETURNING LAST NIGHT FOR A MEETING WITH COLLABORATIONISTS. THEIR BODIES WERE FOUND IN A BULLET-RIDDLED AUTOMOBILE IN A LANE NEAR ST.JEAN.

THE MAQUIS NOW ARE REPORTED IN POSSESSION OF SAINT PALAIS, IMPORTANT ROAD JUNCTION 30 MILES FROM THIS FRONTIER. PATRIOTS ARE SAID TO CONTROL THE ENTIRE REGION FROM SAINT PALAIS EAST TO BEYOND TARBES INCLUDING THE CITY OF PAU.

AUG 20 1944

JJ917PEW

NIGHT LEAD (310)

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, SUNDAY, AUG 20-(AP)-THE BATTLE OF POLAND AND EAST PRUSSIA RAGED ON A 200-MILE FRONT TODAY WITH THREE RUSSIAN ARMIES LINKED IN NEW ATTACKS THAT HAMMERED ALONG THE WEST BANK OF THE VISTULA RIVER, HACKED AT THE GERMANS ON THE EASTWARD LIMITS OF WARSAW AND DROVE A DEEPER WEDGE BETWEEN THE POLISH CAPITAL AND THE EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN ARMY WAS FIGHTING ALONG THE EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER IN WESTERN LITHUANIA, BUT THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL REPORT OF ITS PROGRESS.

RED ARTILLERY AND ASSAULT BOMBERS KNOCKED OUT HUNDREDS OF ENEMY TANKS IN FURIOUS STRUGGLES RANGING FROM ESTONIA TO THE VISTULA RIVER BEND 100 MILES BELOW WARSAW, AND THE GROUND TROOPS CAPTURED SCORES OF VILLAGES.

MARSHAL KONSTANTIN K.ROKOSSOVSKY'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY SNATCHED THE INITIATIVE FROM THE GERMANS AT THE EASTERN GATES OF WARSAW AND RESUMED OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS THAT DENTED THE ENEMY'S NEWLY-WON SALIENT TEMPORARILY EXTENDING SEVEN MILES TO OSSOW.

GEN.G.F.ZAKHAROV'S SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMIES, ALREADY WITHIN A DOZEN MILES OF EAST PRUSSIA FROM THEIR BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE BIEBRZA RIVER NORTHWEST OF BIALYSTOK, LAUNCHED A FRESH PUSH TO THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, ENDANGERING ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS IN NORTHERN POLAND BASED ON LOMZA. EIGHTY SETTLEMENTS WERE OCCUPIED.

SOUTH OF WARSAW AND WEST OF THE VISTULA MARSHAL IVAN KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINE TROOPS HELD THREE GERMAN DIVISIONS IN A STEEL ENCIRCLEMENT AND WERE STEADILY CLEARING THE ENEMY FROM THE RIVER DEFENSE ZONE AROUND SANDOMIERZ.

THE ENEMY COMMAND DISPATCHED RESERVES FROM RADOM AND KIELCE, 20 MILES WEST AND 42 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE RUSSIAN POSITIONS, IN AN EFFORT TO LIBERATE THE SURROUNDED FORCE. KONEV SMASHED THIS RESCUE EFFORT.

WITH THREE ARMIES THROWING THEIR FULL WEIGHT INTO THE POLISH BATTLE IT APPEARED THAT THE GERMAN DEFENSES WERE UNDERGOING A SUPREME TEST WITH IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS POSSIBLE IN THE NEXT TWO OR THREE DAYS. CONTINUED SUCCESSES ON WARSAW'S DISTANT FLANKS WOULD LEAVE A BIG GERMAN ARMY GROUP ON THE EASTERN FRONT IN A SACK.

JJ908PEW

AUG 20 1944

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, AUG 19-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER PRAVDA DECLARED TODAY THAT THE REVOLT OF POLISH PATRIOTS WITHIN WARSAW WAS "DOOMED TO FAILURE AT THE VERY OUTSET" AND HOTLY LASHED BACK AT FOREIGN CRITICISM OF RED ARMY OPERATIONS BEFORE THE POLISH CAPITAL.

RED ARMY TROOPS "HAVE NOT DISCONTINUED FOR A SINGLE DAY THEIR BLOOD-SOAKED BATTLE AT WARSAW'S WALLS," DECLARED PRAVDA, WHICH WAS FOUNDED BY JOSEPH STALIN.

(GEN. BOR, LEADER OF THE WARSAW INSURRECTION, TAKES HIS ORDERS FROM THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE IN LONDON RATHER THAN FROM LUBLIN, THE SEAT OF THE SOVIET-RECOGNIZED POLISH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION. IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN ROME YESTERDAY THAT ALLIED BOMBERS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER WERE DROPPING SUPPLIES TO THE WARSAW FIGHTERS.)

PRAVDA CENTERED ITS FIRE AT A STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO HUSSEIN DJAVID YALTCHIN, A TURKISH JOURNALIST, IN AN ARTICLE BY KONSTANTIN DEMIDOV.

"ONLY SILLY ADVENTURERS THINK SUCCESS MIGHT BE GAINED BY THE REVOLT OF POORLY-ARMED PEOPLE IN A CITY CROWDED WITH GERMAN TANKS, GUNS AND PLANES," IT SAID.

PRAVDA ACCUSED THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE OF A "PERFIDOUS POLITICAL MANEUVER" IN THE REVOLT, WHICH THE PUBLICATION SAID WAS INTENDED "TO MAKE PROPAGANDA AND STRENGTHEN ITS PRESTIGE IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND."

PRAVDA SAID THE RESPONSIBILITY WAS ON GEN. KAZIMIERZ SOSNKOWSKI, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE EXILED GOVERNMENT'S ARMED FORCES, AND GEN. WLADYSLAW ANDERS, CHIEF OF THE POLISH CORPS IN ITALY, "AND THEIR ADHERENTS."

"THE RED ARMY HAS ALWAYS WARNED AGAINST SUCH INSURRECTIONS," SAID THE ARTICLE. "THERE IS NO PRECEDENT FOR THIS INSURRECTION IN ANY CITY OR TOWN EVER LIBERATED BY THE RED ARMY OR OTHER ARMIES."

PRAVDA DENIED WHAT IT SAID WERE YALTCHIN'S ALLEGATIONS IN A PROMINENT TURKISH NEWSPAPER THAT THE RED ARMY HAD FAILED TO FULFILL A MILITARY AGREEMENT WITH THE POLISH ARMY INSIDE WARSAW AND HAD CEASED ITS OFFENSIVE.

"THE RED ARMY IS LIBERATING POLAND WITH THE AID OF HONEST POLISH PATRIOTS," IT SAID, AND DECLARED SOVIET SOLDIERS WERE UNSPARING OF THEMSELVES IN AN ADVANCE OF MORE THAN 300 MILES IN THE SIX-WEEK FIGHT FOR WARSAW.

[Ner + Tenachung (Farnsworth) xxx rountera llacks

COL.MA CHIN-TENG, TWO AMERICAN LIAISON OFFICERS--MAJ.EARLE O.COLLINS OF MADISON, ME., AND 1ST LT.JAMES W.CREW, JR., OF ROANOKE RAPIDS, N.C.--AND I TOURED THESE POSITIONS DURING A LULL IN THE BATTLE TODAY.

ONLY AN OCCASIONAL SNIPER'S BULLET OR MORTAR SHELL DISTURBED THE QUIET OF WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A DEAD CITY INSIDE THE WALL AS WE DUCKWALKED THROUGH A NEW COMMUNICATIONS TUNNEL TO A BREACHED CORNER OF THE WALL AND FINALLY REACHED A MACHINEGUN POST.

Add Tenchung (Farnsworth) xxx bamboo shoots

TECHNICIANS ARE T/3 JAMES B. LOCKTEIG, 30, OF ROUTE 1, GARNETT, KAS., WHO USED TO BE A WELDER IN TULSA, OKLA.: T/5 LOREN JOHNSON, 24, FORMER FARM WORKER /OF ROUTE 2, WORTHINGTON, MINN.; T/5 JOHN C. PARRY, 21, OF 34 ROVELL AVE., WINDSOR, ONT., A FORMER PRINTER'S APPRENTICE; T/5 THERON W. BOHNER, 23, FORMER FARM WORKER /OF ROUTE 6, LUBBOCK, TEX.: T/4 ARTHUR S. MARMOLL, 29, OF 2814 NORTH SACRAMENTO ST., CHICAGO, ILL., WHO USED TO WORK FOR THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD IN WASHINGTON; AND T/5 LEROY WHITEHEAD, 26, OF 2743 LINWOOD ST., BATON ROUGE, LA., A FORMER MACHINIST HELPER.

AP 201944

PW 1 FARNSWORTH JRT-

BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH (28.

TENGCHUNG, AUG. 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE CHINESE SIEGE OF TENGCHUNG, WITH THE ATTACKERS HOLDING HALF THE CITY AND ALL SURROUNDING POSITIONS, WAS DEVELOPING TODAY INTO ONE OF THE BLOODIEST ENGAGEMENTS OF ITS SIZE EVER FOUGHT IN CHINA.

THE CHINESE PAY A HIGH PRICE FOR EACH ASSAULT ON THE BREACHES IN THE GRANITE WALL OF THE INNER CITY. AND THE JAPANESE DEFENDERS SUFFER HEAVILY FROM THESE REPETITIOUS FORAYS AND INTERMITTENT SHELLING, MORTARING AND BOMBING.

THE INNER CITY SLOWLY IS BEING POUNDED TO RUIN AND THE DUG-IN JAPANESE WIPED CUT.

THE BATTLE IS HARDLY MORE THAN AUGERRILLA ACTION--THE HEAVIEST WEAPONS ARE 75-MILLIMETER MOUNTAIN GUNS WHICH AMERICANS FURNISHED AND TAUGHT THE CHINESE TO USE--BUT IT'S A DEADLY OPERATION FOR BESIEGED AND BESIEGER ALIKE.

A COORDINATED ATTACK, WHICH MIGHT HAVE MOPPED UP THE FEW HUNDRED SURVIVING JAPANESE ONCE THEY WERE BEATEN BACK INTO THE WALLED INNER CITY, NEVER MATERIALIZED.

INSTEAD, THE CHINESE HAVE BEEN TRYING SEE-SAW ATTACKS ON WALL BREACHES BLASTED BY SUPPORTING ALLIED PLANES. BUT THE JAPANESE DEVELOPED A HIGHLY MOBILE DEFENSE WHICH MEETS EVERY ASSAULT BEFORE THE CHINESE CAN OVERRUN THE BREACHES. AT ONE POINT THE CHINESE ARE REPORTED INSIDE THE WALL BUT PINNED THERE, UNABLE TO EXPLOIT THEIR POSITION.

CAPT. SAMUEL SCHWARTZESTEIN, 106 SHANLEY AVE., NEWARK, N.J., AN AMERICAN LIAISON OFFICER WITH A CHINESE REGIMENT, AND THIS CORRESPONDENT WORMED THROUGH THE HALF-RUINED SOUTHERN SECTION OF TENGCHUNG ALMOST TO ONE OF THE DISPUTED BREACHES--SO CLOSE TO THE JAPANESE POSITIONS THAT OUR VOICES HAD TO BE LOWERED LEST THE SOUND DRAW THEIR FIRE.

THIS WAS ONE OF THE BREACHES CHARGED NIGHT AFTER NIGHT BY INCOMPARABLE CHINESE INFANTRYMEN WHO ALWAYS ARE MET AT THE GAPING HOLE BY HELLISH MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM JAPANESE FLANKING POSITIONS INSIDE THE WALL.

GH1011PEW

TENGCHUNG, AUG. 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.COL.FRANK J.SHERMAN JR. OF MELROSE, MASS., AND WILKESBARRE, PA., HEAD OF ONE OF THE LIAISON OUTFITS WITH DIVISIONS OF THE CHINESE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, HAS A GARRISON CAP SLIT IN TWO PLACES BY FRAGMENTS OF A JAPANESE SHELL.

A SHELL BURSTING ON A MOUNTAINSIDE OBSERVATION POST JUNE 13 WAS THE NARROWEST SQUEEZE OF SHERMAN'S MOUNTAIN CROSSING FROM THE SALWEEN WITH A CHINESE DIVISION WHICH LATER CAPTURED A KEYPOINT IN THE JAPANESE MOUNTAIN DEFENSES OF TENGCHUNG.

SHERMAN HEARD THE WHINE OF A SHELL AND FELL FLAT. IT LANDED 15 FEET AWAY. A FRAGMENT PASSED IN AND OUT OF HIS CAP AND KNICKED HIS SCALP.

JJ317PEW

AP 201944

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, AUG. 19-(AP)-THE ALLIED DRIVE SOUTHWESTWARD AGAINST JAPANESE FORCES ALONG THE MOGAUNG-MANDALAY RAILWAY IS PROGRESSING A MILE DAILY DESPITE THE WORST MONSOON WEATHER, ADVICES FROM BURMA SAID TODAY.

THE BRITISH 36TH DIVISION, THE FIRST ALL-BRITISH UNIT TO COME UNDER THE COMMAND OF GEN. JOSEPH W.STILWELL, REPORTED 200 JAPANESE WERE KILLED IN THE FIRST 12 DAYS OF THE PUSH FROM MOGAUNG.

FIGHTING AT TIMES IN WAIST-DEEP WATER AND MUD, THE VANGUARDS WERE GIVEN CLOSE SUPPORT BY WARPLANES WHEN ARTILLERY WAS BOGGED.

FD859AEW

Insert Guam Saltonstall (Dopking) xxx 77th Army Division

SGT. CHARLES H.PLATT, OF (927 HIGHLAND AVE.) GREENSBORO, N.C., FORMER MANHATTAN, KAS., NEWSPAPERMAN AND NOW A MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, SAID THE SALTONSTALL PATROL HAD STRUNG OUT ALONG A NARROW JUNGLE TRAIL WHEN A MARINE SHOUTED THERE WAS A JAPANESE BEHIND A NEARBY LOG. FOR THE NEXT FIVE MINUTES A PITCHED BATTLE

18155

30. 24— 18155

ENSUED. FINALLY A SMALL BAND OF TRAPPED JAPANESE CHARGED, USING HAND GRENADES.

APR 201944

NOT KNOWING THAT ONE OF HIS MEN HAD BEEN KILLED AND THREE OTHERS WOUNDED, SALTONSTALL CALLED FOR HIS PATROL TO CLOSE IN. HE MET DEATH IN THE ACTION.

~~AIRDROMES WERE THE CHIEF TARGETS OF THE ALLIED FLIERS.~~ HALMAHERA WAS HIT SIMULTANEOUSLY WHILE OTHER PLANES RANGED NORTHWARD IN THEIR EIGHTH ATTACK THIS MONTH ON THE DAVAO SECTOR OF THE PHILIPPINES. THE AIRMEN REPORTED THREE BOMB HITS ON A NIPPON MERCHANT VESSEL IN DAVAO GULF. A22 GHQ, SWPacific (Night) XX flyers

THE JAPANESE TRIED AERIAL INTERCEPTION, ESPECIALLY OVER AMBOINA AND CERAM. THEY LOST 14 PLANES. TWO ALLIED FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN.

BANDA SEA ISLANDS HAVE BEEN RAIDED FREQUENTLY IN THE PAST BUT THE LATEST ATTACKS THERE BY HEAVY BOMBERS WERE "IN FORCE," THE FIRST TIME THAT EXPRESSION HAS BEENOFFICIALLY IN MONTHS IN REPORTING AERIAL ACTIVITIES IN THAT SECTOR.

ON THE NORTHERN WING OF THE VAST PACIFIC FRONT AMERICAN AIRMEN CONTINUED TO STRIKE WITHIN JAPAN'S INNER CIRCLE OF ISLAND DEFENSES. ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ REPORTED WIDESPREAD AERIAL SMASHES WEDNESDAY IN THE VOLCANO ISLANDS, 750 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO. HE LISTED OTHER STRIKES IN THE MARIANAS AND THE CAROLINES.

GG1PCW NM

PHILIPPINES (440)

BY SPENCER DAVIS

ABOARD A LIBERATOR BOMBER OVER DAVAO,AUG.15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IN THE BLACK HOURS BEFORE DAWN THIS MORNING, THE "LIBERTY BELLE" DELIVERED A THREAT AND A PROMISE TO OCCUPIED DAVAO, IN THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES.

THE BIG LIBERATOR, ON ARMED RECONNAISSANCE, MADE GOOD THE THREAT BY ATTACKING A 1,000-TON JAPANESE FREIGHTER AS IT CROSSED DAVAO GULF AND HEADED FOR TALAGUTONG BAY.

TWO 500-POUNDERS, NARROWLY MISSING THE STERN OF THE SHIP, APPARENTLY ENGULFED IT FOR THE CRAFT SANK FROM SIGHT BEFORE THE BOMBER PULLED OUT OF THE RUN SOME SEVEN MILES BEYOND.

OHEN THE PILOT, LT.ROLAND P.FISHER, OF (5163 CLAY ST.) ENVER,COLO., HEADED THE PLANE TOWARD DAVAO.

A FEW LIGHTS TWINKLED AS WE APPROACHED SANTA ANA DOCKS AND WARE-HOUSES, THEN BLINKED OUT. THE DAVAO RIVER SHIMMERED FAINTLY AS IT EMPTIED INTO THE GULF. SIX MILES UP STREAM, THE CAPITAL CITY LAY SLEEPING, BLANKETED IN HAZE.

IT WAS EVIDENT THE JAPANESE MILITARY HAD ORDERED A STRICT BLACK-OUT FOR THE CITY SINCE THE FIRST BOMBING OF DAVAO BY ANOTHER PLANE OF THIS UNIT LAST WEEK.

NO SEARCHLIGHTS SOUGHT OUR BOMBER NOR DID BURSTS OF ACK ACK REACH FOR US.

AT THE BRIEFING PRIOR TO THE TAKEOFF, CAPT.KENNETH A.MEAD, OF DENVER, EMPHASIZED OUR PRIMARY TARGET WAS SHIPPING IN DAVAO GULF. IF NONE WAS FOUND, THEN THE CENTER OF THE TOWN WAS TO BE BOMBED.

FISHER, WHO FLEW SPITFIRES FOR THE RAF IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN, TALKED THE SITUATION OVER WITH HIS CO-PILOT, 2ND LT. LAURENCE GRIMM, EL MONTE, CALIF., AND BOMBARDIER, 2ND LT. HOWARD HAMMETT, TULSA, OKLA.

HE DECIDED TO LOOK FOR MORE SHIPPING IN THE GULF RATHER THAN EXPEND THE LAST TWO BOMBS ON THE SLEEPING TOWN.

THE "LIBERTY BELLE'S" VISIT WAS A PROMISE OF FUTURE AID AND FREEDOM TO THE FILIPINO PEOPLE OF MINDANAO, TO AMERICAN PRISONERS WHO STILL DARED TO HOPE BEHIND THEIR PRISON STOCKADES, TO BRAVE BANDS OF GUERRILLAS HIDING OUT IN THE HILLS.

AFTER MORE THAN AN HOUR OF RECONNAISSANCE, NO FURTHER TARGETS PRESENTED THEMSELVES. THE BIG BOMBER HEADED HOME ALONG A COURSE PLOTTED BY THE NAVIGATOR, 2ND LT.JOHN E.MURRAY, JAMESTOWN, N.Y.

APR 201944

A110FX

THREE ENEMY AIRCRAFT TRAILED US AS WE RETIRED, BUT THEY MADE NO ATTEMPT TO CLOSE.

THE NOSE AND TAIL GUNNERS, STAFF SGTS. JOHN TEIDEMANN, LYNBROOK, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., AND GEORGE A.BOWLING, ALEXANDRIA, VA., KEPT A SHARP LOOKOUT IN THE GUN TURRETS.

QUITE CASUALLY, THE FIRST ENGINEER, TECH.SGT.WALTER TADYS, OF BUFFALO, N.Y., PICKED THAT MOMENT TO PASS SANDWICHES TO EACH MEMBER OF THE CREW. THEY WERE WASHED DOWN WITH CANTEENS OF WATER WHICH HAD BEEN HUNG IN THE BOMB BAY TO COOL. TADYS POSSESSES THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND SIX AIR MEDALS.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW INCLUDED: TECH.SGTS.ROY J. MCGRATH, OF (2003 WALTON AVE.), THE BRONX, N.Y., RADIOMAN, CHARLES DEMETRAKOS, NEWARK, N.J., RADIO TECHNICIAN, AND STAFN

MCGRATH, OF (2003 WALTON AVE.), THE BRONX, N.Y., RADIOMAN, CHARLES DEMETRAKOS, NEWARK, N.J., RADIO TECHNICIAN, AND STAFF SGT.JOHN SKINNER, GLOUCESTER CITY, N.J.

HW/EA736PPW NM

A199KX MOVIE

AGANA,GUAM,AUG 11 (DELAYED)-(AP)-GUAM'S FIRST MOVIE UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT OPENED LAST NIGHT TO A CAPACITY HOUSE.

CAPT.ELVA FRASE OF NORFOLK, VA., FORMER POSTAL INSPECTOR AT NEW YORK CITY, ACTED AS IMPRESSARIO FOR THE TWO-YEAR-OLD FILM, "STORMY WEATHER," SHOWN TO THIRD MARINE DIVISION POSTAL WORKERS, SOME CASUALS, AND TWO SMILING CHAMORROS IN WHAT USED TO BE A JAPANESE STORE.

THE SHOWING CAME AS THE FIRST BREAK IN WEEKS FOR THE POSTOFFICE CREW WHICH HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET THE DIVISION'S MAIL HERE FROM A HALF DOZEN WAY POINTS AND DISTRIBUTE IT DURING THE BATTLE.

EDMONTON,ALTA.,AUG.19-(CANADIAN PRESS)-ANERY GROMYKO, RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES; REARL ADMIRAL RODIONOR, MAJ-.GEN. SLAVIN AND NINE OTHER OFFICIALS OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON, ARRIVED IN EDMONTON OVERNIGHT FROM MOSCOW. THEY DECLINED TO SPEAK TO NEWSPAPERMEN.

THE TRAVELLERS APPARENTLY AME TO THE CITY OVER THE GREAT AERIAL ROUTE WHICH HAS BEEN CREATED ACROSS SIBERIA, AND FROM ALASKA OVER THE NORTHWEST AERIAL ROUTE CREATED ON THIS CONTINENT.

FJ442PCW

NEW YORK, AUG. 19--(AP)--THE SOFIA RADIO, IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY FEDERAL MONITORS, SAID LAST NIGHT THAT THE BULGARIAN PARLIAMENT HAD OPENED DEBATE ON THE SPEECH BY PREMIER IVAN BAGRANIOV IN WHICH HE SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WAS "DETERMINED TO REMOVE ALL OBSTACLES" IN THE WAY OF PEACE.

THE RADIO QUOTED TWO DEPUTIES AS ENDORSING MAJOR FEATURES OF BAGRANIOV'S ADDRESS.

APR 20 1944

(UNCONFIRMED REPORTS RECEIVED IN LONDON FROM CAIRO SAID BULGARIAN EMISSARIES ALREADY WERE DEALING WITH ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES IN A NEUTRAL COUNTRY FOR PEACE.)

MB/RWT/345A

NEW YORK, AUG. 19-(AP)-ALL FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SOUTHEASTERN FRANCE WERE URGED TO "BEGIN IMMEDIATE AND TOTAL ACTION," IN INSTRUCTIONS BROADCAST BY GENERAL CROCHET, DELEGATE OF THE FRENCH COUNCIL OF NATIONAL LIBERATION IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, THIS MORNING. CBS RECORDED THE BROADCAST.

THE PATRIOTS WERE ORDERED "TO HARASS THE ENEMY IN ALL HIS MOVEMENTS, SURPRISE HIS UNITS, SEIZE HIS SUPPLIES, DESTROY HIS CONVOYS. EVERYWHERE IN THIS REGION, THE GERMAN MUST BE RENDERED POWERLESS AND UNABLE TO OPPOSE THE ALLIED ADVANCE, NOR MUST HE BE PERMITTED TO FIND REFUGE OUTSIDE FRANCE.

"THE HOUR HAS COME TO AVENGE YOUR DEAD, AND ACHIEVE VICTORY," THE ORDER SAID.

THE BROADAST WAS ADDRESSED SPECIF

THE BROADCAST WAS ADDRESSED SPECIFICALLY TO THE PATRIOTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF ISERE, SAVOIE, HAUTE SAVOIE, DRONE, HAUTES ALPES, BASSES ALPES, VAUCLUSE, BOUCHES DU RHONE, VAR, AND ALPES MARITIMES.

FD921AEW

BULGARS

NEW YORK, AUG 19-(AP)-THE SOFIA RADIO, IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY FEDERAL MONITORS, SAID LAST NIGHT THE BULGARIAN PARLIAMENT HAD OPENED DEBATE ON THE SPEECH BY PREMIER IVAN BAGRANIOV IN WHICH HE SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WAS "DETERMINED TO REMOVE ALL OBSTACLES" IN THE WAY OF PEACE.

THE RADIO QUOTED TWO DEPUTIES AS ENDORSING MAJOR FEATURES OF BAGRANIOV'S ADDRESS.

(UNCONFIRMED REPORTS RECEIVED IN LONDON FROM CAIRO SAID BULGARIAN EMISSARIES ALREADY WERE ENGAGED IN PEACE TALKS WITH ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES IN A NEUTRAL COUNTRY).

BZ423AEW

APR 20 1944

UNDATED JAPANESE (190)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ALTHOUGH THE JAPANESE ARE BEING PUSHED BACK ON ALL FRONTS, TOKYO PROPAGANDISTS TODAY (SAT.) OFFERED AN EXPANDED GLOBAL PROSPECTUS OF THEIR SO-CALLED "GREATER EAST ASIA CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE" AS A PRODUCT OF "JAPAN'S CURRENT DELIBERATIONS ON POST-WAR PROBLEMS."

THE TOKYO DOMEI AGENCY, IN AN OVERSEAS ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WIRELESS DISPATCH REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, CLAIMED THAT IMPERIAL JAPAN WAS THINKING OF THE "CO-EXISTENCE AND CO-PROSPERITY OF NATIONS" AS THE BASIS FOR ITS "NEW WORLD ORDER."

THE JAPANESE PROPAGANDA AGENCY SAID THAT THE PLAN ENCOMPASSED THE CREATION OF THREE "REGIONAL BLOCS OF NATIONS"--THE EAST ASIATIC, EUROPEAN, AND NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN--EACH WITH A "LEADER NATION." IT ADDED THAT THE "LEADER NATIONS" WOULD ASSUME THE RESPONSIBILITY OF "MAINTAINING AND PROMOTING THE THREE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF NEIGHBORLINESS, JOINT DEFENSE AND RECIPROCAL ECONOMY."

DOMEI SAID THE PLAN WAS EVOLVED AT A MEETING OF THE "COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF POST-WAR PROBLEMS," HEADED BY TOSHIO SHIRATORI, FORMER JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE NOW-DEPOSED FASCIST REGIME IN ROME. THE AGENCY SAID THE PLAN WAS "AN IMPORTANT STEP FORWARD" IN "JAPAN'S CURRENT DELIBERATIONS ON POST-WAR PROBLEMS."

JS/BZ403AEW

NEW YORK, AUG 19-(AP)-A PICTURE FROM ST.MALO, FRANCE, WAS DISTRIBUTED OVER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WIREPHOTO NETWORK TODAY SHOWING COL.ANDREAS VON AULOCK AND OTHER RANKING GERMAN OFFICERS BEING TAKEN TO CONFINEMENT IN A JEEP.

THE ST.MALO CITADEL SURRENDERED TO AMERICAN FORCES YESTERDAY IN THE MIDST OF AN AIR ATTACK. BUT UNTIL THE PICTURE ARRIVED CONFIRMING VON AULOCK'S ACTUAL CAPTURE, HIS WHEREABOUTS AFTER SURRENDERING WERE NOT CERTAIN. THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB EARLIER TODAY DECLARDD HE HAD WITHDRAWN TO CEZCEMBRE ISLAND OFF THE NORTH BRITTANY PORT. THE PICTURE WAS A BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTO AND WAS RECEIVED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FROM THE ARMY SIGNAL CORPS RADIO.

VON AULOCK WON THE TITLE OF "MAD MAN OF ST.MALO" WHEN HE AND A SMALL FORCE HELD OUT FOR DAYS IN A CONCRETE FORTRESS AT THE TIP OF A PENINSULA DESPITE INCESSANT BLASTING BY BOMBS AND ARTILLERY.

JJ8AEW

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUG 20-(AP)-THE LONDON RADIO SAID TODAY THAT GERMAN LOSSES IN KILLED, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS IN NORTHERN FRANCE "ARE CAUTIOUSLY ESTIMATED AT 400,000 MEN." THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY CBS.

MQ1243AEW

NEW YORK, AUG. 19-(AP)-TWO 19-YEAR-OLD AMERICAN PARATROOPERS N SOUTHERN FRANCE, PVT. DOYLE GRAY OF TAFT, CALIF., AND FRANK JAMES SUMTER, S.C., TURNED IN 300 GERMAN PRISONERS COMPLETE WITH 88-GUNS, ANTI-TANK GUNS AND MACHINEGUNS, NBC CORRESPONDENT STER MORRISON REPORTED TONIGHT.

18157

30.24—18157

THE CORRESPONDENT, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN NETWORKS IN HIS BROADCAST, TOLD THIS STORY:

AT 5 O'CLOCK TUESDAY MORNING THEY WERE DROPPED WITH THE FIRST PARATROOPS. SOME FRENCH PATRIOTS GUIDED THEM INTO LORGUES AND THEN HID THEM IN A HAYLOFT UNTIL THAT AFTERNOON WHEN SOME UNDERGROUND TROOPS AND MORE PARATROOPS CAME IN, ALSO GUIDED BY THE FRENCH.

TWENTY-ONE PARATROOPERS AND THEIR FRENCH FRIENDS OCCUPIED AND HELD THE VILLAGE AGAINST THE VICHY MILITIA, AND THEN JAMES AND GRAY YESTERDAY VOLUNTEERED TO GO TAKE ANOTHER VILLAGE FIVE MILES FROM LORGUES.

THEY WENT AND BUSHED ON THE ROAD AND CAPTURED NINE PRUSSIAN TROOPS, ALL OF WHOSE OFFICERS SPOKE ENGLISH WELL.

FRIDAY MORNING FRENCH TROOPS SURROUNDED THE HILL WHERE THE GERMANS HAD LAID THEIR ARTILLERY.

AUG 20 1944

FROM LORGUES.

THEY WERE AMBUSHED ON THE ROAD AND CAPTURED.

THE ENEMY IN THIS CASE PROVED TO BE FIRST-LINE PRUSSIAN TROOPS, ALL OF WHOSE OFFICERS SPOKE ENGLISH WELL.

FRIDAY MORNING FRENCH TROOPS SURROUNDED THE HILL WHERE THE GERMANS HAD LAID THEIR ARTILLERY. THE FRENCH BEGAN SHELLING THE POSITIONS AND IT SOON WAS OBVIOUS THE GERMANS COULD HOLD ON NO LONGER. JAMES AND GRAY WENT ABOUT AMONG THE PRUSSIANS TELLING THEM THEY MIGHT AS WELL SURRENDER AND IN THE END THE GERMAN COMMANDER TOOK OFF HIS PISTOL BELT AND FLUNG IT INTO THE BUSHES.

JAMES AND GRAY YELLED DOWN TO THE FRENCH, AND THAT WAS ALL THERE WAS TO IT.

GH1128PEW

new york, aug. 19-(ap)-col. andreas von aulock, commander of german forces resisting the siege of st. malo, has withdrawn to cecembre island off that north brittany port with the remnants of his forces, the german news agency dnb declared today.

the fall of st. malo was announced yesterday, but the fate of the colonel, who had ignored repeated ultimatums to surrender, was not disclosed. approximately 560 prisoners were taken when the citadel surrendered.

dnb said cecembre island was fortified with batteries whose fire had supported von aulock in his defense of the citadel. he was joined on the island by survivors of the dinard garrison, across the bay from st malo. the news agency's report, broadcast from berlin, said the citadel was abandoned after its main defense works had been wrecked and guns had run out of ammunition.

AUG 20 1944

sa-aprc 34-940aew

D82WX (SECURITY TALKS, SURPLUS PROP, (FROM AYE)
(200)
(ADVANCE FOR USE IN AMS OF SUNDAY, AUG. 20)
(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, AUG. 20-(AP)-THESE ARE THE MAIN POINTS IN PLANS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION ON WHICH THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA APPEAR TO AGREE AS THEY PREPARE TO GO INTO THE CONFERENCE AT DUMBARTON OAKS MONDAY:

1. AN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, INCLUDING THE BIG FOUR--RUSSIA, BRITAIN, CHINA, AND THE UNITED STATES.
2. A UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY.
3. A WORLD COURT.
4. MACHINERY FOR MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION OF DISPUTES NOT SUBJECT TO LEGAL DECISIONS.
5. PROVISION FOR MAINTENANCE OF ADEQUATE FORCE TO RESTRAIN AGGRESSION AND SPEEDY USE OF FORCE WHEN SUCH A DECISION IS TAKEN.
6. A MEASURE OF REGIONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR KEEPING PEACE UNDER THE WORLD ORGANIZATION.
7. SEPARATION OF WAR-END PROBLEMS, SUCH AS DEFINITION OF BOUNDARIES, FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PEACE AGENCY.
8. PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENFORCING PEACE TO REST UPON THE LARGE POWERS WHICH HAVE THE FORCE AVAILABLE. BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ARE ALSO ANXIOUS THAT THE SMALL POWERS PLAY AN APPROPRIATE ROLE AND HAVE THEIR SAY. RUSSIA'S VIEW ON THIS POINT IS NOT YET CLEAR.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, AUG. 20)

GW 31 OPEW

D83WX
(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, AUG. 20)
(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, AUG. 19-(AP)-THE NATION'S LABOR FORCE HAS EXCEEDED NORMAL GROWTH BY 7,000,000 WORKERS SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.

REPORTING THIS TODAY, THE CENSUS BUREAU SAID THERE WERE ABOUT 53,000,000 PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE IN APRIL, 1944. COMPARED WITH

56,000,000 WHO WOULD HAVE BEEN AVAILABLE OR WORKING UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS.

THE LABOR FORCE ALREADY IS 4,000,000 GREATER THAN THE ESTIMATE FOR 1950, BASED ON THE NORMAL PEACETIME GROWTH PRIOR TO 1940.

THE ACTUAL PEACETIME LABOR FORCE, THE BUREAU SAID, IS EXPECTED TO BE CONSIDERABLY GREATER THAN THE EXPECTED NORMAL FIGURE, SINCE SOME OF THE EXTRA WORKERS ADDED DURING THE WAR ARE LIKELY TO REMAIN.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, AUG. 20)

GW332PEW NM

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG 20 1944

1--RUSSIAN FRONT: 322 MILES (MEASURED FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW).

2--NORTHERN FRANCE: 565 MILES (MEASURED FROM AUTHON, BELOW PARIS).

3--ITALIAN FRONT: 603 MILES (MEASURED FROM FLORENCE).

4--SOUTHERN FRANCE: 680 MILES (MEASURED FROM NEAR CANNES).

JS345AEW

American Forces Sweeping Around Paris; Allied Tanks 15 Miles North of Marseille; Two B-29 Raids Blast Japan, 4 Planes Lost

AUG 21 1944

30. 24— 18159

AMERICANS REACH VERSAILLES AREA IN SWIFT ADVANCE

Gen. Patton's Forces Fight Way to Seine on Both Sides of Capital.

FOE'S PLIGHT GROWS

French Patriots and Students Battle Germans as Army Flees City.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Monday, Aug. 21.—(AP) Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's armored powerhouse raced eastward through France on a 100-mile front today, reaching the Seine on both sides of Paris. One column stabbed within 10 miles of the French capital where street fighting raged between partisans and the tottering Germans.

Near Mantes, 25 miles above Paris, the Americans smashed in force to the Seine, boxing in the riddled, retreating remnants of the German Seventh army. (The German radio said the Americans already had crossed the Seine with the aid of parachutists).

American columns also reached the Seine at Vernon, 45 miles above the Capital and in the vicinity of Fontainbleau, 35 miles southeast of Paris, as well as driving to the vicinity of Versailles, 10 miles from the heart of the city.

Yanks Drive Ahead

Others were around Corbeil and Melun, 15 and 25 miles respectively southeast. Farther south another force neared Montargis after a swing northeastward above the Loire river and 20 miles east of Orleans.

As the onslaught bulged unchecked 55 miles beyond Chartres through the Orleans gap, threatening a great encircling sweep south of Paris, Berlin dispatches indicated the German people were being prepared for a wholesale withdrawal from France to the Reich borders.

There still were no reports of any great stiffening of German defenses and from Paris itself came the sound of demolitions. The Paris radio was silent through the third day.

A Versailles resident told an American patrol near that city that street fighting was raging in Paris between students and patriots on the one hand and Germans on the other. He said there were numerous fires in the city and urged that American quickly come to the aid of the partisans. This resident said he had been in Paris only two hours previously.

The time of liberating Paris appeared a matter of Allied choosing, but there was more at stake than Paris itself.

Although the capital in the public view is one of the biggest plums of victory, one Allied officer commented, "we're shaking the tree to uproot the German army, not primarily to get the fruit."

Nevertheless, in anticipation of possible early Allied occupation of the capital, Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Brig. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, commander of the French liberation forces, flew to Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's headquarters Sunday for a half-hour conference. No news of the decisions was given out but de Gaulle emerged smiling.

Patton's formidable battle array was in a position to smash through on either side, north across the Seine toward the Pas de Calais or on through the gap around Paris to the south—or both. There was no inclination among the staff officers here to disclose which way he would strike.

Above Paris retreating German Seventh army soldiers under Allied air attack were swimming and ferrying across the Seine to escape being hemmed in by the Americans.

Reach Seine River

Gen. Patton's Third army plunged to the Seine at the river's elbow between Mantes and Vernon at the very point where the Germans were frantically assembling barges in an attempt to save Field Marshal Gen. Guenther Von Klug's Seventh army and parts of the 15th from destruction.

Other tank elements closed on Paris, sending armored patrols to the vicinity of the capital's suburbs on the west and southwest and along the approaches on the south, Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball reported.

As the enemy's Seventh army was set up for the fateful knockout blows which will hasten the day of France's liberation, it was announced that elements of 18 of its divisions left behind in two mid-Normandy traps were being swiftly annihilated by massed artillery fire from all sides.

Hopelessly cut off, these uncounted thousands milled around under the murderous fire in fields and on hills strewn with thousands of corpes of their fallen comrades and on roads ablaze with their bomb-wrecked transports.

Supreme headquarters said the bulk of combat strength of 14 divisions and the remnants of four others were in the pockets, one west of Argentan, the other to the east beyond the Trun-Chambois road.

But even this awesome slaughter was dwarfed by the development of the bulk of the Seventh army, fleeing across the Seine river in a hail of bombs and abandoning all the equipment with which an army fights.

British Enter Cabourg

British troops along the Normandy coast launched a violent assault eastward, stormed into the streets of Cabourg, a scant 25 miles from the mouth of the Seine, and seized the by-passed towns of Merville and Franceville at the mouth of the Orne.

This drive, besides keeping the Germans under intense pressure, also was clearing the Orne so that the valuable docks of Caen, isolated by German shellfire, can be put to use unloading more Allied forces.

The Canadians farther inland, with their vengeful Polish, Belgian and Dutch comrades, threw three more bridgeheads across the Vie river within 23 miles of the coast and closed to within 6 miles of the German communications center of Lisieux.

Patton's sweep to the Seine near Vernon was about 55 airline miles from the sea and left the Germans forces over the bridgeless reaches of the river, which is never less than 150 yards wide from there on to the mouth.

The Germans had at least 20 improvised crossings, but the best were ferryboats capable of taking only a few tanks at a time and the worst were barge lines and pontoons stretched across the river by night and drifted back to the shelter of the banks by day.

Many Barges Destroyed

Pilots, whose blazing guns and bombs knocked out 23 large barges and set a 10,000-ton vessel afire on the Seine yesterday, and more than twice as many the day before, said von Kluge was ferrying his forces over in small groups. But some soldiers in their haste were swimming for it.

Behind them over 70 miles of road lay their equipment, knocked out by the ceaseless hail of bombs and bullets or abandoned in flight.

This did not look like an army that intended to make a stand on either bank of the Seine. It looked like an army that was bent on fleeing the wrath of the liberating armies.

Its rescue seemed to lay with the 15th army along the rocket coast, which already has been depleted by important elements sent across the river to try to extricate the Seventh.

Waiting Allied air forces fell on this stricken army with fearful execution. The Allied communique said more than 800 motor trucks were destroyed and 600 damaged and 40 tanks were kocked out and others dameged yesterday in air blows from Argentan northeastward to the Seine.

For such high dividend work as this, the kind that brings final victory, the capture of Paris could wait.

(A Berlin dispatch to Sweden predicted a "swift German retreat on the French front" and indicated the Nazi press was preparing the German people for a withdrawal all the way back to the Reich's own frontier.)

It was announced officially that infantry which followed Patton's swift armored columns had mopped up the last resistance around Dreux, south of Paris.

Meet Little Resistance

Dispatches from near Paris said reconnaissance over a wide area before the capital had uncovered surprisingly little resistance, even in patrols deep into the Orleans gap.

From this gap Paris can be enveloped, German lines of escape for forces in the south can be severed, or a great wheeling movement can be launched against the 15th army on the channel coast.

There was no confirmation of various reports that the Americans had pushed into the French capital, where lack of an outlying defense and the rumble of demolitions suggested the Germans might be preparing to give up Paris without a fight.

(German broadcasts said the American lines around the Capital ran through Houdan, 13 miles east of Dreux, and 34 miles west of the center of Paris, Rambouillet, 23 miles southwest of Paris, Arpajon, 17 miles south of Paris, Etamps, 12 miles south of Arpajon, and Pithieviers, 25 miles northeast of Orleans.)

Supreme headquarters, while reporting the advance to the vicinity of Mantes, was silent on all movements around the French capital.

The battle of the Normandy trap, a scene of indescribable chaos, came to a climax last night when Americans, Poles and Canadians met at Chambois, sealing off all Germans left fighting around Argentan, which is 7 miles southwest of Chambois.

Before the trap shut some enemy forces made it over the highway north of Chambois, only to find themselves blocked off by the Allied armies already in pursuit of the bulk of the Seventh army.

The larger of the two traps is that in the vicinity of Argentan. It is about ten miles wide and as much as ten miles deep west of Argentan, but narrows on the eastern end.

Shells fell in the middle of a giant traffic jam of at least 1,000 stalled vehicles in the area of the forest of Gouffern, at the eastern end of the pocket.

The Germans lucky enough to escape from this tornado of fire were surrendering in such numbers that they were hindering Allied movements some [illegible]s were taken yesterday.

West of this pocket, a smaller one southeast of Putanges was liquidated, the daily communique said.

In fighting into Cabourg the British were bent on silencing big enemy guns which have been harassing Allied shipping in the Normandy beachhead area since D-day. They also were threatening to cut off the small port of Houlgate on the south.

Report Parachute Attack

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP).—The German official news agency D. N. B., said today that Allied parachute troops and airborne units had landed east of the Seine River. The broadcast dispatch said that the Allies also landed armor under cover of the airborne troops and that heavy fighting was going on at the bridgehead.

D. N. B. said, "After reaching the middle of the Seine between Vernon and Mantes, the Allies made a first attempt to establish a bridgehead on the western bank of the river.

"This attempt having failed, the Allies then landed parachute and airborne troops east of the Seine, and Allied tanks subsequently crossed the river under the protection of these troops.

"The bridgehead and airborne troops were attacked immediately by German units. Heavy fighting is in progress here now."

De Gaulle and Le Clerc To Lead Paris Parade

LONDON, Aug. 21 (Monday) (AP).—When Allied liberating armies make their triumphal entry into Paris they will be headed by General Charles de Gaulle and by units of General Jacques Le Clerc's French 2d Armored Division, it was reported in informed circles here.

Reports from neutral sources for some time have said that tickets for choice balcony seats overlooking routes leading to the Arc de Triomphe in Paris have been selling at high prices.

Push on Houlgate From South

ON THE BRITISH FRONT, in Normandy, Aug. 20 (AP)—Marshal Guenther von Kluge's northern flank along the English Channel coast was under a new and violent assault tonight as British troops driving east toward Le Havre captured Merville and Franceville and stormed into the streets of Cabourg. Houlgate was threatened from the south by this drive.

British troops have crossed the River Dives in an inland sweep parallel with their thrust east of the Orne River along the Channel coast. Beyond the Dives they advanced a mile and a half east of Dozule.

The Germans were being swept toward the larger net thrown around the escape route in the Trun sector, west of the Falaise-Argentan line.

A series of fair-sized German pockets remained to be mopped up southeast of Falaise. British tanks and infantry driving east from Putances captured Sentilly in a six-mile advance overnight and reached the Falaise-Argentan highway south of Occagnes.

Farther north along the road, cut off from all sides, the doomed Nazi garrison at Pierre-Fitte continued its suicidal stand, apparently trying to keep open the escape gap there, now less than two miles wide, that leads only into the bigger trap to the northeast.

A British staff officer said that "dribs and drabs" of Nazi reinforcements from the Seine were arriving to bolster the dazed and exhausted remnants of von Kluge's army, chiefly SS troops who escaped from the hell of Normandy's caldron and now are retreating in a northeasterly direction.

DEGAULLE CONFERS WITH EISENHOWER

GEN. EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 20—(AP) Anticipating the liberation of Paris by the swiftly moving Allied armies, Gen. Charles de Gaulle and his deputy, Brig. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, conferred with Gen. Eisenhower today.

De Gaulle and Koenig conversed in English with the Supreme commander, who speaks little French, for more than a half-hour in Eisenhower's field tent.

Details of their conversation were not disclosed officially, but hearty laughter punctuated the session and all appeared in high good humor as the two French generals climbed into their automobile to speed back to the nearby airfield where they had landed in mid-morning.

Signing of the document returning the civil government to liberated areas in the rear zone tentatively is scheduled soon. De Gaulle will sign for the French, Eisenhower for the United States and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden for Great Britain.

Hatfield and McCoy Together

ON THE ROAD TO PARIS, Aug. 20 (AP)—The Hatfields and the McCoys were feuding again today, but not with each other, as American patrols reached the vicinity of Paris and the suburbs at Versailles. They were Phillips Hatfield of Sprigg, W. Va., and Homer L. McCoy of Avondale, W. Va., who said they were related to the original feudists. "This time we got a mad against Hitler and are not quarreling among ourselves," McCoy said.

Drive on Brest Was Led By Untried 6th Division

N. Y., Jersey and Pennsylvania Men Make Up Bulk of Unit

AMERICAN 3D ARMY HEADQUARTERS, France, Aug. 20 (AP).—The spearhead of the American drive to Brest in a ten-day advance of 250 miles was the 6th Armored Division, it was disclosed officially tonight.

Under command of Major General Robert W. Grow, the division led the spectacular drive down the center of the Brittany Peninsula which disorganized German defenses in the entire sector.

The division jumped off after passing through an infantry division near Lessay July 28 and climaxed its record-breaking drive by smashing into the outskirts of Brest Aug. 7.

Although it was the division's first combat action, its members exploited their opportunity to the limit, capturing 5,000 Germans, including Lieutenant General Karl Spang, and killing many hundreds of the enemy while losing few of their own men.

Most of the 6th's tank men were recruited from New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, but it also contains a guard unit from Massachusetts and two from Missouri.

Maquis Control Pyrenees

The entire Pyrenees region of southwestern France from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean is now either in Maquis hands or under their control, reports reaching Port Bou, Spain, today said.

In this area the Maquis hold such important cities as Pau, Tarbes, Foix, Pamiers and Oloron and have surrounded the strongholds of Toulouse and Auch.

(A communique by Brig. Gen. Joseph Koenig, commander of the French Forces of the Interior, broadcast by the Algiers radio, said French partisans now control one third of France comprising eight departments. The communique said that during the week ended Aug. 19 patriots killed 1,821 Germans, wounded 415 and captured 2,265, suffering only slight losses themselves.)

All German forces just north of this Spanish border have withdrawn north toward Germany and Maquis forces immediately took possession, appointing new civil administrators.

After blowing up all military installations, bridges, ammunition dumps and port facilities the Germans also have withdrawn from the frontier villages of Cerbere and Liperthus and Port Collioure and Port Vendres.

The retreating Germans passed through Perpignan without a stop and continued on the rough Narbonne on the Toulouse-Marseille railroad. They halted a few miles north of Narbonne where they were forced to ditch much of their heavy material because patriots already had blown up all the bridges in the area.

DE GAULLE ADDRESSES PATRIOTS IN CHERBOURG

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 — (AP) Gen. Charles De Gaulle, head of the French Committee of National Liberation, speaking from the balcony of the town hall in Cherbourg after his arrival in France today, told a cheering crowd of 7,000 that "we are all united in the same will—the will to French greatness."

"We shall rebuild Cherbourg greater and more beautiful than it was and in the same way we shall rebuild France," de Gaulle said in his address, reported by the Office of War Information.

"We know that the calvary we have been going through is the greatest ordeal of our history," the French leader said. "We know the abyss we are emerging from and toward what peaks we are striving."

De Gaulle was met in Cherbourg by Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, chief of the French Forces of the Interior; Gen. Alphonse Juin, French chief of staff; Admiral Georges Thierry d'Argenlieu and the mayor of Cherbourg.

The cheering crowds sang the "Marseillaise" as de Gaulle went to the town hall balcony to make his speech, and when he had finished, they shouted "long live de Gaulle; Long live France!"

Four Americans Storm Orleans, Rout 150 Nazis

Beat Infantry Into City and Attack With Maquis' Aid

ORLEANS, France, Aug. 20 (AP).—Two United States Army civil Affairs officers and two enlisted men beat the infantry into this city and with the aid of twenty-five French patriots killed or wounded 150 Germans who were among the last enemy units fleeing southward across the Loire River.

Today, four days after they helped drive the last German out, they had the city functioning again in orderly fashion, with adequate water and enough electricity for key services.

"It sure wasn't orderly the day we came in," said Captain George L. Schneider, of 1231 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, a thirty-one-year-old former lawyer.

The other officer, Captain Lawrence W. Brady, of Los Angeles, an air conditioning engineer, suffered slight leg wounds in the fight, and a number of the French patriots were killed or wounded.

Captain Schneider and the two American enlisted men, Sergeant Francis J. Harrington, of Troy, N. Y., and Corporal Paul D. Bahr, of Salt Lake City, were unharmed in the three and one-half-hour conflict.

HOSTILITIES STOP AS U. S. CHAPLAINS PICK UP WOUNDED

By EDWARD D. BALL

WITH THE AMERICANS IN NORMANDY, July 23 (delayed)—(A) Three American chaplains seeking out wounded under fire in a marshy no-man's land brought a spontaneous unofficial cessation of hostilities in this bloody sector for three hours today.

During the brief armistice the Germans came out and directed the chaplains and litter-bearers to our wounded.

Principals of the episode were Chaplains Joseph J. Esser, Catholic, Cleveland, Minn.; Edgar H. Stohler, Spavinaw, Okla., Salvation Army; and James M. Hamilton, Fort Worth, Tex., Disciples of Christ.

Defying fire from both sides and our strafing planes overhead they went into the marsh holding aloft Red Cross flags, succoring a man here, another there.

The enemy was impressed by the bravery of these men of the cloth and stopped shooting. Soon guns on both sides fell silent except the artillery in the rear.

The chaplains were met in no-man's land by a German officer and through a German-speaking American removal of the wounded was arranged.

While the little group was negotiating, a German cameraman came out and snapped pictures of them. Associated Press Artist Howell Dodd and I witnessed the removal of the last casualties from a vantage point midway between our line and the enemy.

We had moved up under guidance of Pvt. Edward L. Madden of Naugatuck, Conn., and Cpl. George Rothschild, German-born infantryman from Houston, Texas. Incidentially both Madden and Rothschild were surrounded by the enemy last night but got back through the lines.

Within a few minutes after the chaplains reached an aid station the deathlike silence was broken over the battlefield. The Germans had started shooting again and the fight was on.

"There was no request for an armistice," Father Esser said. "We were out there carrying on when Stohler came over to get me to give the last sacrament to a dying Catholic. I administered the last sacrament and then Stohler and I decided to go further into the swamp and see if we would draw fire. There was none so we called back for litterbearers and began picking up our wounded.

Meanwhile Chaplain Hamilton was picking up wounded with a party of American aid men farther down the line. They were hailed by a German who emerged from behind a machinegun emplacement. The German directed them to a wounded American they had passed. While picking him up they came upon another man whose left leg had been shot away."

POLISH, U. S. UNITS LINK UP

Former, With Canadians, Seal a Pocket With 1st Army Patrols

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY in France, Aug. 20 (AP)—Polish troops of the Canadian First Army have linked up with American First Army patrols in the middle of the Falaise gap.

The joining of the Allied forces took place last night at Chambois. There was a steady build-up of the Canadian barrier from Falaise to Trun, behind which, a senior Canadian officer said, "we now have a big mass of stuff. Nothing the enemy has got can get out through our screen.'

Enemy troops have been surrendering on such a large scale they are hampering Allied operations.

Yank Bombers Rain Explosives On Enemy Trying to Cross Seine

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 21—(AP) Moving swiftly to close a great new trap on the battered Germans in France after a week of the most sustained air scourging in warfare's history, American Marauder bombers rained explosives on the enemy trying to cross the Seine river yesterday while fighter bombers ranged up and down the stream, breaking up pontoon spans, ferries and barge concentrations.

British-based heavy bombers were held on the ground by unfavorable weather, but fighter bombers sneaked below the 2,000-foot ceiling in their concentrated effort to weld shut the Seine entrapment.

The German radio said American heavy bombers from Italy, 1,000 strong, with fighter escort, attacked Szolnod and Szeged, Hungary, and penetrated southeastern Germany. Allied headquarters reported the Italian-based heavies had struck oil refineries in Polish Silesia, Slovakia and unidentified targets in Hungary.

Chief strength of the Allied air attacks, however, was directed over the battle areas in northern France.

Activity over the Falaise trap area ceased, with final cleanup left for the ground forces, while the Second tactical and Ninth U. S. Air forces struck at the enemy on both banks of the Seine and as far away as the Risle river.

Brig. Gen. Francis Griswold of the Eighth Air force fighter command and that in the 10-day period ending Aug. 19, fighters and fighter bombers of his force destroyed or damaged 979 enemy locomotives, 7,808 railroad cars, 775 oil cars, 1,235 motor trucks, and 281 other vehicles while losing 87 planes.

This toll was not included in the destruction totals of the Second RAF and the Ninth Air forces which, operating near the front east from the Falaise trap, destroyed and damaged nearly 10,000 vehicles and tanks in a three-day period ending Aug. 19.

Ninth Air force fighter bombers which pounded barges, tankers, temporary bridges, ferries and steamers along the Seine met intense flak and increased fighter opposition.

Second tactical air force planes struck savagely at moving transport immediately west of the river, and reconnaissance flights disclosed that the Germans were concentrating every makeshift craft possible in an attempt to save remnants of the army from the new trap.

Temporary spans were seen crossing the Seine from Vernon to the mouth of the river at a point where it is 200 yards wide. All primary bridges large enough for the passage of vehicles had been smashed in the battle area. East of the Falaise gap in the attacks from Thursday through Saturday the enemy lost 10,000 military vehicles and tanks.

American infantry was on both sides of the Durance.

(The American broadcast station in Europe (ABSIE) said that a correspondent of the French news agency estimated that several hundred thousand Allied troops now were in Southern France "and that French troops make up over one half the force.")

Allied headquarters said that Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, deputy commander in chief in the Mediterranean and commander of American forces in that theatre; Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Allied air commander; and Major Gen. John K. Cannon, commander of the U. S. 12th Air Force, had visited the invasion area for a first hand survey.

U. S. Seventh Army Isolates Marseille in Flanking Move

Gen. Patch's Forces Cross Durance River, Imperil Toulon Base.

ROME, Aug. 20—(AP) Vanguards of the Allied Seventh army in a sweeping drive across Southern France have crossed the Durance river at several points and are on the outskirts of Aix-en-Provence in a lightning drive that has virtually isolated the great city of Marseille and the naval base at Toulon, [illegible] announced tonight.

French troops of the Seventh army were officially reported closing in on Toulon following heavy air and naval bombardments of targets in that vicinity.

Trap Nazis at Pertuis

At the same time well-organized Maquis forces in a full-scale offensive behind the German lines have trapped a German force in the town of Pertuis on Thenorth bank of the Durance some 30 miles north of Marseille.

Aix is an important junction of seven roads 15 miles due north of Marseille and between the Mediterranean port and Pertuis. Not only do these highways lead straight into the Rhone valley but they also are the main escape routes for the German forces trapped in Marseille and Toulon.

Headquarters did not reveal exactly where Allied spearhads had crossed the Durance which is a tributary of the Rhone.

French patriots have encircled Pertuis and are holding all four roads leading from it, it was stated.

Adds to Bag of Prisoners

The Seventh Army in its sweep against relatively weak resistance added to its bag of 12,000 prisoners in five days of invasion, and seized the town of Rians, 15 miles northeast of Aix and 27 miles northeast of Marseille.

Combined radio dispatches from the battle front said the Germans were pulling out of Marseille and that Maquis had broken open the city's jail, liberating political prisoners. The French Gestapo was said to have left the city but many high Vichy officials still remained.

Overwhelming forces being poured into the beachheads were fanning out in every direction, plunging deep into the maritime Alps in a drive straight north, severing enemy communication lines and liberating hundreds of additional square miles of southern France.

The position of stubborn German rearguards at Hyeres, only eight miles east of Toulon, seemed untenable with the capture by French commandos and American tanks of dominating heights on the east.

Other forces were even closer on the north, being only six miles away at Solles-Pont, but opposition was stiff before the Naval base and its bristling batteries in contrast to the situation elsewhere.

German officials and French collaborators had pulled out of hungry Marseille, leaving its defense to a garrison of undetermined strength bedding down for a siege.

Outflanking of Great City

Marseille, the second city of France, was being outflanked rapidly by the surge of the Seventh Army on the north heading for the plains along the Rhone with

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the avowed intention of joining hands with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's forces now before Paris.

It was apparent the Germans would have to try to make a stand here with whatever forces they can muster or cede strategic southern France to French and American forces of Major Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army.

French armor and American infantry leap-frogged their way to Rians, 50 miles beyond the point of debarkation.

The Frenchmen, come back to France after four years of exile to liberate the homeland, took over the burden of attack from American infantrymen and cracked into the town of St. Maximin-La-Ste. Baume.

Then they sped 12 miles northeast through Rians while other forces took care of Barjols, on the north flank east of Rians.

At Rians, Patch's troops were in position to march on the roadhead of Aix, which controls the network of communications north from Marseille and whose main highways leads northwest to the Rhone valley.

Drove Into Maritime Alps

On the eastern flank, the Americans drove far into the Maritime Alps and occupied Castellane, 33 miles northwest of Cannes. La-Bastide, 23 miles northwest of Cannes; and Grasse, eight miles northwest, also fell.

"There was no further advance toward Cannes along the coast," an official source said, apparently indicating the Allied command saw no point in expending lives to capture the resort town as long as it is under the muzzles of big German guns in the hills behind and on islands offshore.

Medium bombers and fighters ranged freely over enemy rear positions yesterday, batting down weak attempts at interception by the Luftwaffe and knocked out at least 100 enemy vehicles, destroyed a number of locomotives and blew up German gun positions.

Engineers were hurrying airfields to completion to give tactical forces bases on the mainland.

RAF Busy In South

RAF light bombers were out last night, bombing and strafing enemy transport moving over roads of the Italian Riviera as well as southern France.

The U. S. Navy disclosed that 641 of the total of 1,500 ships and other craft in the assault force that staged the landings in southern France six days ago flew the colors of the United States.

Three principal naval assault forces operating off the new beachhead are commanded by Rear Admirals Frank J. Lowry, Cresson, Tex., Bertram J. Rodgers, Los Angeles, Calif., and Spencer F. Lewis, Calvert, Tex.

Of five naval gunfire support groups, one is commanded by Rear Admiral J. M. Mansfield, British Royal Navy, in the cruiser Orion, and the others by U. S. Rear Admirals Lyal A. Davidson, Davenport, Ia., Theodore E. Chandler, Washington, D. C., Carleton F. Bryand and M. L. Deyo who directed a force at Cherbourg.

Rear Admirals Thomas Troubridge, Royal Navy, in HMS Royalist, and Calvin T. Durgin, United States Navy, were listed as commanding the group of aircraft carriers participating in the operations.

VICHY REPORTED TAKEN BY MAQUIS

Brazzaville Radio Claims Gestapo Agents Have Fled to Nancy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 — (AP) The Brazzaville radio said today in a broadcast reported by NBC that Maquis forces were in control of Vichy.

In the same broadcast the Brazzaville radio said that Gestapo agents had been moved from Vichy and Paris to Nancy.

French-Swiss border reports last night said Pierre Laval and other Vichy officials had arrived at Belfort, about 25 miles from Basel, Switzerland, and an equal distance from Germany.

Maquis Contact Kept Over Year Before Invasion

French Officers and Allied Arms 'Chuted in South; Patriots Built an Airfield

WITH ALLIED FORCES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, Aug. 19 (delayed) (AP).—With the Allied landings on the French Riviera successfully accomplished, it now can be revealed that the American and French general staffs maintained regular plane and parachute communications with Maquis (French patriot) patrols for more than a year prior to the invasion.

As early as September, 1943, General Henri Honore Giraud's staff established plane routes to the interior of southern France. French officers were dropped by parachute to help organize and direct the Maquis movement.

French and Allied planes brought in equipment for the Maquis and during the last few weeks huge supplies of British Bren guns were dropped by parachute.

The patriots leveled and guarded an air field large enough for C-47 transport planes to ferry in key personnel and to bring out detailed maps. The planes landed and took off from the field without lights, operating only in clear weather and during a full moon.

The gathering of information on enemy defense installations, troop dispositions and strength has been praised by 7th Army intelligence officers, who said no German units which had not previously been expected were encountered by the Allies on the beachhead.

PARATROOPS ON JOB WITH MAQUIS AUG. 1

U. S. Squad, in South France 15 Days Before D-Day, Worked on Cannes, Marseille Roads

Combined American Press Dispatch.

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN OUTPOST, Southern France, Aug. 20 (AP)—Capt. Mills Brandes pointed mournfully at his feet, encased in bedroom slippers, and ruefully explained that the only hard part about being in southern France doing advance work two weeks before the invasion was that his shoes did not last long.

Captain Brandes, from Sandusky, Ohio, parachuted in with his squad of fourteen exactly fifteen days before D-day last Tuesday to consolidate patriot activities inland from the beachhead. In addition the group cut communications and ambushed all the Germans they could.

Everything was just fine, the Captain reported today, as he and his men contacted rapidly advancing beachhead forces, except that the rough running up and down mountains and over rocks and through streams wore out their shoes.

Captain Brandes talked about "the wonderful job" the Maquis did in organizing resistance and preparing the way for the arrival of the Americans. The Maquis were waiting for his squad when they parachuted down, he said, and "anything we needed, they fixed for us."

The chief job of the advance invaders was chopping up the enemy's transportation and communication facilities along the Napoleonic Highway running north from the coast near Cannes and the vital Highway 96 extending northward from Marseille.

Captain Brandes and his men put up several ambushes along the Napoleonic Highway and cut railroad and highway bridges over the Durance River at several places during the fifteen days. What is more, they were not particularly quiet about it. Daily they reported back to Allied Headquarters by radio.

French to Rule Civil Affairs in Riviera Sector

Patch Will Follow Precedent Set in Normandy; Allied Military Courts Barred

ROME, Aug. 20 (AP).—The civil affairs program for the south of France will follow closely the precedent established in Normandy, with the civil affairs section of Major General Alexander M. Patch jr.'s staff working with French General Gabriel Cochet, who commands the southern zone of Allied forces, it was announced today.

The chief problem will be to restore order and set up civil administrators, but there will be no Allied military courts.

One section of Patch's staff is headed by Colonel Harvey S. Gerry, a former New York bank official. Heading the Allied Civil Affairs Committee is Colonel Henry S. Parkmon, of Boston, son of the Harvard historian.

The question of supplies is serious for the moment and bread is reported short.

Some undernourishment is reported in cities, with an almost complete lack of any drugs or medicines. Emergency foods and medicines are being rushed to these areas and turned over to responsible Frenchmen in each town. Army engineers working with French engineeers are combating power emergencies.

French forces are being paid in metropolitan French currency, while Allied soldiers use a supplementary franc.

The civil administration of each community is entirely in the hands of the French.

MAAF Bags 21 Nazis in Week

ROME, Aug. 20 (AP)—Mediterranean Allied Air Force planes shot down only twenty-one enemy planes in the week ended yesterday, despite the opening of a full-scale invasion. The low score was brought about not by bad marksmanship, but by the lack of German planes in the air.

The MAAF set an all-time record for this theatre on D-day for the invasion of southern France, flying 4,285 sorties.

In addition to the invasion operations the MAAF carried out attacks in northern Italy, Germany, Hungary and the Balkans during the week and RAF units dropped supplies to Polish patriot forces in Warsaw.

GEN. BOLTE COMMANDS 34TH INFANTRY DIVISION

ROME, Aug. 20—(AP) Maj. Gen. Charles L. Bolte of Chicago is commanding the veteran 34th infantry division it was announced today.

Maj. Gen. Charles Ryder who commanded the division in the north African and Italian campaigns recently was transferred to new duties.

Bolte, a 49-year-old soldier who never went to West Point but entered the army as a second lieutenant after graduating from Armour Institute of Technology saw service in France with the Fourth Infantry division in the first World war. He was wounded in France but remained in the field and later served with the Army of Occupation.

From 1922 to 1926 Gen. Bolte was aide to Gen. J. L. Hines then chief of staff. He is a graduate of the Infantry school, the command and General Staff school and the Army War College. His most recent duties include serving as assistant chief of staff, G-3 Fourth corps, special observer in London, chief of staff of the initial American forces in England, assistant division commander 91st Infantry division, and commanding general of the 69th Infantry division.

AUTO TRADED FOR EGGS

American Captain Swaps Seized German Car for Food

WITH AMERICAN FORCES in southern France, Aug. 20 (AP)—Lieut. Bill Luyt of Jersey City, N. J., "discovered" a big sedan abandoned by German generals. He drove it a few hours and then traded it to Capt. Kenneth Barnaby of East Orange, N. J., and Mystic, Conn., for one yellow parachute.

Captain Barnaby tried to ford the river in the car and tore out the undercarriage and damaged the motor. So he traded it to a French unit for one chicken and seven eggs.

When last seen the sedan was being driven by an American lieutenant. Details of the last trade were lacking.

FOE SET AMBUSH IN SOUTH

Casualties Suffered by American Infantry Near Brignoles

BRIGNOLES, Southern France, Aug. 19 (Delayed) (AP)—American infantry took control of this shell-battered village on the road to St. Maximin, back door to Marseille, today despite desperate German rearguard action.

Members of two American companies said some of their comrades were ambushed this morning and casualties resulted.

"They let our forward patrols go through, then opened up on the main body," said Pvt. Bernard Wojcwodka of Wheeling, W. Va., who with Sulo Wist of Denver, Col., and Ubaldo Benavidez of Hatch, N. M., escaped the attack. Their unit took eleven prisoners.

The Americans knocked out two of three battalions defending the town and have been taking an average of 150 prisoners a day, said Lieut. Maurice Wyss of 50 Plaza Street, Brooklyn, in charge of the prisoner stockade.

Bolte Heads 34th Division

ROME, Aug. 20 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Charles L. Bolte of Chicago is commanding the veteran Thirty-fourth Infantry Division, it was announced today. Maj. Gen. Charles Ryder, who commanded the division in the North African and Italian campaigns, was recently transferred to new duties.

THREE YANK GENERALS NARROWLY MISS DEATH

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, Aug. 20 —Three American generals—Maj.-Gen. John K. Cannon, Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers and Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker—on a visit to this beachhead narrowly missed being hit by a bomb during a German air raid a few nights ago.

The generals were returning to a ship some miles out to sea when the bomb fell close to their small boat. It exploded as it hit the sea and sent up a water spout which deluged them.

Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commander of the 7th army, was distressed over the close call of the three generals. It was on his advice that they went out to sea for the night in view of probable German air raids on the beachhead.

Nazis Retreat from France

The Nazi press began preparing the homeland today for wholesale withdrawals from France as the German high command reported American tanks had slashed across the Seine northwest of Paris with the aid of airborne troops and infantry rushing in to cement the beachhead.

Stockholm reports said the Nazi Sunday Press took the line that "swift German retreat on French soil can be expected" presaging a retreat all the way back to the Reich's borders.

To make this bitter dose as palatable as possible, the Press warmed up its secret weapon propaganda and predicted "a change in the mode of warfare under very dramatic circumstances."

The report that Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's tanks had crossed the Seine, presumably about 30 miles northwest of Paris, first came from the German Agency DNB, which said powerful airborne forces were landed on the east bank to knock out German defenses.

The German High command radio then reported that Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley had thrown in reinforcements of infantry in an effort to extend the bridgehead on the east bank.

DNB said a previous attempt to cross the Seine had been thrown back before the airborne troops struck, and that "heavy fighting is in progress."

This same source said the American armored drive in the direction of Paris had been halted along a line running through Houdan, Rambouillet, Arpajon, Etamps and Pithiviers, from 18 to 47 miles from the capital on the west and south.

Driven to the wall by a manpower shortage, the Nazi regime was

reported by DNB to have arranged the release of Italians disarmed and interned after Italy's capitulation last fall.

They will be regarded as "free citizens," DNB said, but will have to work and "pull their weight for the war effort."

BIG U. S. BOMBERS BLAST INDUSTRIAL UNITS ON KYUSHU

Jap Radio Reports 77 Planes Raid Five Cities in Heart of Empire.

YAMATA [illegible] AGAIN

Daylight Raid Costs Four Planes, and Is Followed by Night Attack.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—(AP) B-29 Superfortresses hammered Japan's home industries in two attacks today—one the first Daylight raid on the enemy homeland since Lt. Gen. James Doolittle's daring swoop on Tokyo more than two years ago.

The Twentieth Air Force, announcing Sunday's coordinated day and night attacks, said four planes were reported lost due to enemy action. The Japanese radio had claimed that 25 planes out of a total of 77 were destroyed in the first raid.

12 Planes Destroyed

The army communique said 12 Japanese fighters were claimed destroyed, 12 probably destroyed and 10 damaged.

The big bombers struck war industries in the Yawata-Kyushu area. Bombing results on the first attack were reported as good, with relatively strong fighter opposition. Anti-aircraft fire was described as moderate to intense.

Results of the night mission were not disclosed.

The 20th Air Force has acknowledged the loss of only seven Superfortresses in five previous air assaults on Japan and occupied areas, although it has indicated that other bombers were lost and some damaged.

The loss of four planes—two by accident, one by enemy anti-aircraft fire and one missing—was admitted in the first major raid which struck at Yawata on June 15. Three planes were listed as not accounted for after the August 10 attacks on Palembang, a petroleum center in southern Sumatra, and Nagasaki, a port and manufacturing city on Kyushu.

In the July 29 raids against Anshan, steel city in Manchuria, and Tangku, a port in occupied China, losses were described merely as "light." All planes returned safely after the July 7 operation, which had as its targets Yawata, Sasebo and Omura, important homeland industrial centers; the port of Laoyao on the north China coast and Hangkow on the Yangtze river. No losses were reported in an early June test raid on Bangkok.

Brig. Gen. Haywood S. Hansell, Jr., who had much to do with planning the air offensive against Germany's war production, is chief of staff on the 20th air force and presumably is doing a similar job on Japan. He said nearly four months ago that the Nipponese industrial economy had been studied by military experts for several years and declared that it could be destroyed from the air.

The enemy has been reluctant to admit serious industrial harm, but the 20th Air Force has said on several occasions that "observed bombing results were reported to be good."

The Tokyo radio reported tonight that American B-29 Superfortresses raided the Japanese home islands twice, once about 5 p.m. and again about midnight, Japanese time.

The series of broadcasts on the domestic wavelengths and beamed abroad conflicted in many details, with the Japanese steadily raising their claims of destruction of American planes.

The latest count, in a propaganda broadcast beamed to North America, claimed 25 planes out of a total of up to 77 were destroyed in the first raid and that 20 parachuting American crewmen were captured.

The second raid, according to a Japanese domestic broadcast, involved about 20 planes.

No Information Given

U. S. Twentieth air force headquarters confirmed only that superfortresses had been over the Japanese home island of Kyushu and said additional information would not be available until returning fliers had filed their reports.

The Japanese broadcast, as heard by the Federal Communications commission, by listoners in London and as relayed by the German radio, said the first raid was against five cities on Kyushu, naming Fukuoka, Moji, Kokura and Yawata, the last city that had been hit twice previously.

The Japanese broadcast said both raids were directed at "northern Kyushu and the western Choguku district," and contended damage was negligible.

The German DNB agency and some other sources identified "Choguku" as Shikoku, one of the Japanese home islands east of Kyushu island.

The OWI identified it as a naval base on the main land of Honsu directly northeast of Kyushu.

However, there is Chokugo district on Kyshu island in the immediate vicinity of the Kyushu cities named by the Japanese, and it is possible this district was meant.

Text of 20th air force communique No. 9:

"Two forces of Superfortresses from the Twentieth bomber command struck Japan's vital war industries in the Yawata, Kyushu, area by coordinated day and night attacks Sunday.

"The initial attack was the first daylight operation against the Japanese homeland since the Tokyo raid led by Lt. Gen. James Doolittle April 18, 1942.

Second Attack Made

"The second Sunday assault, a smaller force, bombed at night.

"On the first attack, bombing results were reported good. Relatively strong fighter opposition was encountered, and anti-aircraft fire was moderate to intense and accurate.

"Four planes were reported lost due to enemy action. Twelve enemy fighters were claimed destroyed, twelve probably destroyed and ten damaged.

"Operational details on the night mission are not available.

(End communique)

The daylight raid apparently was one of the heaviest thus far.

Tokyo Reports Two Raids

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Directed at Kyushu

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MANNERHEIM AWARDED OAK LEAVES BY HITLER

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 20—(AP) The German Transocean News agency said in a broadcast dispatch today that Adolf Hitler had awarded the oak leaves to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross to Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, now president of Finland.

(The gesture was obviously an attempt to counter reports that Finland was considering making peace offers to Russia.

(A Stockholm dispatch describing Mannerheim's new cabinet, announced less than two weeks ago, said it was selected "to clear the way for peace feelers to Russia.")

Nazi Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel made the presentation during a recent visit to Mannerheim's headquarters, Transocean said. The Knight's Cross was awarded also to Gen. Axel E. Heinrichs, Mannerheim's chief of staff.

Jap Envoy Leaves Moscow

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The German radio quoting a Tokyo dispatch today said Goro Morishima, Japanese minister to Russia, had left Moscow for Japan to report.

IT'S A SMALL WAR

Private's Jeep and Wife Turn Up in Least Expected Places

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Pvt. Richard Martin of Shinnston, W. Va., is nicknamed Rabbit's Foot.

In Tunisia some one stole his jeep. In France he thumbed a ride in a jeep, decided the seat felt familiar, and scratched the paint off part of the hood. There were his name and serial number.

Moving on, he escaped death by inches in the battle of Hill 95 in Normandy and was flown to a hospital in England for removal of shell splinters. When he awoke, the nurse bending over him was his wife, Lieut. Betty Martin.

11 KILLED IN BARRAGE OF NAZI ROCKET BOMBS

LONDON, Aug. 20—(AP) A barrage of flying bombs hurled by the Germans against London and Southern England today killed at least 11 persons, including two Canadian soldiers, and wrecked blocks of tenements.

A hotel and some partments near the living quarters of some American soldiers were damaged, and in one of these blocks six persons were killed.

The robots hurtled over the channel mist in spasmodic salvos. Fighter pilots and anti-aircraft gunners and barrage balloons accounted for the destruction of several bombs, and several more were destroyed over the sea.

American soldiers pitched into the rescue work in the stricken areas.

15,000 GERMANS WIPED OUT BY REDS

Remnants of Three Trapped Divisions Crushed Near Warsaw.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 21—(AP) Red army troops yesterday crushed possibly 15,000 trapped Germans, the remnants of three divisions, in the Sandomierz salient below Warsaw, while other Soviet units abandoned several villages in western Latvia under the shock of 20 savage Nazi counterattacks that cost the enemy 2,000 dead.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine army, hammering up the west bank of the Vistula river in a move to outflank embattled Warsaw, liquidated the trapped Germans.

"As the enemy refused to surrender, most of the encircled enemy troops were killed," Moscow's communique said.

Eight localities were captured in the 25-square-mile area where the Germans had been pinned just north of fallen Sandomierz, freeing the Russian units for action on the Polish plains leading to German Silesia, only 75 miles beyond advance spearheads operating southwest of Sandomierz.

Some of the biggest tank battles of the war were being fought on the Eastern front, Moscow dispatches said, as the Germans battled with desperate realization that a Soviet break-through in any of the many vital sectors would send Soviet troops crashing onto German soil.

The slight Russian reverse in Latvia occurred in the Jelgava sector near the gulf of Riga, where the midnight Soviet bulletin said 144 German tanks and self-propelled guns were knocked out.

Berlin reported a rare display of German naval effort by saying a Baltic force including "several cruisers" had entered the Gulf of Riga, shelling Russian positions in the corridor driven above Jelgava to the sea, and also hurling shells inland.

The Russians said that in nine days their troops had wrecked more than 1,500 German tanks in the grinding war of attrition being fought on the plains of Poland, along the edge of German East Prussia, and in the lake-dotted Baltic states.

Attack Warsaw Line

German Elite SS troops attacked 20 times against the menacing Russian lines east and northeast of Warsaw, where the Russians were within sight of the Polish capital and trying to drive a wedge between it and East Prussia. Moscow said these were absorbed, 900 Germans killed, and several localities taken when the Russians counterattacked.

Moscow was silent about the progress of other powerful Soviet armies attacking on two sides of East Prussia. Nor was any mention made of the Romanian front, where Berlin said a southern Red army had begun a "large-scale attack" on both sides of Laisi, key rail city 175 miles north of the Romanian oil wells at Ploesti.

In Estonia Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic army drove to within seven miles of Tartu on the Tallinn-Riga railway in a three-sided drive which threatened the early capture of that strategic city and the further disintegration of two stranded Nazi Baltic armies.

Among 150 localities overrun the Russians seized Pedaspaa, on the southwestern bank of Lake Peipus 23 miles east of Tartu; Korvesila, 10 miles east of the objective; and Vaana Kuuste, seven miles south of Tartu, which is 73 miles below the Baltic sea.

Maslennikov's troops also seized Mut Metsa, 27 miles southeast of Valga, rail junction on the Latvian-Estonian border, and a string of localities extending 22 miles across the frintier, including the rail station of Alsviki, four miles northwest of Aluksne, taken Saturday.

55 Miles From Riga

In Latvia, below the Estonian sector, units of another powerful Soviet Army, the Second Baltic, led by Andrei Yeremenko, drove to within 55 miles east of Riga with the capture of Erglin on the Madona-Riga railway. This represented a 22-mile advance west of Madona.

More than 70 localities were swept up by Yeremenko's troops, including Ozolsala, only three miles southeast of Plavinas, a rail junction 66 miles southeast of Riga.

These two Russian armies were hammering back the remnants of 25 exhausted German divisions cut off weeks ago by Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's first Baltic Army drive which reached the Baltic Sea 25 miles west of Riga.

Germans Have Some Success

Ever since Bagramian established this wedge beyond Riga, the Germans have been hurling in powerful counterattacks in an effort to break through and rescue

30.24— 18163

Col.-Gen. Georg Lindemann's forces, estimated at 200,000 men, and the Soviet communique admitted some German successes.

West and northwest of Jelgava, which is 25 miles southwest of Riga, the Russians "abandoned several populated places" after repulsing attacks by large enemy infantry and tank forces, the bulletin said. This sector is on the western side of the Russian-held corridor running through Latvia from Lithuania to the Gulf of Riga.

In Northern Lithuania the Russians also beat off German attacks in the Siauliai area, the bulletin said, inflicting heavy losses in men and material.

The ferocity of the fighting in all key sectors on the eastern front was illustrated by Moscow's declaration that 260 German tanks had been wrecked Saturday and 21 planes shot down. This made an eight-day total of 1,344 German tanks and 423 planes destroyed.

With the reduction of the three German divisions in the pocket a few miles north of Sandomierz, the Russians were now in a position to expand in three directions, southwestward toward Krakow, 35 miles beyond their advance positions, westward 25 miles toward Kielce, communications center on the road to German Silesia, and northward toward Warsaw.

Berlin radio again repeated the week-old assertion that the Russians also had established another bridgehead across the Vistula in the Warka sector, only 30 miles south of Warsaw.

Konev's troops and the first whim

May Spring Trap At Radom

Konev's troops and the first White Russian army attacking around Warsaw may intend to spring another trap at Radom.

In addition to German reports of Russian attacks in the Iasi sector of Romania, a communique issued in Bucharest told for the third straight day of Soviet attempts to cross the lower Dnester river in the area between Tiraspol and the Black Sea.

The Romanian war front has been quiet for months since Marshal Konev, then commander of the second Ukraine army, invaded the Iasi sector April 2 after an 800-mile march from Stalingrad across Russian Steppes where hundreds of thousands of Germans perished.

other parts of the peninsula front.

Some enemy shells fell in Florence yesterday, the communiqué said, but otherwise the Tuscan capital, where snipers have been active for several days, was quiet. [The Berlin radio said a major attack was launched yesterday on the Adriatic side. The Germans, the broadcast said, were forced to withdraw in one area.]

The Brazilian Expeditionary Force under General Joao Batista de Moraes Mascarenhas has become a part of the Fifth Army in Italy, it was announced today.

It was thus clear that the Brazilians will not for the present participate in the French operations.

The Fifth Army front on the banks of the Arno in the Tyrrhenian coastal area has been comparatively quiet for the past two weeks.

Disgraced by Capture

FLORENCE, Aug. 20 (AP)—Lieut. Col Eggers, command the Fourth Parachute Regiment of the German First Parachute Division, has been captured and he does not like it. "What a disgrace that I should be here," he said after having had his first real meal in ten days. "What will Heidrich [Lieut. Gen. Richard Heidrich, commander of the division] say when he hears about this? I must get back to my unit."

3 French Air Squadrons

Rome, Aug. 20 (AP).—Two veteran squadrons of the French Air Force—the Navarre and the Dauphine—are flying alongside the famed Lafayette Escadrille in support of ground forces on the southern France beachhead, it was disclosed today.

52d Fighter Group Honored

ROME, Aug. 20 (AP).—The veteran 52d Fighter Group, one of the first American Air Force units engaged in combat in Europe, was awarded a unit citation today by Major General Nathan F. Twining, commander of the American 15th Air Force, in a ceremony at an Italian fighter base.

BRAZILIAN SOLDIERS JOIN CLARK IN ITALY

ROME, Aug. 20 (AP)—Polish troops on the Adriatic sector of the Italian front have advanced more than three miles reaching the towns of Gabrielli and Mondolfo, Allied headquarters said today.

There was no major activity on

RUSSIANS HONOR AIRMEN

Red Air Force Commanders and Fliers Receive Decorations

MOSCOW, Aug. 20 (AP)—Russia saluted the Red Air Force today with salvos of praise, promotions, decorations and fireworks.

The Chief Marshal of Aviation, A. A. Novikoff, received his second Order of Suvorov, first class, and Marshal of Aviation Alexander Golovanoff gained the rank of Chief Marshal of Aviation.

The double hero of the Soviet Union, Col. Alexander Pokryshkin, who has downed fifty-nine German planes in 137 sky fights, received his third Hero of the Soviet Union Medal, becoming the first triple hero in the nation's history.

In addition, a bronze bust of Colonel Pokryshkin will be set up in the capital. The young flier, who has taken part in flying an American-made Airacobra in 550 missions, is being honored individually as have few men in this country.

JAP RESISTANCE BY-PASSED IN INDIA

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, Ceylon, Aug. 20 — (AP) Two British 14th army columns have by-passed the last knot of Japanese resistance along the Tiddim road a mile north of the Burma frontier in the east Indian state of Manipur, and stabbed beyond a mile south of the border, a communique from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters said today.

Inside India the Japanese still were resisting in what a headquarters spokesman called a disorganized manner, but the spokesman added this was not considered in conflict with the report of last Thursday that "all organized resistance inside Manipur State has ceased."

The new advance along the Tiddim road into Burma is by a larger operational force equipped to hold the territory, the spokesman said, and not merely an advance element such as penetrated two miles south of the border late last week. The communique said the new force had executed a wide outflanking movement against the remaining enemy positions.

In the Kabaw valley east of Manipur two drives into the Chindwin valley are developing on the Tamu-Sittaung track, and the Japanese were driven from positions 19 miles east of the border town of Tamu.

Only patrol activity was reported from the north Burma front.

Chinese Gain Near Lungling

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 20 (AP)—Supported by United States Fourteenth Air Force planes, Chinese troops stormed and captured Laotungpo, a strongly fortified hill position southeast of the Burma Road city of Lungling, and inflicted an estimated 130 casualties on the enemy, the Chinese High Command said today.

With the capture of Laotungpo, Chinese troops in Yunnan Province now hold all necessary positions to launch an attack on Lungling. The supporting American planes, which flew forty-five sorties, destroyed seven Japanese warehouses at Lungling.

On the walls of besieged Tengyueh, thirty-five miles northwest of Lungling, the Chinese captured three pillboxes and joined two previously captured footholds there. Fighter planes of the Fourteenth Air Force started fires inside Tengyueh.

Japanese planes attacked the Burma Road bridge over the Salween River but caused no damage. The Chinese in Yunnan Province are fighting to link up with Allied forces in north Burma.

JAPS DRIVEN BACK SOUTH OF YANGTZE

CHUNGKING, Aug. 20—(AP) Chinese forces are attacking Japanese positions north and south of the Yangtze river in an effort to prevent enemy reinforcement of their Hunan province strength, the Chinese high command said tonight.

In Southern Hunan in the vicinity of Japanese-held Hengyang, figthing was mounting in intensity.

Chinese troops drove against the port of Ichang on the Yangtze, westernmost point of the Japanese penetration into central China. Three strategic points northeast of the city were retaken by the Chinese, the High Command said.

From the east, west and northwest Chinese columns were pictured as advancing against the important highway town of Tangyang, 27 miles northeast of Ichang and a connecting link for Japanese overland supply from Hankow, and another column was attacking the Yangtze port of Wanchieh west of Shasi.

South of the Canton-Hankow rail city of Hengyang, Chinese forces were attempting to recapture Leiyang and stem the Japanese drive down the railway toward Kwantung province.

Planes Continue Raids On Scattered Jap Bases

U. S. PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, Aug. 20, (AP)—War planes of the U. S. Central Pacific Command continue their neutralizing raids against scattered Japanese island bases, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported today.

In raids Thursday and Friday American fliers hit two islands in the Marianas, Pagan, to the north of conquered Saipan, and Rota; between Tinian and Guam.

Mauru, phosphate island south of the Marshalls, was blasted twice. Mili and Wotje, in the eastern Marshalls, also were attacked on both days.

The raids were carried out by Army, Navy and Marine planes. The Japanese sent up ack-ack fire ranging from meager to moderate, but all the American planes returned.

JAPANESE PLANES FLEE HALMAHERA

Withdrawing West of Outpost for Philippines—MacArthur Sees Direct Blow Obviated

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Monday, Aug. 21 (AP)—Heavily punished Japanese air forces are withdrawing from Halmahera to bases westward beyond Allied bomber range, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported in a communiqué today.

"This will make possible an advance westward without the necessity of costly frontal assaults to clear the way," the announcement added.

Halmahera, 200 miles west of New Guinea and 300 miles south of the Philippines, had been under almost daily attack by Allied bombers in recent weeks.

Nearest major Japanese strongholds west of Halmahera are Celebes and Borneo Islands. Both contain many airdromes untouched by Allied bombing.

The communiqué said:

"The battle for air supremacy (in the Moluccas) is rapidly approaching a definite conclusion.

"Under constant punishment, the enemy is apparently withdrawing his air force to bases farther westward beyond our bomber range.

"Our air force is continuing its pressure, but is finding many enemy air bases non-operative and others stripped of planes.

"The enemy is no longer contesting the air over the Moluccas.

"This, together with limitation of his shipping, renders his numerous and powerful garrisons there strategically impotent for anything but local action.

"With negligible loss, this interlocking chain of positions, which provided flank interdiction to the vital Halmahera-Philippine route, is being strategically sterilized and the chain divided into its component links."

A headquarters spokesman said the Japanese had abandoned and destroyed some of their Halmahera airdromes to prevent use by the Allies. He said they had entirely withdrawn fighter opposition over the Molucca Islands, of which Halmahera is the largest, but continued to offer anti-aircraft fire.

The communiqué disclosed that air patrols on Saturday damaged a 3,000-ton Japanese freighter and sank a 500-ton vessel near Celebes.

Fighters on sweeps over Ceram Island, south of Halmahera, destroyed or damaged a small freighter, three coastal vessels and six barges.

Elsewhere in the Netherlands Indies enemy positions from Timor to New Guinea were bombed and strafed. One Dutch-manned Mitchell medium bomber was destroyed by anti-aircraft fire at Langgur, in the Kei Islands.

Allied planes also attacked Japanese targets near Wewak, British New Guinea; in New Ireland, Bougainville and at Palau in the Carolines. Two planes were lost in an attack upon Rabaul, New Britain.

Blind G.I. Says 'Show Me Where to Shoot' and Dies

Alone, He Stood Off Night 'Banzai Charge' With Rifle

AITAPE, New Guinea, Aug. 11 (Delayed) (AP).—Just before he died Private George Klym, of Gorham, N. D.—blind and comatose American soldier—pulled on the sleeve of a battalion hospital corpsman and said: "Don't move me. Just show me where to shoot."

With that the world of war slipped from him and it made no difference that his eyes had lost the light of life. The corpsman covered his face and went on to the next case.

Not thirty minues before, Klym, standing midnight watch in a foxhole outpost, fought off a Japanese banzai charge" with an automatic rifle single-handed until the rest of his outfit was aroused by the din and joined him to repulse the suicide attack.

In the dark all the Japanese could see was the blazing muzzle of Klym's gun and so they fired and charged at it. He took their fire, stood his ground and pumped bullets into the charging enemy. They shot out both his eyes and still he stood and fired. He was still firing when he went down. And he wanted to fire some more just before death intervened at the battalion hospital.

His officers believe he saved twenty to fifty lives. The next morning soldiers counted more than twenty Japanese bodies in front of Klym's foxhole.

WOUNDED MAN FIGHTS, TOO

Joins His Bearers in New Guinea Skirmish With Japanese

AFUA, Drinlumor River Front, New Guinea, Aug. 11 (Delayed) (AP)—American wounded and headquarters soldiers can fight, too, when they must.

Sgt. Lloyd W. Hale of Tyler, Tex., and Aaron S. Chandler of Lubbock, Tex., headquarters troopers, volunteered to act as stretcher bearers. The fighting was hot, the wounded were numerous and all regular stretcher men were busy.

Hale and Chandler went beyond the lines and picked up a wounded soldier, Pfc. H. H. Martin of Oak Hill, Ohio. As they were going back to an aid station the Japanese jumped them.

The rescuers and the wounded joined the fight. Martin, from his reclining position on the stretcher, shot one Japanese. Hale got two, shooting one and smashing the other with the stock of his rifle. Chandler came to grips with another, wrestled him to the ground and killed him.

Hale was shot through both legs, Chandler through one. But they dragged themselves and Martin part of the way back. A medical detachment found them and brought them in. All are recovering.

BULGARIAN Ppremier TALKS WITH RED ENVOY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Bulgarian Premier Ivan Bagrianov and the Soviet charge d'affaires at Sofit conferred yesterday, the German radio announced.

Bulgaria and Russia have never

broken off diplomatic relations although Bulgaria is allied with the Nazis.

NIGHT

At the same time the German radio said Foreign Minister Parvan Draganoff would read a foreign policy statement by Bagrianov to members of the Bulgarian Parliament Monday afternoon and will reply to members' objections to any part of the government's policy.

Last Thursday night Bagrianov in an impassioned speech before Parliament urged that the nation get out of the war which he said the "great majority of the Bulgarian people never desired."

Gromyko Arrives For Peace Parley

Optimistic About Success of Coming Conferences; Brings Soviet Approval of Four Power Council Endorsed By Britain.

By John M. Hightower

AUG 21 1942

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko flew in from Moscow today bringing Russia's plans for a postwar world organization to preserve peace. He immediately expressed conviction that in the four-power meetings starting tomorrow his country, the United States, Britain and China can mesh their differing plans into a single master blueprint.

Gromyko Optimistic

"I am most optmistic about the success of the coming conferences," he told reporters at National Airport where his plane, marked with the red star of Soviet military forces, brought him and his delegation in to a military reception.

His optimism is shared expressly by both Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., American delegate, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British representative, who arrived a week ago. But it is potentially more significant because it apparently means that Gromyko knows of no points in Soviet world security plans on which there cannot be agreement with Britain, the United States and China.

British Endorse Plan

The British already have publicly endorsed the basic American plan for a world assembly of nations, a council including the Big Four, plus elected smaller nations, a world court and a strong commitment to use force when necessary to prevent aggression. It has been feared in some quarters here that Russia would insist on concentrating control in the Big Four nations to a degree unacceptable to the United States and Britain.

Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese representative, is not due for another week. He will meet Stettinius and Cadogan when they conclude their talks with Gromyko.

Meeting Opens Tomorrow

The meetings will be opened tomorrow morning at Dumbarton Oaks, historic Georgetown estate, by Secretary of State Hull, official host. Cadogan and Gromyko are scheduled to make responses, and all three statements will be public. After that the conferees will go off the record to hold their "exploratory talks."

Such information as comes from Dumbarton Oaks thereafter will be by common agreement among the conferees whenever they decide to make a progress report. Eventually they expect to arrive at a tentative agreement on the main lines of development for a world security agency.

Need For Public Education

The Foreign Policy Association in a report on "U. S. plans for world organization", issued tonight, said that one of the great needs in this country is for "education of the public" on international organization.

"Current debates on the subject clearly show," the report said, "that much spadework in the education of the public will have to be done before people can be persuaded that national interests do not necessarily conflict with the need for international collaboration and, on the contrary, can be better advanced by international rather than national methods."

U. S. Will Gain

"The apprehension persists," the Association also said, "that by collaborating with other nations the United States surrenders something. Assuming that it does, is it not true that it gains something in return?"

The Association said President Roosevelt's June 15 declaration on the use of force to maintain peace "indicates that what he has in mind is the pooling of national forces, which would retain their identity, under an international command similar to that of the combined chiefs of staff."

While much of the Dumbarton Oaks talk may be devoted to organization and employment of force, even more time is expected to be spent on planning peaceful methods of removing the causes of war.

Willkie to Exchange Views With Dulles

AUG 21 1942

Accepts Offer of Dewey While Still Maintaining An Attitude of Watchful Waiting on Party Policy.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey arranged today for an exchange of foreign policy views between Wendell Willkie and John Foster Dulles, who has been designated by Dewey to consult with Secretary of State Hull on postwar plans.

Discussion Non-Partisan

In an exchange of telegrams Willkie said that since both Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, and Hull had agreed that the discussions should be of a non-partisan character, he would be glad to talk to Dulles.

"I wish I had known of your desire for my views prior to your original statement," Willkie said in the telegram. Persons close to Willkie later said this indicated the 1940 GOP nominee still was maintaining a watchful waiting attitude, largely because of Dewey's espousal at the Mackinac Island conference a year ago of a postwar military alliance between the United States and Great Britain.

Four-Power Control

In a statement of his foreign policy views last Wednesday, subsequently enlarged, Dewey said the four great Allied powers must disarm. Germany and Japan but must not through a permanent military alliance deny small nations a voice in the preservation of future peace through an international organization.

Dulles who left Albany tonight for New York City by automobile because an infected foot made it difficult for him to travel by train, said he would call Willkie for an appointment tomorrow before going to Washington Tuesday, where he will meet with Hull the following day.

Declines Prediction

In a telephone conversation with a reporter ,Willkie said the meeting probably would be held during the afternoon, but decline to predict the results. He said he did not know whether it would be possible to issue a joint statement of view,s an objective Dulles said he would like to attain.

In announcing the Willkie-Dulles conference, Dewey told reporters it was his intention to obtain all shades of views on foreign affairs so that the American people could be kept wholly informed on the progress of the work of building the peace.

First Public Meeting

It will be the first public announced meeting between a close representative of Dewey and the 1940 presidential nominee since Dewey became the party's standard bearer.

At a news conference, Dewey proposed the internationalization of the Ruhr valley in Germany, chief mass production center of the Axis state, as one of the steps to be taken to prevent future wars.

He said it was his idea that the victorious powers must join in exercising control over Germany immediately after the war, later turning that control over to a proposed international organization.

Dewey Contacts Willkie

Dewey disclosed he had tried to reach Willkie by telephone last night to have him join in conferences here with Dulles and Elliott V. Bell, state commissioner of banks and a campaign adviser.

They learned Willkie was at home in New York but had retired.

The Governor then telegraphed, suggesting Willkie come to the executive mansion today, but Willkie replied he would be glad to meet with Dulles in New York on the latter's way to Washington.

Deeply Concerned

"For several years," Willkie said in his telegram, "I have been deeply concerned about the ill fate of the small nations inherent in military alliances between any or all of the great powers. I have been equally concerned that there should not arise among our Allies the notion that our party would in any way obstruct or endanger the success of an international conference.

"I therefore made inquiry about 10 days ago of the Washington authorities to determine if our government intended to insit upon the protection of the position of small nations in the forthcoming Dumbarton Oarks conference.

Awaited Results

"I was given strong affirmative assurances," Willkie said. "Therefore I had determined to await results before entering into any public discussion."

Willkie said that because Dewey and Hull had agreed on non-partisan conversations he would be glad to exchange views wtih Dulles.

Dewey, who previously had urged that the four-power diplomatic conference opening tomorrow in Washington not be directed toward the formation of a military alliance, said in a reply telegram he was "confident" the Willkie-Dulles conference "will promote the constructive results which I am sure we all want."

Congress Hits Snag On Postwar Laws

AUG 24 1942

Goes Into Fourth Week With Major Issues Undecided—George and Surplus Property Bills Face Fight.

By Ernest B. Vaccaro

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Congress goes into its fourth week of work on legislative machinery to shift the nation from a war to peacetime production basis with major issues of policy still bogged down by controversy.

General Picture

The picture shapes up like this::

1. The Senate having passed the George "states rights" demobilization measure which opponents termed "inadequate," awaits final action tomorrow by its military committee on a measure to provide for the disposal of upwards of $75,000,000,000 in surplus war properties.

2. The House, which sidetracked temporarily the Senate-passed George bill leaving to the states the fixing of postwar unemployment compensation rates, looks for a final vote tomorrow or Tuesday on a surplus property proposal widely at variance with that being whipped together by the Senate committee.

Since both bills ultimately will have to be worked out in conferences of committees representing the two houses, the feeling is growing that final solution still may be weeks away.

Override Objections

Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) said he would ask the Senate committee to override objections from surplus property administrator William L. Clayton and set its own rules for disposal of war-acquired real estate. O'Mahoney proposes to require classification of the land by the Interior Department and the sale of farm lands through the Agriculture Department by a procedure giving preference first to former home owners and second to veterans of the present war.

Clayton advocates sale on an appraised value basis through normal trade channels. He said it was his policy, however, to confine farm acreage sales to family-sized plots with prohibitions against absentee ownership.

Wrote Provisions

The Senate committee over the week-end wrote into its surplus property bill provisions substituting a board of eight members for a House-proposed control by a single administrator.

The board would prescribe all policies with respect to disposal of surplus war goods of all kinds. Its members would serve for a term of two years during which they could hold no other employment.

O'Mahoney said the committee felt "we should not carry over into the peacetime era the arbitrary controls over the nation's economy that were necessary when we were entering the war."

"What the committee is seeking to do," he added, "is establish a broad, comprehensive control over our economy rather than a concentration of control in one man."

In another move to tighten congressional control over sales of war plants and supplies, the committee wrote in an amendment to require quarterly progress reports to Congress and to prohibit the sale of aluminum, magnesium, aviation gas and other plants of that nature without 30 days advance notice to Senate and House.

Kimmel Hits Article By Sen. Truman

AUG 22 1942

AUG 23 1942

Declares Repetition Of Charges in Public Grossly Unfair.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20. (AP)—Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, former Navy commander at Pearl Harbor, today protested to Senator Truman (D-Mo) that Truman had made false statements in a magazine article relating to Kimmel's conduct at the Hawaiian base prior to the Japanese attack in 1941.

Kimmel's protest was expressed in a letter to Truman, dated today from Kimmel's home in Bronxville, N. Y., aand made public here by Charles B. Rugg, Boston attorney who is civilian counsel for the retired officer.

Both Kimmel and General Walter C. Short, who was Army commander at Pearl Harbor at the time of the Japanese sneak attack, face trial by court martial for alleged dereliction of duty.

By direction of Congress, both the Army and Navy boards are conducting investigations into circumstances of the Japanese attack.

Kimmel told Truman that in the article in the August 26 issue of Collier's "you have made false statements concerning my conduct x x x your innuendo that General Short and I were not on speaking terms is not true. Your statements alleging failure to cooperate and coordinate our efforts are equally false. x x x"

Based on Roberts' Report

Admiral Kimmel said that Truman had relied upon the Roberts report, on Pearl Harbor, compiled by Justice Owen J. Roberts of the

supreme court. The report, Kimmel said, does not contain the basic truths of the Pearl Harbor catastrophe.

"This is evident," he add, "from the fact that no official action has ever been taken upon the basis of that report. x x x

"Until I am afforded a hearing in open court," Kimmel declared, "It is grossly unjust to repeat false charges against me, when, by official action, I have been persistently denied an opportunity to defend myself publicly.

End Half Truths

"I suggested that until such time as complete disclosure is made of the facts about Pearl Harbor, you refrain from repeating charges based on evidence that has never met with the test of public scrutiny.

"I ask for nothing more than an end to untruths and half truths about this matter, until the entire story is given to our people, who, I am convinced, will be amazed by the truth."

Senator Truman could not be reached for comment.

Wallace Hasn't Heard Any Pledge for U.S. Job

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 20 (AP). — Vice-President Henry A. Wallace denied here today that he had been assured of an important governmental position if President Roosevelt is re-elected.

"No, I don't know anything about it," he replied, when asked if he had been promised such a post.

After a tour of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station, Mr. Wallace proceeded to Austin, where he will inspect the University of Texas tomorrow.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND RADIO THEN REPORTED THAT LT.GEN.OMAR N. BRADLEY HAD THROWN IN REINFORCEMENTS OF INFANTRY IN AN EFFORT TO EXTEND THE BRIDGEHEAD ON THE EAST BANK.

DNB SAID A PREVIOUS ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE SEINE HAD BEEN THROWN BACK BEFORE THE AIRBORNE TROOPS STRUCK, AND THAT "HEAVY FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS."

APR 21 1942

THIS SAME SOURCE SAID THE AMERICAN ARMORED DRIVE IN THE DIRECTION OF PARIS HAD BEEN HALTED ALONG A LINE RUNNING THROUGH HOUDAN, RAMBOUILLET, ARPAJON, ETAMPS AND PITHIVIERS, FROM 18 TO 47 MILES FROM THE CAPITAL ON THE WEST AND SOUTH.

DRIVEN TO THE WALL BY A MANPOWER SHORTAGE, THE NAZI REGIME WAS REPORTED BY DNB TO HAVE ARRANGED THE RELEASE OF ITALIANS DISARMED AND INTERNED AFTER ITALY'S CAPITULATION LAST FALL.

THEY WILL BE REGARDED AS "FREE CITIZENS," DNB SAID, BUT WILL HAVE TO WORK AND "PULL THEIR WEIGHT FOR THE WAR EFFORT."

CRA37PEW

FIRST LEAD ROBOT BOMBS (A71)

LONDON, MONDAY, AUG 21-(AP)-AFTER A LULL OF SEVERAL HOURS THE GERMANS FIRED MORE FLYING BOMBS ON SOUTHERN ENGLAND TODAY, ADDING TO SUNDAY'S CASUALTIES WHICH INCLUDED AT LEAST 11 KILLED, TWO OF THEM CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

APR 22 1942

MEANWHILE, IT WAS DISCLOSED, THERE HAS BEEN A DROP IN WAR PRODUCTION IN SOME SECTIONS OF THE LONDON AREA AND THE GOVERNMENT IS MOVING SOME SUB-CONTRACT PLANTS TO SAFER AREAS. THE MINISTRY OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION SAID THE DECLINE WAS "NOT SERIOUS" BUT IT URGED OTHER SMALLER PLANTS AND THEIR WORKERS TO MOVE ALSO AND MAINTAIN THEIR MAXIMUM OUTPUT.

ON THE OTHER HAND, LONDON'S LEGITIMATE THEATER IS MAKING A COMEBACK. DURING THE HEIGHT OF THE ROBOT BOMBING SOME OF THE THEATERS WERE HIT AND MANY SHOWS FOLDED OR TOOK TO THE ROAD. NOW, MORE AND MORE THEATERS ARE RE-OPENING.

FLYING BOMBS SUNDAY WRECKED BLOCKS OF TENEMENTS. A HOTEL X X X SECOND GRAF PVS. Z1001PEW

Add London German (Singleton) xxxx expelled.

TO MAKE THIS BITTER DOSE AS PALATABLE AS POSSIBLE, THE PRESS WARMED UP ITS SECRET WEAPON PROPAGANDA AND PREDICTED "A CHANGE IN THE MODE OF WARFARE UNDER VERY DRAMATIC CIRCUMSTANCES." APR 21 1942

THE REPORT THAT LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S TANKS HAD CROSSED THE SEINE, PRESUMABLY ABOUT 30 MILES NORTHWEST OF PARIS, FIRST CAME FROM THE GERMAN AGENCY DNB, WHICH SAID POWERFUL AIRBORNE FORCES WERE LANDED ON THE EAST BANK TO KNOCK OUT GERMAN DEFENSES.

LONDON, MONDAY, AUG. 21-(AP)-BRITAIN NOW IS USING ROCKET GUNS AGAINST THE NAZI FLYING BOMBS, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.
GEN.SIR FREDERICK PILE, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT COMMAND, REPORTED THE ROCKET GUNS WERE DOING AN EFFECTIVE JOB OF THINNING DOWN THE GERMAN SALVOS.
RW1211AEW NM

LONDON, SUNDAY, AUG. 20-(AP)-RADIO FRANCE OF ALGIERS SAID TODAY THAT MAJ.GEN.JOSEPH PIERRE KOENIG, HEAD OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR, HAS GONE TO FRANCE FOR A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

APR 1 1942

JSDAOAEW

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A DECISION ON POLAND'S POSTWAR FRONTIERS, BOTH EAST AND WEST, WOULD BE DEFERRED UNTIL THE END OF THE WAR.

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OTHER STATES THEY ADVOCATED WERE RHINELAND, WESTPHALIA, HESSE, HANOVER, WURTTEMBERG, SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, BAVARIA, SAXONY, BADEN AND THE OLD HANSEATIC LEAGUE TOWNS OF NORTHERN GERMANY.

THE GROUP, MEMBERS OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S PARTY, SUGGESTED THAT GERMANY'S MEANS OF PRODUCTION AND RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO OR CONTROLLED BY THE UNITED NATIONS TO REPAIR WAR DAMAGE AND HELP REHABILITATE EUROPEAN ECONOMY. THEY ALSO WOULD QUOT GERMANY'S SHIPS, TRUCKS AND ROLLING STOCK AND BAN ALL AIRCRAFT.

Z1127PEW

FIRST LEAD SUPERFORTRESSES

APR 21 194

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(THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

(IN WASHINGTON THE U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT SAID IT HAD NOT HEARD OF A NEW B29 RAID).

THE BROADCAST, HEARD IN LONDON, SAID THE BOMBERS ENGAGED IN FIERCE AIR BATTLES WHICH STILL ARE GOING ON.

TOKYO'S FIRST BROADCAST ON THE RAID SAID THAT THE SUPERFORTRESSES WERE SEEN FLYING IN AN EASTERLY DIRECTION FROM BASES IN CHINA. THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT A PRECAUTIONARY WARNING WAS SOUNDED IN KOREA.

THE TOKYO RADIO THEN SAID THAT TWO SUPERFORTRESSES WERE SHOT DOWN OVER KOKURA ON KYUSHU ISLAND. KOKURA IS 95 MILES NORTHEAST OF NAGASAKI, THE JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING CENTER WHICH WAS HIT IN THE LAST RAID OF THE SUPERFORTRESSES.

THE TOKYO RADIO NAMED FOUR OF THE FIVE TOWNS ATTACKED AS FUKUOKA, MOJI, KOKURA, AND YAWATA ALL IN NORTHER KYUSHU.

IN PROLONGED BATTLES, TOKYO, SAID, 13 (CORRECT) OF THE BIG RAIDERS WERE BROUGHT DOWN, INCLUDING THREE RAMMED BY JAPANESE FIGHTERS.

(OWI SAID THE TOKYO BROADCAST DECLARED 77 PLANES PARTICIPATED IN THE ATTACKS. LATER, TOKYO SAID, 16 ENEMY PLANES WERE OBSERVED FLYING WEST OVER A SMALL ISLAND SOUTH OF KOREA AND DECLARED THESE WERE THE "REMNANTS OF THE ENEMY RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF OVER KYUSHU.)

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"SEVERAL AMERICAN PILOTS WHO BAILED OUT WERE CAPTURED," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, ADDING THAT THE WESTERN PART OF THE SHIKOKU ISLAND AS WELL AS KYUSHU WAS ATTACKED.

W940AEW

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ARMORED

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SAID HE SIGHTED A " LONG, ORDERLY PROCESSION OF MEN AND TANKS ,

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APR 21 1944

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SOME TRUCKS PULLING GUNS AND TANKS. MANY SMALL DIRT ROADS AND THE HIGHWAYS

WERE PACKED. IT WAS A WONDERFUL SIGHT."

AP-L/32351/KIN/750

supreme court. The report, Kimmel said, does not contain the basic truths of the Pearl Harbor catastrophe.

"This is evident," he addd, "from the fact that no official action has ever been taken upon the basis of that report. x x x

"Until I am afforded a hearing in open court," Kimmel declared, "It is grossly unjust to repeat false charges against me, when, by official action, I have been persistently denied an opportunity to defend myself publicly.

End Half Truths

"I suggested that until such time as complete disclosure is made of the facts about Pearl Harbor, you refrain from repeating charges based on evidence that has never met with the test of public scrutiny.

"I ask for nothing more than an end to untruths and half truths about this matter, until the entire story is given to our people, who, I am convinced, will be amazed by the truth."

Senator Truman could not be reached for comment.

Wallace Hasn't Heard Any Pledge of U.S. Job

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 20 (AP). — Vice-President Henry A. Wallace denied here today that he had been assured of an important governmental position if President Roosevelt is re-elected.

"No, I don't know anything about it," he replied, when asked if he had been promised such a post.

After a tour of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station, Mr. Wallace proceeded to Austin, where he will inspect the University of Texas tomorrow.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND RADIO THEN REPORTED THAT LT.GEN.OMAR N. BRADLEY HAD THROWN IN REINFORCEMENTS OF INFANTRY IN AN EFFORT TO EXTEND THE BRIDGEHEAD ON THE EAST BANK.

DNB SAID A PREVIOUS ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE SEINE HAD BEEN THROWN BACK BEFORE THE AIRBORNE TROOPS STRUCK, AND THAT "HEAVY FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS."

APR 21 1944

THIS SAME SOURCE SAID THE AMERICAN ARMORED DRIVE IN THE DIRECTION OF PARIS HAD BEEN HALTED ALONG A LINE RUNNING THROUGH HOUDAN, RAMBOUILLET, ARPAJON, ETAMPS AND PITHIVIERS, FROM 18 TO 47 MILES FROM THE CAPITAL ON THE WEST AND SOUTH.

DRIVEN TO THE WALL BY A MANPOWER SHORTAGE, THE NAZI REGIME WAS REPORTED BY DNB TO HAVE ARRANGED THE RELEASE OF ITALIANS DISARMED AND INTERNED AFTER ITALY'S CAPITULATION LAST FALL.

THEY WILL BE REGARDED AS "FREE CITIZENS," DNB SAID, BUT WILL HAVE TO WORK AND "PULL THEIR WEIGHT FOR THE WAR EFFORT."

CRA37PEW

FIRST LEAD ROBOT BOMBS (A71)

LONDON, MONDAY, AUG 21-(AP)-AFTER A LULL OF SEVERAL HOURS THE GERMANS FIRED MORE FLYING BOMBS ON SOUTHERN ENGLAND TODAY, ADDING TO SUNDAY'S CASUALTIES WHICH INCLUDED AT LEAST 11 KILLED, TWO OF THEM CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

APR 22 1944

MEANWHILE, IT WAS DISCLOSED, THERE HAS BEEN A DROP IN WAR PRODUCTION IN SOME SECTIONS OF THE LONDON AREA AND THE GOVERNMENT IS MOVING SOME SUB-CONTRACT PLANTS TO SAFER AREAS. THE MINISTRY OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION SAID THE DECLINE WAS "NOT SERIOUS" BUT IT URGED OTHER SMALLER PLANTS AND THEIR WORKERS TO MOVE ALSO AND MAINTAIN THEIR MAXIMUM OUTPUT.

ON THE OTHER HAND, LONDON'S LEGITIMATE THEATER IS MAKING A

Add London German (Singleton) xxxx expelled

TO MAKE THIS BITTER DOSE AS PALATABLE AS POSSIBLE, THE PRESS WARMED UP ITS SECRET WEAPON PROPAGANDA AND PREDICTED "A CHANGE IN THE MODE OF WARFARE UNDER VERY DRAMATIC CIRCUMSTANCES."

APR 21 1944

THE REPORT THAT LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S TANKS HAD CROSSED THE SEINE, PRESUMABLY ABOUT 30 MILES NORTHWEST OF PARIS, FIRST CAME FROM THE GERMAN AGENCY DNB, WHICH SAID POWERFUL AIRBORNE FORCES WERE LANDED ON THE EAST BANK TO KNOCK OUT GERMAN DEFENSES.

IGHT OF THE ROBOT BOMBING SOME OF THE THEATERS
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GRAF PVS.
Z1001PEW

UG. 21-(AP)-BRITAIN NOW IS USING ROCKET GUNS
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RW12AEW NM

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APR 1 19

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AP-L/32351/KIN/752.

30. 24— 18167

SHAEF--INSERT ~~AFTER THE GRAF~~ WESTERN FRANCE, ENDING X X X WRECKED TRANSPORT. (Long)

A BRITISH HEADQUARTERS STAFF OFFICER ESTIMATED THERE STILL WERE 40,000 GERMANS IN THESE TRAPS, BUT THIS SEEMED HIGH IN VIEW OF THE THOUSANDS THAT ALREADY HAVE FALLEN ON THE BATTLEFIELD AND THE HUGE NUMBERS THAT SQUEEZED OUT AND HEADED FOR THE SEINE.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ETC., 8TH GRAF.

APR 21 1944

CB352PEW

Add On the British Front in Normandy (Greene) xxx direction

AS THE NEW SWEEP GATHERED MOMENTUM, LT.GEN.MILES C.DEMPSEY'S HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED THAT 4,048 GERMANS WERE CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY ALONE IN "THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE" FROM AUG.11 TO AUG.18, AND THE TOTAL SINCE D-DAY ROSE TO 20,792.

"IN ADDITION WE HAVE KILLED AS MANY OF THE ENEMY AS WE HAVE TAKEN PRISONER, IF NOT MORE," A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER SAID.

THE TOLL OF GERMAN DEAD IN THE NORMANDY BULGE WAS EXPECTED TO RUN INTO TENS OF THOUSANDS WHEN THE FINAL COUNT WAS COMPLETED. TODAY BRITISH BURIAL SQUADS FOUND HUNDREDS OF NAZI CORPSES LYING IN GROTESQUE PATTERNS AMONG THE HILLS, WHEAT FIELDS AND WOODED GLENS AROUND THE FALAISE-ARGENTAN ESCAPE GAP, WHERE THEY DIED ALMOST WITHIN SIGHT OF WHAT THEY HAD THOUGHT WOULD BE SAFETY.

THE STAFF OFFICER ESTIMATED THERE STILL WERE 40,000 GERMAN TROOPS MILLING IN AN AREA OF 5,000 SQUARE YARDS SOUTHWEST OF TRUN.

MASSACHUSETTS AND TWO FROM MISSOURI.

Add Amn 3rd Army HQ Sixth Division (Boyle) xx Missouri

THESE BATTLE AMATEURS CAUGHT THE ENEMY OFF BALANCE AND PLUNGED FORWARD AT SUCH A BREAKNECK PACE THAT THE GERMANS NEVER WERE ABLE TO REORGANIZE ENOUGH TO MAKE A STAND.

THE AMERICANS OVERRAN THE PENINSULA FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER. AFTER THE FIRST FEW DAYS THERE WAS NO REAL "FRONT" IN THE ACCEPTED MILITARY SENSE.

THE DIVISION BYPASSED GERMAN ELEMENTS FROM ST. MALO WHICH WERE TRYING TO ATTACK THE TAIL END OF THE AMERICANS, WHILE THE FORWARD PART OF THE DIVISION WAS BOTTLING UP GERMAN FORCES TRAPPED AT BREST.

IN ONE ENGAGEMENT LT. COL. EMBRO D. LA GREW, OF LEXINGTON, KY., CAPTURED A TANK AND INFANTRY TASK FORCE OF 530 SURPRISED GERMANS, AND THEN ACCEPTED THE SURRENDER OF 760 OTHERS WHO CAME FORWARD UNDER A WHITE FLAG.

THE SIXTH DIVISION'S COLUMNS MOVED FORWARD SO FAST THAT PART OF THE TIME THEY WERE OPERATING BEYOND THEIR OWN LOCALITY MAPS--BUT THEY JUST FOUND A GOOD ROAD TO BREST AND KEPT ROLLING UNOIL THEY GOT THERE.

THEY MOVED SO FAST THE CHAOTIC NAZI FORCES SEEKING TO ESCAPE REENTERED SOME COMMUNITIES THAT THE MAIN BODY OF AMERICAN ARMOR HAD GONE THROUGH.

APR 21 1944

A132

THIS MADE A PARTICULARLY DIFFICULT SITUATION FOR LT. COL. ELMER DROSTE OF MOUNT OLIVE, ILL., WHO OPERATED THE SUPPLY TRAINS THAT HAD TO KEEP RATIONS, FUEL AND AMMUNITION MOVING UP TO THE FORWARD TANKS. HE REINFORCED HIS TRUCK SUPPLY COLUMNS WITH LIGHT TANKS AND MOBILE INFANTRY WHICH SMASHED THEIR WAY THROUGH THE GERMAN RESISTANCE POCKETS AND DELIVERED THE MATERIALS.

FRENCH GROUPS ALSO PLAYED MAJOR PARTS IN THE ADVANCE BY CLEARING GERMAN ROAD BLOCKS, HOLDING KEY TOWNS AND HIGHWAY JUNCTIONS, WIPING OUT SMALL GROUPS OF NAZIS AND HELPING TO REBUILD DESTROYED BRIDGES.

GENERAL GROW GAVE 40 SILVER STARS FOR GALLANTRY AND 100 BRONZE STARS FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS TO MEN OF HIS DIVISION. HE HIMSELF WAS AWARDED A BRONZE STAR BY THE ARMY COMMANDER.

THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION WAS ORGANIZED AT FORT KNOX, KY., AND LATER STATIONED AT CAMP CHAFFEE, ARK. IT PARTICIPATED IN LOUISIANA MANEUVERS AND SPENT FIVE MONTHS IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT. IT LEFT CAMP COOK, CALIF., IN FEBRUARY THIS YEAR FOR ENGLAND

APR 21 1942

THE FIRST ELEMENTS LANDED IN FRANCE JULY 17 AND WERE FIGHTING WITHIN 24 HOURS.

(NO PICKUP)

Z754PEW

Add On the Road to Paris Feudists xxxx Melon

MEANWHILE, THE AMERICANS PICKED UP BETWEEN CHARTRES AND PARIS A GERMAN PRISONER NAMED GOERING--BUT HE CLAIMED NO KINSHIP WITH THE REICHMARSHAL. THIS GOERING, A PRIVATE IN THE GERMAN ARMY, SURRENDERED TO A UNIH COMMANDED BY MAJ.DONALD K.ACHER, GREENWOOD, WIS.

RW729PEW

Add With Canadian 1st Army in France (Wilson) xxxoperations

A JUNIOR CANADIAN OFFICER WITH BRITISH FORCES IN THE GAP SAID EVERY VEHICLE ABLE TO MOVE WAS TOWING SOMETHING. AIR SENTRIES ARE POSTED ON ALL FENDERS AND WHEN ALLIED PLANES COME OVER THEY ALL THROW THEMSELVES IN DITCHES AND ALL TRAFFIC CEASES.

APR 21 1942

THE GAP IS A MASS OF BLAZING GERMAN VEHICLES AND DEAD HORSES. IT IS A SCENE OF COMPLETE CHAOS.

A SENIOR CANADIAN OFFICER SAID THE GERMANS UNDOUBTEDLY STILL WERE ABLE TO SEEP SOME STUFF THROUGH ARGENTAN. HE STATED, HOWEVER, THAT A ALONG THE CANADIAN FRONT THE ENEMY IS FIGHTING ONLY REARGUARD ACTIONS, INTERSPERSED WITH LOCAL COUNTERATTACKS, AND THERE ARE NO INDICATIONS THAT THE GERMANS ARE PREPARING STRONG DEFENSIVE POSITIONS.

THE POLES AND AMERICANS MADE THEIR FIRST CONTACT AT CHAMBOIS, AND LATER JOINED THE CANADIAN AND FRENCH TROOPS. RIVETING OF A SOLID BARRIER IS PROCEEDING.

MEANWHILE TO THE NORTH THE CANADIAN ARMY, INCLUDING BRITISH ELEMENTS, HAD A SERIES OF BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE LA VIE RIVER AND HAS PUSHED TROOPS INTO LIVAROT. THEY WERE DRIVEN BACK TEMPORARILY BUT EXPECTED TO TAKE OVER THE TOWN IN STRENGTH.

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN OUTPOST IN SOUTHERN FRANCE-1ST ADD FEDER'S (REPRESENTING COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS) MARQUIS AIDERS--TOP AYE--XXX HEADQUARTERS BY RADIO.

ALONG WITH BRANDES AND STRAND THE REST OF THE SQUAD WERE; CPL. MORICE GROS OF IOWA (HOME TOWN UNAVAILABLE) WHO HANDLED THE RADIO; SGT.EUGENE DINET (CO) OF JOLIET, ILL.; SGT.JOSEPH PHANEUF (CO) WOONSOCKET, R.I., WHO WAS SQUAD LEADER; SGT.JOSEPH PARE, LAWRENCE, MASS.; CPL."SAL" SALAZER OF NEAR SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; CPL.VINCENT FINALE, RED BANK, N.J.; CPL.JAMES DYAC, CLEVELAND, OHIO; CPL.S.ALCIDE LANTEIGNE AND GERALD L'ARIVIERE, BOTH OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (HOME TOWNS UNAVAILABLE); CPL.JOSEPH STAVIU, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; CPL.JOHN ROGERS, SHREVEPORT, LA.; CPL.LUCIEN PELLETIER, LOWELL, MASS.; CPL.GEORGE NELAN-SON, LOWELL OR LAWRENCE, MASS.

APR 21 1942

ALL SPEAK FRENCH EXCEPT GROSS, WHO "PARALAYS" GERMAN AND FINALE WHO SPEAKS ITALIAN AND SALAZAR WHO SPEAKS SPANISH.

"YOU SEE, EXPLAINED BRANDES, "THAT WAY WE WERE READY FOR ANYTHING."

KK-RU844PEW

WITH THE AMERICANS IN NORMANDY--FIRST ADD CHAPLAINS (TOP ON AYE) (BY BALL) X X X SHOT AWAY."

THE AID MEN WHO CARRIED THE WOUNDED BACK INCLUDED CPL.JAMES M. GARDNER, ROUTE 2, AMORY, MISS.; CPL.GABRIEL L.SCIULLI, 3310 JULIET ST., PITTSBURGH,PA.; PFC.LEVI S.SIMMONS, 144 EAST VINE ST., LANCASTER, PA.; PVT.EDWARD H.DANIELS, 403 NORTHWEST ST., ALEXANDRIA, VA.; PFC STEPHEN WILTON, 60 RAND ST., NORTH ADAMS,MASS.; PFC ELSON BLEVINS,

OHANA,ARK.; PVT.GEORGE WADE, ROUTE ONE, SHELBY, OHIO; SGT.PAUL SHARPE, 1905 EIGHTH AVE., NASHVILLE,TENN; PVT.ELVIN STEVENS,JR., 159 PORTER PLACE, RUTLAND, VT., AND PFC THOMAS WHALEN, BOSTON, MASS.

NW427PEW

NEAR VERSAILLES, AUG. 20-(AP)-A VERSAILLES RESIDENT TOLD AMERICAN RECONNAISSANCE UNITS TONIGHT THAT STREET FIGHTING WAS RAGING IN PARIS BETWEEN FRENCH STUDENTS AND PATRIOTS AND THE GERMANS.

THIS INFORMANT WHO HAD JUST LEFT PARIS TWO HOURS BEFORE SAID THERE WERE BIG FIRES IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE CITY AS PITCHED BATTLES SWAYED BACK AND FORTH THROUGH THE STREETS.

THE GERMANS, HE SAID, WERE MACHINE-GUNNING DEMONSTRATORS. HE URGED AMERICANS TO COME QUICKLY TO THE AID OF THE FRENCH WHO ARE RISING AGAINST THE JITTERY GERMANS THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

(THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED SUNDAY NIGHT BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, DECLARED:

("IRRESPONSIBLE ELEMENTS IN PARIS HAVE TAKEN UP ARMS AGAINST OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES. THIS REVOLT WILL BE RIGOROUSLY SUPPRESSED, AND IF NECESSARY WITHOUT ANY CONSIDERATION.

("I MAKE ONE MORE APEAL TO THE POPULATION TO KEEP THEIR HEADS. ONLY A REASONABLE ATTITUDE WILL MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO AVOID BLOODSHED AMONG THE INNOCENT AND THAT THE CITY SHOULD NOT SUFFER DAMAGE."

(THE BROADCAST THEN WENT ON TO ANNOUNCE A CURFEW FROM 9 P.M. TO 7 A.M., CANCELLATION OF NIGHT PASSES, CLOSING OF ALL CAFES AND PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT, AND FORBIDDING ANY GATHERING OF MORE THAN THREE PERSONS UNDER PENALTY OF SHOOTING.)

RW723PEW

(THE LONDON DAILY MAIL, IN A DISPATCH DATED "OUTSIDE PARIS" RELATED THAT PARTISANS COMING OUT OF THE CITY TOLD OF "FIERCE SHORT ACTIONS" AND "DOZENS OF CLASHES" WITH ONE MAN SAYING, "IT WAS EVEN SAID THERE WAS A RISING THROUGHOUT THE CITY."

(THE DISPATCH INCLUDED A REPORT THAT GERMANS HAD WITHDRAWN FROM PARIS EXCEPT FOR REARGUARD PATROLS AND THAT ALLIED FLAGS ALREADY WERE BROKEN OUT ON SOME STREET.

(THE ALGIERS UNITED NATIONS RADIO ESTIMATED PATRIOT STRENGTH IN PARIS AT 30,000 MEN.)

RQ1040AEW

PRECEDE SHAEF PARIS

BY EDWARD D.BALL

ON THE ROAD TO PARIS, 8:20 P.M., AUG. 20-(AP)-AMERICAN PATROLS ARE OPERATING IN THE VICINITY OF VERSAILLES, 10 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE HEART OF PARIS, AND IN THE VICINITY OF FONTAINEBLEAU, MELUN AND CORBEIL ON THE SEINE SOUTHEAST OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

OTHER FORCES HAVE REACHED THE SEINE IN STRENGTH NEAR MANTES, NORTHWEST OF PARIS, FORMING A SOLID STEEL WALL MOVING ON THE CITY.

CB515PEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL

ON THE ROAD TO PARIS EAST OF CHARTRES, AUG 20-(AP)-ELEMENTS OF LT. GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY CLOSED IN ON PARIS TODAY, DRIVING TO THE SEINE ON THE NORTHWEST, SENDING ARMORED PATROLS INTO THE VICINITY OF THE CAPITAL'S SUBURBS ON THE EAST AND OPERATING ALONG THE APPROACHES FROM ORLEANS ON THE SOUTH.

30-24— 18169

BY ROGER D. GREENE

ON THE FALAISE FRONT, AUG.20-(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS EXECUTED A SPECTACULAR NEW THRUST EAST OF THE ORNE RIVER ALONG THE ENGLISH CHANNEL COAST TOWARD TROUVILLE TODAY AND BY NOON WERE FIGHTING IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF CABOURG.

IN A PARALLEL SWEEP INLAND OTHER BRITISH COLUMNS CROSSED THE RIVER DIVES AND ADVANCED A MILE AND A HALF EAST OF DOZULE.

CABOURG IS THE SITE OF BIG GERMAN GUNS WHICH HAVE BEEN HARASSING ALLIED SHIPS BRINGING IN SUPPLIES TO THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD SINCE D-DAY. IT IS ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE WAY FROM THE MOUTH OF THE ORNE TO TROUVILLE.

COUPLED WITH THENEW DRIVETO CLEAR THE CHANNEL COAST, A BRITISH HEADQUARTERS COMMENTATOR ANNOUNCED THE "BATTLE OF THE BULGE" WAS ENTERING ITS FINAL STAGE WITH UNTOLD THOUSANDS OF GERMAN CORPSES LITTERING THE FIELDS, WOODS AND ROLLICNG HILLS.

NEARLY 3,000 MORE PRISONERS FELL INTO THE HANDS OF BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS ALONE YESTERDAY IN THE FAST-DWINDLING POCKET AROUND THE FALAISE-ARGENTAN SECTOR.

ENEMY FORCES NOW ARE IN A COMPLETELY CHAOTIC STATE INSIDE THE TRAP, A STAFF OFFICER SAID, AND THUS FAR AT LEAST THREE AND ONE-HALF PANZER DIVISIONS IN THE POCKET HAVE BEEN SCUTTLED.

BY CONSERVATIVE UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATE THE DESTROYED PANZER FORCES ALONE WOULD APPROXIMATE 25,000 MEN AND IN THIS CONNECTION IT MUST BE REMEMBERED THAT FIELD MARSHAL GEN.GUENTHER VON KLUGE TRIED ABOVE ALL TO EXTRICATE HIS PRIZED ARMOR FROM THE TRAP.

HOW MANY TENS OF THOUSANDS OF LESS VALUABLE FORCES -- PARTICULARLY THE SHANGHAIED SLAVE TROOPS -- ARE LEFT TO PERISH IN THE NORMANDY BULGE STILL IS A MATTER FOR SPECULATION AND CANNOT BE KNOWN WITH ANY ACCURACY UNTIL THE SACK IS EMPTIED.

A SERIES OF FAIR-SIZED GERMAN POCKETS REMAINED TO BE MOPPED UP SOUTHEAST OF FALAISE. BRITISH TANKS AND INFANTRY DRIVING EAST FROM PUTANCES CAPTURED SENTILLY IN A SIX-MILE ADVANCE OVERNIGHT AND REACHED THE FALAISE-ARGENTAN HIGHWAY SOUTH OF OCCAGNES. FARTHER NORTH ALONG THE ROAD, CUT OFF FROM ALL SIDES, THE DOOMED NAZI GARRISON AT PIERRE FITTE CONTINUED ITS SUICIDAL STAND, APPARENTLY TRYING TO KEEP OPEN THE ESCAPE GAP NOW LESS THAN TWO MILES WIDE, WHICH LEADS ONLY INTO THE BIGGER TRAP TO THE NORTHEAST.

A STAFF OFFICER SAID THAT "DRIBS AND DRABS" OF REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE SEINE ARE ARRIVING TO BOLSTER THE DAZED AND EXHAUSTED REMNANTS OF VON KLUGE'S ARMY, CHIEFLY SS TROOPS WHO ESCAPED FROM THE HELL OF NORMANDY'S CAULDRON AND NOW ARE RETREATING IN A NORTHEASTERLY DIRECTION.

IN THE AIR ALLIED PLANES SMASHED AGAIN, VIOLENTLY, AT FLEEING GERMAN COLUMNS OUTSIDE THE POCKET YESTERDAY, DESTROYING 471 TRANSPORT VEHICLES AND 33 TANKS.

BY LARRY NEWMAN W95

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, AUG 18-(DELAYED)-(MAJ. GEN.LUCIEN K.TRUSCOTT, COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH CORPS, RODE THROUGH A HAIL OF BULLETS THIS AFTERNOON WHEN FRENCH MAQUIS AND GERMAN SNIPERS ENGAGED IN A SPIRITED BATTLE--AND HE DIDN'T EVEN KNOW IT.

JOE DYNAN, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT; CPL.FRED DUNN, 43 BLACK ROCK AVE., NEW BRITAIN, CONN., AND I HIT THE ROADSIDE DITCHES WITH THE MAQUIS WHEN THE FIGHT STARTED. THE PARTISANS FIRED OVER OUR HEAD AS WE HUGGED THE DIRT.

AT THE HOTTEST POINT OF THE LITTLE BATTLE DOWN THE ROAD LEISURELY CAME A JEEP WITH TWO STARS. I SPOTTED GENERAL TRUSCOTT STUDYING A MAP EITHER UNAWARE OR UNWORRIED BY THE SNIPERS.

G117PEW

BY JOHN CHARBOT SMITH
NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE REPRESENTING THE COMBINED PRESS

WITH THE FRENCH FORCES BEFORE TOULON, AUG. 20-(AP)-ATTACKING TWO DAYS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE FRENCH FORCES WHICH LAST NIGHT BEGAN AN ENCIRCLEMENT OF TOULON IN PREPARATION FOR A FINAL ASSAULT STOOD THIS MORNING WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THE BIG NAVAL BASE AT THE NEAREST POINT.

THE FRENCH FORCES WERE ACTING AS PART OF THE ALLIED SEVENTH ARMY CAMPAIGN MAPPED IN AGREEMENT WITH MAJ.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH. AN AIR AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENT OF THE TOULON BATTERIES BEGAN EARLY THIS MORNING AS DID ATTACKS FROM FRENCH FIELD ARTILLERY MOVED INTO POSITION DURING THE NIGHT.

DEFENSES OF TOULON ON THE EAST SIDE WERE FOUND LESS THAN EXPECTED BUT THE WESTERN APPROACHES WERE HEAVILY MINED. THE EXPLANATION APPARENTLY WAS THAT THE SECRET OF THIS LANDING WAS SO POORLY KEPT AND THE GERMANS HEARD SO MUCH ABOUT A LANDING EAST OF TOULON THAT THEY DIDN'T BELIEVE IT.

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RW201DEW

BY ROBERT VERMILLION
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

AT THE OUTSKIRTS OF AIX-EN-PROVENCE, AUG. 20-(AP)-AMERICAN INFANTRY AND TANKS, STRIKING AT AIX FROM TWO DIRECTIONS TODAY, RAN INTO THE FIERCEST GERMAN RESISTANCE SINCE THE LANDINGS.

THE BATTLE, WHICH STARTED AT 5 O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON, WAS DESCRIBED BY THE COMMANDER AS "WHAT WE HAVE BEEN HEADING INTO SINCE THE LANDINGS."

THE GERMANS APPARENTLY HAD CHOSEN AIX FOR THE FIRST BIG DEFENSIVE BATTLE, SINCE LOSS OF THIS ROAD HUB WOULD FORCE THE GERMANS TO WITHDRAW IMMEDIATELY FROM MARSEILLE AND TOULON.

INFANTRY WHICH MARCHED 70 MILES FROM THE BEACHES TO AIX COLLIDED WITH A FORCE OF GERMAN MARK VI TANKS, ANTI-TANK GUNS, MORTARS, FLAK-WAGONS, HEAVY MACHINE GUNS AND STRONG INFANTRY FORCES.

AMERICAN COMPANIES DEPLOYED ON THE HILL SLOPES AROUND THE TOWN WERE CAUGHT BY A SUDDEN MURDEROUS BURST OF FIRE FROM HOUSES AND COMMANDING SLOPES. SNIPERS, LEFT BEHIND IN OUR SWIFT ADVANCE, SENT BULLETS PINKING INTO THE RANKS OF THE INFANTRY MARCHING TOWARD AIX, AND FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE ADVANCE IN THIS SECTOR THE ROADS WERE MINED AND ONE BRIDGE BEFORE AIX WAS DEMOLISHED.

RW1210AEW

BY SID FEDER

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE AUG 20-(AP)-THERE IS A "COMBAT KITCHEN" ON THE BEACHHEAD MANNED BY A CREW OF DOUGHBOYS WHO BOAST THEY WILL SET UP THE KITCHEN NO MATTER WHERE THEY ARE--AND IN THE FRONT LINES WHERE THE SHOOTING IS YOU'LL FIND MIGHTY FEW FELLOWS INTERESTED IN WORKING OVER POTS AND PANS.

THAT'S THE PLACE WHERE K AND C RATIONS USUALLY HAVE TO SUFFICE.

THE UNIT CONSISTS OF MESS SGT.PAUL KENWORTH, 29 DEVON ST., KEARNEY, N.J.; SGTS.RUDOLPH LUISI, 518 CHERRY ST., VINELAND, N.J., DICK SIEBERT, GLASSBORO, N.J., JOHN SAMOS, NEW YORK CITY, FRED HILDEBRAND, CRANFORD, N.J., AND CPL.DELBERT TUCKER, AUBURN, CALIF., AND PVT.JAMES UNGARO, 4019 LOERRE PL., THE BRONX, N.Y.

IF YOU THINK THEY ARE KIDDING YOU SHOULD HAVE TASTED THE FRIED CHICKEN LUISI TROTTED OUT FOR US LAST NIGHT. JUST FOR THE RECORD, HE NEVER EVEN BOILED WATER BEFORE COMING INTO THE ARMY.

BY WILLIAM MILLER

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

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DRAGUINAN, FRANCE, AUG. 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT. JAMES BROWN OF WACO, TEXAS, STOPPED BACK IN THIS SOUTHERN FRENCH TOWN TODAY TO PICK UP THE BODY OF THE ONE MAN KILLED IN HIS GROUP OF PARACHUTISTS ON D-DAY.

THE BODY WAS NOT AT THE FRENCH HOSPITAL WHERE HE HAD LEFT IT. A FRENCH DOCTOR LED HIM TO THE CHURCH, WHERE HALF THE TOWN WAS GATHERED TO FILE PAST FOUR FLOWER-BANKED CASKETS CONTAINING THE BODIES OF THE AMERICAN AND THREE FRENCH PARTISANS WHO HAD BEEN KILLEDIN THE BATTLE FOR DRAGUINAN.

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THE PEOPLE URGED THE LIEUTENANT NOT TO MOVE THE AMERICAN'S BODY, THE DOCTOR EXPLAINING, "WE'D LIKE TO KEEP HIM HERE, AND WHEN THE WAR IS OVER WE WILL BUILD A MONUMENT FOR HIM. HE BELONGS IN DRAGUINAN.

THE LIEUTENANT EXPLAINED THAT REMOVAL WAS AN ARMY ORDER AND ROUNDED UP FOUR SOLDIERS TO CARRY OUT THE BODY. THEY WERE CORP. JOE FOWLER [redacted] AND PFC. RAYMOND DEWESS, BOTH OF EVANSVILLE, IND. PFC. WESLEY ZYLSTRA OF OAK, HARBOR, WASH., AND PVT. BEN JOHNSON OF RICHMOND, VA.

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WHEN THEY ENTERED THE CHURCH THEY FOUND THAT FRENCH PARTISANS ALREADY HAD SHOULDERED THE CASKET, AND A GUARD OF HONOR STOOD [redacted] BY, LED BY AN OLD MAN IN A FRENCH UNIFORM OF THE LAST WAR.

AS THE MOTLEY PROCESSION PASSED THROUGH THE STREETS, FRENCHMEN SNAPPED TO ATTENTION AND MANY WOMEN WEPT.

Add Rome 52nd Fighter Group [redacted] fighter base

THE LEADING ACE OF THE GROUP, CAPT. JAMES S. VARNELL OF CHARLESTON, TENN., WAS PRESENTED THE SILVER STAR. HE IS TIED FOR LEADERSHIP OF AMERICAN ACES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER WITH 17 VICTORIES.

LT.COL. ROBERT LEVINE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, COMMANDS THE GROUP, WHICH WAS CITED FOR ITS OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE IN ESCORTING 15TH AIR FORCE HEAVY BOMBERS IN THE RAID ON MUNICH JUNE 9, 1944.

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THE 52ND WENT INTO ACTION WITH SWEEPS INTO NORTHERN FRANCE IN 1942. LATER IT WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TO LAND IN NORTH AFRICA. SINCE THEN IT HAS FOUGHT STEADILY IN TUNISIA, SICILY, CORSICA AND ITALY. IT IS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING MORE THAN 360 ENEMY AIRCRAFT, AND SINKING OR DAMAGING 48 ENEMY SHIPS.

G131PEW

ROME, AUG 20-(AP)-COUNT CARLO SFORZA, ITALIAN MINISTER WITHOT PORTFOLIO, DEMANDED TODAY THAT THE ALLIES PERMIT ITALY TO RETAIN HER COLONIES AFTER THE WAR UNLESS THE OTHER NATIONS ARE WILLING TO GIVE UP THEIRS AND PLACE THEM UNDER AN INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

SFORZA, WHO SPOKE AT A PUBLIC MEETING ATTENDED BY PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI AND MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET, APPARENTLY DID NOT INCLUDE ETHIOPIA OR THE DODECANESE ISLANDS IN ITALY'S COLONIAL CLAIMS.

IRUN, SPAIN, AUG. 20-(AP)-BORDER MESSAGES HERE SAID TODAY AMERICAN MOTORIZED COLUMNS HAD REACHED ANGOULEME, 100 MILES SOUTH OF THE LOIRE RIVER AND ONLY 60 MILES NORTHEAST OF BORDEAUX.

OTHER ADVICES SAID THE VITAL COMMUNICATION CENTER OF LIMOGES, 55 MILES NORTHEAST OF ANGOULEME, WHICH HAD BEEN SURROUNDED FOR SOME TIME, HAD SURRENDERED TO THE MAQUIS FORCES WITHOUT A STRUGGLE.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THESE REPORTS.

LAST OFFICIAL REPORTS PLACED AMERICAN COLUMNS 10 MILES SOUTH OF NANTES, ON THE LOIRE RIVER.

RW1148PEW NM

ON THE FRENCH-SWISS FRONTIER, AUG. 20-(AP)-FIGHTING FRENCH FORCES TOOK 800 PRISONERS IN CAPTURING THE FRENCH TOWN OF ANNECY, WHERE FIGHTING CEASED THIS AFTERNO

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RW711PEW

MADRID, AUG. 20-(AP)-THE NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT OF THE SPANISH NEWS AGENCY EFE SAID TODAY THAT POPE PIUS HAD REQUESTED THE BELLIGERENTS TO RECOGNIZE PARIS AS AN OPEN CITY.

CB437PEW

Add Moscow Air Celebrations (Gilmore) [redacted] Aviation

FIVE COLONELS, G.A. VOROZHEIKIN, NIKOLAI S. SKRIPKO, FEODOR Y. FALALEIEV, SERGEI A. KHUDIAKOV, AND FEODOR A. ASTAKHOV, BECAME MARSHALS OF AVIATION.

FOUR LIEUTENANT-GENERALS OF AVIATION AT THE FRONT WERE MADE COLONEL-GENERALS. THEY INCLUDED BRILLIANT 37-YEAR-OLD T.T. PAPIVIN, CHIEF OF AIR STAFF FOR GEN. IVAN BAGRAMIAN'S FIRST BALTIC ARMY; NIKOLAI F. MAUMENKO, CHIEFTAIN IN GEN. G.F. ZAKHAROV'S SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY; MIKHAIL M. GROMOV, HOLDER OF THE WORLD RECORD FOR A NON-STOP FLIGHT BETWEEN MOSCOW AND SAN FRANCISCO IN 1937, AND NOW AN AIR STAFFMAN; AND THAT SMART YOUNG TACTICIAN IN STORMOVIK OPERATIONS, GRIGORY G. GURIANOV.

AVIATION CHIEFTAIN FOR MARSHAL K.K. ROKOSSOVSKY'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY FIGHTING AROUND WARSAW, COL. GEN. SERGEI I. RUDENKO, WAS MADE A HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION, AND HIS ASSISTANT, GEORG BAIDUKOV, ONE OF THE PILOTS IN THE MOSCOW-VANCOUVER FLIGHT FROM RUSSIA ACROSS THE NORTH POLE BECAME A LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

OTHER DECORATIONS WERE AWARDED:

COL.-GEN. T.T. KHRUIKIN, 33-YEAR-OLD AIR CHIEFTAIN OF GEN. IVAN CHERNIAKHOVSKY'S THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY; LT-GEN. I.P. ZHURAVLEV, AIR COMMANDER FOR GEN. IVAN I. MASLENNIKOV'S THIRD BALTIC ARMY; COL.-GEN. S.A. KRASOVSKY, AIR CHIEFTAIN OR MARSHAL IVAN S. KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINE ARMY; LT-GEN. F.P. POLYNIN, ATTACHED TO THE FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN FORCES; LT-GEN. V.V. NANEISHVILI AND MAJ. GEN. V.G. RIAZANOV, ATTACHED TO THE FIRST UKRAINE ARMY.

PLANE BUILDERS ILIUSHIN, LAVOCHKIN, YAKOLEV, YERMOLAIEV, KLIMOV, MIKULIN, MIASISCHEV, TUOPLEV, CHAROMSKY, AND SHVETZOV ALL WERE DECORATED WITH THE ORDER OF SUVOROV, SECOND CLASS.

BY EDDIE GILMORE

MOSCOW, AUG 20-(AP)-THE RED ARMY SCORED IMPORTANT BUT HARD-FOUGHT SUCCESSES ON TWO OF THE MOST VITAL SECTORS OF THE EASTERN FRONT TODAY, WIPING OUT THREE GERMAN DIVISIONS SURROUNDED NORTH OF SANDOMIERZ, WEST OF THE VISTULA, AND IMPROVING THEIR POSITION TO THE NORTHEAST AS WELL AS EAST OF WARSAW.

UP TO WESTERN LATVIA WHERE THE GERMANS ARE TRYING TO PULL OFF A DRIVE INTO THE RUSSIANS' RIGHT FLANK--A MANEUVER THAT FAILED MISERABLY NORTHEAST OF WARSAW TWO WEEKS AGO--THEY GAINED SOME GROUND.

THE BIG THING TONIGHT HOWEVER WAS DESTRUCTION OF 250 GERMAN TANKS AND THE BETTERING OF THE SITUATION WEST OF THE VISTULA AND OUTSIDE THE POLISH CAPITAL.

ANNIHILATION OF THE THREE DIVISIONS NORTH OF SANDOMIERZ IN AN OPERATION DURING WHICH MOST OF THE GERMANS WERE KILLED RELEASED FIELD MARSHAL IVAN S. KNOEV'S FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY FOR NEW OPERATIONS.

HITLER CALLED THE BRIDGEHEAD WEST OF THE VISTULA "A PISTOL POINTED AT THE GERMAN EMPIRE" AS HE EXHORTED HIS TROOPS TO DEFEND IT TO THE BITTER END AND THOSE BATTLING IN THIS REGION KNOW THEY ARE BATTLING FOR THE APPROACHES TO THE REICH.

THE NEXT FEW DAYS COULD DETERMINE MUCH THE COURSE OF THE RUSSIAN GERMAN WAR IN THIS AREA.

NORTHWARD IN THE BALTIC STATES THE RED ARMY CAPTURED 220 POINTS, EDGED CLOSER TO RIGA AND GOT WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF TARTU, COMMUNICATIONS CENTER IN ESTONIA JUST WEST OF LAKE PEIPUS.

EAST OF WARSAW THE SITUATION LOOKED BETTER THAN AT ANY TIME FOR A WEEK.

THE RUSSIANS NOT ONLY DROVE CLOSER TO THE CAPITAL BUT TOOK SOME VITALLY IMPORTANT PLACES TO THE NORTHEAST. THE INITIATIVE APPEARED TO BE COMPLETELY IN SOVIET HANDS.

Z940PEW

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SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, AUG 20-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST FOR WIDE POWERS TO CARRY OUT ITS POST-WAR PLANNING WAS REJECTED BY AUSTRALIANS BY A VOTE OF 1,733,978 TO 1,506,846, IT WAS DISCLOSED IN FIGURES RELEASED TONIGHT.

PRIME MINISTER CURTIN SAID TODAY HE WAS "DISAPPOINTED BUT NOT SURPRISED" BY THE RESULT, "ADDING THAT AUSTRALIA WILL FACE" AN ERA OF GREAT DIFFICULTY," UNLESS THOSE WHO OPPOSED THE PLAN PRODUCE ONE OF THEIR OWN.

THE SERVICEMAN VOTE HAS NOT BEEN COUNTED YET, BUT IT COULD NOT AFFECT THE RESULT. TO BE CARRIED, THE MEASURE REQUIRED A NATIONAL MAJORITY VOTE AS WELL AS MAJORITIES IN FOUR OF THE SIX STATES.

IT GAINED SMALL MAJORITIES IN TWO STATES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND GOT ITS STRONGEST OPPOSITION IN QUEENSLAND AND NEW SOUTH WALES, WHERE LABOR HAS ITS GREATEST REPRESENTATION.

THE PROPOSED LAW WOULD HAVE GIVEN THE GOVERNMENT POWER TO MAKE LAWS CONCERNING THE CARE OF RETURNED SERVICEMEN AND THEIR DEPENDENTS, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, ORGANIZED MARKETING OF COMMODITIES, PROFITEERING AND PRICES, PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS, COMPANIES, TRUSTS, COMBINES AND MONOPOLIES, AIR TRANSPORT AND SEVERAL OTHER PHASES OF AUSTRALIAN LIFE.

Z936PEW

BUENOS AIRES, AUG. 20-(AP)-ARGENTINA'S PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARRELL AND VICE PRESIDENT JUAN PERON PUBLICLY AVOWED FAITH AND CONFIDENCE IN EACH OTHER TODAY IN EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEECHES AT SAN NICOLAS, IN NORTHERN BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE.

FARRELL DECLARED HE AND PERON WERE UNITED IN BOTH THOUGHT AND ACTION DESPITE RUMORS TO THE CONTRARY. HE DID NOT SPECIFY THE RUMORS BUT IT WAS BELIEVED THAT HE REFERRED TO PUBLISHED REPORTS FROM ABROAD THAT PERON ASPIRED TO BECOME PRESIDENT.

APR 21 1944

NEW YORK, AUG 20-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE VAUNTED GERMAN GESTAPO WERE PICTURED AS TERROR-STRICKEN MEN CRINGING WITH FEAR AFTER THEIR CAPTURE BY CONQUERING MAQUIS FORCES IN EASTERN FRANCE, IN A REPORT TONIGHT BY CBS CORRESPONDENT HOWARD K. SMITH.

IN A DISPATCH RELAYED TO NEW YORK BY WAY OF SWITZERLAND, SMITH SAID HE AND HIS WIFE HAD JUST COMPLETED "A FOUR DAY TOUR OF CONQUEST WITH THE FRENCH PEOPLE'S OWN ARMY OF LIBERATION" BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES.

DESCRIBING A COURTYARD SCENE IN ANNECY, WHERE THE MAQUIS HAD HERDED TOGETHER EIGHT OF THE GESTAPO, SMITH SAID ONE OF THE NAZIS FELL TO

HIS KNEES "AND BEGGED MY WIFE TO SAVE HIM."
"THEY CRINGED WITH FEAR," SMITH SAID. "THEY DISTINCTLY SHUDDERED AT OUR APPROACH. AT FIRST THEIR LIPS SHOOK SO THEY COULD HARDLY SPEAK.
"AFTER WE TALKED TO THEM IN GERMAN--NONE SPOKE FRENCH--THEY FLUNG THEMSELVES ON OUR SHOULDERS AND WEPT LIKE CHILDREN. WE WERE OVERWHELMED WITH EXPLANATIONS. THE EXPLANATIONS WERE HARD TO TAKE FOR WE HAD MET A HALF DOZEN FRENCHMEN WHO STILL BORE MARKS OF THE TORTURES BY HESE MEN."
SMITH SAID THE GERMANS INSISTED THEY HAD NOT WANTED TO BE GESTAPO MEN, BUT HAD BEEN CONSCRIPTED. THEY BLAMED THE HIGH OFFICERS OF THE SS (ELITE GUARD).

" ONE OF THEM FELL TO HIS KNEES AND BEGGED MY WIFE TO SAVE HIM," SMITH WROTE." HE SAID HE WAS SURE HE WOULD BE SHOT. ANOTHER BEGGED ME TO GET HIM PERMISSION TO JOIN THE MAQUIS, DECLARING THAT HE WANTED TO ~~XXXX~~ DIE FIGHTING AGAINST HITLER!"

aug
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SMITH SAID A FRENCH MAJOR, HEAD OF THE PARTISAN SECRET SERVICE, DREW UP THE ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION OF ANNECY. THE CONDITIONS GRANTED TO THE GERMANS WERE THAT THE LIVES OF SOLDIERS OF THE REGULAR GERMAN ARMY WOULD BE SPARED AND THAT THE WEHRMACHT WOULD NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBL FOR WAR CRIMES COMMITTED BY GESTAPO TROOPS.

REW CBS KIN/ 1105P

NEW YORK, AUG 20-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT BENITO MUSSOLINI HAS TAKEN OVER COMMAND OF THE ITALIAN "REPUBLICAN NATIONAL GUARD," SUCCEEDING RENATO RICCI.
Z915PEW

ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--RUSSIAN FRONT: 322 MILES (MEASURED FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW).
2--NORTHERN FRANCE: 535 MILES (MEASURED FROM NEAR MELUN).
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 603 MILES (MEASURED FROM FLORENCE).
4--SOUTHERN FRANCE 670 MILES (MEASURED FROM CASTELLANE).
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Z1111PEW

30. 24— 18173

(ADVANCE) PHILADELPHIA, AUG 20-(AP)-A MIGHTY 27,000 TON AIRCRAFT CARRIER, THE ANTIETAM AND TWO POWERFUL 13,000-TON CRUISERS, THE CHICAGO AND THE LOS ANGETES, WERE CHRISTENED TODAY AT THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARDS.

"I WISH OUR ENEMIES COULD SEE THIS TRIPLE LAUNCHING," SAID RALPH A.BARD, UNDERSECRETARY OF THE NAVY, PRINCIPAL SPEAKER AT THE CEREMONIES. "THEY WOULD SEE AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER AND TWO CRUISERS WITH A TOTAL DISPLACEMENT OF 53,000 TONS, ALL LAUNCHED AT ONE TIME AT ONE YARD. THIS MARKS THE LARGEST LAUNCHING AT ONE TIME AND ONE PLACE IN ALL OF NAVAL HISTORY."

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"THE SHIPS WE LAUNCHED TODAY HAVE A DUAL MISSION," HE SAID. "THEY ARE INSTRUMENTS OF WAR AND PEACE ALIKE. THEIR IMMEDIATE FUNCTION IS TO WREAK DISTRUCTION ON THE ENEMY. THEIR LONG-TERM FUNCTION IS TO PREVENT DESTRUCTION IN THE FUTURE BY PRESERVING THE PEACE..I HOPE THEIR DESTINIES WILL TAKE THEM TO THE HARBORS OF OUR ENEMIES."

(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 4:30 PM EWT, TODAY, SUNDAY, AUG 20)

MB426PEW

Americans Circle Paris; Montgomery Says 'End of War Is in Sight'

APR 22 1944

BRIDGEHEADS ARE MADE IN FONTAINEBLEAU AREA AND NORTH AT MANTES

End Of War Is In Sight, General Montgomery Declares—Uprising Reported In Capital. De Gaulle Arrives In Cherbourg

APR 22 1944

JAMES M. LONG

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 21 (AP)—American troops were enveloping revolt-torn Paris tonight with armor which passed over the Seine both northwest and southeast of the city and reached toward the rocket coast and the Marne battlefields of the first World War.

"The end of the war is in sight," declared General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Allied field commander.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's tank columns crossed the Seine in the area of Fontainebleau, 35 miles southeast of Paris, and were in position to wheel about the capital against resistance which last was reported weak.

Fighting On Bridgehead

Heavy fighting raged on the bridgeheads planted on the east bank of the Seine at Mantes, 2 miles northwest of Paris, indicating that the German 15th Army—last great enemy force still in France—already had been brought to battle. This army is the guardian of the rocket coast now only 90 miles north of the bridgehead.

[The Berlin radio said the Americans enlarged this bridgehead "in small measure" and were attacking with strong forces "continuously strengthened by bringing up new troops."]

The enemy also fought back fiercely before Vernon, 15 miles northwest of Mantes, where Patton's tanks cruising along the Seine's west bank are running into the Germans falling back from Normandy. The enemy must stand here or risk having his Seine approaches lopped off.

Little Resistance Met

In the area of Versailles, western gate of Paris, and along a new Allied front of 20 miles southeast of the capital, the resistance was negligible, underscoring Montgomery's message to his troops today that their victory in northern France was "definite, complete and decisive."

The arrival of Gen. Charles de Gaulle at Cherbourg indicated that the fall of Paris itself could not be long delayed.

American patrols which reached Corbeil, Melun and Fontainebleau, 15, 25 and 35 miles southeast of Paris, yesterday, are now in position to wheel northeast around Paris, strike for the German frontier, or smash east and sever all German communications to southern France.

Near Old Battlegrounds

The Amricans here were only 55 miles southeast of Belleau Wood, where Americans halted the Germans in the second Battle of the Marne in June, 1918, and less than 30 miles from the area of the first Battle of the Marne, where the French and British checked the German drive in September, 1914—a drive which had carried to within 17 miles of Paris.

Vanguards before Paris were in the vicinity of Versailles, ten miles from the heart of Paris.

They met travelers from Paris, some on bicycles, who said that once more the tricolor flew over parts of the capital along with Allied flags for the first time since the Germans marched in four years ago.

Street Fights Reported

Patriot forces, armed with supplies dropped from Allied bombers, were battling the Germans in the streets. German machine guns were mowing down demonstrators, the travelers reported.

[DNB, the German news agency, said American reconnaissance forces were in the Paris suburbs.]

Elements of 18 divisions of the German Seventh Army, fighting stubborn rear-guard actions, were heading east from the Argentan disaster toward the Seine and were crossing the broad river under cover of bad weather, which stayed Allied air blows.

The proportions of the Argentan disaster were growing at the hour, with 25,000 Germans already captured. The British alone by midday took 2,000, bringing the 24-hour bag of prisoners to 10,000.

Among those taken yesterday were Generals Elfeidt, commander [illegible]

blockhouses, pillboxes or other military barriers. I had an eerie feeling driving past forests and ravines which offered natural positions for German emplacements and yet contained no sign of defense.

"Caught Them Off Balance"

"I was supervising the movement of our motor columns across the bridge and so far as I could tell there wasn't a shot fired," said Capt. Edward P. Ludington, of Skaneateles, N. Y. "We really caught them off balance this time."

During the day 25 German tanks tried to cross the Seine farther west in an attempt to escape the vast Allied pocket, but they lacked engineering equipment for the task.

Lieut. Warren Hall, of Johnstown, Pa., engineering officer, told how the Americans surprised the Germans by crossing the Seine several miles from the point where the Germans had set up static defenses.

"First we took the doughboys over in our rubber assault boats," he said. "Each held a dozen infantrymen and three combat engineers who had to bring the boats back.

One Burst Of Fire

"There was only one burst of fire from downstream during the whole operation—and nobody was hurt. The enemy was eating breakfast on a hill, and, as they ate, our advanced infantry surrounded them and opened fire. Only one gun was manned by them and its crew ran away.

"We killed or captured all who didn't surrender or get away by bicycle or motor car. They didn't have a chance once we opened up on them.

One of our boys killed six of them running across a field, with eight shots from his rifle. Later he himself was shot through the neck with a tracer bullet. You could see daylight through it—but he is going to come out all right."

Engineers Build Bridge

"Yes, and he was the calmest guy on the river," said Private John Thompson, of Passaic, N. J.

The bridge was built by combat engineers under the direction of Lieut. Col. Theodore Jakim, of Chicago.

"The amazing thing about the bridgehead was that it was established so fast and without loss," said Lieutenant Colonel Dohrmann.

"We got behind them at the start. We passed a bunch of their machine-gun posts during the first night advance and the next morning found that they had pulled out.

German Planes Active

"There is no doubt they had no intention we should get across. But by coming across at night where they weren't expecting us we caught them completely off guard—and now it is too late for them to do anything about it."

German aircraft were active over the Seine river front during the day.

Montgomery Calls Nazi Defeat 'Definite, Complete, Decisive'

APR 21 1944

In Message to Troops He Says Normandy Disaster Robs Foe of Striking Power, Calls on Army to 'Finish Off the Business in Record Time'

By The Associated Press

WITH BRITISH TROOPS IN FRANCE, Aug. 21.—General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery told his troops tonight: "The end of the war is in sight. Let us finish off the business in record time."

Montgomery's special message said the German armies in northwest France had suffered a decisive defeat, and "there will be many surprises in store for the fleeing remnants."

The text of the message follows:

"On Aug. 11 I spoke to officers and men of the Allied armies in northwest France. I said we must 'write off' the powerful German force that was causing us so much trouble. We must finish with it once and for all and so hasten the end of the war. And today, ten days later, it has been done.

"The German armies in northwest France have suffered a decisive defeat. The destruction of enemy personnel and equipment in and about the so-called Normandy pocket has been terrific. And it is still going on. Any enemy units that manage to get away still will not be in fit condition to fight again for months. There are still many surprises in store for the fleeing remnants.

"The victory has been definite, complete and decisive.

"As soldiers we all want to pay our tribute to the Allied air forces. I doubt if ever in the history of war air forces have had such opportunities or have taken such good advantage of them. The brave and brilliant work of the pilots has aroused our greatest admiration. Without their support we soldiers could have achieved no success.

"Where all have done well, it is difficult to single out any for special praise.

"As a British general, I can speak for all the soldiers of the empire and can express our highest admiration for the brave fighting qualities of the American Army in the opening stages of the 'breakin' battle on July 25 and the following days. And we followed with tremendous enthusiasm their great achievements during the wheel of the right flank almost to the gates of Paris. We never want to fight alongside better soldiers.

"As Allied commander and the over-all commander of land forces under General Eisenhower, I can praise the fighting qualities and tenacity in battle of British, Canadian and Polish troops on the eastern flank. They fought the enemy relentlessly and took a heavy toll of him during the whole great battle.

Gives Motto for Allies

"But surely it matters little who did this or that. All that matters is that it was well and truly done by the whole Allied team.

"The proper motto of the Allies should be: 'One for all and all for one.' And that is our motto.

"I want to thank you all for the way you responded to the call.

"The victory in northwest France south of the Seine marks the beginning of the end of German military domination of France. Much still remains to be done but it will now be done the more easily.

"And what is next? Having brought disaster to German forces in northwest France, we must now complete the destruction of such of his forces as are available to be destroyed. After knowing what has happened to their armies in northwest France, it is unlikely that these will now come to us, so we will go to them.

"'The Lord, mighty in battle, has given us victory.

(Continued on page 18, column 8)

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"News is very good from the war fronts all over the world. The end of the war is in sight. Let us finish off the business in record time.

"Signed B. L. Montgomery, general commander in chief, 21 Army Group."

Yanks Cross Seine in 2 Places

Americans Storm Into Versailles Against Slight Resistance—Move Toward Battlefields of World War I.

Aug 22 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—American Third Army tanks have hurtled the Seine both above and below Paris and have stormed into the area of the western suburb of Versailles where virtually no resistance was met.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, directing the ground sweep which threatened to isolate the French capital and to destroy further the German forces in northwestern France, declared the enemy had suffered a "definite, complete and decisive" defeat and that the war's end was "in sight."

Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's armor, in strokes rapidly cutting Paris communications with southern France and the channel coast, crossed the Seine in the Fontainebleau area thirty-five miles southeast of the capital and established a strong bridgehead across the river near Mantes, twenty-five miles northwest of the capital.

The northern thrust, threatening the remainder of the German Seventh and Fifteenth armies below the Seine and along the rocket coast, was meeting heavy resistance, however, as Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge sensed his peril.

Paris Already Flying Flags.

Gen. Patton's forces were deployed from the Fontainebleau area to Melun and Corbeil, fifteen miles southwest of Paris, where they might sweep on a twenty-mile front toward Soissons, Reims and the Marne battlegrounds of the first world war.

Within Paris itself refugees escaping into American lines said there was a rising wave of violence as French underground forces were revolting.

Allied flags were reported already flying over parts of the capital as the resistance forces anticipated the hour of liberation.

Already, it was announced that Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army in its sweep to Paris had captured 49,650 Germans, killed 11,025 and wounded 48,900—a total of 109,575.

Roger D. Greene, an Associated Press correspondent on the British front in France, said that an estimated 25,000 German prisoners had been captured in the Normandy bulge battle around the Falaise-Argentan gap by 6:45 P. M. tonight. The destruction of the German Seventh Army was accelerated today as Allied armies—American, British and Canadian—swept east toward the Seine on a wide front. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's British Second Army alone took 2,000 more prisoners up to noon today, boosting its total to 10,000 in the pocket.

Now Gen. Patton's invasion of the territory north of the Seine at Mantes threatened new destruction of Germans caught in a seventy-five-mile-long corner below the bridgeless river.

"The end of the war is in sight. Let us finish off the business in record time," Gen. Montgomery declared in his message in which he said there were fresh surprises in store for the enemy.

At least 10,000 men from the combat elements of possibly eighteen enemy divisions were caught in a succession of pockets west and east of Falaise and the total bag of German killed and captured was likely to total 36,000—equal to the number captured in the Cotentin Peninsula.

While the Germans made wild efforts to break out of the original pocket, now reduced to an area about six by ten miles, British and Americans were cutting it to pieces. Occagnes, Sentilly, Bailleul and Goulet, all about three miles north of Argentan, were captured in these slashes.

Canadians Cross Touques.

The Canadians were busily engaged in punching a hole in the Seine corner to the east where new pockets might be carved out. They crossed the Touques River in a two-mile advance just south of Uisieux.

The Germans made two violent efforts to break out of the Falaise traps, one last night and the other yesterday, field dispatches reported.

70 Nazi Tanks Attack.

Using about seventy tanks scraped up from the elements of five divisions, the Germans attacked from the westernmost pocket below Falaise in an all-night battle last night, with the result still obscure today. Farther east, below Chambois, rocket-spitting Typhoons and Canadian troops broke up an attack by thirty tanks attempting to force a way out of the second trap yesterday. Thirty-three tanks were reported destroyed in the two suicide lunges.

Gunners poured fire over open sights into the pockets. Field guns, anti-tank guns and even anti-aircraft guns blasted shells into milling masses of Germans. A British staff officer was quoted as saying of the night breakout attempt: "We do not know yet how many Germans got out, but we know they suffered severe losses."

More than 7,500 trapped Germans were captured yesterday—2,200 on the British front alone. Supreme Headquarters officially announced the capture of Argentan, on the southern edge of the now-closed escape gap of the original Normandy pocket.

On the left flank of the Allied offensive, which is forcing Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge's forces back upon the Seine, British troops pushing along the coast toward Trouville and Le Havre drove deeper into Cabourg's outskirts. Cabourg is about twenty-five miles from the mouth of the Seine.

Bad Weather Aids Foe.

Taking advantage of bad weather, the Germans are trying to flee across the Seine toward Dieppe and the Pas De Calais along four crossings between Elbeuf, at the sea, thirty-five air-line miles away. R. A. F. Mosquitoes attacked their crossing attempts in that area last night.

The United States Ninth Air Force and the British Second Tactical Air Force, operating over the Allied left flank in the area from Pernay and Lisieux to the Seine, destroyed sixty-two tanks and 214 other vehicles. This did not include the destruction in the original Falaise-Argentan pocket, which now is being handled entirely by Allied artillery fire as it is too small and broken up for air force operation.

Along the coast the British Navy pitched in to help the land operations when it engaged long troublesome batteries at Houlgate and Benerville which had been firing on the Canadians' northern flank. Three hits were scored on the batteries and they appeared neutralized for the moment by fire of H. M. S. Erebus.

HENDAYE BRIDGE SEIZED BY FRENCH

Aug 22 1944

Entire Pyrenees Frontier Pass Under Control Of F. F. I.

Irun, Spain, Aug. 21 (AP)—Uniformed officers of the French army took possession of the International Bridge at Hendaye at 5.30 P. M. today in the name of the French Committee of National Liberation, thus completing French occupation of the entire Pyrenees frontier.

A small group of officials applauded when the French Tricolor was hoisted over the frontier post for the first time since 1940.

Two French officers, flown to Spain from Algiers, and Ferdinand Hirigoyen, for 12 years Mayor of Biarritz until ousted by the Vichy Government in 1942, crossed the bridge into France just as the rumble of exploding German munition dumps to the north shook the structure.

German Attache Nearly Caught

Hirigoyen, who escaped to Spain a month ago when the Germans learned of his aid to the underground, walked to the flagpost beside the customs shed and hoisted a large French flag.

A few minutes before the French party crossed the bridge the German military attache at Madrid, Col. Wilhem Otzen, had crossed returning to Spain from a farewell luncheon at St. Jean de Luz with the German general commanding the region.

Five minutes after the arrival of the French the German consul at San Sebastian, Spain, drove up to the customs gate intending to cross. He was turned back by the Spanish guard with the news that the frontier now was occupied by the French.

Nazis Quit Bayonne

Reports reaching here said the last German troops sped northward from Bayonne late today toward the Bordeaux region, where an armored column was said to be forming with the intention of attempting to fight a way through to Germany.

French volunteers armed with German weapons pursued Nazi forces north toward Bordeaux.

Two hours after the French took possession they had 30 German prisoners, with hundreds more waiting to surrender.

Two Trucks Of Nazis Give Up

Two truckloads of heavily armed German troops appeared on the frontier highway coming from Nehobia to Hendaye and headed toward Capt. Pierre D'Hauverne, who was standing alone in the highway awaiting what he believed would be certain death.

The German truck came to a halt before the lone representative of the Algiers Committee and handed over 30 submachine guns, rifles and small arms, saying: "All we want to do is surrender."

Paris Set To Free Self

London, Aug. 21 (AP)—French Forces of the Interior now are operating inside Paris, the Algiers radio announced today, and the capital "is liberating itself" from the Nazis who, during the day, reported "violent battles" within the city.

As the French took up the task of ridding Paris of the Germans the Allies gave details of arms deliveries to the F. F. I. deep within France by means of big planes both before and after the invasion.

The Allied announcement said the Americans by day and the British by night delivered thousands of tons of supplies to the French, supplies the Partisans now are using in their uprising against the Germans.

Koenig Named Paris Governor

Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, leader of the F. F. I., who has been appointed military governor of Paris by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, said in taking over his command "the hour of liberation is near" and appealed to the population to "show the greatest qualities of self-imposed discipline so that order may be maintained in the capital."

A DNB broadcast said the fighting in Paris was led by "French civilians and terrorists sent in by the Allies," but the Allied-sponsored Algiers radio announced "French Forces of the Interior have started operations in inside Paris. Paris is liberating itself."

Third Of France Free

Grounds for German disquiet was contained in the communique of General Koenig which said that the whole of Haute Savoie had been liberated and that Lyon was almost completely under control of the F. F. I.

"All roads leading to Italy are guarded by the F. F. I. and in the south all roads and railways used by the enemy are now unusable," the communique announced. It said there had been wholesale surrenders of Vichy militia forces and Vichy policemen in dozens of towns were going over to the Maquis.

General Koenig declared one third of France now was controlled by the Maquis. The Spanish border report that an American motorized column had passed through Angouleme, nearly half the distance from the Loire to the Spanish border was indicative of the state of Nazi disorganization.

Berlin Reports Tanks in Melee In Paris Area

Aug 22 1944

Radio Says Situation in France Is Tense; D. N. B. Strikes Disaster Note

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP).—The German news agency Transocean reported today "a wild, slashing melee of American and German tanks and reconnaissance units in the Paris area."

Transocean's radio commentator, Captain Ludwig Sertorius, called the situation in northwestern France "tense" and said the Allies were trying to herd the German 7th Army north of the Seine and "engulf it on the northern bank of the river in a far-flung encirclement."

In the south, he said, "There is no longer any doubt that the Allies intend to break through into the Rhone Valley, historic highroad of invasions aimed at the Rhineland."

D. N. B. struck a disaster keynote with, "The number of men and machines which the Allies are launching against us is so crushing

that even the most heroic German soldier is staggered."

But in spite of all this, the Germans should "not keep looking nervously at the map of France," said D. N. B. commentator Rudolf Semmler.

"The fact that we are at present more or less standing where we were four years ago loses much of its depressing character if we remember that we shall soon have means at our disposal to alter the whole character of the war," said Semmler.

Bridgehead Across The Seine Caught Germans By Surprise

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

With American Forces North of the Seine River, Aug. 21 (AP)—American troops in an operation which caught the Germans completely by surprise have established and solidified a bridgehead across the Seine river 25 miles northwest of Paris.

The first troops crossed by ferry and assault boats Saturday night in the vicinity of Mantes and Glassicourt and now are so firmly established that they have no fear of a counterattack.

"We are all set and waiting for them—with plenty of that artillery they met before," said Lieut. Col. A. C. Dohrmann, of Seward, Neb., who said that in the first hours of the attack across the river American infantry outflanked and captured eight German 88-mm. guns overlooking Mantes and Glassicourt.

Troops Brought Up

Realizing that this spearhead threatened the retreat of all their elements which they had been able to ferry across the bridgeless Seine, the Germans began to move in troops, but American artillery immediately took them under fire.

One German company was caught by a heavy barrage as it was trying to move in from the east to strengthen the garrison in Limay, a small village across the Seine, northeast of Mantes.

"One German who gave up as soon as he could find somebody to take him prisoner said we had destroyed 75 per cent. of his company," said Sergt. Leon Moss, of Canton, Ill.

This was subsequently confirmed by higher officers.

Surprised At Breakfast

Capture of the German 88 guns was accomplished by troops who surprised German crews eating breakfast Sunday morning and shot up or captured all except a few who fled on bicycles and in civilian automobiles.

The crossing of the Seine was made on the largest bridge of its type constructed by the American Army in France during this war. It was completed six hours from the time the first pontoon was floated.

The first treadway bridge thrown across by combat engineers was built in rain and midnight blackness after infantry troops had crossed the river in rubber assault boats.

I made a tour of our bridgehead across the Seine this afternoon and failed to see a single German. The enemy had not had time to build

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

of the 84th Corps; Badinsky, commander of the 276th Infantry Division, and Menni, commander of the 84th Infantry Division. Three complete field hospitals also were captured.

At least 10,000 more were believed still inside the pocket, now about six miles deep and ten miles wide, and field guns, anti-tank and high-velocity anti-aircraft guns fired into the trap at point-blank range.

While the American First Army, the Canadian First and the British Second completed the liquidation of these positions, powerful elements of these forces were herding the Germans toward the Seine.

British Gain At Cabourg

The British on the coast fought deeper into the town of Cabourg, 25 miles from the mouth of the Seine and 75 miles northwest of Vernon, indicating to what extent this second envelopment of the Seventh Army had been constricted.

British units of the Canadian army smashed across the Touques river, only two miles south of the enemy roadhead of Lisieux and 18 miles in from the sea, threatening to engulf all German positions along the Normandy coast from Cabourg to the Seine with one more pincers.

At the point of crossing below Lisieux the British were 33 miles from the Seine.

Navy Supports Troops

The British navy supported land operations, pouring salvos into Houlgate and Benerville and silencing three batteries which had been pounding the Canadians' northern flank.

The Germans were getting across the Seine by barge, by pontoon, by ferry and by swimming and heading north toward Dieppe and the rocket bases of Pas de Calais despite night-long bombing of the crossings.

Most of the crossings apparently were being made along the Seine from Elbeue, whence the Seine twists and turns northwest to the Atlantic, 35 airline miles away.

In spite of yesterday's inclement weather, the retreating Germans lost 62 more tanks and 214 other vehicles yesterday from Allied air attacks.

Other Towns Captured

British and American forces, cutting up the Argentan pocket, wiped out the last resistance in Argentan itself and captured Occagnes, Sentilly, Bailleul and Goulet, all about three miles north of Argentan.

Some Germans—their number undetermined—squeezed out of the pocket last night at the height of a second attempt to smash the gap on the east from positions north of Argentan.

The first breakout attempt came yesterday. The Germans threw 30 tanks into the battle along a mile-wide front between Trun and Chambois. But this was broken up by Canadian artillery and rocket-firing Typhoons.

Last night the Germans made a more serious attempt, employing about 70 tanks, and striking in concert from both inside and outside of the pocket.

Tank Attack Launched

Field Marshal General Guenther von Kluge first threw in reinforcements to keep the Americans on the south from pinching off his salient east of the pocket.

Then tanks from the outside attacked Allied positions, and enemy forces, which had hidden out in the forest of Gouffern north of Argentan, went into action.

During the battle and under cover of night some of the pocketed forces slipped through, a British staff officer said, but at fearful cost. When the sun came up, 33 knocked-out enemy tanks sprawled on the battlefield.

Late reports from this front said confused fighting still raged, but it was believed that few enemy troops and tanks managed to get out.

Meanwhile, the enemy hideout in the forest of Gouffern was under heavy attack. Le Bourg-St. Leonard, at the southeast tip of the woods, was captured. British infantry and tanks in a five-mile advance from around Chambois drove to within two miles of Gace, which is 14 miles east of Argentan.

It was announced that in the 21-day sweep by Patton which hauled up before Paris a total of 109,573 Germans were knocked out of action—11,025 killed, 49,650 captured and 48,900 wounded.

Shelled by Warships.

The official announcement failed to give any indication of the nature of the action within the city, but frontline dispatches said that Allied warships shelled the harbor defenses with a thunderous bombardment all day yesterday.

The French entered the suburbs of Les Quatre Chemins, Les Routes and Valbourdin and clamped a siege-like ring around the city which left only the coastal road open for Nazi escape.

They occupied Cuges-Les-Pins and Le Beausset, fourteen and six miles northwest of the city, cutting the main road, No. 8, and virtually severing Toulon's communications with Marseille.

The French also drew tighter their net to the east of Toulon where German resistance had been toughest. About a mile from Hyeres, naval forces joined ground troops in smashing and capturing the Hotel de Golf, which the Nazis had converted into a strongpoint. Mont Redon also was captured after heavy fighting. The Nazi garrison in Hyeres, eight and a half miles from Toulon, was almost cut off.

To the northwest in the rapidly maturing drive toward the Rhone River, American troops joined French Maquis in finally overwhelming the surrounded German garrison at Pertuis, twenty-six miles north of Marseille.

Move on Marseille.

Continuing to brush aside resistance in a direct attack on Marseille itself, Allied troops approached Aubagne, nine miles east of the city.

Another of Major-Gen. Alexander M. Patch's American columns charged on several miles to the northeast of Aix, key junction of seven highways fifteen miles north of Marseille. Another unit was last reported in the outskirts of Aix and today possibly had completed occupation of that town.

The eastern sector of the bridgehead facing toward Cannes and the Italian frontier was reported mostly stable, without reference to new gains.

The count of prisoners passed the 14,000 mark and more were coming in hourly. Among the newest captives were Major-Gen. Hans Schubert and his entire staff of six officers and thirty men. Gen. Schubert, chief of a district liaison staff, was described as an ardent Nazi. Until June, he was chief administrative officer for southwest France with headquarters at Toulouse, and had established a reputation for "extreme cruelty," Gen. Patton's headquarters said.

With the Allies in the outskirts of Aix-en-Provence, the Germans had lost all hope of effective use of the network of highways north of Marseille and for withdrawal toward Avignon. To escape the closing trap, they could hope only to pull out from Marseille along two routes west and northwest to Arle, then northward up the Rhone Valley.

An Allied spokesman, commenting on the situation at Toulon, said: "The enemy has given evidence of being determined to defend it stubbornly." The villages of Meounes, Les Montrieux and Sollies-Toucas to the northeast have been occupied.

Allied medium, light and fighter bombers methodically destroyed enemy gun positions, railway rolling stock and bridges behind the battle lines. Five locomotives, 36 motor vehicles, 20 railcars and 2 barges were included in yesterday's toll.

Allied Cruisers Shell Bayonne, Foe Reported Abandoning Port

By The Associated Press

IRUN, Spain, Aug. 21.—Three Allied light cruisers shelled German defenses at Bayonne, France, before dawn today for more than an hour, and after they departed loud explosions could be heard as the Germans apparently proceeded to destroy their remaining fortifications there.

The German fortress wall south of Bayonne is reported no longer to exist. The Germans were said to have withdrawn from there last night, leaving their defense works in ruins.

The shelling of Bayonne, which is only eighteen miles from Irun, took place after the cruisers had patrolled the coast south of Bordeaux in an evident attempt to feel out the German defenses. Only light fire was drawn from German batteries near Bayonne.

A fog lifted as the cruisers approached and their progress was plainly visible from the Spanish coast. They shelled the coastline methodically, and from splashes in the water it was evident that the Germans were returning the fire. No hits by the German guns were observed.

Meanwhile, an American motorized column was reported 165 miles northwest of Bayonne and about 130 miles south of Nantes [which is on the Loire River], after passing through Angouleme, on a route leading to the Spanish border, without encountering any enemy resistance. The Americans were said in border reports to have received a joyous welcome.

French Troops Battle In Streets of Toulon

U. S. Infantrymen Push 50 Miles Inland as South Invasion Gains.

PACE OF ADVANCE IS SWIFT

Other American Forces Are Only Nine Miles From Marseille—Highway Hub Seized.

Rome, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—French troops have cracked into the western and northern sections of the great naval base of Toulon on the Mediterranean coast, the Allied command announced tonight.

The invasion of Southern France continued to progress at an amazing rate. American infantrymen stabbed 50 miles inland, seizing the highway center of Valensole, north of Toulon, and fanned out into the Asse River valley to the north. At Valensole the Americans were a third of the way to Lyon, populous control point on the Rhone River.

Other troops of the Seventh Army were only about nine miles from Marseille, France's second city.

French forces fought their way into Toulon at dusk yesterday, it was announced, after winning domination of Mont Faron, the 2,000-foot peak from which Napoleon shelled British and French republicans out of the city early in his career.

YANK FORCES ONE THIRD OF WAY TO LYON

Spread Out In Southern France In Inland Drive For Rhone Valley

Rome, Aug. 21 (AP)—French troops have fought into Toulon, France's Mediterranean naval base, and other Allied forces are sweeping down a broad highway within nine miles of Marseille, France's second city. Allied headquarters

30.24— 18177

announced tonight.

[Reports in London placed Allied spearheads about six miles east of Marseille and said the invasion was so far ahead of the timetable that field commanders were improvising strategy as they go along.]

Front advices said the French troops which crashed into Toulon's northern and western sections at dusk yesterday were engaged in mopping up pockets of German resistance within the naval stronghold, where the French fleet was scuttled in 1942.

Third Of Way To Lyon

At the same time a swift American infantry column, lancing due north from Toulon, has enveloped the city of Valensole, 50 miles inland and approximately a third of the way to Lyon, and sent scouting columns fanning out into the Asse river valley, the Allied announcement said.

American troops and French Patriot forces which surrounded a German garrison in Pertuis, 41 miles north of Marseille, captured that town. The total of Nazi prisoners taken in the invasion of southern France swelled to more than 14,000.

The momentum of the French drive on Toulon carried Maj. Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny's troops west of the naval base. They captured the towns of Le Beausset and Cuges-les-Pins on Highway No. 8, main road to Marseille, and only four miles from the secondary coastal highway which is the last escape route for the German garrison of Toulon.

Enter 3 Toulon Sections

The French entered Toulon through Les Quatre Chemins, Les Routes and Valbourdin sections after establishing a ring around the eastern, northern and northwestern outskirts.

Other Allied troops were reported approaching Aubagne, nine miles east of Marseille, at nightfall yesterday.

French forces also made progress along the coast east of Toulon, where the Nazis had been offering their stiffest resistance. Naval forces joined ground troops in capturing Mont Redon and the Hotel de Golf, about a mile from Hyeres, which the enemy had made into a strong point.

Preceding their smash into Toulon the French gained dominance of the 2,000-foot Mont Faron just north of the city.

Head For Rhone Valley

American armored and infantry columns, leaving the French to deal with Toulon, spread out in a many-pronged drive through the Durance Valley north of Marseille and headed for the great Rhone Valley against crumbling enemy resistance. One Yank unit was in the outskirts of Aix-en-Provence, key road junction 15 miles north of Marseille.

American and French battleships stood off the coast and fired hundreds of big shells into German shore batteries between the two big ports, capture of which would give the Allies two badly needed landing points for essential material and supplies.

The strength of the German force holding Toulon was not known, but the resistance indicated the naval base was heavily garrisoned.

By-Pass Strong Points

As Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Americans drove through the Durance Valley they exploited the policy of by-passing strong pockets of enemy resistance and isolating them to be mopped up later. Elements which swept past Pertuis were no more than 35 miles from the Rhone Valley, main pathway to Lyon and a possible eventual juncture with Allied forces in northern France.

The swiftness with which the Allies had fanned out north of Toulon and Marsaille had robbed the Germans of most of the important roads.

The continued speed of the Allied operation was attributed in part to the almost complete absence of the Nazi air force, which was reported to have fewer than 70 bombers in all southern France.

While Allied transport was able to speed along the highways with almost no interference, anything that moved by daylight in enemy territory came under a terrific blasting by Allied warplanes, which were flying an average of 1,000 sorties every 24 hours. Five locomotives, 36 motor vehicles, 20 rail cars and two barges were included in yesterday's toll.

General And Staff Taken

Among the newest captives were Maj. Gen. Hans Schubert and his entire staff of six officers and 30 men. Until last June Schubert was chief administrative officer for southwest France, with headquarters at Toulouse, and established a reputation for "extreme cruelty," Allied headquarters announced. He was described as an ardent Nazi.

A delayed dispatch from Sid Feder, Associated Press correspondent, said he had returned from a 120-mile round trip through territory supposedly held by the Germans west of the Durance river and north of Marseille without encountering any enemy troops.

"Indications point to the fact that, except for scattered spots the Nazis have pulled out of this particular area," Feder reported. He said his scouting party was given a joyful welcome in dozens of villages. The Durance river, he said, was mostly dried up and offered no obstacle to the advancing Allies.

Toulouse Seen Taken by Maquis

AUG 23 1944

Algiers Also Reports Patriots Fight Nazis in Marseille—Third of France Free.

London, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The Algiers radio said today that on Sunday the Maquis captured Toulouse, sixth largest city of France.

Toulouse (population: 213,200) is in southwest France, sixty miles north of the Spanish border. Frequent neutral reports have told of German withdrawals from that area.

Another Algiers radio report said French Forces of the Interior were fighting German troops in the streets of Marseille, second city of France, which lies close to American Seventh Army advance units.

French patriots now control one-third of France comprising eight departments, says Gen. Joseph Koenig, commander of the F. F. I. In a communique broadcast by the Algiers radio, Gen. Koenig said that during the week ended August 19, French patriots killed 1,821 Germans, wounded 415 and captured 2,265, suffering only slight losses themselves.

Nazis Quit Border Area.

Reports relayed here through Port Bou, Spain, said the Maquis controlled the entire Pyrenees region of southwestern France from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. All German forces just north of the Spanish border have withdrawn northward and French patriots have appointed new civil administrators.

A dispatch from Irun, Spain, said the last German forces at Hendaye, just across the border in France, have pulled out and only regular French customs men guarded the frontier.

[The Brazzaville radio said in a broadcast reported yesterday by NBC that Maquis forces were in control of Vichy. The broadcast added that Gestapo agents had moved from Vichy and Paris to Nancy.]

French-Swiss border reports said Pierre Laval and other Vichy officials had arrived at Belfort, near both Switzerland and Germany, and that Laval had established headquarters in a chateau ten miles outside Belfort.

Marshal Petain's whereabouts was a mystery. A frontier dispatch to the London Daily Mail said he was believed still at Vichy, "Waiting at the Pavillon de Sevigne to hand over his powers to those who will be called upon to represent the new France." The Ankara radio said Petain was expected at Belfort.

U. S. Airmen Drop Arms.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—American heavy bombers have dropped "thousands of tons of arms, ammunition and other supplies" to French Forces of the Interior, the Eighth Air Force announced today.

"On several occasions, hundreds of heavy bombers of the United States Eighth Air Force have dropped thousands of tons of supplies in containers in daylight by parachute to the Maquis deep in France," the announcement said, "Bastille Day, July 14, witnessed one of these large-scale missions."

The R. A. F. has carried out hundreds of similar missions, it was announced.

F. F. I. Surround Grenoble.

Five thousand Germans are reported to have been surrounded by French Forces of the Interior in the city of Grenoble, a city of 91,000 inhabitants in the Isere Department, BBC reported today.

CBS recorded the broadcast, which also said that, according to reports from Switzerland, approximately 1,000 officials of the Vichy government have left Belfort for Mulhouse, in Alsace, on their way to Germany.

Eighteen hundred German prisoners were taken by French Forces of the Interior in their capture of Annecy, the first French city liberated exclusively by the F. F. I., an NBC correspondent reported today from Berne, Switzerland.

Cheers for Americans mingled with cheers for France yesterday afternoon were heard as a correspondent's automobile bearing French and American flags entered the city while residents were celebrating their liberation, the NBC reported added.

Tells How Maquis Took le Fayet

AUG 23 1944

Eyewitness Reveals Their American Officer Tricked Nazis Into Surrender.

By HOWARD K. SMITH,
CBS Correspondent.

With the Maquis, Behind the German Lines in France, Via Switzerland, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—At Le Fayet, in the Savoy Mountains, the Partisans had a close shave. Elsewhere the Germans were either annihilated or else they capitulated when the situation became hopeless. But at Le Fayet they went on fighting, largely with bullets made of wood.

I have a handful of these as souvenirs. They make a big, scaring blast, but they scatter into splinters before they reach you. At Le Fayet the German commander kept enough metal bullets to kill forty French men and women whom he held as hostages. When the Maquis sent him an ultimatum to surrender or they would storm the town, the commander answered that if they did he would shoot the forty hostages. The French troops hesitated to attack.

The American officer, who advises the Partisans, had a bright idea. He sent a personal ultimatum to the German commander, saying that he had a company of American paratroopers who, as German propaganda said, were notoriously disrespectful of French lives, and that they would assault and kill every German man in the town, regardless of the consequences. The German commander reconsidered and sent a message back to the American who goes under the name of "Capt. Niveau."

Another Bright Idea.

The German said he would like to negotiate with the American and his staff. The American got worried. He didn't have any Americans and he didn't have any staff. Meanwhile, unknown to the German commander, a column of fourteen German lorries with artillery was en route to relieve him at Le Fayet.

The American got another bright idea. He hustled together four Frenchmen who put on four British uniforms which had recently been parachuted down, and he met the German commander in a forrest. When the German saw the five khaki uniforms—the Maquis wear grey uniforms—he surrendered the town, and the main force of the Maquis was then turned against the advancing German column and destroyed it.

In Annecy, we heard a gun gasp from one of the houses. Gendarmes rushed into the house and up the stairs. Before they reached the door of the room, a second shot rang out. When they opened the door they found the last Gestapo officer whom they had not yet caught, lying on the floor with his mistress in a pool of blood. The officer, whose name was Kamft, had shot her and himself. At headquarters we learned the woman was a spy.

What Would He Gain?

In St. Julien, the day before the Maquis attacked, the Germans caught a tough, little French communist bearing a revolver. He was taken to the Gestapo jail and beaten to a pulp with an iron poker. When St. Julien was taken, the Maquis commander lined the Germans up and told the tortured lad to pick out his man. The boy pointed to the man who had done it.

"I leave you the right to do anything you wish with him," the commander told the boy. "You may even shoot him."

The boy advanced silently. The Gestapo man flinched and his knees buckled. The boy fingered his revolver handle a minute. Then he grinned, he slapped the Gestapo man on the right cheek and then on the left. Then the boy turned to his commander and said: "Thank you, my lieutenant." He returned to his place in the ranks.

I asked him why he had not shot the man. He lit his cigarette and said: "I know I am a donkey. Everybody says so. But what could I gain from it?"

The lieutenant then made a little speech to the German. He said: "You have tortured our women and children. You have killed thousands of us. Now I can kill you. But I shall show you that we are more human than you have been.

He pointed to the French border and told them: "Go, you are free."

The lieutenant was a Jew. His brother was deported and killed by the Germans a year ago.

Yank Crossing of Seine Catches Nazis Completely by Surprise

By HAL BOYLE

WITH AMERICAN FORCES NORTH OF THE SEINE RIVER, Aug. 21 — (AP) American Doughboys in an operation which caught the Nazis completely by surprise have established and solidified a bridgehead across the vital Seine river 25 miles northwest of Paris.

The first troops crossed by ferry and assault boats Saturday night in the vicinity of Mantes and Glassicourt and now are so firmly established that they have no fear of a Nazi counter-attack.

8 Nazi Guns Captured

"We are all set and waiting for them—with plenty of that artillery they met before," said Lt. Col. A. C. Dohrmann, of Seward, Neb, who said that in the first hours of the attack across the river American infantry out-flanked and captured eight German 88-millimeter guns overlooking Mantes and Glassicourt.

Realizing that this spearhead threatened the retreat of all their hodge-podge elements which they had been able to ferry across the bridgeless Seine, the Nazis began to move in troops, but American artillery immediately took them under fire.

One German company was caught by a heavy barrage as it was trying to move in from the east to strengthen the garrison in Limay, a small village across the Seine northeast of Mantes.

"One German who gave up as soon as he could find somebody to take him prisoner said we had destroyed 75 per cent of his company," said Sgt. Leon Moss, Canton, Ill.

This was subsequently confirmed by higher officers.

Capture of the German 88-guns was accomplished by quickly advancing Doughboys who surprised Nazi crews eating breakfast Sunday morning and shot up or captured all except a few who fled on bicycles and in civilian automobiles they had stolen.

The crossing of the Seine was made on the largest bridge of its type constructed by the American army in France during this war. It was completed six hours from the time the first pontoon was floated on the turbid, tricky waters.

The first treadway bridge thrown across by combat engineers was built in rain and midnight blackness after infantry troops had crossed the river in rubber assault boats.

No Nazis Around

I made a tour of our bridgehead across the Seine this afternoon and failed to see a single German. The Nazis had not had time to build blockhouses, pillboxes or other military barriers. I had an eerie feeling driving past forests and ravines which offered natural positions for German emplacements and yet finding no sign of Nazi defense.

The inspection emphasized that the original German defenses in France consisted of nothing more than a brittle crust.

"I was supervising the movement of our motor columns across the bridge and so far as I could tell there wasn't a shot fired," said Capt. Edward P. Ludington, of Skaneateles, N. Y., "We really caught them off-balance this time."

During the day 25 German tanks tried to cross the Seine further west in an attempt to escape the vast Allied pocket, but they lacked engineering equipment for the task.

Lt. Warren Hall, of Johnstown, Pa., engineering officer, told how the speedy Yanks outwitted the Nazis by crossing the Seine several miles from the point where the Germans had set up static defenses.

"First we took the Doughboys over in our rubber assault boats," he said. "Each held a dozen infantrymen and three combat engineers who had to bring the boats back.

"There was only one burst of fire from downstream during the whole operation—and nobody was hurt. The enemy was eating breakfast on a hill, and as they ate our advanced infantry surrounded them and opened fire. Only one gun was manned by them and its crew ran away.

"We killed or captured all who didn't surrender or get away by bicycle or motor car. They didn't have a chance once we opened up on them.

Soldiers Kill 6 Germans

"One of our boys killed six of them running across a field, with eight shots from his rifle. Later he, himself, was shot through the neck with a tracer bullet. You could see daylight through it—but he is going to come out all right."

"Yes and he was the calmest guy on the river," said Pvt. John Thompson, Passaic, N. J.

The bridge was built by combat engineers under the direction of Lt. Col. Theodore Jakim, Chicago, Ill.

"The amazing thing about the bridgehead was that it was established so fast and without loss," said Lt. Col. Dohrmann.

"We got behind them at the start. We passed a bunch of their machine gun posts during the first night advance and the next morning found that they had pulled out.

"There is no doubt they had no intention [illegible] should get across. But by coming across at night where they weren't expecting us we caught them completely off-guard—now it is too late for them to do anything about it."

PAYS TRIBUTE TO EISENHOWER

Forrestal Lauds Teamwork of Allied Armies.

Gen. Eisenhower's Headquarters, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal came away from a conference with Gen. Eisenhower today "tremendously impressed," he said, with the spirit of co-operation the Supreme Commander has fostered between the British and Americans and their Allies.

"What he has done in the way of resolution between us and the British—and all our Allies—is a great example for the rest of the world," he told a brief news conference.

The Secretary came here after watching the landings in the south of France. He left to visit Cherbourg.

In his enthusiastic praise of Gen. Eisenhower, Mr. Forrestal said:

"The confidence of both sides in his fairness has been maintained because he pursues one idea: The winning of the war. Everything else is secondary. It is a pattern of co-operation which could well be continued after the war.

"Gen. Eisenhower hasn't sold out to the British in any sense of the word. His main theme has been: 'What is the one thing we can do to win the war?' When he met me this morning, he started talking about the fine job the Navy was doing. His generosity of spirit compels co-operation. We have the same kind of figure in Admiral Nimitz in the Pacific. These men just don't think destructively—except in terms of Germans and Japs."

The Secretary said that the pressure is on in the Pacific and that the trend in that theater was comparable to that in Europe. "Speaking in terms of acceleration of our own planning," he said, "we are ahead of schedule."

Mr. Forrestal declared that the landing craft building program was now proceeding satisfactorily but that "we can always use more LSTs." He observed that the invasion of the South of France involved 1,000 vessels exclusive of small landing craft carried on some of the larger ships, and said that this was an apt example of the fact that "you can't win a war with air power, but you can't win one without it."

He cautioned against over-optimism on the Japanese campaign should Germany collapse suddenly. "Lots of folk get the idea that some giant can yank our fleet by the neck, put it on a magic carpet and set it down in front of the Japs who'll take one look at it and say 'Uncle,'" he said. "It's much more complicated than that. The distance is 12,000 miles."

De Gaulle To Lead Entry Into Paris

London, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—When Allied liberating armies make their triumphal entry into Paris they will be headed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle and units of Gen. Jacques le Clerc's French Second Armored Division, it was reported in informed circles here.

2 AMERICANS CAPTURE 100

Captain and Jeep Driver Bag Foe in Southern France

WITH AMERICAN FORCES in Southern France, Aug. 19 (Delayed) (AP)—Capt. Omar Brown of West Orange, N. J., and his jeep driver found themselves far in front of American troops while driving up a road to a small town.

They spotted a considerable number of Germans when they entered the town, an Associated Press correspondent representing the combined American press said, and were trying to decide whether to shoot when a German emissary approached. This was the message that he carried:

"If you fire on us we will wipe you out. If you don't fire and will take us in we will surrender."

Captain Brown and his driver obliged and bagged 100 prisoners.

U. S. Planes Flew Arms To FFI on Bastille Day

By The Associated Press.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 21—American heavy bombers have dropped "thousands of tons of arms, ammunition and other supplies" to French Forces of the Interior, the Eighth Air Force announced today.

"On several occasions, hundreds of heavy bombers of the United States Eighth Air Force have dropped thousands of tons of supplies in containers in daylight by parachute to the Maquis deep in France," the announcement said. "Bastille Day, July 14, witnessed one of these large-scale missions."

The Royal Air Force has carried out hundreds of similar missions, it was announced.

LUGER-LUGGING LADIES SEIZE NAZIS IN FRANCE

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN BRITTANY, Aug. 7 (Delayed) (AP)—French mademoiselles armed with enemy Luger pistols and carrying potato masher grenades in their belts have joined resistance leaders in Brittany's greatest outdoor sport—the capture of Germans.

Some girls [illegible] on their shoulders and speed down secondary roads seeking isolated pockets of Germans.

"I met two of these French gals yesterday packing Luger pistols," said Lieut. Leonard Hughes of Fond Du Lac, Wis., supply officer. "We have been trying to get our hands on some of those Lugers ever since we landed—and here were these gals packing a pair of 'em. We tried to trade them cigarets for their pistols but they wouldn't do it. They wanted to keep them to kill Germans.

"Those women are amazing. They fix up old trucks and go out Boche hunting the way our girls back home set out for the movies. They get out in front and lead our supply trucks for hours, checking roads ahead to see if they are clear."

By patrolling roads over which American armor has passed but which infantry has not mopped up, Fighting French men and women are reducing attacks on small American supply trucks convoys. To keep our tanks supplied, our supply boys have had to fight their way up to the front.

"These isolated groups of Germans get close to roads and shoot up the trucks," said Lieutenant Hughes. "I have had eight of my drivers hit by snipers. They usually let most of the convoy go by, then open up with machine guns and rifles on the last few vehicles."

Russian Women Freed by Yanks In France Offer to Fight Nazis

By HAL BOYLE

ST. MARS LE PREIERE, France, Aug. 19—(AP)—(Delayed) Young Russian women political prisoners freed from a German camp where they were compelled to work 10 to 15 hours a day at heavy labor repairing bomb damaged railroads, volunteered immediately to go into the Allied frontlines as soldiers to fight the Nazis.

Two hundred and twenty women ranging from 15 to 74 years old—and including 11 who bore children since their arrival four months ago—were liberated from their camp near this small village northeast of Le Mans by the rapid advance of the American army.

Only one Russian woman—a doctor—accepted the German invitation to retreat with them. The other women, however, believe she was taken forcibly.

"The first thing all the young women wanted to do was to take rifles and go right into battle with us," said Lt. Seymour Pinchefsky of 66 Cuthbert street, Queens, N. Y., a former New York city policeman.

Pinchefsky, Lt. William Neiler of Billings, Mont., and Medical Captain M. C. Igloe, formerly of the New York city Board of Health, came to inspect the camp with Corp. Saul Mitchell, Brooklyn, N. Y., as interpreter.

Igloe said the health of the sturdy Russian women was amazingly good considering the brutal treatment they had received from their German taskmasters in the Tod organization.

Maria Volkov, 36-year-old former Leningrad factory production manager, said the Germans seized 2,000 Russian women in the Leningrad area and brought them to France to do forced manual labor.

Madame Volkov, a small heavy set dark woman, said that before they left Russia one girl protested the food was inadequate. A German officer sneered and said, "let the Red army free you." When she replied spiritedly, "at least we ate when our army was here," he struck her in the face and knocked [illegible] teeth.

"When one girl went for a walk with her girl friend instead of reporting for work," said Mme. Volkov "the forman put her in an unlighted punishment cell and kept here there alone for eight days on bread and water. The room had no latrine and it was so small she couldn't stand up. She had to sleep on a wooden plank.

"When he finally let her out, she asked for permission to bathe in the river. He abused her and struck her with his fists.

"That young girl didn't weep. She just looked the foreman in the face and said, 'that's German culture.'"

NAZI AMAZON DIES IN NORMAN BATTLE

On the British Front, Normandy, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The first German "Amazon" definitely identified as fighting with the Wehrmacht, apparently as a member of a tank crew, was found dead during the battle of the Normandy bulge.

A British stretcher bearer reported today:

"A woman soldier was discovered when British burial squads were going over the scene of the bitter tank battle in the Vire sector between Viessoix and Burcy.

"Her flaxen hair had rolled out of her steel helmet and fallen to her shoulders. She was in full German uniform and wore trousers, field boots and a small pack in battle order. On her jacket was a silver star, a type of badge not often seen on Germans, and the epaulets of her tunic had the braid of a corporal."

The stretcher bearer said he searched her clothes without finding any hint of her name or identity. A photograph of four German soldiers and the woman was found in her wallet. Lying dead near her was a German soldier in a Panger uniform who was identified as the man standing beside her in the group photograph.

30-24— 18179

Invasion Nets Nab Bouisson, Once Premier

WM-MILLER

Draguigan, Southern France, Aug. 20 (AP—Delayed)—One of the biggest fish yet caught in the invasion of southern France is a 71-year-old man identified as Fernand Bouisson, barrel-shaped, bald-headed, goateed former president of the Chamber of Deputies.

He was found hiding at the house of a friend four miles from St. Raphael and was jailed pending judicial procedure.

For safety, he was imprisoned at Draguigan, and this morning the French Partisans paraded him and other prisoners for the benefit of the French Information Service [illegible]

APR 23 1942

Paraded With Gestapo Spies

It was a bitter pill for the man who was ten years Mayor of Marseille and former national head of the Socialist party. He was paraded with a motley throng of Gestapo spies and one woman whose head had been shaved for consorting with Germans.

A huge crowd gathered around the gendarmerie and booed and jeered. Tough young Partisans kept rifles and machine guns at the ready.

Bouisson, who was Merchant Marine Minister in the last war and who became Marshal Petain's Information Minister, and later joined Marcel Deat in editing the collaborationist Paris *Daily L'Oeuvre*, kept his head down during the short walk.

Premier For Five Days

Bouisson was Premier of France for five days. The Cabinet he formed May 31, 1935, collapsed on June 4. He once was a candidate for the Presidency of France, but withdrew, and several times refused to become Premier. No word has come out of France under the occupation concerning his activities.

APR 23 1942

On Leave, He Joins Invasion

Even Call of Brooklyn Could Not Keep Paratrooper From Landing in France.

APR 23 1942

With Parachute Troops in South France, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—A Brooklyn sergeant who turned down a home leave and sneaked into southern France shuffled into camp today, and for the second time in two months Sergt. Manuel Serrano, 24 years old, of 902 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, was ordered home.

Sergt. Serrano first earned home leave by beating his way intil Rome after thirteen months' captivity. He had jumped with his parachute battalion in Tunisia last May and was captured. The Germans took him to Italy where he escaped and walked into Rome from the north on July 15.

Sergt. Serrano was ordered home as are all escaped soldiers. He loitered around his battalion encampment in Italy for several weeks awaiting orders for Brooklyn. When the battalion moved to the airfields on August 12 to prepare for flight to France, Serrano went along. The the airfield, somehow, he picked up new equipment.

When the unit filed aboard planes, Sergt. Serrano "just sort of stood in line and go aboard," so he said.

The plane the Brooklyn boy chose was delivering jumpers on a special mission twenty-five miles behind the beaches and twenty miles from all other parachute troops. Everybody in Sergt. Serrano's plane knew he was there as did practically the whole camp. But every one from the commander down, knowing where Sergt. Serrano's heart was, tactfully ignored his presence.

Sergt. Serrano jumped near Grasse with Privates Charles Baum of Logan, Ohio, and Victor Trzeskowski of Bayonne, N. J. They fought through bands of Germans, slept in French houses and finally joined American divisions coming up from the beaches.

Today he looked very hurt when Lieut.-Col. William P. Yarbrough, with a finality that even Sergt. Serrano could not ignore, ordered him home to Brooklyn.

Benny, the Major, Likes to Fly Solo On Tough Jobs

APR 23 1942

By KENNETH L. DIXON,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH THE AEF IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, Aug. 12 (Delayed).—Sometimes the night's quiet around this fighter headquarters is broken by a Thunderbolt taking off in the moonlight.

And the men around the map and strategy boards look at one another and say:

"Where's Benny?"

The chances are pretty good that Maj. William B. Benedict, 26, huge, red-headed pilot from San Quentin, Calif., is bound on some lone, self-assigned mission.

They've nailed him to headquarters temporarily and technically he's not supposed to fly, but after nearly 200 RAF and AAF missions, and after shooting down six enemy planes and having four shot out from under him, he can't sit still.

Picks Tough Ones.

He picks tough ones skip-bombing railroad tunnels to seal off enemy guns inside, going through the hottest flax to knock out some enemy position, doing personal reconnaissance. When his pilots fly cover for the bombers, he often flies solitary top cover for them, just to see what happens and whether the boys are on the ball.

"If we didn't watch him, he'd fly a couple of missions every day," the commanding officer said.

In June, 1940, when he had only two years of college, the Army Air Corps looked somewhat askance at Benny's educational qualifications, so he went up to Canada to visit his aunt and dropped into a RCAF recruiting office "just to see what their qualifications called for."

They shoved blanks under his huge freckled hand and Benny began signing. He hasn't been back to San Quentin.

In August, 1941, he went to England, was adopted by the RAF and flew a dozen combat missions. Then they sen thim to Cairo just as Rommel was starting his big drive and Benny spent the next year mostly helping cover a retreat.

"We'd take off from one field in the morning, fly all day and then have to land at another field farther back that night," he recalled. That year he flew 84 missions in Hurricanes, piled up 200 combat hours, shot down four Germans and was shot down twice himself.

Transferred to AAF.

In December, 1942, he transferred to the United States Air Force with visions of going home for more training. But when he walked into AAF headquarters in Cairo and laid his log book on the desk they took one look at it and said: "You're just the guy we need. There's a P-40 waiting for you. You're a second lieutenant. Here's your orders, here's your money for uniform, goodbye and good luck." Just like that.

Benny had never seen a P-40. So he went out to the airport and asked the crew chief to give him a cockpit check. Hurricanes and Spitfires had been simple—just turn a couple of switches and take off. The P-40 had nine separate gadgets you had to tinker with first. But Benny solved them the first time and flew to Tunisia. In six days from combat with the RAF he was back in combat with the AAF.

Since then he's flown more than 100 additional missions. When stuck on the ground he storms and swears at the "soft life" he says the boys lead. He says, "They're all spoon-fed, good guys, and have got what it takes, but not trained right." Then he beats on the table, roaring about how they should be trained.

"Benny, you're nuts," some ranking officer will tell him good-naturedly. "You can't fun an air force that way."

More Like Him Needed.

Then, in an aside not intended for Benny's ears, the officer usually will add: "But what I would give for a squadron of guys just like him."

Benny doesn't want to go home now until the European war is over. After that:

"I'll go home and stay there. None of this Pacific war for me, I get malaria too easy. Those guys seem to be handling the situation all right by themselves."

Then a speculative look comes into his eyes:

"But that's quite a little war they've got out there in the Pacific, at that, isn't it?"

Then you know the chances are that on some night the stillness over some Pacific atoll will be shattered by a Thunderbolt and the men around the maps will look up and ask, "Where's Benny?"

SPECIAL FORCE ROAMS WORLD

American-Canadian Army Unit Goes Where Needed Most

CLINTON-B. CONGER

With the First Special Service Force in Southern France, Aug. 21 (AP)—Censorship release of the presence in southern France of the joint American-Canadian First Special Service Force today partly lifted the curtain on one of the most hush-hush organization in the United Nations' warbag.

It is a spearhead of specialists who are trained in snow warfare, amphibious warfare, mountain warfare, air-borne warfare and infantry infighting.

Visualized by one of Lord Louis Mountbatten's advisers and born of a conversation between Gen. George C. Marshall and Prime Minister Churchill at Chequers, county residence of the Prime Minister, April 9, 1942, the First Special Service Force was activated at Helena, Mont., July 20 of the same year. It was under the command of 37-year-old Maj. Gen. Robert Frederick, of San Francisco, now an air-borne task force commander, then a lieutenant colonel working with General Eisenhower in the War Department's operations and planning section.

World-Wide Basis

Like the 20th Air Force, the First Special Service Force, whose men call it simply "the Force," is employed on a world-wide basis, being attached to various armies at the discretion of the combined chiefs of staff.

At its inception, it was intended for air-borne sabotage in Norway or the Carpathians. At 1.30 A. M. August 15, 1943, the specialists were first into Kiska in the Aleutians. At 1.30 A. M. exactly a year later they struck in southern France.

Between those times they had served on the winter road to Cassino, Italy, and appeared at the Anzio beachhead, where they terrorized the Germans for 99 nights of black-faced raiding before spearheading the breakout to be the first into Rome. There Frederick left them for his present job.

Burhans Second In Command

Lieut. Col. Robert Burhans, of Lansing, Mich., son of a Michigan State college professor, who had winter warfare training before going to the army intelligence section, became second in command before activation of the force.

As plans for the force developed simultaneously with a winter weapon wherewith the idea began—the "Weasel," a tracked carrier for snow—Frederick and Burhans sent out a call to army camps in the western and southwestern United States for volunteers. At Mountbatten's suggestion, they also asked for volunteers in Canada.

[The plan then was still to destroy power facilities in Norway, but later it was found that the British commandos or the RAF already had plans for most of those objectives.]

Good Physiques Sought

Three officer boards toured the camps seeking outdoor men with excellent physiques—cowpunchers, miners, trappers, lumberjacks. They got everything from men with former jail records to former bodyguards of Barbara Stanwyck and Kansas City's one-time boss, Tom Pendergast.

At Helena they trained for winter warfare with the "Weasels"; they took parachute training at Fort Benning, Georgia, and finally, in preparation for the Kiska campaign, they received mountain and amphibious training at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

The force hit Kiska with Alaskan scouts six hours before H-hour.

In the entire force now, probably slightly less than half of the Kiska veterans are left. One combat unit only has about one fifth of its original personnel still in action.

Stories Trickle Out

Last March stories about the force began trickling out under the title of combined Canadian-American [illegible] but before then they had made their name known and feared with the Germans. They had paper stickers made up duplicating their shoulder flashes and they pasted the stickers on Germans they killed, on guns they destroyed and even on German command post doors.

In a diary found on the body of a dead German lieutenant they found a description they liked best: "The black devils are all around us every time we come into the line and we never hear them come."

Despite the high priority placed on the troops, only 23 ever have been captured alive, according to documents captured from the 14th Army's headquarters.

Flank Exposed

When the order for the Anzio break-through came, the force smashed ahead five kilometers, then had to wait with its flank dangerously exposed because the division next to them could only advance one kilometer. But when the armies reached Highway 7 leading to Rome, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark turned the force loose, and Frederick, with a bandage around a neck wound, led his men in to seize bridges across the Tiber for the advancing army.

For two months thereafter German intelligence worried about where the force would again spring up. The Special Service Force is in France.

Moscow Radio Reports Troops In East Prussia

Broadcast Places Russians in Pre-War Germany; Battle for Warsaw On

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 22 (Tuesday).—The Moscow radio, in a broadcast recorded by Reuters, asserted today that Russian troops were operating on East Prussian soil—the first time that Soviet forces have penetrated inside the borders of pre-war Germany in this conflict.

RUSSIAN FORCES ADVANCE 9 MILES IN WARSAW DRIVE

APR 23 1942

Germans Hurled Back to Bug River Northeast of City.

NAZIS GAIN NEAR RIGA

Regain Contact With Two Armies Stranded in the Baltics.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 22.—(AP) Russian troops yesterday hurled the Germans back onto the Bug river northeast of Warsaw in a nine-mile advance through strong Axis defenses guarding the Polish capital, but in the north other Soviet forces suffered a setback near the Gulf of Riga and the Germans regained contact with their two stranded Baltic armies.

The Germans hurled more than

400 tanks into the struggle in western Latvia, and the Russians abandoned positions which an Associated Press Moscow dispatch early today said enabled the Nazis to link up with Col. Gen. Georg Lindemann's forces to the east.

Action on Romanian Front

Simultaneously, Berlin said that the long-quiet Romanian front again was in action with the Russians hurling 150,000 men against their lines near Iasi and Tighina. The Russians gained one-mile these attacks aimed at "cru the whole of our Dnestr river tions," Berlin said.

Marshal Konstantin K. Ro sovsky's First White Russian ar the Moscow bulletin said, shatter ed a 30-mile Axis defense line based on the Bialystok-Warsaw railway, and plunged on to within two miles of the Bug river, capturing 50 localities.

The Russian break-through was between Tluszcz, 16 miles northeast of Warsaw, and Prostyn 46 miles northeast of the capital and at a point where the Bug turns westward to flow into the Vistula north of Warsaw. Sweeping past these two captured rail stations the Red army also seized Trojany and Zazdrosc, 18 and 22 miles, respectively, northeast of Warsaw and only two and three miles from the Bug.

Filling out this Bug river bend, the Russians will have secured a natural flank protection for their wheeling movement westward along its bank toward the Vistula.

A midnight communique said the Germans fought furiously as they were pressed steadily back toward the Bug, 1,000 of them being killed in one ar

In Latvia the Russians admitted a reverse with the abandonment of Tukums, 33 miles east of Riga, after heavy German counterattacks. This is in the corridor which Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic army had established from Lithuania north to the Gulf of Riga, hemming in possibly 200,000 Germans.

In eastern Latvia and adjoining Estonia two other powerful Soviet armies were striking westward toward Riga and northward through Estonia toward the Baltic sea, chopping up the German forces which Berlin is trying to rescue.

30 Localities Captured

Gen. Ivan Masennikov's Third Baltic army yesterday captured 30 localities, including Kambja, only nine miles south of Tartu, big Estonian midland city west of Lake Peipus, and also Ennu, 10 miles southwest of Kambja and less than four miles from the Tallinn-Riga railway—the main communications artery connecting the German Baltic armies.

Advancing on Riga from the east Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's Second Baltic army seized Gostini, only one mile from Plavinas rail junction, and 65 miles southeast of Riga. Other units farther north were within 55 miles of Riga after Sunday's capture of Ergli.

The Soviet Baltic fleet, suddenly going into action in Narva bay, Estonia, sank four German destroyers and a [illegible] of 1,200 tons, the Moscow communique said. The Germans lost 600 men which had manned these modern ships, all built in 1942 and 1943, and 107 German sailors were picked up from the water.

The Germans, copying from Allied amphibious operations in the west, also had available Baltic naval units in action along the Gulf of Riga, shelling Russian shore positions in an effort to keep open the corridor which Berlin says now has been established.

While announcing a single success in Latvia, Berlin went even further than Moscow in telling of Soviet triumphs in other key areas along a blazing 1,300-mile front from the Baltic down to Romania.

Nazis Acknowledge Reverses

Nazi reverses northeast of Warsaw were acknowledged, and far south of the capital the Russians were said to have thrown three bridgeheads across the Vistula river in a drive to outflank Warsaw and spear westward into German Silesia, last reported within 75 miles of Soviet units.

The Russian bridgeheads are at Warka, 30 miles south of Warsaw, at Kazimierz, 70 miles below the embattled Polish capital and one 28 miles east of the German stronghold of Radom, and in the Sandomierz sector, 100 miles from Warsaw, the Germans said.

Moscow has acknowledged thus far only the Sandomierz bridgehead, and the late bulletin said north of that fallen stronghold the Russians had improved their positions after wiping out the remnants of three trapped German divisions on Sunday. The bag was 12,000 Germans killed and 1,550 captured, a total of 13,550, Moscow said, in addition to large quantities of equipment and supplies.

The Russian thrusts beyond the Vistula hold even greater immediate danger to Germany than the violent fighting raging along the eastern border of East Prussia, and the Germans were throwing in reinforcements in an attempt to hold the Russians.

In Silesia factory workers and all available civilians have been pressed into service, digging trenches and building fortifications along the frontier.

REDS FALL BACK BEFORE FOE ON BALTIC FRONT

Berlin Says German Tanks Have Severed Russian Corridor to Sea.

ELSEWHERE SOVIETS PUSH ON

Three Nazi Divisions Reported Wiped Out in Salient Below Warsaw.

Moscow, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The Russians have smashed three Nazi divisions in the Sandomierz salient below Warsaw, while other Red Army forces have yielded slightly before costly German attempts to rescue possibly 200,000 troops isolated on the Baltic front, a Russian communique announced today.

In the Warsaw sector, meanwhile, the Russians have driven deeper into Praga, suburb to the east of the city, and have captured some vital positions to the northeast, frontline dispatches said.

[In a communique broadcast by the Berlin radio, the German High Command said today that Nazi tank formations pushing west of Tukums, in Latvia, had crashed through the Russian corridor to the Baltic west of Riga and re-established contact with the thirty or so German divisions in Latvia and Estonia. The Russian communique did not indicate that the corridor had been cut. The Germans said that a naval flotilla aided the tank force.]

One Red Army Set Free.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian Army, thrusting up the west bank of the Vistula, liquidated the trapped Germans north of Sandomierz. "As the enemy refused to surrender, most of the encircled enemy troops were killed," the communique declared. This victory freed Konev's forces for a possible drive either southwest on the railway fortress of Krakow, north toward Warsaw, or directly west across the Polish plains toward German Silesia, which would snap Warsaw's communication lines.

The Germans threw additional reserves into South Poland in an effort to repair the damage inflicted at Sandomierz.

The slight Russian reverse occurred in the Jelgava sector near the Gulf of Riga, where 144 German tanks and self-propelled guns were reported knocked out.

In Estonia, Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic Army, capturing more than 150 populated places, drove to within seven miles of Tartu on the Tallinn-Riga railway, and in Latvia, below the Estonian sector, Gen. Andrei Yeremenko's Second Baltic Army, sweeping up more than seventy places, advanced to within fifty-five miles east of Riga with the capture of Erglin on the Madona-Riga railway.

Pushing Baltics Fight.

Maslennikov and Yeremenko were hammering back the snared Nazis in the Baltics, cut off by Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's First Baltic Army drive that reached the Baltic Sea twenty-five miles west of Riga several weeks ago. Ever [illegible] was established [illegible] Riga [illegible] Nazis have been mounting counter-attacks in an effort to break through to their trapped divisions.

No late official news came from the East Prussian front where the Russians reached the boundary last week. Frontline dispatches said, however, that the Russian artillery had beaten down trenches, pillboxes and artillery emplacements inside Germany, and quoted the officers as crying to their gun crews: "Fire on the enemy land for our mothers, wives and children who were tortured to death." Troops from the pillaged cities of Voronezh and Kiev cheered as the shells screamed into East Prussia, it was added.

Warsaw Cathedral in Ruins.

London, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The Germans are laying waste large sections of Warsaw with artillery and planes in their effort to smash the underground forces battling the Nazi troops within the city, Polish spokesmen here said today. Much of the Old City has been virtually wiped out and the famous fifteenth century cathedral has been almost pulverized, these informants said.

NAZI AIRFIELDS HIT FROM ITALY

Bad Weather, However, Keeps British Planes Grounded

London, Aug. 21 (AP)—Italian-based air forces took up the day and night offensive against Europe with around-the-clock blows at the Balkans today as heavy weather grounded Allied air power on the Western front.

The overcast was so thick over the battleground that not a single plane left the ground in Britain.

Normandy-based Typhoons, with their rockets, knocked out 13 of 30 tanks trying to break out of the Argentan trap, and United States fighter-bombers attacked escape barges on the Seine, bringing their three-day total to 150.

American Liberators from Italy hammered German airfields in Hungary and Yugoslavia and the Berlin radio said raiders were over Hungary again tonight.

Many Wrecks Left

An airfield at Hajdu Boszormeny, Hungary, was left littered with smoking wrecks of enemy planes after an attack by 15th Air Force Liberators. Seven strafing swoops by escorted Liberators also blasted an airdrome in central Serbia, which was described as a major base for the enemy's twin-engined Messerschmitts and Stukas.

Switching from the southern France invasion area where few targets were available, Italian-based American Thunderbolts dealt a surprise attack in several waves today on rail yards at Alessandria, northern Italy. The official report said scores of cars were destroyed and tracks were blown into a tangled wreckage.

Large Fires Started

Marauders and Mitchells also pounded communications in the Po valley and in the mountains north of Florence.

A few hours earlier night-flying A-20 Bostons started large fires in enemy positions at Remoulins, four miles northwest of Marseille, and also in the area immediately south of Avignon.

Ninth Air Force reconnaissance pilots reported for the second day German transport was moving east "bumper to bumper" on highways out of Paris.

CHURCHILL PRAISES 5TH ARMY AT FRONT

Pays Special Tribute to Negro Troops—Visits Brigade of Canadian Tank Crews

ROME, Aug. 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill praised the Fifth Army today as one of the great striking forces of the Allies and paid a special compliment to American troops of Japanese and Negro ancestry.

Mr. Churchill paid his tribute to the Fifth Army after a parade of the Thirty-fourth Infantry Division.

"The Thirty-fourth was the first, or among the first, of all United States troops to leave the New World and carry by their sacrifices and valor the precious blessing of freedom and justice to lands enslaved," the Prime Minister said.

He spent the night with Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the Fifth Army, at advance headquarters. He conferred with Maj. Gen. Charles Bolte, the new commander of the Thirty-fourth Division. A Fifth Army spokesman said that future operations had been discussed.

Churchill Addresses Canadians

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, Near Florence, Aug. 20 (Delayed) (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill told a Canadian tank brigade today that the great battle raging in Normandy promised to bring the end of the war much nearer.

"I cannot predict an early end to the war, but I could not guarantee against it ending sooner than we have allowed ourselves to hope," he declared, as he faced a great circle of men backed by their Sherman tanks not far from the front.

Touring the Eighth Army's front with Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, the Prime Minister visited ground where the Allies fought more than a week to push the Germans back on Florence. He wore the uniform of an honorary colonel.

"I am pleased to see you on the grounds which your exertions have conquered and to assure you how closely the actions and deeds of the Canadians in Italy are watched by everyone in the mother country and, of course, in your own beautiful homeland," Mr. Churchill said. He added: "The strength of will of everybody and of all parties there was never more strongly resolved to continue this righteous war to a victorious conclusion.

"The enemy is still active and strong and the German Army still fights with the relics of its old efficiency. But, behind the lines, weakness and division are spreading and everywhere there are signs of internal decay and a dull apathy overtaking the weak. The dissension is such that, when a general goes [illegible] he doesn't know whether he is to be promoted or hanged."

Later he said: "If the battle now proceeding in northern France turns out to be the biggest of the whole war, one of the great hopes is that conclusion of our toil may be much nearer."

He said that the Canadians "had displayed the qualities of integrity, determination, elasticity and unity of the commonwealth and empire." He added:

"Whether here or on the fields of Normandy, they are showing that genius in combat on which the road to victory is built. God bless you."

CHURCHILL FIRES BIG U. S. GUN

[Rome, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill personally shot a big American gun at two German cannon positions north of Pisa, it was disclosed today.

After he pulled the lanyard, the shell fell 200 yards short of the target. A gunnery officer corrected the elevation and two rounds later [illegible] enemy guns were destroyed. An artillery spotter flying [illegible] head reported fires and explosions at both gunpits.

Robot Bomb Raid Among Heaviest

London, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Germans today hurled one of the heaviest daylight attacks since the first weeks of the flying bomb assaults on London and southern England.

Throughout most of the day the enemy sent the robot bombs across the Channel, capitalizing on the soupy weather that kept the Allied bombers grounded.

Heavy ack-ack fire, including some rockets, met the robots at the coast and the gunners' score was good. Over one coastal area they shot down two in a couple of minutes.

The bombs that got through wrecked houses, stores, busses and one pub—but in only one place was a heavy death toll feared.

Finds Carriage Wrecked

A young mother snatched her

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infant from a baby carriage and ran into a surface shelter as a bomb fell. She emerged a few minutes later to find the pram wrecked.

Another bomb demolished several houses just as two busses passed. Several persons were killed and the busses damaged. A newsboy on the corner was blown to bits. Within an hour three bodies had been removed from the ruined houses and rescuers were digging for many other persons believed to be [illegible]

A bluejacket who heard a bomb far in the distance warned a mother and child in the next house and all three had time to take shelter. Their houses were badly damaged but all three escaped injury.

The heavy raids started during the night after a lull of some ten hours, probably caused by German inability to move bombs to the sites over their battered transportation lines

POLES ADVANCE 7 MILES IN ITALY

Rome, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Polish forces on the Adriatic have advanced seven miles to within twelve miles of the Italian port of Pesaro, where eastern outposts of the Germans' trans-peninsular Gothic line are reputed to begin. The Germans pulled their defenses behind the Matauro River, Gen. Alexander's headquarters announced. In the advance, the Poles captured Cerasa.

West of Florence, the Germans shelled Eighth Army positions south of the Arno River. Conditions within Florence were reported "somewhat quieter." Food and other provisions poured in for the citizens.

U. S. PILOTS STRAFE BALKAN AIRFIELDS

Rome, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Nazi airfields in Hungary and central Serbia today were blasted by Liberators of the Italian-based 15th United States Air Force and strafed by escorting fighters. The big bombers struck at the Hajdu Boszormeny airfield in Hungary, and fighters swooped in seven strafing attacks on the field. The planes also hit the Nis airdrome in Serbia, major base for German twin-engined Messerschmitts and Stuka dive-bombers. A small number of German fighters engaged the planes over Hungary.

At the same time American Thunderbolts, switching from the south of France invasion area for lack of targets, struck a surprise blow in several waves at the Alessandria railway yards in the north of Italy. It was announced that scores of railway cars were destroyed and that the tracks were left a mass of tangled wreckage.

Marauders and Mitchells pounded communications in the Po valley and the mountains north of Florence. A few hours earlier night-flying Bostons started large fires in enemy installations at Remoulins, four miles northwest of Marseille, and in the area immediately south of Avignon.

Yesterday some 500 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the Fifteenth Air Force set fire to two oil refineries in Poland and one in Czecho-Slovakia, and for the first time encountered only a few enemy fighters over those hitherto fiercely defended regions.

FORTRESSES BLAST POLISH REFINERIES

Rome, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—About 500 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the Italian based Fifteenth United States Air Forces set fire to two oil refineries in Poland and one in Czechoslovakia yesterday and for the first time encountered only a few enemy fighters over those hitherto fiercely defended regions.

The Fortresses bombed the big I. G. Farbenindustrie synthetic aid and rubber factory at Oswiec in Poland, about thirty miles west of Krakow, starting three great fires. This plant has a capacity of 62,500 tons of oil per annum. The Liberators caused fires and explosions in a Vacuum Oil refinery at Czechowice, Poland, forty-five miles west of Krakow, and a State oil refinery at Duklza, Czechoslovakia, seventy miles southwest of Krakow. The only aerial opposition encountered came near Budapest, when fewer than twenty ME-109's and FW-190's jumped the Fortresses en route to Poland. Escorting Mustangs quickly drove them off.

Railway yards at Szolnok, Hungary, and the Rakoczifalva airdrome, four miles southeast of Szolnok, were also bombed by the Liberators.

Last night Halifaxes, Liberators and Wellingtons of the Royal Air Force attacked a tank factory at St. Valentin, twelve miles northeast of Steyr in Austria. The German communique said that Hungary, too, was bombed last night and that some explosives crashed in the Upper Danube area.

In more than 1,900 sorties flown yesterday, the Allied Mediterranean Air Forces destroyed two enemy planes and lost six of their own.

Flies 200 Sorties, Keeps On

Thunderbolt Pilot Elects to Fight Until Germans Give Up

ROME, Aug. 21 (AP).—Captain William D. Gatling, twenty-two, returned from his 200th fighter mission—an All-American record for fighter pilots in the Mediterranean theater—and decided he would like to continue flying in combat until the Germans give up.

Gatling, now among the Thunderbolt pilots helping to knock out enemy strongholds ahead of the Allied troops invading southern France, started his record combat tour flying a P-40 Warhawk in support of the 8th Army in Tunisia early in 1943. Only recently he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross with cluster. He commands a Thunderbolt flight.

His home is at Tarboro, N. C.

Save every scrap of paper—old newspapers, magazines, wrapping paper, cardboard, everything that's paper.

BUILD AIRDROMES IN SOUTH FRANCE

Rome, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—American aviation engineers began constructing airdromes in southern France the day after Allied assault forces put ashore, it was disclosed today.

The co-operation of French farmers, who showed the engineers where minefields were located, was credited officially with saving many precious hours—and possibly many lives in the task.

R. A. F. Using Riviera Bases

ROME, Aug. 21 (AP).—Allied fighter planes now are operating from landing strips in southern France, it was announced tonight. An official statement said R. A. F. Spitfires commanded by Group Captain W. G. Duncan-Smith were flying from southern France.

German General Agrees On War

With the Canadian Army in France, Aug. 21 (AP)—General Menni, commander of the German 87th Infantry Division, who was captured today by Canadian troops, remarked dryly to his escort as he was taken to Canadian headquarters:

"You think you are winning—and we think you are too."

Richmond Soldier Finds Nazi Snipers Poor Shots

By the Associated Press.

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.—You just can't convince Pfc. James E. Dudley of Richmond, Va., that German snipers are anything but poor shots.

He got his low opinion of the enemy's marksmanship when a sniper nicked him in the ear. Later, after it was bandaged, he was on patrol when a hidden Nazi fired at him. The bullet clipped the bandage from Pvt. Dudley's wounded ear as if it had been snipped with a sharp pair of scissors.

Pvt. Dudley hit the dirt and looking around for the bandage, said bitterly:

"What did I tell you? See—those blankety-blank blanks can't shhh-shoot."

SAYS FOE IN FRANCE WON'T REACH HOME

London, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The force of more than 1,000,000 men which Germany had in France when the Allies invaded Normandy is now so badly beaten that only a very small fraction will be able to reach the German frontier, Robert E. Sherwood, overseas director of the OWI, said tonight.

In a broadcast over the American station in Europe, Mr. Sherwood called the battle of France one of the decisive battles of military history. He said that the Germany Seventh Army, the most powerful enemy force in France, had received a terrific beating and that Allied armies on the Riviera in the south are definitely ahead of schedule.

Hitler Will Never Yield, President Benès Predicts

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 21—Dr. Eduard Benes predicted tonight that Adolf Hitler would probably never surrender, but that the German Army would "disintegrate into small units that will fight singly to the end."

The Czechoslovak President has forecast German trends accurately before.

"This will be the real Wagnerian Goetterdaemmerung," he said. "Hitler will drive the German nation to destruction. That will be a terrible end. Fighting for every place will be necessary even after the Allies invade Germany."

King Arrives In Eternal City

Rome, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has arrived in Rome, it was announced today.

The purpose of the King's visit was not immediately disclosed. Last June the 74-year-old Monarch turned over his "royal prerogatives" to his 39-year-old son, Crown Prince Umberto, carrying out his promise to retire from public life with the entry of Allied troops in the Eternal City.

German Admiral Kills Himself

St. Eutrope, France, Aug. 23 (AP).—Admiral Siegfried Wieder, 55-year-old commander of German marine forces in southern France and charged with the defense of naval establishments from Nice to Perpignan, committed suicide in this village at the outskirts of Aix-en-Provence four days before the Allied invasion.

The admiral's French secretary found the body in his study at noon August 11, after hearing a shot.

The flag atop the villa housing Wieder's headquarters was dropped to half staff and all servants were prevented from entering the villa for a whole day until it was "made known" the admiral had succumbed from a heart attack.

French resistance leaders said they heard the Germans had planned to kill Wieder because it was believed he was implicated in anti-Hitler plotting.

When the American troops arrived they found the villa had been destroyed by German demolitions.

Resistance leaders described Wieder as a short, white-haired admiral who with two vice-admirals organized the marine defense of the southern coast. People of A[illegible] and surrounding villages saw little of him because he took no part in civilian affairs.

Communist Reporter Recalled to Italy

London, August 21 (A. P.).—London papers said today that Clement Dutt, reporter for the communist London Daily Worker, who entered southern France as a war correspondent accredited to the French forces, has been ordered back to Italy by the War Office, but British Army public relations officials here said they had no knowledge of the matter.

The paper added that he "committed no indiscretion, nor is it alleged he did."

Later today the War Office said that Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War, had no comment to make on Mr. Dutt's reported [illegible]

Mussolini Aid Assassinated

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP).—Transocean, German agency, broadcast tonight that Osvaldo Sebastiani former chief secretary to Benito Mussolini, had been kidnaped and assassinated, "undoubtedly by Partisans," at Passereno, Italy, in Brescia Province.

Spain Executes Six as Traitors

MADRID, Aug. 21 (AP)—Six Spaniards were executed today on charges of treason. They were accused of "close contact" with an unidentified foreign power. The executions were carried out at Ceuta in Spanish Morocco.

Portuguese Mail Restriction

Lisbon, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Postmaster General announced today that no mail addressed to countries beyond the Pyrenees would be accepted until further notice.

Romulo Takes Philippine Post

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP).—Colonel Carlos P. Romulo was sworn in by Speaker Sam Rayburn today as Resident Commissioner for the Philippine Commonwealth.

TERMS DENIED TO BULGARIA

Allies Refuse To Bargain To Get Country Out Of War

Ankara, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Allies have refused to bargain with Bulgaria for her exit from the war, an analysis of the best available reports indicated tonight.

British Ambassador Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen is believed to have told Stoicho Moshanov, Bulgarian emissary, that the Bulgarian army would have to surrender unconditionally and retreat behind pre-war frontiers.

United States officials have been kept informed of the Bulgarian-British negotiations for peace. There was an unconfirmed report that both British and American officials were present at a conference with Moshanov last week.

"Action, Not Talk" Demand

"Action, not talk, is necessary," the Allied representatives told the Bulgarians.

The Government of Premier Ivan Bagrianov is believed intent on getting out of the war despite the Allied refusal to compromise on armistice terms.

The Russians have dashed Bulgarian hopes for Soviet support of Sofia's attempt to gain a corridor to the Aegean Sea through Thrace.

Ejection of German troops from Bulgaria is one of the Allied demands.

5,000 Nazis Still There

Although some German troops already have withdrawn from the Black Sea coast, latest reports from Sofia indicate that about 5,000 remain in Bulgaria, that the Gestapo continues active there and that the Germans are in control, particularly of airfields.

While the Bulgarian army conceivably could eject the Germans in a crisis brought on by the Russian offensive in near-by Romania, the Bulgarians are expected to act in a way calculated not to offend the Germans until an Allied force is ready to occupy the country.

In any event, once Bulgaria has dropped out of the war, Romania would be expected to fall almost automatically.

Limited Bulgar-Nazi Break Today Envisaged

London, *Tuesday*, Aug. 22 (AP)—Foreign Minister Parvan Draganov is scheduled to address the Bulgarian Parliament this afternoon, and there was speculation in London that he might announce at least a limited break with Germany.

Bulgarian Premier Ivan Bagrianov's plea last week for peace at almost any price has been followed by persistent rumors that British-American-Bulgarian armistice ne-

gotiations already were under way.

Sometime ago Prime Minister Churchill told German satellites that they had to "work their passage home," and Bulgaria is believed to be attempting this under Soviet as well as British-American pressure.

Turkey's break with the Nazis stiffened the Bulgar spine, and inasmuch as the Germans have had to drain their Balkan garrisons the Bulgarian army probably could cope with the forces which are left.

REBELS FIGHT AXIS INSIDE BULGARIA

Cairo, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—From 5,000 to 15,000 Bulgarians are increasing their activities, it was learned here today, as the Bagrinov Government anxiously watched Allied successes in Europe.

The Partisans are reported operating in three main zones inside Bulgaria. They are striking at Bulgarian collaborationists.

The Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Paravan Draganoff, will make a statement on the Government's foreign policy when the Bulgarian Parliament meets today, the British radio said in a broadcast picked up in New York today by CBS.

"According to reports reaching Ankara, the German Ambassador in Sofia has left by air for Berlin, having failed to get an open declaration from Prime Minister Bagrianoff about his Government's attitude toward Germany," London added.

Declaring that German censorship in Bucharest and Budapest had suppressed Bagrianoff's statement that the Allies would win the war, London forecast that when the Bulgarian Parliament meets today, Bagrianoff would "demand full powers."

POLISH CABINET MEETS IN LONDON

LONDON, Aug. 21.—(AP) The London Polish cabinet met all day today in an effort to draft a plan for settling the Russian-Polish dispute, which emigre leaders here were represented as believing would not be healed until rival factions could meet in Warsaw and set up a provisional goverfnment.

It was understood that Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, who went to Moscow in an attempt to find a solution, and some of his colleagues see their chief hope in a meeting in the Polish capital after it is liberated.

This provisional government, they hold, must include representatives of the Soviet-supported National Committee of Liberation, members of the government-in-exile here, and various political groups inside Poland.

Even such a provisional government, Poles here feel, would be lasting only if backed and broadened by [illegible] Allied auspices.

It was suggested that the London compromise proposals might be delivered to Premier Marshal Stalin by Mikolajczyk in a second mission to Moscow, but sources close to the Premier said he would prefer to wait until Warsaw is liberated and conduct final negotiations there.

A spokesman said it was unlikely that any statement on today's conferences would be issued in the next day or two.

Allied sources expressed hope for an early solution but were none too optimistic.

The cabinet also discussed possibilities of speeding aid to the underground already fighting the Germans inside Warsaw.

Polish quarters said the Germans were laying waste to the capital with artillery in an effort to destroy the underground and much of the old city had been wiped out.

FINNS ACT TO DELAY TRUCE

Conservatives Seek to Postpone Armistice With Russia

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 21 (AP)—Reactionary agrarian and conservative quarters in Finland are attempting to delay an armistice with Russia, according to information received here from Finland.

These factions were reported to be saying, in effect:

"The Allies' successes in the west are entirely in Finland's favor. They better our position because they restore a balance of power between the Anglo-Americans and the Russians. If we continue to hang on we are likely to get a better peace."

President Carl Gustaf Mannerheim was described by Finns as determined to see a way to getting Finland out of the war. He was said to have been "unpleasantly surprised' by behind-the-scene intrigues in Government circles—a situation of which he had not been aware until he became President.

Postwar Planners Would Curb Prussia

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The breakup of Prussia and division of Germany into 10 separate states, with effective reparations and economic control, were proposed in a memorandum issued yesterday by a postwar policy group of 39 Conservative members of Parliament and peers.

They proposed to reduce Prussia by partition from a population of 39,000,000 to 13,000,000 and forbid, under threat of economic penalties, any attempt to recreate another centralized Reich under Prussia's domination.

Other states they advocated were Rhineland, Westphalia, Hesse, Hanover, Wurttemberg, Schleswig-Holstein, Bavaria, Saxony, Baden and the old Hanseatic League towns of Northern Germany.

The group, members of Prime Minister Churchill's party, suggested that Germany's means of production and raw materials should be transferred to or controlled by the United Nations to repair war damage and help rehabilitate European economy. They also would quota Germany's ships, trucks and rolling stock and ban all aircraft.

YANKS BOMB KURILES, YAP

Nimitz Also Reports 44,956 Japs Killed In Marianas

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 21 (AP)—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, announcing new air raids against Japanese positions from the Kuriles to the Carolines, disclosed today that 44,956 Japanese were killed in the American conquest of Saipan, Guam and Tinian.

American casualties in the bloodiest campaign of the Pacific were 4,470 killed and 20,345 wounded, with 721 men still listed missing in action.

Make First Trip To Yap

Bombers of the 7eventh Army Air Rorce raided Yap in the western Carolines, 525 miles southwest of Guam, for the first time Saturday.

The yalso struck northward at Pegan in the northern Marianas, and for the first time bombed Alamagan Island, south of Pagan.

Yap, important because of its weather and cable stations, has been bombed previously by American carrier planes and by land-based bombers from the New Guinea area.

Plaster Airfield

The Liberators plastered Yap airfield, meeting no interception and only meager ground fire. Intense anti-aircraft fire greeted the raiders over Pagan.

Navy and marine planes, meanwhile, bombed Narau Island and in the Marshalls.

Navy Venturas bombed and strafed airfields on Paramushiro, in the northern Kuriles, Saturday. Three Japanese Zeros failed to attack.

Nimitz disclosed that mop-up operations were still under way in the Marianas.

HALMAHERA POUNDED BY RECORD BOMB BLOW

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Tuesday, Aug. 22 (AP)—Pitching aerial assault upon the Moluccas and near-by islands to a new intensity, Allied planes delivered the heaviest bombing attacks yet made upon Halmahera and Buru Islands, headquarters announced today.

Eight Japanese planes caught on the ground at Buru were destroyed or damaged.

In other attacks upon the enemy's dwindling shipping lines nine small Japanese freighters, transports and coastal vessels were sunk or badly damaged and ten barges probably destroyed.

A large force of Liberators pounded Halmahera, 200 miles west of New Guinea, with 110 tons of bombs on Sunday, demolishing warehouses and touching off great explosions.

Liberators raiding Buru with ninety-five tons of bombs caught the nest of grounded planes at Namlea airdrome on Saturday. Buru is 200 miles south of Halmahera.

Mitchell medium bombers raided the Japanese seaplane base at Talaud, midway between Halmahera and Mindanao, for the first time on Sunday, destroying warehouses and coastal installations. They also set a small freighter afire.

A Liberator ranging far to the northwest bombed a freighter-transport off Mindanao's south coast early on Sunday.

Air patrols destroyed two small freighters and two coastal vessels off Celebes, and south of Ceram bombed a 3,000-ton freighter-transport, destroyed two barges and damaged a small craft.

In coastal attacks along Netherland New Guinea's Vogelkop Peninsula Allied air patrols destroyed a small transport and eight barges. Naval craft sank a coastal vessel.

Bomber Sinks Jap Cruiser

Chungking, Aug. 21 (AP)—A Liberator bomber of the 14th Air Force sank a 14,000-ton Japanese cruiser in the China Sea Saturday, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's headquarters announced today.

The Liberator found the warship in the China Sea off Hong Kong and got three direct hits and a probable, watching the Jap vessel sink during the fourth bombing run.

7TH AIR FORCE BOMBS YAP FOR FIRST TIME

PEARL HARBOR, Aug. 21 (AP)—Bombers of the Seventh Army Air Force raided Yap in the western Carolines, 525 miles southwest of Guam, for the first time Saturday and also struck northward at Pagan and Alamagan in the Marianas.

These attacks by Liberators based in the Marianas were announced today in a Pacific Fleet press release, along with news of raids by Navy or Marine planes on Nauru Island and in the Marshalls.

Yap, importapt because of its weather and cable stations, has been bombed previously by American carrier planes and by land-based bombers of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command. The Liberators plastered the airfield and adjacent installations, meeting no interception and only meager ground fire.

Alamagan Island, just south of Pagan, had not been attacked previously. Intense anti-aircraft fire was reported at Pagan, where docks and gun positions were blasted.

Two Navy search planes made the attacks Friday and Saturday on Nauru, phosphate island on the Equator west of the American-held Gilberts. That island, a British mandate, was occupied by the Japanese two years ago this month. It has been bombed almost daily since late July.

JAPANESE ON MOVE SOUTH OF HANGCHOW

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 21 (AP)—A new outbreak of fighting in Chekiang, coastal province below Shanghai, was announced today. The Chinese High Command said the Japanese had moved out of Wuyi, ninety-five miles south of Hangchow, in a southeast direction.

The Japanese possibly were started on a new mopping-up expedition.

Chinese twenty-five miles northwest of Hengyang in Hunan Province faced a new flanking threat from enemy units that drove from Siangsiang, sixty miles north of Hengyang. Fighting still was proceeding around Ichang on the Yangtze, where the Chinese have begun diversionary operations.

To prevent the Japanese from reinforcing their troops in Hunan, the Chinese are attacking enemy positions north and south of the Yangtze.

CHINESE GAINING TENGCHUNG WALL

Chungking, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The Chinese announced today that they had gained the entire southeastern wall of Tengchung, Japanese stronghold in Yunnan province, except for one gap now being reduced. Other Chinese troops lost and then regained Laotungpo, important hill position southeast of the Burma Road town of Lungling, and drove the enemy back with heavy casualties on both sides.

A new outbreak of fighting in Chekiang, the coastal province below Shanghai, was announced today. The Chinese High Command said Japanese had moved out of Wuyi, ninety-five miles south of Hangchow, in a southeastward direction. The Japanese possibly were started on a new mopping up expedition.

Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The existence of a ghost force of Fourteenth Army jungle rangers who harassed the Japanese the past three months in a series of daring actions during which the enemy was driven from Manipur State into northern Burma, was disclosed today. In the last thirty days the mystery force, made up of Indian troops, killed 675 Japs in ambush, wounded 245 and destroyed sixty motor vehicles.

The force lived off the country, and ranged widely behind the Japanese lines. The unit suffered only four casualties, including a single fatality.

Japanese forces have withdrawn from the Indian frontier area and broken contact, today's communique said. The Fourteenth Army occupied Khauivum.

Halmahera and Boeroes Blasted

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Aug. 22 (Tuesday (AP).—Bombers from southwest Pacific bases blasted Halmahera and Boeroe Island west of New Guinea with 205 tons in new raids announced today.

Eight grounded Japanese planes were destroyed or damaged in the strike at Boeroe on Saturday.

Patrol planes bombed a Japanese freighter off Mindanao in the Philippines Sunday. Other planes destroyed two small freighters near Celebes and set a small freighter afire near the Talaud Islands, between Halmahera and Mindanao.

New Yorkers Win Pacific Air Medals

By the Associated Press.

SOMEWHERE IN THE S. W. PACIFIC (Delayed). — Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, has awarded air medals to these New York fliers for participation in a raid on Rabaul, New Britain, Nov. 2, 1943, in which heavy losses were inflicted upon the enemy:

S/Sgt. Hyman Prosten, son of Mrs. Rose Prosten, 2980 W. 27th St., Brooklyn (posthumous).

S/Sgt. John J. Ladolcetta, 206 32nd St., Brooklyn.

The following were awarded the Air Medal for participation in sustained operational flights during which hostile contact was probable and expected:

S/Sgt. Constantino S. Cucurullo, 48 Caton Pl.; Sgt. Stanley M. Cohen, 5911 Avenue N; S/Sgt. Murray Cooper, 2814 Avenue I; T/Sgt. Hilton H. Hixson, 271 Marcus Ave.; S/Sgt. William T. Holden, 963 Jefferson Ave., all Brooklyn; S/Sgt. Harry E. Johnson, 1108 Clay Ave., the Bronx; S/Sgt. Otto Jungman, 791 Park Ave.; S/Sgt. Rudolph J. Kasper, 51-17 Goldsmith St., Elmhurst, Queens; S/Sgt. Frank Kasulke, 138-33 90th Ave., Jamaica, Queens.

S/Sgt. Andrew J. A. Klimko, 178 Wood Ave., Tottenville, S. I.; S/Sgt. Nicholas Malouta, 95-16 Waltham St., Jamaica, Queens; Cpl. Arthur J. Marcus, 415 Arbuckle Ave., Cedarhurst, L. I.; T/Sgt. Gene J. Montenare, 415 St. Ann's Ave.; S/Sgt. Francis G. Murphy, 93 Noble St., Brooklyn; S/Sgt. Nicholas Prassos, 3612 21st Ave., Long Island City, Queens; Sgt. Harry Reich, 30 Seaman Ave.; T/Sgt. Rocco F. Relia, 1 Clermont Terr., Elmhurst, Queens; S/Sgt. Giro J. Riccio, 2055 59th St., Brooklyn; S/Sgt. David Saporta

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239 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn; Sgt. Raphael L. Sbani, 148 Rider Ave., Patchogue, L. I.; S/Sgt. Walter Sependa, Front St. and Gares Ave., East Meadow, L. I.; S/Sgt. Arthur P. Spitz, 778 E. 10th St., Brooklyn; S/Sgt. James E. Wilson, Jr., 6120 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn.

S/Sgt. William G. Metaxotos, 434 W. 48th St., was awarded the bronze oak leaf cluster to the Air Medal for participating in sustained operational flight missions during which hostile contact was probable and expected.

Natives on Guam Get Lost; New Roads Prove Vexing

By The Associated Press.

GUAM, Aug. 12 (Delayed)—American bulldozers, cutting what might be called roads on Guam, have just about upset the sense of direction of some natives.

Sgt. Murrey Marder, marine combat correspondent, tells this one:

A native Guam guide for marines on the west coast was released from duty yesterday and started for his home in the Mount Santa Rosa district. Four hours later he was back in the bivouac area.

"Don't you want to go back home?" someone asked.

"Yes," he replied, wearily, "but your people make new roads all over the island. I start for home but can't find the way. I am lost. So I come back here to stay. Later maybe I can find way home."

39,211 JAPS KILLED ON GUAM, SAIPAN

Americans Continue Mopping Up Operations on Both Islands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—(AP) The Japanese lost 14,067 dead on Guam, [illegible] on Saipan, the Navy announced tonight.

Only 100 Japanese prisoners were taken by American forces in the recapture of Guam from the Japanese, who had wrested the Pacific island from the United States early in the war.

Mopping up operations are continuing in the Marianas, the Navy said. During the period Aug. 11 through 17th, 593 Japanese were killed on Guam, at a cost of 12 American soldiers killed and 61 wounded.

During the same period, 187 additional Japanese were killed on Saipan, and 15 prisoners taken, at a cost of 5 wounded and one missing American.

On Tinian island, 201 Japanese were killed during that period, and 15 prisoners taken. The total Japanese [illegible] that island now number 5,745. Five Americans were killed and 11 wounded between Aug. 11 and 17th.

Meanwhile, the aerial onslaught against the island outposts of the Japanese empire continued, with the Navy planes having bombed Paramushiro island in the northern Kuriles on Aug. 19.

Airfields were bombed and strafed. Three enemy fighters took to the air but did not attempt to attack the United States planes.

Earlier the Navy had announced that attacks had been delivered on six islands in the western Pacific.

YAWATA LEFT BURNING BADLY BY SUPERFORTS

Night Raiders Half Hour's Flight Away Saw Fires Set Earlier.

JAPAN HIT BY DOUBLE BLOW

Four Big U. S. Bombers Lost—15 Enemy Planes Shot Down, 13 More Probably Destroyed.

Washington, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Superfortresses of the Twentieth United States Air Force yesterday attacked Yawata, the so-called Pittsburgh of Japan, in two waves, one by day and the other by night, and the pilots of the second wave were today revealed to have sighted—while still half an hour's flight away—the great fires started by the daylight bombers.

Four of the Superfortresses were lost to every action, it was announced here. These losses, it was learned, were all sustained by the daylight raiders who met a strong fighter opposition. On the other hand, the Americans shot down fifteen enemy fighters, probably destroyed thirteen more and damaged twelve in the course of the two co-ordinated attacks.

The text of the communique follows:

"Superfortresses of the Twentieth Bomber Command in Sunday night's attack again hit Japanese industrial targets in the Yawata area of the Japanese homeland island of Kyushu, following up the daylight attack. Crews on the night mission reported that they could see fires from the previous attack burning thirty minutes before arriving over the target. Bombing results were reported in preliminary estimates as fair. Enemy opposition was rather light and anti-aircraft fire was moderate and inaccurate.

"Planes making the daylight attack met relatively strong fighter opposition, and revised estimates of results show fifteen enemy fighter planes destroyed, thirteen probably destroyed and twelve damaged. From the co-ordinated day and night attacks, four planes have been reported lost due to enemy action."

The Tokyo radio, as usual, minimized the effects of the raids, terming damage "negligible" and claiming that 23 planes out of a total of 80 were destroyed in the two raids. It also asserted that twenty parachuting American crewmen were captured. The Japanese broadcasts said the first raid was against four cities on Kyushu, the southernmost main island, naming Fukuoka, Moji, Kokura and Yawata. The latter, site of numerous heavy industries, has been hit twice previously.

The Japanese communique acknowledged the loss of three Japanese fighter planes.

Foe Quitting Moluccas.

General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Japan is withdrawing her planes from the Moluccas and ripping up the abandoned dromes, leaving that island cluster below the Philippines wide open for Allied invasion.

Largest island of the Moluccas group, also known as the Spice Islands, is Halmahera, 200 miles west of New Guinea and only 300 south of Mindanao.

Announcing that [illegible] construction equipment, the enemy is apparently withdrawing his air forces to bases further westward beyond our bomber range," Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in a communique today:

"This will make possible an advance westward without the necessity of costly frontal assaults to clear the way. "Our air force is continuing its pressure, but is finding many enemy air bases non-operative and others stripped of planes.

"The enemy is no longer contesting the air over the Moluccas."

The communique added that the Moluccca chain was being "strategically sterilized and divided into its component links," leaving the numerous garrisons there impotent for anything but local action.

Many Targets Attacked.

Allied planes continued to strike at Japanese targets in the Pacific on a 2,500-mile arc from Timor to the Marianas. American Fighters, probably from Guam or Saipan, strafed Rota and Pagan in the Marianas Thursday and Fridy.

A Liberator damaged a 1,500-ton freighter transport off Davao in the [illegible] Philippines Friday.

Air patrols near Celebes damaged a 3,000-ton freighter and sank a 500-ton coastal vessel Saturday, while fighters sweeping Ceram Island, south of Halmahera, destroyed or damaged a small freighter, three coastal vessels and six barges.

Other planes raided Palau, in the Carolines; Mille and Wotje, in the Marshalls; Nauru, Bougainville, New Britain, New Ireland, New Guinea and islands in the Dutch East Indies.

Tokyo Sees It Coming.

London, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio today broadcast a Tokyo dispatch reporting lively Allied aerial activity north of Australia, and quoting Japanese as reasoning that this activity "probably foreshadows fresh offensive operations in that area."

Recent Allied attacks reported in the Tokyo dispatch were on Amboina and Boeroe islands in the Moluccas by flights of forty bombers each two days ago. Twenty other bombers hit Boela on Ceram Island, Tokyo said. Kai Island and Manokwari on New Guinea, Koror in the Carolines, Rota in the Marianas and Yap also were reported bombed.

Second Wave of B-29s Sights Fires Raging in Kyushu Plants

Four Super Forts Lost in Double Blow At Jap Homeland; 15 Fighters Downed

(Map on Page A-4.)

By the Associated Press.

B-29 bombers in the second wave of yesterday's double strike at Japan reported sighting the flames of destruction wrought by the daylight flight of Super Fortresses while still a half hour from the industrial targets at Kyushu.

Four of the huge bombers were lost to enemy action in the day raid and none in the night attack by the 20th Air Force. The important Yawata industrial section was the target of both flights, the first double blow of the war on the Japanese home islands.

The American planes shot down 15 enemy fighters, while 13 were probably destroyed and 12 damaged.

The text of communique No. 10 from headquarters of the 20th Air Force:

"Super Fortresses of the 20th Bomber Command in Sunday night's attack again hit Japanese industrial targets in the Yawata area of the Japanese homeland island of Kyushu following up the daylight attack.

"Crews of the B-29's on the night mission reported that they could see fires from the previous attack burning 30 minutes before arriving over the target. Bombing results were reported in preliminary estimates as fair. Enemy opposition was rather light and anti-aircraft fire was moderate and inaccurate.

15 Enemy Fighters Destroyed.

"Planes making the daylight attack met relatively strong fighter opposition and revised estimates of results show 15 enemy fighter planes destroyed, 13 probably destroyed and 12 damaged. From the co-ordinated day and night attacks four planes have been reported lost due to enemy action."

The Tokyo radio, as usual, minimized the effects of the raids, terming damage "negligible" and claiming that 23 planes out of a total of 80 were destroyed. It also asserted that 20 parachuting American crewmen were captured. The Japanese broadcasts said the first raid was against four cities on Kyushu, the southernmost main island, naming Fukuoka, Moji, Kokura and Yawata. The latter, site of numerous heavy industries, has been hit twice previously.

Possibility that a big naval base also was a target was seen in the Japanese statement that both raids were directed at "Northern Kyushu and the Western Choguku district." The Office of War Information identified "Choguku" as Shikoku, a naval base on the main island of Honshu. The German DNB agency, which relayed the Japanese broadcast, said, however, it was the island of Shikuku, east of Kyushu.

The 20th Air Force, noting that the initial attack was the first daylight operation over Japan proper since the historic attack on Tokyo headed by Lt. Gen. James Doolittle on April 18, 1942, had no information on results of the second attack.

Heaviest of Six Attacks.

Apparently it was the heaviest of six attacks since the B-29s first took to the air two months ago to blast vital Japanese war industries and shipping.

Tokyo broadcast the first news of the attack. Its initial claim was that 13 of the raiders were brought down, three of them by "suicide fighters" which rammed the Yank planes. It said the Super Fortresses flew in more than 10 formations.

The 20th Air Force has acknowledged the loss of only seven Super Fortresses in the five previous air assaults on Japan and occupied areas, although it has indicated that other bombers were lost and some damaged.

The loss of four planes—two by accident, one by enemy antiaircraft fire and one missing—was admitted in the first major raid which struck at Yawata on June 15. Three planes were listed as not accounted for after the August 10 attacks on Palembang, a petroleum center in Southern Sumatra, and Nagasaki, a port and manufacturing city on Kyushu.

Losses Declared Light.

In the July 29 raids against Anshan, steel city in Manchuria, and Tangku, a port in Occupied China, losses were described merely as "light." All planes returned safely after the July 7 operation, which had as its targets Yawata, Sasebo and Omura, important homeland industrial centers; the Port of Laoyao on the North China coast and Hangkow on the Yangtze River. No losses were reported in an early June test raid on Bangkok.

Brig. Gen. Haywod S. Hansell, Jr., who had much to do with planning the air offensive against Germany's war production, is chief of staff of the 20th Air Force and presumably is doing a similar job on Japan. He said six months ago that the Japanese industrial economy had been studied by military experts for several years and declared that it could be destroyed from the air.

The enemy has been reluctant to admit serious industrial harm, but the 20th Air Force has said on several occasions that "observed bombing results were reported to be good."

BOB HOPE TROUPE NOW IN NEW GUINEA

Lands in Rain, Gives Show At Hollandia

Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Bob Hope-Frances Langford expeditionary force arrived at Hollandia by plane from Australia in a mid-afternoon downpour today, and four hours later they were tickling the funnymore of more than 1,000 GI's in a sprightly USO stage show.

It was the first live entertainment for soldiers at this great forward base. As they literally clawed holes in the palm-fround wings of the stage to get a bigger eyeful, Hope quipped:

"The termites are bad around here, aren't they?

"Lovely Hunsk Of Morale"

The GI's laughed, but continued to rip the palms aside for a better view of Miss Langford and pretty Patty Thomas, Hollywood tapdancer.

"Aren't they lovely hunks of morale, boys?" Hope asked.

The answering roars and whistles would have drowned out a flight of bombers.

Hope greeted two old golfing [illegible] in the [illegible], Lieut. Bud Ward, of Spokane, United States amateur champion, and Sergt. Henry McLemore, former columnist.

The rest of the troupe included Jerry Colonna, movie and radio comedian; Capt. Lanny Ross, former radio singer; Barney Dean, Hollywood gagman, and Tony Romano, guitarist-singer.

Diary Of The War

Aug. 22, 1944 (AP).

Three of France's great cities were ripe for liberation last night as American armored columns smashed across the Seine river on both sides of Paris. French troops fought into the naval base of Toulon and other Allied forces were within less than nine miles of Marseille.

The German radio reported that Yank reconnaissance forces were in the Paris suburbs. 'Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's tank columns were astride the Seine both in the area of Fontainebleau, 35 miles southeast of Paris, and at Mantes, 25 miles northwest.

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In southern France American infantry captured Valensole, 50 miles inland from Toulon and a third of the way to Lyon. North of Marseille other Yank columns were racing toward the broad Rhone valley. The count of German prisoners rose to more than 14,000.

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Russian troops, lashing out anew northeast of Warsaw, were reported by Moscow to have shattered a 20-mile section of the German defense line along the railway to Bialystok. The Russians also acknowledged a reverse, confirming a German report that Soviet forces had abandoned Tukums, 30 miles west of Riga in western Latvia, enabling the Nazis to regain contact with their forces fighting in Estonia and eastern Latvia.

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A 205-ton bombload was dropped on Halmahera and Boeroe, west of New Guinea. There was no Japanese interception as American bombs demolished warehouses and started fires and explosions.

A freighter was bombed off Mindanao, southern Philippines, and two small cargo ships were sunk near Celebes.

Central Pacific bombers attacked targets in the Carolines, the Marianas and the Marshalls, and also attacked Nauru.

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Striking into the sea area east of Hongkong, an American Liberator bomber from a Chinese base sank a 14,200-ton Japanese cruiser. The warship went down within sight of the Yank flyers after three direct hits.

The navy, reporting for the first time in 11 days on submarine warfare, told of the sinking of 19 additional Japanese ships. The latest victims were a light cruiser, an escort vessel, a large tanker and 16 cargo-transport and cargo ships.

Japs Acknowledge Raids on Islands

By the Associated Press.

The Jap domestic radio said today that enemy aircraft yesterday hit Rota in the southern Marianas group in the western Carolines and Wotje in the Marshalls during Sunday.

The broadcast heard by U. S. government monitors, said 20 Liberator bombers raided Yap in daylight, while six smaller planes attacked Rota. Wotje Island in the Marshalls was persistently bombed in the morning by 18 small planes, the broadcast said.

DELEGATES URGE ENFORCED PEACE IN OPENING TALKS

Big Three Optimistic About Reaching Agreement on Security Policy.

PREDICT VICTORY NEAR

Hull Emphasizes Need of Maintaining Allied Fighting Power.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—(AP) American, British and Russian delegates sat down today to build the international machinery for a peaceful world after a victory one said was "not far off."

Secretary of State Hull opened the first meeting of the conference at luxurious Dumbarton Oaks in Georgetown, and both Sir Alexander Cadogan, head of the British group, and Ambassador Andrei Gromyko, leading the Russian delegation, joined in his optimistic prediction of agreement on the outline of a world security organization.

Sees Victory Near

Gromyko, declaring tha tthe time "is not far off when the freedom-loving nations, and first of all our nations, will bring complete victory," said that the unity of the Allies is a guarantee that the Dumbarton Oaks talks will reach "positive results." Urging speed, Cadogan said "peace may come sooner than some expect."

Hull, in his welcoming speech, and Cadogan and Gromyko in their responses, stressed the need for maintaining the fighting strength of the Allies, ready for quick use if aggression threatens after the war.

The three spoke informally, seated at the long u-shaped table around which were gathered their diplomatic and military advisers.

Each speaker sought to reassure the [illegible] that they will have a adequate role in the future organization, emphasized the importance of ready might for security, and underlined the special responsibility of the strong nations to lead in enforcing peace.

There was some difference in emphasis in th. American, British and Russian talks, reflecting varying approaches to the problem of preventing wars, but the speeches indicated, as Cadogan said, that "there is already much common ground."

Secretary Hull said "it cannot be emphasized too often that the principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, irrespective of size and strength, as partners in a system of order under law, must constitute the foundation of any future international organization for the maintenance of peace and security."

Reasserting Hull's statement, Cadogan said that "even Hitler has surely learned by now, what we have ourselves long known, that it is not by riding roughshod over the smaller powers that the vital interests of the larger can in the long run best be protected."

Emphasize Enforced Peace

Gromyko gave greater stress to the primary burden on the large powers, but he said that all big and small freedom-loving nations can take part in the peace agency.

As for the determination to cooperate, he said people "have shed too much blood to be indifferent to their future."

"That is why they are striving," he said, "to establish an international organization which would be capable of preventing the repetition of such a tragedy." To this end, he continued, the resources of all the freedom-loving nations and especially of the big three represented at the conference table must be used effectively.

"In this fighting, saving, our country's security will not but find support on the part of the other United Nations, big and small, which will be participants of the international security organization, which will be based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all freedom-loving countries," Gromyko declared.

Reflecting the general agreement against an international police force, Cadogan said that "the nations of the world should maintain, according to their capacities, sufficient forces available for joint action when necessary to prevent breaches of the peace."

The chief of the British delegation warned the confrerees against attempting too precise a blue-print for the postwar world, and added that they must not think United Nations agreement on a theoretically perfect plan would insure peace.

The recommendations which will come from the conference are to be sent first to Moscow, London and Washington. After approval there it is proposed to submit them to the other United Nations and to the public generally as the framework which may become the constitution of the new association of nations.

The three delegations are to begin actual work tomorrow morning at 10:[illegible] Undersecretary of State [illegible] heading the American group.

They had an audience at the beginning session today, attended by about 200 reporters and photographers, but for the next three weeks they will work together behind the closed gates of Dumbarton Oaks' red brick wall.

China will join in similar talks with Britain and the United States at the conclusion of the present conference.

The attention Capitol Hill is giving the Dumbarton Oaks talks was highlighted in one sentence by Rep. Jarman (D-Ala.) who told the House that the conference must be successful "if civilization is to survive."

Technicians at Security Talks

Men of Four Nations at Dumbarton Oaks Are Skilled in International Diplomacy.

Washington, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The spotlight of history focused on Dumbarton Oaks today shows the men gathered to plot a course for world peace to be a group of able technicians determined to do a job, not perform a diplomatic spectacle.

While experienced in international relations, they are for the most part the back-stage operators who depend on expert calculations rather than silk-hats and imposing rhetoric to do their work.

In brief, these are the men representing the British, American and Russian governments:

Sir Alexander Cadogan, head of the British delegation, is considered a typical career civil servant. He has spent his life in the Foreign Office, rising from Secretary of the Embassy at Constantinople (now Istanbul) before the last war to his present position of Permanent Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs.

The quiet, 59-year-old statesman attended the Atlantic Charter, Quebec and Teheran Conferences, as well as Premier Churchill's meeting with Stalin in December, 1942. He is known for his imperturbability, even to buzz-bombs, and his restrained language which he spices only on a golf course.

Gladwyn Jebb, second man for the British, followed the Eton-to-Oxford-to-Foreign Office route and at 40 years of age is Foreign Office Secretary-General. He has specialized on momentous but untrumpeted problems of postwar planning, and British newspaper men have called him one of "Sir Alexander's back-room boys."

An Noted Historian.

Most colorful member of the British delegation is Professor Charles K. Webster, a nineteenth century historian whose position corresponds to that of Dr. Isaiah Bowman, noted geographer on the American delegation. Both played important parts at the Paris peace conference after the last war.

Longest list of delegates is the American, headed by jovial silver-headed Edward R. Stettinus Jr., 43-year-old Undersecretary of State.

Secretary Hull's special assistant, pudgy, round-faced Leo Pasvolsky, who heads the State Department's secret post-war planning committee, will probably do most of the behind-the-scenes work. Born in Russia and versed in economics, international affairs and political science, Mr. Pasvolsky has been working for two years on the American memorandum for the conference.

The Pasvolsky committee has been a secret one because none of its members will talk about their work.

Wast Paris Delegate.

American military officials to the conference are as experienced in their field of international diplomacy as their political counterparts. Rear Admiral Harold C. Train was at the London naval conference and Major-Gen. George V. Strong went to the last peace conference at Paris.

Only two members of the Russian delegation are well known in this country, and both speak English fluently. The chairman is Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko, handsome, reserved and conscious of the heavy responsibility he bears at 36.

He brings as deputy chairman A. A. Sobolev, formerly charge and counselor of the Soviet embassy in London. In his early fifties, the sandy-haired, moustached diplomat has spent most of his life in the Foreign Commissariat.

With the exception of the chiefs of delegations, few of the conferees will be widely recognized. They are the technicians who seldom make the front pages but whose expert knowledge lays the background for the news.

Hull, Cadogan and Gromyko Speeches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP).—The complete texts of remarks today by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; by Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs and leader of the British delegation, and by Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko, head of the Russian delegation, at the opening of the International Security Conference follow:

Secretary Hull

On behalf of President Roosevelt and [illegible] I welcome you to Washington. In the name of both of us, I desire to offer some brief remarks on the opening of this important meeting.

The series of conferences which we initiate today marks another step toward establishing a lasting system of organized and peaceful relations among nations. We met at a time when the war is moving toward an overwhelming triumph of the forces of freedom. It is our task here to help lay the foundations upon which, after victory, peace, freedom, and a growing prosperity may be built for generations to come.

The very character of this war moves us to search for an enduring peace—a peace founded upon justice and fair dealing for individuals and for nations. We have witnessed—and are witnessing today—the sweep of forces of savagery and barbarism of the kind that civilized men hoped and believed would not rise again. Armed with the weapons of modern science and technology and with equally powerful weapons of coercion and deceit, these forces almost succeeded in enslaving mankind because the peace-loving nations were disunited. During the years while these aggressions made their preparations for attack, the peace-loving nations lacked both unity and strength because they lacked a vigilant realization of the perils which loomed before them. These forces of evil now face utter defeat because, at long last, the intended victims attained the unity and armed power which are now bringing victory to us.

Lessons of Disunity

The lessons of earlier disunity and weakness should be indelibly stamped upon the minds and hearts of this generation and of generations to come. So should the lessons of unity and its resultant strength achieved by the United Nations in this war.

Unity for common action toward common good and against common peril is the sole effective method by which, in time of peace, the nations which love peace can assure for themselves security and orderly progress, with freedom and justcie. In the face of what modern war means to the physical and moral being

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of man, the maintenance of such unity is a matter of the highest and most enlightened self-interest. In the final analysis it is, first and foremost, a thing of the spirit.

Peace, like liberty, requires constant devotion and ceaseless vigilance. It requires willingness to take positive steps toward its preservation. It requires constant co-operation among the nations and determination to live together as good neighbors in a world of good neighbors. Peace requires an acceptance of the idea that its maintenance is a common interest so precious and so overwhelmingly important that all differences and controversies among nations can and must be resolved by resort to pacific means.

But peace also requires institutions through which the will to peace can be translated into action. The devising of such institutions is a challenge to the wisdom and ingenuity of men and women everywhere. That is why the United Nations, in the midst of a relentless prosecution of the war, have been working together to create the institutional foundations for a just and enduring peace.

Joint Use of Force

These foundations must support arrangements for peaceful settlement of international disputes and for the joint use of force, if necessary, to prevent or suppress threats to the peace or breaches of the peace. They must also support arrangements for promoting by co-operative effort the development of conditions of stability and well being necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations and essential to the maintenance of security and peace. These are basic problems of international organization.

Substantial progress has already been achieved through the food and agriculture conference, the conference on relief and rehabilitation and the financial and monetary conference. These and other similar steps are indicative of the profound desire of the United Nations to act together for advancing the well being of their peoples. They have been achieved by united effort of more than forty nations, large and small.

The governments represented here are fully agreed in their conviction that the future maintenance of peace and security—the supreme objective of international co-operation—must be a joint task and a joint responsibility of all peace-loving nations, large and small. They solemnly proclaimed this conviction in a declaration of their foreign ministers at Moscow on Oct. 30, 1943. It can not be emphasized too often that the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, irrespective of size and strength, as partners in a system of order under law, must constitute the foundation of any future international organization for the maintenance of peace and security.

Cites Moscow Declaration

In the Moscow declaration each government also assumed its share of responsibility for leadership in bringing about the creation of an international organization for this purpose through joint action by all peace-loving nations. Success or failure of such an organization will depend upon the degree to which the participating nations are willing to exercise self-restraint and assume the responsibilities of joint action in support of the basic purposes of the organization. There must be agreement among all whereby each can play its part to the best mutual advantage and bear responsibility commensurate with its capacity.

It is generally agreed that any peace and security organization would surely fail unless backed by force to be used ultimately in case of failure of all other means in the maintenance of peace. That force must be available promptly, in adequate measure, and with certainty. The nations of the world should maintain, according to their capacities, sufficient forces available for joint action when necessary to prevent breaches of the peace.

For a long time before the Moscow conference, and especially during the months which have elapsed since that conference, each of our governments has been making diligent preparations for an effort to reach the agreement to which I have just referred. We have committed our tentative thoughts to writing, and each of us has had an opportunity to study the results of the work done by the others. All this should make easier the task which is now before you of reaching a concensus of views which you can jointly recommend to your respective governments.

It is the intention of the government of the United States that after similar consultations with the government of China, the conclusions reached will be communicated to the governments of all the United Nations and of other peace-loving nations.

Public Debate Proposed

It is our further thought that as soon as practicable, these conclusions will be made available to the peoples of our countries and of all countries for public study and debate. We are fully aware that no institution—especially when it is of as great importance as the one now in our thoughts—will endure unless there is behind it considered and complete popular support. The will to peace must spring from the hearts and minds of men and women everywhere, if it is to achieve enduring peace.

For us in the United States, it is as natural as it is desirable that we gather around a table with the representatives of other nations to devise means for maintaining peace and security. No passion runs deeper in the thoughts of the people of this country than the belief that all men should enjoy liberty under law. It has been our faith from the beginning of our nation, it is our faith for the future, that every individual and every nation should attain freedom and the security to enjoy it. The people of this country are now united as never before in their determination that the tragedy which today is sweeping the earth shall not recur.

The people of all the United Nations are hoping and praying for the opportunity to build anew toward a system of decent and just relationships among nations. Their noblest capacities and their highest skills have been divested from the creative pursuits of peace to the grim and terrible tasks of battle. They see the destruction of their homes and the resources of their lands. They will not be content with a precarious peace. Their sacrifices can only be rewarded by the fulfillment of their reasonable hopes.

It is the sacred duty of the governments of all peace-loving nations to make sure that international machinery is fashioned through which the peoples can build the peace they so deeply desire. The President is confident, and I share his view, that this thought will govern the deliberations which you are now undertaking.

Sir Alexander Cadogan

The discussions which open today arise out of Article A of the Declaration of Moscow, in the framing of which Mr. Hull played such a notable and prominent part. We have listened with admiration to the wise and powerful words with which he has initiated our labors, and we are, I know, all profoundly grateful to him for his indefatigable efforts in the cause of international understanding. Of him it may be said that he embodies in his own thought and person the qualities which have been responsible for the creation and the development of the country which he represents.

To the Soviet government, too, we all have reason to be grateful. It was, I think, on M. Molotov's initiative that the decision to hold these discussions was taken; and it was evident from their attitude at the time of the Moscow conference that the Soviet government attached the highest importance to the establishment of a system designed to prevent a recurrence of Nazi and Fascist aggression.

My government, for their part, have from the outset favored such discussions as these and have done their best to facilitate them. We have expressed our provisional views in the papers which have been circulated, and are most happy to find that in the papers of all three governments there is such a large measure of agreement.

There seems, in fact, to be a general will on the part of what are at present the three most powerful states in the world to achieve some kind of world organization, and, what is more, to achieve it soon. That should itself be a good augury for the success of our labors.

Hopes for Agreement

Chinese friends can also have no doubt of their wish to join in the establishment of such an organization, and I am confident that the subsequent discussions with the Chinese delegation will show that there is a community of aim on the part of the most populous and ancient of our civilizations. We shall thus, I hope, be able to achieve agreement on principles between officials from states comprising about half the inhabitants of the globe, and from states moreover whose combined power and determination is now playing so prominent a part in overthrowing the sinister forces of evil, which only a few years ago came near to dominating all mankind.

The victory of the United Nations, whenever it comes, must be complete, the military defeat of the aggressors must be made clear beyond all doubt, and most of all to the German people themselves and those responsible for the wanton outrages that have horrified the civilized world must receive their just retribution. On that basis we may hope to build more securely for the future. In 1919 there was a widespread feeling in many Western countries that force was in itself an immoral thing: Now there is a much more widespread conviction that it is only by the victors remaining both strong and united that peace can be preserved. We have, I believe, learnt many salutary lessons during the last few years.

Small Nations Included

We are met here to plan a system which will enable individual nations to co-operate effectively for the common good. Individual nations, small and great, must be the basis of our new world organization; and our problem is to construct a machine which will give to each of them the responsibilities commensurate with its power. This is no light task, but it can be accomplished. No one wishes to impose some great-power dictatorship on the rest of the world; but it is obvious that unless the great powers are united in aim and ready to assume and fulfill loyally their obligations, no machine for maintaining peace, however perfectly constructed, will in practice work. On the other hand, even Hitler has surely learnt by now, what we ourselves have long known, that it is not by riding roughshod over the smaller powers that the vital interests of the larger can in the long run best be protected.

Another lesson I submit we may learn from experience is that we should not attempt too closely to define what is perhaps undefinable. As I have already said, no machine will work unless there is, at any rate on the part of the great powers, a will to work it; and equally even an imperfect machine may function satisfactorily provided such a will exists. We might do well, therefore, to concentrate on certain guiding principles and on certain basic institutions, rather than on a set of detailed regulations, which, however ingeniously drafted, will probably have to be revised in the light of subsequent experience.

One other consideration I would put before you: we must remember that peace, in the negative sense of absence of war, is not enough. No world system can endure unless it permits of growth and unless it tends to promote the well being of humanity as a whole. Hence, however we may fit the various non-political world organizations into our general system, we must attempt to discover means whereby the expanding force of modern scientific discoveries is turned into constructive rather than into destructive channels. For this reason we must arrange for at least a measure of co-ordination between the various functional organizations now created or to be created, and in some way gear them to our world international machine. All I would emphasize here is that we should always recognize that, if there is acute political instability, economic or social organization will function successfully, and, on the other hand, let us never forget that acute discomfort in the economic and social field will constantly hamper the smooth operation of the best political plans. In other words, freedom from fear and freedom from want must, so far as human agency can contrive it, move forward simultaneously.

Talks Only Exploratory

In conclusion, I must, for my part, emphasize that the working party from the United Kingdom is recruited from the humble official level. From that it follows that, so far as we are concerned, these talks are necessarily exploratory and non-committal. Within these limitations we will make the best contributino we can, and I can pledge every one of us to devote his best energies and such knowledge and experience as he possesses to the search for agreed recommendations for submission by our governments, if they approve them, to all the other United Nations. We may take comfort in the fact that, as will be seen from the memoranda already circulated there is already much common ground.

Let us also not forget the time factor. Events are moving fast and peace may come sooner than some expect. It would be folly to delay the construction of at least some framework of future international co-operation until the problems of peace confront us with all their insistency. Moreover, the time even of officials is limited. If, therefore, we are to establish the points on which there seems to be provisional agreement, we must work fast and well.

Much depends on our efforts, and some give and take will probably be required. Let us go forward [illegible] responsibilities not only to our own nations but to the world at large. Let us go forward above all with the determination to produce a scheme worthy of the men and women fo the United Nations who are giving their all to make possible the construction of a better world.

Ambassador Gromyko

The present meeting is the first meeting of exploratory discussions between representatives of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union on the establishment of an international security organization. I fully share the thoughts expressed by Secretary Hull in regard to the importance of the present discussions. The peoples of our countries are waging a life-and-death struggle against the worst enemy of humanity—Hitlerite Germany. This struggle has already cost our countries, as well as many other freedom-loving countries of the world, heavy human and material sacrifices. Waging a struggle for its freedom and independence, the people of our three great nations are also saving the freedom and independence of other freedom-loving peoples of the world. As a result of the combined efforts of the Allies, our common foe—Nazi Germany—is nearing its inevitable catastrophe. Our brave warriors are squeezing the enemy from the east, west and south. As a result of the latest offensive of the Red Army military operations are [illegible] to enemy soil. The time is not far off when the combined efforts of the freedom-loving countries of the world and, first of all, the efforts of our nations, will bring a complete and decisive victory and will force Nazi Germany to her knees.

War's Prevention Sought

In view of the heavy destruction and countless sacrifices which the present war has brought to humanity, the freedom-loving peoples of the world are naturally looking for means

to prevent repetition of a similar tragedy in the future. They have shed too much blood and made too many sacrifices to be indifferent to their future. That is why they are striving to establish an international organization which would be capable of preventing a repetition of a similar tragedy, and of guaranteeing for the peoples peace, security and prosperity in the future. Members of such an organization can be, as it is said in the four nations' declaration signed at the Moscow conference on Oct. 3, 1943, all big and small freedom-loving countries of the world. All of us are glad that one of the distinguished participants of the Moscow conference, Secretary Hull, is among us at the present meeting.

It goes without saying that in order to maintain peace and security it is not enough to have the mere desire to harness the aggressor and the desire to apply force against him if it should be demanded by circumstances. In order to guarantee peace and security it is absolutely necessary to have resources with the aid of which aggression could be prevented or suppressed and international order maintained.

Must Use All Resources

In the light of the above, it becomes clear what responsibility falls to the nations, members of the future security organization, and especially to the nations which bear the main bruont of the present war, and which possess the necessary resources and power to maintain peace and security. That is why all those to whom freedom and independence are dear cannot but draw the conclusion that this freedom and independence can be preserved only if the future international security organization will, in the interests of the freedom-loving peoples of the world, use effectively all resources in possession of members of the organization and, first of all, the resources of such great nations as the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain.

The unity displayed by these countries in the present struggle against Hitlerite Germany and its vassals gives ground for certainty that after final victory is achieved these nations will operate in maintaining peace and security in the future as they are co-operating at the present time in saving humanity from enslavement by the Fascist barbarians. In this noble striving our countries naturally cannot but find support on the part of the other United Nations, big and small, which will be participants of the international security organization, which will be based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all freedom-loving countries and which will bear joint responsibility for the maintenance of peace.

Positive Results Expected

The unity of the Allies displayed in the struggle against the common foe and their striving to maintain peace in the future is a guaranty that the present exploratory discussions will bring positive results. They are the first step leading to the erection of a building in the foundation of which all freedom-loving peoples of the world are interested — for an effective international organization on maintenance of peace and security.

In closing I consider it necessary to note the initiative taken by the government of the United States in calling the present conference. The Soviet delegation is glad to begin discussions with the American delegation headed by Edward R. Stettinius, with whom I have had the pleasure since 1941 of meeting and discussing at different times various matters of mutual interest, and also with the British delegation headed by Sir Alexander Cadogan. I have no doubt that in the course of the present discussions the representatives of the three nations will conduct their work in a spirit of mutual understanding and in a friendly atmosphere which cannot but add to the successful outcome of the discussions.

ROOSEVELT SAYS NELSON MISSION IS MOST URGENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 — (AP) President Roosevelt vehemently denied today that Donald M. Nelson's assignment to China was a "kick in the teeth," and the WPB chairman, who had been reported on the verge of resignation, rushed plans to leave for the Orient.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement that Nelson's economic mission was temporary and would bring no change in war production policy in his absence prompted Nelson to drop any plans he may have had to quit in protest. A WPB spokesman said he was "perfectly satisfied."

Nelson's plan for limited reconversion of industry to a peacetime basis has been vigorously opposed by military officials, and some others, and there was speculation that the plans might be changed in his absence. Over the week-end some of his associates complained bitterly that he was being "kicked in the teeth' 'and "sent to Siberia."

Today's formal White House statement, which described Nelson's trip as "most necessary" and "necessarily confidential," was reported to have followed conferences between Nelson and White House aides.

Nelson was understood to have emerged with the impression his mission would require no longer than the three weeks or thereabouts which he originally felt necessary.

A much longer stay had been indicated in a White House statement issued Saturday night, which said Nelson and Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley would remain in China "several months" in conferences with Generalissimo Chiang Khai-shek.

Meanwhile, Rep. Voorhees (D.-Calif.) told the House he was "profoundly concerned" over the choice of Nelson for the journey and a member of the Senate War Investigating committee revealed plans for an investigation by that body.

'So much of the hopes of small business and the entire future of our economy depends on him,' Voorhees said, "I earnestly wish someone else had been chosen to make the trip."

A member of the influential Senate group, who asked that his name be withheld, said "if it is production they want in China, why don't they send Wilson, who is a production expert?" He referred to Charles E. Wilson, WPB executive vice chairman, who becomes acting chairman in Nelson's absence, and who has not always seen eye-to-eye with Nelson on the reconversion question. The Senate committee member said both Nelson and Wilson might be called before the committee this week.

DULLES TALKS WITH WILLKIE

Joint Statement On Foreign Affairs Conference Issued

New York, Aug. 21 (AP)—Wendell Willkie and John Foster Dulles, foreign affairs deputy for Republican Presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey, conferred here today on international security problems.

"We have conferred extensively about various international problems bearing on world organization to assure lasting peace," Willkie and Dulles said in a joint statement.

"There was a full exchange of views not animated by partisan consideration or having to do with any candidacy but by the desire of both of us that the United States should play a constructive and responsible part in assuring world order."

Telegrams Exchanged

Nothing further was added to the statement, which was issued from Dulles' residence.

The meeting between Dulles and Willkie followed an exchange of telegrams with Governor Dewey, who told the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee he "should like to have the benefit of your views. . . ."

Dulles, who has been mentioned as the next Secretary of State if the Republicans win the November election, will leave for Washington at 8.30 tomorrow morning.

To Travel By Auto

He is scheduled to confer with Secretary Hull Wednesday afternoon to detail to him Dewey's foreign-policy beliefs. He will make the trip by automobile because of a foot injury.

Dulles also announced he would meet with Senator Austin (R., Vt.) at 10 A. M. Wednesday, and with Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) the same morning.

While in Washington he said he would be the house guest of Fred Mayer, on Kalorama road. A press conference at that residence was being planned for late tomorrow afternoon, he added.

Dewey Awaits Result Of Dulles-Willkie Talk

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 21 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today awaited the outcome of his talks-by-proxy on foreign affairs with Wendell L. Willkie.

The Republican Presidential nominee had canceled plans to spend last week end at his Pawling farm and conferred instead with his foreign-affairs deputy, John Foster Dulles, who visited Willkie today, and will go on to Washington to talk with Secretary Hull.

The Governor spent nearly three hours with Horace A. Hildreth, Republican candidate for Governor of Maine, who predicted that Republicans would carry most, if not all, of New England.

Campaign Trip Planned

Hildreth later told reporters that either Dewey or his running mate, Gov. John W. Bricker, of Ohio, would visit the State on a campaign trip.

Declaring that "Maine will go Republican," in the September 11 election, Hildreth said he and Dewey also had discussed the situation in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

"The prospects are that we will carry them," he said.

Following up his Labor Day proclamation of Saturday, Dewey sent a message to the New York State Federation of Labor, convening today in Syracuse, in which he said the nation would depend on labor leaders for a "major contribution" toward solving post-war problems.

A way must be found, he declared, to provide "not doles but jobs for all."

Repeating that New York's war-time strike record is one of the nation's lowest, Dewey said:

"I know of no reason why the stability which you, and New York industry and the State Government together have achieved cannot be duplicated nationally."

Truman Declares 'Court-Martial' Will Disprove Kimmel Protest

By The Associated Press.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 21—Senator Harry S. Tuman of Missouri, Democratic candidate for Vice President, in a statement made late today declared that every statement he had made in an article in the current issue of Colliers' Magazine was correct and that he was certain the court martial of officers commanding at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, would bear out every assertion he had made and more.

Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, in command of the Navy at Pearl Harbor at the time of the surprise attack by Japan, in a letter sent yesterday to Senator Truman protested that the latter had made false statements in the article in saying that Admiral Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, in command of the Army at Pearl Harbor, were not on speaking terms at the time of the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor and had failed to cooperate and coordinate Army and Navy efforts.

Both Admiral Kimmel and General Short are facing court martial.

"Every statement I made in my article in Colliers was correct," Mr. Truman replied. "I have no desire, no intention, of entering into a personal controversy with anyone, but I am certain that, from the information at my command, not only will the court martial when held bear out every statement I made out even more."

The statement did not mention Admiral Kimmel by name.

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Attacks Roberts Report

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Representative Ralph E. Church, Republican of Illinois, told the House today that the full story of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor would "shock" the world and added, "Washington was to blame."

He referred to the letter sent to Senator Truman by Rear Admiral Kimmel and continued:

"The Roberts report is nothing more than a political document. It was designed to allay the public clamor for information as to the party or parties responsible for our armed forces being taken by surprise.

"It was designed not to present the truth but to prevent the people from knowing the truth.

"I am personally convinced and I believe that a true investigation will substantiate me, that the people really responsible for the Pearl Harbor catastrophe were here in Washington on Dec. 7 and not in the Pacific.

"How can one otherwise explain the unwillingness of the Administration to hold the courts-martial of General Short and Admiral Kimmel?

"There is another interesting development in connection with the Pearl Harbor catastrophe which is beyond understanding.

"You will recall that two privates operating a detector unit sent a message to headquarters that planes were approaching and they were told by the lieutenant who received the message to forget it.

"That same lieutenant, one Kermit A. Tyler, is today a lieutenant colonel.

"Think of it. An officer who obviously was not alert at the time of Pearl Harbor has subsequently been promoted by the Army to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

"It is beyond understanding."

WALLACE FOR 'LATIN SOUL'

He Urges Texans Be Pioneers in Understanding Lands to South

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 21 — Texas is the door to all Latin American understanding, said Vice President Wallace today in an informal address to University of Texas students.

Speaking before 3,500 students, he declared:

"Texas must lead the nation in acquiring not merely the speech and culture of Mexico, but also the Latin soul."

Patriotism for one's country is a fine thing, he added, but patriotism about the whole world is even more important.

The Vice President said that after the war the United States would be the greatest creditor nation in the world "and it is up to us to have a better understanding of all nations in the world."

"If this country is to be safe in the long run we must establish more friendly relations with the nations to the south of us," he added.

WAR GOODS BILL AMENDED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 — (AP) Congressional action was taken today to give regular trade channels first crack at vast stores of surplus war property and to grant priorities to former owners and returning veterans in the purchase of surplus land.

The House tentatively accepted an amendment to surplus war property disposal legislation which is designed to protect established business concerns against unfair government competition by utilizing commercial channels of distribution" instead of making direct sales to consumers, as long as there is a demand from the commercial trade.

The amendment, offered by Rep. Halleck (R.-Ind.) and accepted by a 77 to 67 vote, also requires the surplus war property administrator to refuse to sell to speculators "or persons who would freeze surpluses in large quantities for any purpose." Exceptions would be made where a thorough survey shows that the surpluses cannot be handled on the regular market.

The Senate Military Affairs committee, which is drafting the Senate's own disposal bill, accepted an amendment by Senator O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.) providing for the priorities in land disposal and placing the disposal under the joint control of the departments of interior and agriculture, rather than the reconstruction finance corporation, (RFC) as recently ordered by William L. Clayton, present surplus property administrator.

Under the priorities system set up in the O'Mahoney amendment, former owners would be given first chance to repurchase land which the government took from them.

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If the owner did not wish to repurchase, their lineal descendants or tenants would be given the next option, and if they did not exercise their priority the land would be offered to veterans before being put up for general sale.

The O'Mahoney amendment provides that the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture would jointly classify all surplus land. That classified for resale in family-size farms would be sold by the agriculture department under the Bankhead-Jones act provisions for long-term, low-interest government financing. The remainder would be disposed of by the Interior department, or the owning agency.

ANTILLES CHIEF SHIFTED

General Shedd Gets New Duties —General Harding Takes Post

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Aug. 21 (AP)—Headquarters of the Panama Canal Department announced today that Maj. Gen. Edwin F. Harding, commander of the Panama Mobile Force and Security Command since March, 1943, had been named head of the Antilles Department, succeeding Maj. Gen. W. E. Shedd Jr., who has been assigned to new duties.

General Harding, a veteran of the early phases of the southwest Pacific campaign as commander of the Thirty-second Division, left for San Juan by plane today to assume his new post.

Connally Urges U. S. To Acquire All Islands Needed for Defense

By the Associated Press.

Chairman Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee expressed the view today that the United States should acquire title to or long-lease possession of "all islands necessary to its future defense."

"Military considerations should dictate our negotiations looking to the fortification of island outposts," the Texan told reporters. "We should not seek possession for possession's sake."

Senator Hatch, Democrat, of New Mexico, another supporter of administration foreign policy, asserted in an interview that he wanted the United States to have all bases "necessary to her own safety, and just as much ownership and control as possible."

Senator Connally's view is that all islands in the Pacific reconquered from Japan are subject to continued United States occupation in the postwar era.

"We should pick out all those islands necessary to our defense," Senator Connally said. "We should take all mandated islands in the Pacific away from Japan. In the Atlantic we should proceed to negotiate with our Allies for titles or long-term leases on any bases which might be necessary for the protection of our future security."

The Senate spokesman for the administration on foreign policy declined to talk of specific outposts, other than to say he thought "we ought to negotiate for a base in Iceland."

Senator McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee last week introduced a resolution advocating permanent possession of all islands in either the Atlantic or Pacific which might be considered essential to the defense of the Panama Canal.

Army Denies Pampering Its Prisoners of War

Danielson Explains Treatment at Session of Legion

OMAHA, Aug. 21 (AP).—Major General C. H. Danielson, commanding general of the 7th Service Command, said today, "We of the Army have been accused by some misinformed individuals and sometimes by earnest and sincere but wholly prejudiced persons of pampering or coddling prisoners of war."

Addressing the state American Legion convention, General Danielson said treatment of prisoners of war is governed by the Geneva convention, and that the situation of our own men who are prisoners of our enemies "should be kept uppermost in our minds at all times."

The general said members of the Italian service units—former Italian prisoners of war—in a sense may be regarded as co-belligerents although actually they are more nearly on a limited parole status like trusties who work outside prison walls.

"They are performing duties of military benefit," he said. "We cannot use actual prisoners of war on such projects. . . . These men get prisoners' pay, that is, 80 cents a day or $24 a month. But unlike actual prisoners they are allowed $8 in cash and the remainder in canteen coupons. That is not much when it is considered they are doing jobs where free labor would be paid $5.75 or more a day if it were available."

Catholic Chaplain Killed in France

Philadelphia, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Capt. Peter Bonner, a member of the Army Chaplain Corps a former assistant rector of Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, was killed in France on July 28.

His death was announced to the congregation yesterday after his brother, Myles Bonner of Hazleton, had been informed by the War Department. Father Bonner was about 38 years old.

Gripsholm Sailing Soon On Repatriation Mission

Washington, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Swedish repatriation liner Gripsholm will leave New York within a couple of days for another exchange of prisoners with Germany at Goteborg, Sweden, about September 8, the State and War departments announced tonight.

Among those to be exchanged will be seriously sick and wounded prisoners of war.

Enemy Cruiser Sunk Off China By U. S. Plane

19 Other Ships Sent Down by Submarines; Yawata Left Aflame in B-29 Raid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP).—American blows by air from China and from under the sea left the Japanese digging a home industrial area out from under charred wreckage today and hunting replacements for twenty ships, three of them war vessels.

A triple strike by air—two Superfortress blows at the strategic production center of Yawata and the sinking of a 14,200-ton cruiser by a Liberator of the United States 14th Air Force—emphasized the growth of American force on the Asiatic mainland.

Submarines accounted for the other nineteen Japanese ships, including a light cruiser, an escort vessel, one large tanker, three medium cargo transports, eleven medium cargo ships and two small cargo vessels. The time of the submarine successes was not given in the Navy Department announcement here. The last report on undersea action came eleven days ago.

The new list brought to 706 the number of Japanese vessels which American submarines have accounted for, including fifty-six combat ships. Eleven other enemy warships have been reported probably sunk.

The news of the sinking of the big enemy cruiser came from Chungking, where Major General Claire L. Chennault, 14th Air Force commander, disclosed that the Liberator found the warship in the China Sea Saturday, getting three direct hits and one probable and watching it sink during the fourth bombing run.

Superfortresses of the United States 20th Air Force struck the Yawata Bay area Sunday in the first daylight mission against the Japanese homeland since Lieutenant General James H. Doolittle's carrier-launched medium bombers hit Tokyo April 18, 1942.

The huge planes ran into fighter opposition and intense anti-aircraft fire but reported good bombing results, and the fires they lighted with their explosives and incendiaries outlined the targets for a second force which hit the same area Sunday night. The flames were visible a half hour's flight away.

Four of the Superfortresses were lost in the daylight mission against Yawata, but the 20th Air Force announced destruction of fifteen enemy fighters, plus thirteen probably destroyed and twelve damaged.

The follow-up night mission met [illegible] enemy opposition, with anti-aircraft fire only moderate and inaccurate, and lost none of the superbombers. However only "fair" bombing results were claimed for the night attack, on the basis of preliminary reports.

The key industrial area of Yawata, a center of iron and steel production at the northern tip of Kyushu Island, was the target for the first B-29 mission against Japan proper on June 15 and was hit again July 7, when the near-by naval base of Sasebo also was bombed heavily.

The [illegible] reported the B-29 raids [illegible] directed at northern Kyushu and the western Chugoku district. The Office of War Information described the western Chugoku district as apparently embracing the western coastal area in the southwestern part of the principal Japanese island of Honshu. Kure, one of Japan's biggest naval bases, is in the Chugoku district, but is on the eastern coast.

[A dispatch from Walter Rundle, a United Press correspondent at a B-29 base, said the big bombers also blasted Lao Yao, terminal port for the Lunghai railroad in China and an important enemy shipping center, and the Kaifeng junction of the Peiping-Hankow-Lunghai railroad near the bend where the Chinese diverted the Yellow River in 1938 to halt a Japanese advance.]

Refugees Indicate Nazis Sank Ship

Washington, Aug. 21 (AP)—The War Refugee Board said today reports from five survivors indicated that the Turkish motor ship Mefkura, carrying refugees from Romania to Turkey, was shelled and sunk by German surface craft on August 5 in the Black Sea.

More than 250 passengers perished in the sinking. The survivors, John W. Pehle, executive director of the board, said, are now en route to Palestine.

1½ Million in War Supplies Salvaged by Liberty Ship Men

By the Associated Press.

Warplanes and other supplies valued at $1,500,000 were salvaged recently by American Liberty Ship seamen aided by British soldiers and sailors "almost under the nose of the Luftwaffe," the War Shipping Administration has reported.

Crewmen of the steamer William M. Meredith worked 14 to 16 hours a day in the torpedoed, burned and half submerged hulk of the Liberty Ship Thomas T. Masaryk.

Capt. Leonard J. Green, Kittery Point, Me., said his vessel, after a stormy Atlantic crossing, was attacked by German planes near Algiers. An attack by submarines followed shortly. The Meredith escaped damage, but the Masaryk was torpedoed and set afire.

The Meredith found a number of assembled P-47 Thunderbolt planes remained on the deck unharmed, and that a large number of P-39 Airacobras were undamaged in cases in the hold. Many trucks and other vehicles, tires, weapons and thousands of cases of canned food also were in the fire-sodden vessel.

The work went forward in the open sea under constant risk of attack by submarines and Nazi planes based on captured Crete.

The Masaryk was floated a short time later and towed to Port Said for Salvage and repair.

Mustering Out Of Million Seen After Nazis Fall

[illegible]rshey Says Discharge Will Be Gradual, Draft Supplying Replacements

DENVER, Aug. 21 (AP).—Major General Lewis S. Hershey, national director of Selective Service, today forecast release of 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 men from the armed services after Germany falls.

He indorsed the idea of "gradual demobilization" when all hostility [illegible] with Japan's defeat.

Discharge of a good part of America's fighting men when the Nazis collapse will not be accomplished "in one day," the draft chief cautioned.

"If we yet out 1,000 an hour, it will still take ten months to get rid of 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 men," he said.

General Hershey explained that gradual demobilization is desirable because "we know that when the saturation point is reached we will not gain very much by putting [illegible] where [illegible] can't be reached."

"We can keep people in the Army about as cheaply as we could create an agency for them when they are out," he said.

The general disclosed that Selective Service now is taking from 70,000 to 100,000 men a month, and he indicated that the draft will continue to operate at this rate after Germany signs an armistice.

"I think people shouldn't get too much braced for the day the armistice is signed in Europe," he said. "If we stop all production of men when the European war is over, we are condemning somebody to stay in the Army until the need for men is ended."

General Hershey added that the selective service law is in force until May 15, 1945.

Atkinson Heads 3d Bombers

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 21 (AP).—Brigadier General Joseph H. Atkinson, forty-four years old, a veteran of nearly two years of combat service in the European and Mediterranean areas, has assumed command of the 3d Bomber Command, with headquarters at MacDill Field here. He succeeds Brigadier General Robert C. Oliver, who has returned to his assigned post as commanding general of the 56th Combat Crew training wing at Charlotte, N. C.

Morgenthau's Son Gets Medal

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 21 (AP)—The Bronze Star Medal has been awarded to Lt. Robert M. Morgenthau, son of the Secretary of the Treasury, for service on the Lansdale, a destroyer sunk in the Mediterranean on April 20. The award was made at the Norfolk Naval Training Station. Lieutenant Morgenthau, executive officer of the destroyer, and Lt. Comdr. Douglas M. Swift, skipper, told in an interview how the ship was attacked by German torpedo planes. One of the missiles blasted it in two.

DSM Awarded Colonel Killed By Jap Sniper

Washington, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Distinguished Service Medal, awarded posthumously to Col. Carl D. Silverthorne, was presented today to his widow by Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff.

Silverthorne, whose home was in Washington, D. C., was killed by an enemy sniper on Saipan in June, while he was acting as an observer for the chief of staff. He was chief of the Pacific theater section of the operations division.

Herbert Bachant Missing In Action on French Front

Father of Triplets Wrote Wife: 'I'm Going Into Battle'

Mrs. Muriel Bachant, who gave birth to triplets on March 30, disclosed last night that her husband, Herbert, an Army private, has been reported missing in action in France since Aug. 1.

Mr. Bachant, a bus driver before he was drafted on May 8, 1941, was sent to England last December and wrote to his wife in July that "if you don't hear from me soon don't worry, because I am going into battle," she said. He is thirty-five years old.

Mrs. Bachant, who lives at 1627 University Avenue, the Bronx, said she received War Department notification that her husband is missing yesterday morning.

Treanor, War Corresponaent, Killed By Tank In France

American Third Army Headquarters, Aug. 1[illegible] (delayed) — Tom Treanor, 35-year-old [illegible] casting and Los Angeles *Times*

correspondent, died in a front-line hospital early today of injuries suffered ten hours earlier when a Sherman tank ran over his jeep at a crossroads.

Treanor, who covered the war from Chungking to London, suffered severe scalp cuts, a crushed foot and internal injuries. He died while undergoing an operation.

Two other correspondents and the jeep driver also were hurt. Charles Shaw, of Columbia Broadcasting System, suffered a fractured leg, the other a broken foot and the driver a broken arm. Publication of the other names was not permitted immediately.

Buried In Army Cemetery

Treanor was [illegible] in an army cemetery [illegible].

The group was en route to cover the Seine river front and was passing a tank column when the accident occurred. As the jeep swung out to pass the column at a crossroads the tank turned left and ran over it.

They gave Treanor ten pints of blood, but, although he had pulled himself out of hundreds of tight battlefield squeaks, he could not make it this time.

Joked With Doctors To End

He was game to the very end, joking with the doctors until he went under the anesthesia and still convinced he would come out alive and go on with his job. One of his last requests was that the other correspondents inform his office so it could send another man to "take my place temporarily."

As Treanor lay beside the road after the accident, dazed and bleeding, he called out to a photographer:

"Did you get a picture of me under that tank? This is a hell of a thing to happen to me just before we get to Paris."

Last Thought Of His Paper

Medical Captain William Werner, Los Angeles, examining him, remarked: "I am from Los Angeles, too."

"Did you hear that?" said Tom, whose eyes were covered with blood. "Get his name, somebody, for my paper."

He was given morphine and as they lifted him into an ambulance, he murmured sleepily:

"Well, I guess I am lucky to be alive."

Treanor, a tall boyish-looking reporter, was widely known for his accounts of battles in the North African, Sicilian, Italian and French campaigns. He had written several magazine articles and a book ("One Damn Thing After Another") about his experiences.

Noted For His Daring

He was known as one of the most daring as well as one of the ablest war correspondents, but his fellow-reporters admired him most for the way he cut red tape. During much of his time abroad he had no formal accreditation and fought a running series of fights with army public relations officers from China to England—and he always came out on top.

As a result of these frequent skirmishes, Treanor frequently found himself denied transportation to get to places where he wanted to cover stories. He became an inveterate hitchhiker and probably thumbed more miles than any other correspondent.

Native Of Los Angeles

Treanor was born in 1908 in Los Angeles. He attended Stanford University and the University of California at Los Angeles. He worked on the old Los Angeles *Evening Express*, on Oakland (Cal.) and Milwaukee papers and joined the *Times* in 1933.

Before the United States entered the war he covered a roving assignment that took him through Portugal, Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece and unoccupied France.

Survivors include the widow, Eleanor Stimson Treanor, and their three children, Thomas, 10; Marshall, 8, and Cordelia, 5.

Saw World Disconnected

Treanor, before his death, had described his experiences as a war correspondent since June 13, 1942 in a book titled "One Damn Thing After Another."

The author says of the book:

"Alice never saw more different things in Wonderland than I've seen since June 13, 1942. I've rung the changes from Chungking to Anzio and written 1,000 words a day about it. Because it is all so new and confusing I can't explain any of the riddle.

"I can only give you the world all disconnected, just as I saw it in traveling, a sequence of separate worlds, nearly as crazy, independent and self-centered as they were in Columbus' time."

105 American Women Have Won Awards From Army, Navy

By the Associated Press.

One hundred and five American women have received individual awards from the Army and Navy for war bravery and efficiency, according to the Office of War Information.

Army nurses lead with 97 official awards and a Distinguished Flying Cross, the highest award ever given an American woman in uniform. This was presented to Lt. Kathleen R. Dial, Florence, Ala., in recognition of her work in taking care of 18 patients after a flying ambulance crashed off Port Moresby, New Guinea.

Flying nurses have received 29 awards of Air Medals, 11 with four Oak Leaf Cluster awards for flights in combat areas.

Twenty-four Purple Hearts were awarded Army nurses and four Purple Hearts went to WACS.

The Soldier's Medal for personal bravery has been presented to four Army nurses and two WACS.

Hospital ships have been named for Army nurses: the late Blanche F. Sigman, Akron, Ohio, who was killed at Anzio, and the late Maj. Emily N. Weder, Sellersville, Tex., who died after more than 20 years service.

One WAVE, Lt. Elizabeth Reynard, New York City, has received a commendation and ribbon awarded for "substantial contributions to organization and training methods in recruit training school."

Thirty-one States are represented by women who wear Army and Navy awards.

In addition to the awards listed by OWI, one Red Cross recreation worker, Esther Richards, San Francisco, who was killed at Anzio, received the Purple Heart posthumously.

Forty-two Navy nurses have received the Navy's new commendation ribbon which "may be worn by those who have received letters of commendation for heroism or service performed."

LUBY, DONALD E., Pfc., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Mary Luby, East Kingston.
MacDONALD, THOMAS J., Pfc., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. William MacDonald, Malone.
MARRIOTT, Cpl. JACK F., Marine Corps (previously reported wounded); father, Earl A. Marriott, Corning.
MASS, Pfc. JACOB L., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Mass, 195 Claremont Ave., New York.
McDONALD, Sgt. VINCENT A., Jr., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent A. McDonald, 30-47 12th St., Long Island City.
McGOLDRICK, Pfc. JOHN J., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McGoldrick, 707 Humboldt St., Brooklyn.
MESSINA, Pvt. MARIANO J., Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. Mariano J. Messina, 647 4th Ave., Brooklyn.
MILANO, Pfc. JOHN, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Milano, Huntington.
NOVOCZYNSKI, Pfc. HENRY A., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Novoczynski, 171 Linden Blvd., Brooklyn.
RANDALL, Sgt. SIDNEY M., Marine Corps (previously reported wounded on Dec. 31, 1943); parents, Mr. and Mrs. Able Randall, Woodmere.
ROCK, Pfc. EDWARD G., Marine Corps (previously reported wounded on April 27, 1944); parents, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Rock, 180 Canal St., Stapleton, S.I.
ROE, Pfc. GEORGE [illegible] Corps; [illegible]
Mrs. George W. Roe, Elmira.
SARDULLO, Boilermaker, 1st class, PATSY T.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Severio Sardullo, Tuxedo Park.
SILLUZIO, Pfc. MARIO S., Marine Corps; father, Carmelo Silluzio, 652 Morris Ave., Bronx, New York.
STRAHL, Pfc. EDWARD, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Marion Strahl, 587 E. 140th St., New York.
SWIATEK, Pvt. JOHN [illegible] Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Rose Mic[illegible] Falo.
SYKES, Pfc. FLOYD R. [illegible] mother, Mrs. Edith G. Syke[illegible] Brooklyn; father, Floyd C. Syk[illegible]
TAYLOR, Pfc. GEO[illegible]; father, Harold F. [illegible] Bu[illegible]

J.L.

Latest Casualties in Navy

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—Among 327 casualties announced today by the Navy Department were the following from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

Dead

NEW YORK

COGLIANESE, FRANK J., S1c; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Coglianese, 524 W. 131st St., New York.
[illegible] parents, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Frankfort.
[illegible], ROBERT N., Pfc., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Etta C. Manwaring, Jordan.
ROBBINS, HARRY E. Jr., Pm3c; wife, Mrs. Rose Robbins, Suffern.

NEW JERSEY

MASLOSKI, STANLEY A., Pfc, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Catherine Gorecki, Rahway.
RHODES, DONALD, S1c; father, Harry Rhodes, Paterson.

Wounded

NEW YORK

JADEZUK, WALTER D., Corp., Marine Corps; sister, Mrs. Joan J. Fasewski, Niagara Falls.
JOHNSON, HAROLD E., Corp., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Johnson, Elmira.
KANE, THOMAS L., Corp., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Kane, Hudson.
KEATING, THOMAS R., Pvt., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis V. Keating, 2913 Avenue P, Brooklyn.
KIMAK, JOSEPH, Corp., Marine Corps; father, John Kimak, Onondaga.
KUHN, WILLIAM J., Pfc., Marine Corps; guardian, George W. Kuhn, 203 Van Siclen Ave., Brooklyn.
LEWIS, HARRY R., Pfc., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Nellie L. Wilbur, Gloversville.
LOCASTRO, PAUL F., Pfc., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Mildred A. Englert, 34-39 Forty-Second St., Astoria, Long Island City.
LO MANTO, JOSEPH T., Pfc., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Florence Lo Manto, 19 Oakland St., Brooklyn.
THIBODEAU, Pfc. GEORG[illegible] Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Lily B. Thi[illegible]au, Cohoes.

NEW JERSEY

HILLAS, Pfc. ROBERT J., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Hillas, Bogota.
IMPAGLIA, Pfc. VICTOR, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Rose Impaglia, 64 16th Ave., Newark.
KOSC, Pfc. WILLIAM, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Nancy Wolnawyrsky, Clifton.
MATYASIK, Pfc. RICHARD, Marine Corps; father, William Matyasik, Camden.
MORAN, Pfc. EDWARD P., Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Moran, Morristown.
OLIVER, Pfc. KENNETH R., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Florence M. Oliver, 40 Manhattan Ave., Jersey City.
PAGANO, Pfc. FRANK, Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. Frank Pagano, Passaic.
SAGY, Pfc. JOSEPH, Marine Corps (previously reported wounded on March 15, 1944); mother, Mrs. Lydia Sagy, Perth Amboy.
SCHEIDT, Pfc. RICHARD A., Marine Corps (previously reported wounded on March 15, 1944); parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Scheidt, West New York.
STRADL, Pfc. CLEMENS, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Stradl, Garfield.

CONNECTICUT

KAZMIERSKI, Cpl. STANLEY, Marine Corps (previously reported wounded on Jan. 18, 1944); father, Albert Kamieraki, Thompsonville.

Missing

NEW JERSEY

SMIT, R2c. FREDERICK; parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Smit, Union City.

Red Cross Flies Whole Blood to Europe's Fronts

Meets Services' Request to Supplement Plasma; City Quota 500 Pints a Day

The American Red Cross, at the request of the Army and the Navy, has opened a new service—the shipment by air to Europe of whole blood to supplement the use of blood plasma, it was announced yesterday.

The request for whole blood, which contains the red blood cells that are removed in the processing of plasma, was made by the fighting forces a week ago after extensive experiments had established the feasibility of shipping the whole blood from this country to the European theater.

Asked to share responsibility with the Washington blood-donor center, the New York Chapter will deliver today the first of its 500-pint daily quota to an Army airfield where the flasks will be placed aboard an Army Transport Command plane for the journey to hospitals in England and Normandy.

Services Requested More

Major General Norman T. Kirk and Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, Surgeons General of the Army and the Navy, respectively, asked for the whole-blood shipments for transfusions to wounded soldiers and sailors who have received plasma, but whose injuries are such that they need the red blood cells.

In the request, General Kirk and Admiral McIntyre explained that whole-blood transfusions have always been given to patients who lost a large quantity of blood. The supply of whole-blood, however, came, of necessity, from able-bodied men aboard ships or from base troops, and, in some cases, from civilian donors in the hospital area. This practice dates back to the last war.

Under the system set up by the Army and Navy for the delivery of whole blood, only the blood of those donors who have the common O-type blood is selected for shipment as whole blood. This means, of course, that it can be used in transfusions only to those wounded who also have O-type blood. Later the whole-blood delivery may be expanded to include all types of blood.

The blood is screened through a liquid and then sealed in refrigerated flasks after the Red Cross research laboratory has made purity and serological tests. General Kirk and Admiral McIntyre added that it may soon be possible to reclaim the red blood cells that are discarded in the processing of plasma and use them in whole blood transfusions.

Stresses Pressing Need

The 1,000 pints of whole blood which the two Red Cross centers are to supply daily are in addition to the 100,000 pints of blood plasma required each week, the Surgeon General said, emphasizing that there is a continuous and pressing need for plasma in every theater of the war.

"Plasma is the foremost life saver of the war and is largely responsible for the fact that ninety-seven out of every 100 of our wounded men are being saved," General Kirk and Admiral McIntype said in appealing to all Americans to donate their blood.

The first shipment of whole blood will leave this country on the eightieth anniversary of the founding of the world Red Cross movement. It was on Aug. 22, 1864, that the Treaty of Geneva was signed making the Red Cross program world-wide.

By the Associated Press.

SPRING MOUNT, Pa., Aug. 21.—The "one-man army of Anzio" received his official welcome home yesterday and most every one in the Perkiomen Valley opined he "never saw anything like it."

As for the hero himself, Pfc. Alton W. Knappenberger, the 5-foot-4, 120-pound country boy who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for holding off two companies and killing 80 Germans on the Italian beachhead—

"[illegible] terrific," he said as he turned [illegible] to the girl he is to marry [illegible]day.

The Lower Frederick fire company of Spring Mount, which sponsored the celebration, was proud, too, for more than 800 members of 27 firefighting units in the valley turned out with sirens blowing to lead the parade.

Farmers and villagers poured into town in shiny cars, battered jalopies, on foot, and even in buggies to see "the Army" ride by in a sky-blue coupe, his arm around his fiancee, Ruth Eichoff.

On Ruth's third finger, left hand, sparkled a diamond that Pvt. Knappenberger bought with contributions from neighbors who heard a pickpocket took all his money, $150, the day before he sailed from Naples, but well-wishers here made up a purse of $569 for him.

He and Ruth and his mother went to New York for three days, but Pvt. Knappenberger returned saying he would rather "live in Spring Mount."

The hero's mother, Mrs. Harvey Seibert, stood on her front lawn with 50 relatives and friends clad in the traditional cap and plain dress of the Mennonites. Asked how she felt about the honors being paid her son, she said:

"I just [illegible]. Al was always a good [illegible] always did well shooting foxes in the woods when he was a boy."

At the wedding, which will be performed by a Lutheran minister Saturday, Pvt. Knappenberger will carry a serviceman's watch presented him by the firemen. They also gave him a gold plaque signifying life membership in the fire company.

Then it's back to the fight.

"It's the only thing to do," he said.

Lily Pons Finds G.I. Joes Enjoy the Classics Too

Star Returns From U.S.O. Tour Through Middle East

The average American soldier overseas really enjoy good popular-classic music, and he will demand encore after encore on well-known operatic arias, Lily Pons, Metropolitan Opera star declared here yesterday.

Miss Pons, with her husband, Andre Kostelanetz, conductor; Carolyn Gray, her piano accompanist, and Frank Versaci, flautist, arrived home three days ago from a thirteen-week USO-Camp Show tour through the Middle East, Persia, [illegible] Command, Africa and Italy. The [illegible] of their experiences at an interview yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The men, Mr. Kostelanetz said, were always nervous and restless at first, "but when we would play 'Showboat' or Victor Herbert and my wife would sing 'Caro Nome' and the 'Ave Maria,' they would become absolutely quiet. We played memory music and it made them think of home."

The acid test for the classic program came one night in southern Iran when they appeared before an audience of Army truck drivers. "Their commanding officer was afraid "higher level music," wouldn't please them," Miss Pons explained, "but I've never had to sing so many encores."

In Iran Mr. Kostelanetz assembled an all-soldier orchestra, three [illegible] professionals and forty-

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Georgetown Law School in 1897. He became identified with shipping interests immediately after his graduation and has represented them here ever since, including such organizations as the American Merchant Marine Institute and the Great Lakes Carriers Association.

Surviving are his mother, Mrs. Kennedy Duff, his wife, Mrs. Eleanor G. Duff; a daughter, Mrs. L.

D1 32UX
(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, AUG.22)
(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,AUG.21-(AP)-AIR SHIPMENT OF WHOLE BLOOD TO THE EUROPEAN COMBAT ZONE STARTED TODAY, BOOSTING RED CROSS REQUIREMENTS FOR BLOOD DONATIONS BY 1,000 PINTS A DAY.
THE PROJECT MAY BE EXPANDED TO OTHER THEATERS, THE RED CROSS, ARMY AND NAVY SAID, AS TECHNIQUES FOR PRESERVATION OF THE PERISHABLE WHOLE BLOOD ON THE LONGER JOURNEY ARE PERFECTED.
IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT THE NEW PLAN IS SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE EXISTING PROGRAM FOR CONVERSION OF 100,000 PINTS A WEEK INTO PLASMA.
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, AUG.22)

ELECTION NEWS BAN IS LIFTED

Roosevelt Okays Changes In Troop Restrictions

Washington, Aug. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed today the soldier-vote law amendments relaxing restrictions on the dissemination of political news and opinion among members of the armed services.

Sponsors said the effect of the amendments would be to open the way for sale and distribution through army post exchanges and navy ships of any newspapers, magazines and books in general circulation among civilians—within the limits of available transportation.

In the case of radio broadcasts, the only limitation applied is that if political speeches are rebroadcast to troops over Government-operated stations equal time shall be allowed to any political party having a Presidential candidate in six or more States.

Ban Off Of Movies

Motion pictures generally available to the public may be shown without restriction, but shall be selected in an "impartial and non-partisan" manner.

If transportation space problems require a selection of books and other publications, the new bill directs that the choices shall be made in "some impartial manner" prescribed by the army and navy, such as a preference poll among troops or recommendations of expert committees.

Left in the anti-propaganda section of the act is a ban against propaganda material paid for by Government funds. It applies to any Government-financed printed matter, film or radio presentation which "when considered in its entirety, contains political propaganda obviously designed to affect the result" of the Presidential or Congressional elections.

Department's Interpretation

The War Department had interpreted the language of the original act to prohibit the distribution, at Government expense or through army stores, of numerous books [illegible] magazines and some newspapers containing political opinion.

The amendments were drafted by Senator Green (D., R. I.) in collaboration with Senator Taft (R., Ohio) and army and navy representatives.

While supporting the amendments, Taft contended that the War Department had placed "nonsensical" interpretations on the original act and that this led to widespread misunderstanding and criticism of it. The amendments passed the Senate August 15 and the House the following day.

NAVY TO SPEED PACIFIC NEWS

OWI Man Tells Of New Transmission Base On Guam

Washington, Aug. 21 (AP)—George W. Healy, Jr., of the Office of War Information, asserted today that navy plans for faster transmission of news of Pacific operations indicate that naval authorities "are conversant with the need for keeping the American people informed."

Healy, head of the domestic branch of OWI, has just returned from a tour of advanced Pacific bases as civilian adviser to the navy's public relations chief, Rear Admiral A. S. Merrill. He accompanied Merrill, who was checking final arrangements for the stepped up news relay system.

Guam As Clearance Base

"I am confident from my observations [illegible] said, "that the Navy Department is making adequate plans to provide these additional facilities and intelligently planning for news coverage before operations."

Merrill disclosed that a central clearance and transmission base is being set up on Guam as an advanced point from which news stories and pictures will move directly to San Francisco.

Weather and battle conditions permitting, the news and pictures can be published in this country within a few hours after they originate at the battle scene, the navy said.

Single Censorship Planned

Single censorship, on the flagships from which stories and pictures will be picked up by specially scheduled seaplanes, is planned as another speed-up factor.

Transmitter facilities for sending of news and photos to the mainland are on the way to Guam, a naval spokesman said.

"We hope they'll be installed before the next operation," he added.

An additional transmission circuit has been released by navy communications for 24-hour civilian news service. If atmospheric conditions interfere with transmission from Guam to the United States, the navy said, alternative arrangements are made to fly stories and photos to Hawaii for relay to the mainland.

A156
95

LONDON, TUESDAY, AUG. 22-(AP)-RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS DECLARED TODAY THAT TOULON, MAJOR PORT AND NAVAL BASE IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, HAS BEEN LIBERATED BY THE ALLIED ARMIES.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION OF THIS NEWS FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ROME. LAST ADVICES FROM THE FIELD, HOWEVER, SAID FRENCH TROOPS WERE MOPPING UP POCKETS OF ENEMY RESISTANCE WITHIN THE CITY.

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A131
(120)
BY THOMAS HAWKINS

FORT DEL' ECLUSE, FRANCE, AUG.21-(AP)-FOUR HUNDRED GERMANS WERE FORCED TO SURRENDER THIS FORT 14 MILES FROM GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, BECAUSE THEIR WATER SUPPLY HAD BEEN CUT OFF DURING A FIVE-DAY SIEGE BY THE MAQUIS.

BRITISH PLANES PARACHUTED NEW ARMAMENTS TO THE FRENCH FIGHTERS.

PIERRE LAVAL WAS SAID TO HAVE LEFT BELFORT, NEAR THE SWISS-GERMAN BORDER. HE WAS REPORTED KEEPING QUARTERS WITH VICHY CABINET MINISTERS JOSEPH DARNAND AND FERNAND DE BRINON CLOSE TO THE FRONTIER AT MORVILLARS.

MARSHAL PETAIN DEFINITELY HAS LEFT VICHY. ONE REPORT WAS THAT HE IS IN A CHEATEAU OUTSIDE VICHY SURROUNDED BY A THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS PLEDGED TO DEFEND HIM UNTIL THE ALLIES ARRIVE.

GOOD INFORMATION, HOQEVER, SAID HE HAD MOVED CONSIDERABLY FARTHER NORTH, EITHER TO MOULIN OR BELFORT.

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A125
(100)
BY JOSEPH DYNAN
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

LE BEAUSSET, ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF TOULON, AUG.21-(AP)-FRENCH FORCES HAVE OCCUPIED THIS VILLAGE FIVE MILES NORTHWEST OF TOULON AND SENT SPEARHEADS INTO THE SUBURBS OF THE FRENCH NAVAL BASE.

THE GERMAN GARRISON IS PUTTING UP STIFF RESISTANCE, COUNTER-ATTACKING TOWARD THE NORTHWEST AND SHELLING THE MAIN ROADS NORTH AND WEST OF THE CITY.

HOWEVER, A CONSTANT STREAM OF FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS IS ROLLING TOWARD TOULON.

ANOTHER ALLIED ARM THREATENED AUBAGNE WITHIN 8 MILES OF MARSEILLE.

W1118PEW

A28

S-H-O-R-T-S

LONDON, AUG 20-(AP)-THE CHERBOURG RADIO SAID GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE ARRIVED AT CHERBOURG TODAY.

A27

LONDON, AUG. 21-(AP)-A BROADCAST BY RADIO FRANCE SAID TONIGHT THAT GEN. CHARLES DEGAULLE HAD NAMED GEN. JOSEPH PIERRE KOENIG, COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR, AS MILITARY

GOVERNOR OF PARIS WHEN THE CITY IS LIBERATED. RADIO BRETAGNE IS A FRENCH STATION OPERATED BY THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION.

FA532PEW

A60

FRENCH PATRIOTS (340)

LONDON, AUG 21-(AP)-FRENCH PATRIOTS NOW CONTROL ONE THIRD OF FRANCE COMPRISING EIGHT DEPARTMENTS, SAYS GEN.JOSEPH KOENIG, COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR.

IN A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY THE ALGIERS RADIO, KOENIG SAID THAT DURING THE WEEK ENDED AUG. 19 FRENCH PATRIOTS KILLED 1,821 GERMANS, WOUNDED 415 AND CAPTURED 2,265, SUFFERING ONLY SLIGHT LOSSES THEMSELVES.

REPORTS RELAYED HERE THROUGH PORT BOU, SPAIN, SAID THE MAQUIS CONTROLLED THE ENTIRE PYRENEES REGION OF SOUTHWESTERN FRANCE FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE MEDITERRANEAN. ALL GERMAN FORCES JUST NORTH OF THE SPANISH BORDER HAVE WITHDRAWN NORTHWARD AND FRENCH PATRIOTS HAVE APPOINTED NEW CIVIL ADMINISTRATORS.

A DISPATCH FROM IRUN, SPAIN, SAID THE LAST GERMAN FORCES AT HENDAYE, JUST ACROSS THE BORDER IN FRANCE, HAVE PULLED OUT AND ONLY REGULAR FRENCH CUSTOMS MEN GUARDED THE FRONTIER.

(THE BRAZZAVILLE RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST REPORTED YESTERDAY BY NBC THAT MAQUIS FORCES WERE IN CONTROL OF VICHY. THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT GESTAPO AGENTS HAD MOVED FROM VICHY AND PARIS TO NANCY).

FRENCH-SWISS BORDER REPORTS SAID PIERRE LAVAL AND OTHER VICHY OFFICIALS HAD ARRIVED AT BELFORT, NEAR BOTH SWITZERLAND AND GERMANY, AND THAT LAVAL HAD ESTABLISHED HEADQUARTERS IN A CHATEAU 10 MILES OUTSIDE BELFORT.

MARSHAL PETAIN'S WHEREABOUTS WAS A MYSTERY. A FRONTIER DISPATCH TO THE LONDON DAILY MAIL SAID HE WAS BELIEVED STILL AT VICHY, "WAITING AT THE PAVILLON DE SEVIGNE TO HAND OVER HIS POWERS TO THOSE WHO WILL BE CALLED UPON TO REPRESENT THE NEW FRANCE." THE ANKARA RADIO SAID PETAIN WAS EXPECTED AT BELFORT.

(AFTER HIS ARRIVAL IN FRANCE YESTERDAY, GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE, HEAD OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, SAID IN A SPEECH FROM THE CHERBOURG CITY HALL THAT "WE ARE ALL UNITED IN THE SAME WILL--THE WILL TO FRENCH GREATNESS."

("WE KNOW THAT THE CALVARY WE HAVE BEEN GOING THROUGH IS THE GREATEST ORDEAL OF OUR HISTORY," DE GAULLE SAID. "WE KNOW THE ABYSS WE ARE EMERGING FROM AND TOWARD WHAT PEAKS WE ARE STRIVING." HIS ADDRESS WAS REPORTED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION).

WITH THE ALLIED LANDINGS ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA SUCCESSFULLY ACCOMPLISHED, IT WAS REVEALED THAT THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH GENERAL STAFFS MAINTAINED REGULAR PLANE AND PARACHUTE COMMUNICATIONS WITH MAQUIS PATROLS FOR MORE THAN A YEAR PRIOR TO THE INVASION.

MQ558AEW

A3

AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD FF (630)

BY WADE WERNER

LONDON, AUG 21-(AP)-NAZI NEWS SERVICES PAINTED A BLACK PICTURE TODAY OF "VIOLENT BATTLES" WITH THE UNDERGROUND IN PARIS AS DETAILS WERE GIVEN OF ALLIED AIR DELIVERIES OF ARMS IN PRE-INVASION MONTHS WHICH MADE THE FRENCH UPRISING POSSIBLE.

A DNB BROADCAST SAID THE FIGHTING IN PARIS WAS LED BY "FRENCH CIVILIANS AND TERRORISTS SENT IN BY THE ALLIES."

THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF WHAT THE GERMANS WERE DOING TO QUELL THE PARIS UPRISING SINCE A SUNDAY MIDNIGHT BROADCAST BY THE NAZI COMMANDANT WARNING THE POPULATION THAT HARSH MEASURES WOULD BE USED.

GROUNDS FOR GERMAN DISQUIET WAS CONTAINED IN THE COMMUNIQUE OF GENERAL JOSEPH PIERRE KOENIG, LEADER OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR, WHICH SAID THAT THE WHOLE OF HAUTE SAVOIE HAD BEEN LIBERATED AND THAT LYON WAS ALMOST COMPLETELY UNDER CONTROL OF THE F.F.I.

"LL ROADS LEADING TO ITALY ARE GUARDED BY THE F.F.I. AND IN THE SOUTH ALL ROADS AND RAILWAYS USED BY THE ENEMY ARE NOW UNUSABLE," THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED. IT SAID THERE HAD BEEN WHOLESALE SURRENDERS OF VICHY MILITIA FORCES AND VICHY POLICEMEN IN DOZENS OF TOWNS WERE GOING OVER TO THE MAQUIS.

ALTHOUGH ALLIED PLANES HAVE BEEN FLYING OVER MAQUIS AREAS OF THE FRENCH INTERIOR FOR MONTHS DROPPING THOUSANDS OF TONS OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND OTHER SUPPLIES BY PARACHUTE TO THE RESISTANCE FORCES, THESE IMPORTANT OPERATIONS WERE NOT ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY UNTIL TODAY.

HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN AND RAF HEAVY BOMBERS ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS CARRIED TONS OF GUNS AND AMMUNITION TO THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND, IT WAS STATED.

DELIVERIES ARE STILL BEING CARRIED OUT ON REGULAR [illegible].

FLYING UNDER MOST DIFFICULT NAVIGATIONAL CONDITIONS, THE AIR CREWS HAD TO FIND EXACT PIN POINTS AT WHICH THE RESISTANCE FORCES WERE WAITING. THE SUPPLIES HAD TO BE DROPPED WITH GREAT ACCURACY SO FRENCH SOLDIERS COULD COLLECT THEM HURRIEDLY.

WHEN THE DAY OF THE NORMANDY INVASION ARRIVED THERE WERE THOUSANDS OF FRENCHMEN LIVING IN STRICTLY DISCIPLINED, HIGHLY ORGANIZED AND FINELY TRAINED MILITARY GROUPS.

THEY CUT AND RECUT GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS AND AMBUSHED GERMAN CONVOYS SPREADING TERROR AND DEATH.

ON BASTILLE DAY, JULY 14, SEVERAL GERMAN DIVISIONS WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE HAVE BEEN FIGHTING ON THE NORMANDY FRONT WERE TIED UP IN DESPERATE ATTEMPTS TO COPE WITH THE F.F.Q.

A4

THE NAZI NEWS AGENCY TRANSOCEAN REPORTED "A WILD SLASHING MELEE OF AMERICAN AND GERMAN TANKS AND RECONNAISSANCE UNITS IN THE PARIS AREA."

TRANSOCEAN'S COMMENTATOR LUDWIG SERTORIUS CALLED THE SITUATION IN NORTHWESTERN FRANCE "TENSE" AND SAID THE ALLIES WERE TRYING TO HERD THE SEVENTH GERMAN ARMY NORTH OF THE SEINE AND "ENGULF IT ON THE NORTHERN BANK OF THE RIVER IN A FARFLUNG ENCIRCLEMENT."

IN THE SOUTH, HE SAID, "THERE IS NO LONGER ANY DOUBT THAT THE ALLIES INTEND TO BREAK THROUGH INTO THE RHONE VALLEY, HISTORIC HIGHROAD OF INVASIONS AIMED AT THE RHINELAND."

REPORTS FROM THE SPANISH BORDER SAID THE ENTIRE PYRENEES FRONTIER WAS IN THE HANDS OF THE F.F.I. AND GEN.KOENIG DECLARED ONE THIRD OF FRANCE NOW WAS CONTROLLED BY THE MAQUIS. THE SPANISH BORDER REPORT THAT AN AMERICAN MOTORIZED COLUMN HAD PASSED THROUGH ANGOULEME, NEARLY HALF THE DISTANCE FROM THE LOIRE TO THE SPANISH BORDER WAS INDICATIVE OF THE STATE OF NAZI DISORGANIZATION.

DNB STRUCK A DISASTER KEYNOTE WITH, "THE NUMBER OF MEN AND MACHINES WHICH THE ALLIES ARE LAUNCHING AGAINST US IS SO CRUSHING THAT EVEN THE MOST HEROIC GERMAN SOLDIER IS STAGGERED."

SIGNIFICANTLY, NAZI COMMENTATORS ARE PRESENTLY COMPLAINING THAT THE ALLIES ARE HOLDING PRACTICALLY ALL THE TRUMP CARDS:

1. OVERWHELMING MATERIAL AND NUMERICAL SUPERIORITY. THE GERMANS HAD IT IN 1940 IN HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.
2. CRUSHING AIR SUPERIORITY. THE LUFTWAFFE HAD IT IN 1940.
3. EXCELLENT FIGHTING WEATHER. THEY CALLED IT "HITLER WEATHER" IN 1940.

BUT IN SPITE OF ALL THIS, GERMANS SHOULD "NOT KEEP LOOKING

30. 24 — 18191

NERVOUSLY AT THE MAP OF FRANCE," SAID DNB COMMENTATOR RUDOLF SEMMLER.
"THE FACT THAT WE ARE PRESENTLY MORE OR LESS STANDING WHERE WE WERE FOUR YEARS AGO LOSES MUCH OF ITS DEPRESSING CHARACTER IF WE REMEMBER THAT WE SHALL SOON HAVE MEANS AT OUR DISPOSAL TO ALTER THE WHOLE CHARACTER OF THE WAR," SEMMLER SAID.

SN440PEW

Aug 23 1944

A132

NEW YORK, AUG.21-(AP)-THE NAZI-CONTROLLED NETHERLANDS RADIO, DECLARING TONIGHT THAT THE "DANGERS AND THREATS" FOR GERMAN EUROPE NEVER HAD BEEN "GREATER THAN AT THIS MOMENT", COMPARED THE AMERICAN DRIVE WITH THE GERMAN BREAKTHROUGH IN 1940.

"THE AMERICAN ADVANCE HAS GONE AT SUCH A FURIOUS PACE," SAID THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS REPORTED BY THE FCC, "THAT THE GERMAN DEFENSE WAS IN FACT FACED WITH EXCEEDINGLY DIFFICULT PROBLEMS. X X X ONLY A FOOL CAN DENY THE SUCCESS AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS SPEEDY AMERICAN ADVANCE."

W1145PEW

A137

LONDON, AUG.21-(AP)-WHILE FRENCHMEN WHO HAVE COLLABORATED WITH THE NAZIS WERE REPORTED FLEEING TOWARD GERMANY, THE DAILY EXPRESS SAID EDITORIALLY TODAY THAT "THERE IS TALK IN BRITAIN OF LETTING MARSHAL PETAIN SLIP GRACEFULLY INTO RETIREMENT."

"TO A MAN OF 88 A FORMAL TRIAL WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY BE AN ORDEAL," SAID THE DAILY EXPRESS. "BUT IF FREE FRANCE DECIDES UPON IT THERE SHOULD BE NO OPPOSITION IN THIS COUNTRY."

W1156PEW

Aug 23 1944

8

NEW YORK, AUG. 21-(AP)-DUTCH TROOPS ARE FIGHTING IN NORTHERN FRANCE ND ONE INFANTRY UNIT GAINED 12 MILES TODAY, THE OFFICIAL NETHERLANDS EWS AGENCY ANETA REPORTED TONIGHT IN A DISPATCH FROM NORMANDY.

THE ACCOUNT SAID A NUMBER OF PRISONERS WERE TAKEN AND SEVERAL ILLAGES LIBERATED BY THE DUTCH ADVANCE UNDER MAJ. ANTON PAESSENS F NIJMEGEN, HOLLAND.

HJ854PEW

NEW YORK, AUG. 21-(AP)-THE POLISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY, QUOTING A WARSAW BROADCAST, SAID POLISH UNDERGROUND TROOPS TODAY CAPTURED WARSAW'S MAIN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AFTER A 7-HOUR BATTLE AND NOW WERE RESISTING A TANK-SUPPORTED GERMAN COUNTERATTACK.

THE AGENCY SAID THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED IN LONDON.

ANOTHER BROADCAST FROM WARSAW, SAID THE AGENCY, RELATED THAT POLISH UNDERGROUND TROOPS, FACING A WATER SHORTAGE, WERE DIGGING WELLS THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

FA538PEW

Aug 23 1944

A NYC OUT 150

NEW YORK, AUG. 21-(AP)-THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE IN A COPYRIGHTED STORY SAID TONIGHT THAT FOUR CORRESPONDENTS ACCREDITED TO THE U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE HAD BEEN ORDERED TO LEAVE THE FORCES' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE AND RETURN TO LONDON "APPARENTLY BECAUSE THEIR WORK HAS NOT MEASURED UP TO THE STANDARDS SET BY PUBLICITY MINDED NINTH AIR FORCE OFFICERS IN THE HIGHER RANKS."

THE CORRESPONDENTS RECALLED TO ENGLAND WERE STANLEY FRANK OF THE NEW YORK POIST; GORDON GAMMACK OF THE DES MOINES REGISTER; LEE MCCARDELL OF THE BALTIMORE SUN AND JOHN GROTH AN ARTIST FOR PARADE, THE STORY SAID.

THE TRIBUNE STORY FROM CORRESPONDENT JACK TAIT SAID, "THE ORDER IS THE AFTERMATH OF A LONG SERIES OF THREATS INDULGED IN BY CERTAIN PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS OF THE AIR FORCE. CORRESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT THEY MUST CONFINE THE BULK OF THEIR ACTIVITIES TO COVERAGE OF THE NINTH AIR FORCE. THOSE WHO DID NOT, IT WAS MADE CLEAR, WOULD HAVE TO SEEK REASSIGNMENT ELSEWHERE."

THE ORDER, THE TRIBUNE SAID, WAS SIGNED BY COL.ROBERT PARHAM, IN CHARGE OF NINTH AIR FORCE PUBLIC RELATIONS, AND CONTAINED NO EXPLANATION FOR THE ACTION.

(2ND PGH READ XXX NEW YORK POST; AND LONG LINE 2NXX 3D PGH XX WOULD HAVE TO XXX)

WE1215AEW

Aug 23 1944

A142WX (260)

WASHINGTON,AUG 21-(AP)-SIR ARTHUR SALTER, SENIOR DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, SAID TODAY A DECISION PROBABLY WILL BE MADE AT NEXT MONTH'S UNRRA COUNCIL MEETING IN MONTREAL ON WHETHER TO EXTEND THE ORGANIZATION'S ACTIVITIES TO FORMER ENEMY TERRITORY, SUCH AS ITALY.

SALTER TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT INFORMAL REQUESTS FOR UNRRA'S ASSISTANCE IN ITALY ALREADY HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND FROM MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

NO AID COULD BE EXTENDED, HE SAID, BECAUSE THE ATLANTIC CITY CONFERENCE OF UNRRA LAST YEAR HAD PROHIBITED ANY ACTIVITY IN CONQUERED ENEMY COUNTRIES WITHOUT SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION FROM UNRRA'S COUNCIL.

UNRRA REPRESENTATIVES, HOWEVER, ARE NOW IN ITALY STUDYING RELIEF AND REHABILITATION NEEDS AND THEIR REPORT WILL BE MADE PRIOR TO THE MONTREAL DECISION.

SALTER REPORTED THAT UNRRA IS NOW OPERATING A SERIES OF CAMPS IN NORTH AFRICA, PALESTINE AND SYRIA FOR APPROXIMATELY 40,000 REFUGEES, LARGELY YUGOSLAVS.

RELIEF WORK IN FRANCE, HE SAID, IS BEING CARRIED ON BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES BUT UNRRA EXECUTIVES ARE KEEPING IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE SITUATION THROUGH ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ANTICIPATION OF MOVING IN LATER. HE SAID THAT NO ESTIMATE ON THE NUMBER OF FRENCH WHO WOULD NEED ASSISTANCE COULD BE MADE UNTIL IT IS LEARNED HOW MUCH THE OPPOSING ARMIES HAVE DESTROYED.

HE ESTIMATED THAT 30,000,000 PEOPLE HAVE BEEN DISPLACED FROM THEIR HOMES IN EUROPE AND SAID THAT UNRRA EXPECTED TO WORK WITH MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND ALLIED GOVERNMENTS IN PROVIDING SHELTER AND SUPPLIES FOR THEM.

HY1212AEW

A143WX (120)

A141WX

WASHINGTON,AUG 21-(AP)-FOOD SHIPPED TO ALLIES OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER LEND LEASE DURING JULY, THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION SAID TODAY, INCLUDED THESE ITEMS:

187,494,485 POUNDS OF MEAT PRODUCTS.
100,237,073 POUNDS OF DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS.
80,984,580 POUNDS OF GRAIN PRODUCTS.
38537,436 POUNDS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
38,260,249 POUNDS OF ATS AND OILS.

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34,319,947 POUNDS OF SUGAR.
31,112,699 POUNDS OF SPECIAL COMMODITIES.
10,967,056 POUNDS OF COTTON AND FIBER.
938,439 POUNDS OF TOBACCO.
THE TOTAL, 522,851,964 POUNDS, COMPARED WITH 1,231,844,656 POUNDS SHIPPED IN JULY 1943.
UNDER THIS JULY 'W SHIPMENTS, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER BRITIS POSSESSIONS GOT 52 PERCENT; RUSSIA 39 PERCENT, AND THE BALANCE WENT TO OTHER SMALLER COUNTRIES.

HY1207AEW

AUG 23 1942

FROM AUG. 11 TO 17, AN ADDITIONAL 593 JAPANESE WERE KILLED ON GUAM, PRINCIPALLY AT THE NORTHERN END WHERE TH ENEMY MADE ITS LAST STAND. ADD PACIFIC FLEET PEARL HARBOR.
JAPANESE DEAD ON GUAM NOW TOTWL 14,067.
IN THE SAME PERIOD, 187 MORE JAPANESE WERE KILLED ON SAIPAN, TO BRING THE TOTAL THERE TO 25,144, AND 201 MORE WERE KILLED ON TINIAN, WHERE THE TOTAL IS NOW 5,745.
AMERICAN LOSSES ON GUAM THROUGH AUG. 17 WERE 1,226 KILLED, 5,765 WOUNDED AND 329 MISSING.
ON SAIPAN: 3,049 KILLED, 13,054 WOUNDED, 368 MISSING.
TINIAN: 195 KILLED, 1,526 WOUNDED, 24 MISSING.
AMERICAN LOSSES ON GUAM DURING MOP-UP WORK FROM AUG. 11 TO 17 WERE 12 KILLED AND 61 WOUNDED; ON SAIPAN, FIVE WOUNDED, ONE MISSING; ON TINIAN, FIVE KILLED, 11 WOUNDED.

A123FX
MORE THAN 100 JAPANESE HAVE BEEN CAPTURED ON GUAM, AND MORE THAN 400 ON TINIAN. THE NUMBER TAKEN ON SAIPAN HAS NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED.
JAPANESE CASUALTIES MAY HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY HIGHER, SINCE MANY WERE BLOWN TO BITS OR BURIED IN BOMBING AND ARTILLERY BURSTS. #

A57FX
PMS (240)
BY WILLIAM WORDEN

AUG 23 1942

AGANA, GUAM ISLAND-(AP)-THE NATIVES OF GUAM BEGAN THE PACIFIC WAR WITH DISTRUST OF THE JAPANESE CIVILIANS LIVING AMONG THEM AND ENDED THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION WITH HATRED SO BITTER THAT EVEN BOYS BEGGED FOR GUNS TO HUNT DOWN AND SLAY INDIVIDUAL NIPPONESE.
AFTER MORE THAN TWO AND A HALF YEARS THE OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF GUAM WAS WHAT THEY DID NOT DO HERE.
AS THE LAST NIPPONESE SOLDIERS WERE BEING CHASED BY AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN THROUGH THE JUNGLES ON THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND, THE U.S. CONQUERORS WERE STRUCK CONSTANTLY WITH THE FACT THAT THE JAPANESE DID PRACTICALLY NOTHING HERE AFTER TAKING OVER GUAM AT THE START OF THE WAR FROM A HANDFUL OF MARINES AND INSULAR FORCES. JAPANESE OCCUPATION CAUSED NEITHER DRAMATIC CHANGES NOR AFFECTED THE ISLAND PERMANENTLY.
THE JAPANESE GARRISON WAS NOT INCREASED UNTIL LAST WINTER WHEN THE AMERICAN ATTACKS IN THE MARSHALLS SHOWED DEFINITELY THE YANK SPEARHEAD WAS COMING THIS WAY.
THE INVADERS FORCED HALF-GROWN BOYS TO WORK IN THE RICE FIELDS. SOME HEADS OF FAMILIES WORKED FOR THE JAPANESE AT LOW BUT FAIRLY REGULAR PAY. THE NATIVES SAY THEIR PURCHASING POWER WAS BUT A FRACTION OF THAT THEY HAD UNDER THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.
GREAT SHORTAGES DEVELOPED FOR THE CIVILIANS, ESPECIALLY IN TEXTILES AND MEDICINES.
JAPANESE TREATMENT OF THE GUAMANIANS WAS, THE LATTER ADMIT, NOT BAD IN COMPARISON TO WHAT THE NIPPONESE HANDED OUT IN CHINA AND SOME OTHER OCCUPIED AREAS. THEY FORCED THE NATIVES TO BOW TO SOLDIERS.
DURING THE OCCUPATION THE NATIVES WERE CUT OFF FROM ALL NEWS. APPARENTLY THE JAPANESE DID NOT EVEN ATTEMPT TO PROPAGANDIZE THEM.
PM245APW NM

A155

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THAT COULD GO ON MORE OR LESS INDEFINITELY, BUT YOU GET THE IDEA. EVERY TIME THE GUY OPENS HIS MOUTH HE SPOUTS DOLLARS INTO FRICK'S OFFICE, AND YOU CAN PRACTICALLY TRACE THE FORTUNE OF THE CLUB BY THE FREQUENCY OF HIS OUTBURSTS. IN '38, '39 AND '40, WHILE CREEPING UP TOWARD THE TOP, HE WASN'T FINED THREE TIMES, AND IN 1942, WHEN HE SAW HIS TEAM BEING EDGED OFF THE TOP, HE EXPLODED WITH EXPENSIVE WORDS FOUR TIMES.
HE'S PAID MORE THAN $1,100 IN FINES THE LAST FIVE YEARS, WHICH SHOWS THE DUROCHER ORATORICAL SOCIETY IS A RATHER EXCLUSIVE CLUB. OR, AS DUROCHER WOULD INSIST, THAT THE UMPIRING IS PRETTY TERRIBLE.
AT ANY RATE, AS THE YEARS GO BY AND THE BIG WIND FADES TO A BREEZE WE HAVE AN IDEA THE LIP WILL HAVE A STOCK ANSWER TO LADS WHO ASK HIM WHAT HE THINKGS OF A CAREER AS A BASEBALL MANAGER:
"FINE, MY BOY. FINE, FINE, FINE, FINE..."
(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY AUG. 23)

WE127AEW

A130KX

AUG 23 1942

WEST OUT 200.
BY MORRIE LANDSBERG
MARINE BATTALION POST, NORTHERN GUAM, AUG.9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ON THIS DAY AND IN THIS PLACE LT.PAUL C.SMITH OF SAN FRANCISCO COULD SAY HE HAD ATTAINED HIS DESIRE "FOR ACTION."
SMITH IS THE YOUNG NEWSPAPER EXECUTIVE WHO RESIGNED A DESK JOB IN WASHINGTON, WHERE HE WAS A LIEUTENANT COMMANDER AND CHIEF PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER OF THE NAVY, IN ORDER TO SEE COMBAT SERVICE. HE ENLISTED A FEW DAYS LATER, ON NOV.2, 1942, AS A PRIVATE IN THE MARINES.
TODAY, AS A LEAN, TIRED PLATOON LEADER, SMITH SAID "LAST NIGHT WAS THE FIRST TIME WE HAVE BEEN OUT OF THE LINE SINCE D-DAY," WHICH WAS JULY 21.
THE LIEUTENANT, ON LEAVE AS EDITOR AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, SAID HE HAD 18 MEN LEFT OF 44. NINE WERE BATTLE CASUALTIES. WHAT HE TERMED "SHEER FATIGUE" ACCOUNTED FOR THE REST.
SMITH'S PLATOON KNOCKED OUT A JAPANESE MACHINEGUN NEST ON THE BEACH WHERE THE THIRD MARINE DIVISION LANDED. ON THE FIRST NIGHT ASHORE IT HELD AN OUTPOST 200 YARDS AHEAD OF THE LINES AND UNDERWENT HEAVY SHELLING.
THE JAPANESE "BANZAI" CHARGE CAME THE THIRD MORNING AND SMITH'S OUTFIT WAS IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHTING. HE SAID HIS MEN KILLED 38 JAPANESE IN HAND TO HAND FIGHTING, IN WHICH THE ENEMY CHARGED WAVING SABERS.
SMITH ESCAPED INJURY IN ALL THE FIGHTING, BUT AT TIMES BY INCHES. ONE JAPANESE BULLET NICKED HIS REVOLVER HOLSTER.
DV1038PCWNM

MI 17

BY FRANKLIN F.BANKER (400)

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, JULY 21-(DELAYED BY CENSOR)-(AP)-DODGING MOUNTAIN PEAKS AND SKIMMING TREE TOPS AT PERILOUSLY LOW ALTITUDES, THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE FLYING FORTRESSES RECENTLY ENACTED A DRAMATIC CHAPTER OF THE WAR BY DROPPING ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO HANDS OF THE FRENCH MAQUIS WHO SLOWED TO A WALK THE ADVANCE OF TWO TANK DIVISIONS TOWARD NORMANDY.

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GUIDED BY PRE-ARRANGED SIGNALS TO A SECRET SPOT ON A MOUNTAINSIDE IN SOUTHERN FRANCE THE BOMBERS DROPPED ENOUGH EQUIPMENT FOR THOUSANDS OF LOYAL PARTISANS WHO PUT THE MUNITIONS TO QUICK USE BY ENGAGING THE TWO PANZER DIVISIONS IN PITCHED BATTLES.

MACHINEGUNS, RIFLES, SMALL ARMS AND BAZOOKAS WERE PACKED IN METAL CYLINDERS FASTENED TO BILLOWING PARACHUTES WHICH COVERED THE GROUND LIKE SNOW.

KEEPING THE OPERATIONS HIGHLY SECRET FOR THE PARTISANS' SAFETY, THE DAREDEVIL FORTRESS CREWS MADE TWO STIRRING FLIGHTS AND THE ADVENTUR THRILLED THE AIRMEN FAR MORE THAN THEIR REGULAR BOMBING RAIDS.

ON BOTH MISSIONS GERMAN FIGHTERS ATTACKED THE BOMBERS BUT WERE DRIVEN OFF BY AMERICAN PURSUIT PLANES.

LT.CHARLES A.LUDWIG, JR., 149 THIRD ST., NEENAH, WIS., A CO-PILOT, SAID HIS GROUP LET DOWN TO 100 FEET FOR ITS BOMB RUN.

"GROUPS WERE FLYING IN FROM ALL DIRECTIONS, DROPPING LOADS BY PARACHUTES," HE SAID. "WE WENT SO LOW I SWORE WE WERE GOING TO FLY RIGHT INTO THEM. I COULD SEE HUNDREDS OF MEN AND WOMEN RUNNING OUT OF A GRAVEYARD AND FOREST TO RETRIEVE THE SUPPLIES.

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"A PADRA AND A COUPLE OF WOMEN WERE STANDING NEAR A CHURCH. A FEW BOYS WERE PLAYING BASKETBALL. GIRLS WAVED THEIR APRONS AT US.

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IT SURE WAS A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT. IT MADE ME CRY."

LT.W.C. (BUD) CARRAWAY, 1135 EAST 48TH ST., SAVANNAH, GA., A NAVIGATOR, SAID "THOSE MAQUIS WERE A MAGNIFICENT LOT DELAYING THOSE PANZER DIVISIONS FROM GETTING TO THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD. MY HAT IS OFF TO THEM. THIS MISSION WAS THE GREATEST THRILL OF MY COMBAT TOUR."

"I COULD ALMOST SEE THE COLOR OF THE MAQUIS EYES AND HEAR THEM SAY 'VIVE AMERICA,'" SAID CAPT.EARL ANTHONY, NEWPORT, R.I. "THE FRENCH WAVED FLAGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOES, PITCHFORKS AND ANYTHING THEY COULD GET THEIR HANDS ON AS WE DROPPED THEM ARMS TO REPLACE WHAT THEY HAD LOST IN BATTLES WITH THE PANZERS.

"WE DROPPED THE CYLINDERS JUST LIKE BOMBS. THEY WERE HUNG ON THE BOMB RACKS WITH THE PARACHUTES ATTACKED TO A CONTROL LINE LIKE THE STATIC LINE USED BY PARATROOPERS. THE FORTS WOULD HAVE BEEN BIG TARGETS FOR ANY GERMANS IN THE VICINITY. EVEN ENOUGH TROOPS WITH RIFLES COULD HAVE DAMAGED US OVER THE DROP SITE AT THAT LOW ALTITUDE."

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BOTH MISSIONS WERE EXTREMELY SUCCESSFUL WITH EVERYTHING RIGHT IN THE TARGET AREA.

ON THE FIRST MISSION THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE RECEIVED A CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM FROM THE MAQUIS ALMOST BEFORE THE FORTRESSES HAD RETURNED TO THEIR BASES.

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SN807PEW

KX BT PX BA WX

BY FRANKLIN F.BANKER

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AT A BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, AUG. 21-(AP)-THE FIRST BOMBER CREWMEN TO SHOOT IT OUT WITH A GERMAN ROCKET FIGHTER DROVE IT OFF AFTER IT HAD SWOOPED DOWN ON THEM WITH ALL GUNS BLAZING.

THE FORTRESS "RAMBLING REBEL" HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT OF FORMATION

BY AN FW-190 AND ME-109 THAT WOUNDED TWO CREWMEN WHEN THE "JETTIE" (ROCKET PLANE) STARTED FIRING IN A TAIL ATTACK. LIEUT.R.WALKER MULLINS OF COVINGTON, TENN., PILOT OF "RAMBLING REBEL", ROCKED THE SHIP UP AND DOWN IN AN EVASIVE ACTION.

"THEN WE STARTED SKIDDING BACK AND FORTH," SAID LIEUT.FORREST P. BREWERY OF FRANKLIN, VA., THE CO-PILOT.

SGT.ROBERT B.LOOMIS OF BEER ISLAND, MONT., SAID "THIS JETTIE COULDN'T GET ITS GUNS TRAINED ON US."

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SGT.JAMES R.KNAUB, RICHMOND, VA., AND SGT.KENNETH L.BLACKBURN, NILES, MICH., ALL FIRED AT THE ROCKET PLANE BUT GOT NO STRIKES.

IN CONTRAST WITH THE AUDACIOUS "JETTIE," AN ME-163 SHOWED HEALTHY RESPECT FOR THE FORT'S GUNS, GLIDING ALONGSIDE TWO FULL MINUTES BUT ALWAYS KEEPING WISELY OUT OF THE BOMBER'S RANGE, CREWMEN RELATED.

LIEUT.COL.JOHN MUIR, TULSA, OKLA., AND LIEUT.CYRIL W.JONES, JR., ATHENS, TENN., ARRIVED IN MUSTANGS AND SHOT DOWN THE "JETTIE."

"THE JETTIE LOOKED LIKE A BAT," SAID MULLINS. "ITS FUSELAGE WAS A MINOR PART, FOR IT WAS PRACTICALLY ALL WINGS. WHEN IT MADE A VERTICAL CLIMB AT HIGH SPEED IT LEFT A VAPOR TRAIL. AFTER GAINING ALTITUDE ABOVE US THE PILOT SEEMED TO SHUT OFF THE POWER, FOR NO VAPOR TRAIL WAS SEEN."

OTHER UNINJURED CREWMEN ON THE "RAMBLING REBEL" WERE FLIGHT OFFICER ORVILLE, G.CHANEY, SOUTH FORK, PA., AND LIEUT. JOHN A. O'CONNOR, SOUTH NORWLK, CONN.

FD126PEW

APR 23 1944

BY HAL BOYLE

ORLEANS, FRANCE, AUG. 20-(AP)-TWO U.S.ARMY CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS AND TWO ENLISTED MEN BEAT THE INFANTRY INTO THIS CITY AND WITH THE AID OF 25 FRENCH PATRIOTS KILLED OR WOUNDED 150 GERMANS WHO WERE AMONG THE LAST ENEMY UNITS FLEEING SOUTHWARD ACROSS THE LOIRE RIVER.

TODAY, FOUR DAYS AFTER THEY HELPED DRIVE THE LAST GERMAN OUT, THEY HAD THE CITY FUNCTIONING AGAIN IN ORDERLY FASHION WITH ADEQUATE WATER AND ENOUGH ELECTRICITY FOR KEY SERVICES.

"IT SURE WASN'T ORDERLY THE DAY WE CAME IN," SAID CAPT.GEORGE L. SCHNEIDER OF 1231 EASTERN PARKWAY, BROOKLYN, N.Y., A 31-YEAR-OLD FORMER LAWYER.

APR 23 1944

HE AND HIS THREE COMPANIONS ORGANIZED THE FIGHT AGAINST GOBS WHICH WOULD HAVE WON COMMENDATION FROM JOAN OF ARC, WHOSE EQUESTRIAN STATUE IN THE MAIN SQUARE BEARS THE SHELL SCARS OF BATTLE.

THE OTHER OFFICER, CAPT.LAWRENCE W.BRADY OF LOS ANGELES, AN AIR CONDITIONING ENGINEER, SUFFERED SLIGHT LEG WOUNDS IN THE FIGHT, AND A NUMBER OF THE FRENCH PATRIOTS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED.

SCHNEIDER AND THE TWO AMERICAN ENLISTED MEN, SGT.FRANCIS J. HARRINGTON OF TROY, N.Y., AND CPL.PAUL D.BAER OF 844 JEFFERSON STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, WERE UNHARMED IN THE THREE AND ONE-HALF-HOUR CONFLICT.

RU647PEW

A101

SOUTH FRANCE

APR 23 1944

LONDON AUG 21-(AP)-THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY TRANSOCEAN SAID TODAY THAT LA CIOTAT, ON THE SOUTH COAST OF FRANCE ABOUT HALFWAY BETWEEN MARSEILLE AND TOULON, WAS "HEAVILY SHELLED BY AN ALLIED INVASION FLEET AND WAS ALSO BOMBED FROM THE AIR." THE AGENCY SPECULATED THAT "THIS MAY INDICATE AN ALLIED LANDING HERE."

(EDS:-MAY BE BRACKETED IN FIRST LEAD SOUTHERN FRANCE IF DESIRED)

KK812AEW

30.24— 18195

PARIS

LONDON, AUG 21-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO QUOTED A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN TODAY AS SAYING "WE SPARED PARIS IN 1940 AND WANT TO SPARE IT NOW."

REFERRING TO ACTIVITY OF THE MAQUIS IN PARIS, THE SPOKESMAN SAID:

"PART OF THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FATE OF THEIR CITY LIES IN THE HANDS OF THE PARTISANS THEMSELVES. IF THEY WANT MARTIAL LAW TO BE IMPOSED, THEY CAN HAVE IT. THAT IS FOR THEMSELVES TO DECIDE."

SW940AEW

A4

AUG 23 1944

SFORZA

ROME, AUG 21-(AP)-COUNT CARLO SFORZA SAYS THE ALLIES SHOULD LET ITALY KEEP HER COLONIES AFTER THE WAR UNLESS THE OTHER NATIONS TURN THEIRS OVER TO AN INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

SFORZA, A MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO IN THE BONOMI GOVERNMENT, TOLD A PUBLIC MEETING ATTENDED BY PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI AND CABINET MEMBERS YESTERDAY HE THOUGHT LIBYA, ERITREA AND ITALIAN SOMALILAND SHOULD BE GIVEN BACK TO ITALY. BUT HE INDICATED HE DID NOT INCLUDE ETHIOPIA OR THE DODECANESE ISLANDS.

MQ219AEW

AUG 23 1944

...Y) WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SGT. JACOB "JACK" HARRIS, IN CIVILIAN LIFE AN ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER, WAS SAID BY THE ARMY TODAY TO BE THE FIRST SOLDIER EVER TO USE A 40-INCH "BIG BERTHA" CAMERA IN COMBAT.

CLIMBING OVER THREE MILES OF MOUNTAINS ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT IN ITALY WITH 85 POUNDS OF CAMERA EQUIPMENT STRAPPED TO HIS BACK, HE TRAINED HIS LENS OVER THE GERMAN LINES AT CASSINO AND MADE AN HISTORIC PICTURE JUST BEFORE ALLIED BOMBS LEVELED THE TOWN.

PREVIOUSLY HE MADE COMPLETE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE BOMBING OF THE BENEDICTINE ABBEY.

LATER HARRIS ENTERED ROME WITH A SPEARHEADING TASK FORCE AND MADE SOME OF THE FIRST NEWS PICTURES OF FIFTH ARMY TROOPS AT THE CITY'S GATES. HE HAD BEEN LIVING WITH AND PHOTOGRAPHING THE 442ND INFANTRY REGIMENT, COMPOSED OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY.

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HARRIS, WHOSE HOME IS (14432 69TH RD.) FLUSHING, QUEENS, FORMERLY WORKED IN NEW YORK AND PITTSBURGH BUREAUS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. A BROTHER, HARRY, IS AN AP PHOTOGRAPHER NOW IN FRANCE.

WM1113AEW

A28

POLISH

AUG 23 1944

LONDON, AUG 21-(AP)-THE GERMANS ARE LAYING WASTE LARGE SECTIONS OF WARSAW WITH ARTILLERY AND PLANES, TRYING TO SMASH UNDERGROUND FORCES BATTLING NAZI TROOPS WITHIN THE CITY, POLISH QUARTERS HERE SAID TODAY

MUCH OF THE OLD CITY HAS BEEN VIRTUALLY WIPED OUT AND THE FAMOUS 15TH CENTURY CATHEDRAL HAS BEEN ALMOST PULVERIZED, THE INFORMANTS SAID.

A COMMUNIQUE RELAYED FROM THE UNDERGROUND SAID GERMAN INFANTRY AND TANKS HAD PENETRATED INTO THE OLD CITY, WHERE PATRIOT FIGHTERS ARE CONCENTRATED, AFTER A TERRIFIC ARTILLERY AND PLANE BOMBARDMENT.

M403AEW

AUG 23 1944

LONDON--FIRST ADD POLISH X X X PLANE BOMBARDMENT.

THE POLISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY SAID THE GERMANS HAVE SEIZED 70,000 POLES IN WARSAW IN THE LAST FEW DAYS AND HERDED THEM INTO A CONCENTRATION CAMP IN AN EFFORT TO BREAK THE REVOLT.

QUOTING THE POLISH UNDERGROUND RADIO IN WARSAW, THE NEWS AGENCY SAID THE GERMANS WERE "SYSTEMATICALLY BURNING DOWN THE CITY. STREET AFTER STREET HAS BEEN SET ON FIRE."

WM1102AEW

A78

AUG 23 1944

FOLO WASHINGTON B-29 RAIDS

LONDON, AUG 21-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST AN IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE TODAY DECLARING THAT 23 OF 80 BOMBERS HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN BY JAPANESE DEFENSES IN YESTERDAY'S SUPERFORTRESS RAIDS ON THE JAPANESE HOMELAND.

THE COMMUNIQUE ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF THREE JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES.

PREVIOUS JAPANESE BROADCASTS HAD REPORTED 25 OF 77 ATTACKING PLANES DOWNED.

(EDS--FIGURES IN WASHINGTON BUDGET MAY BE CHANGED TO CONFORM.)

MQ702AEW

A138

(300)

AUG 23 1944

AUG 1944

BY GEORGE TUCKER

ROME, AUG 21-(AP)-ALLIED NAVAL MIGHT HAS BEEN EMPLOYED WITH TELLING EFFECT IN SUPPORT OF TROOPS INVADING THE SOUTH OF FRANCE AGAINST A MINIATURE GERMAN CASSINO ON THE ISLE OF PORT CROS, AND AGAINST GERMAN STRONGPOINTS IN TOULON HARBOR, IT WAS DISCLOSED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

THE BOMBARDMENT IN TOULON HARBOR WAS CARRIED OUT BY AN AMERICAN CRUISER, THE FRENCH CRUISER GLOIRE AND THE FRENCH BATTLESHIP LORRAINE, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF REAR ADMIRAL LYAL A.DAVIDSON, WHO IS IN CHARGE OF ALL WARSHIP SUPPORT IN THE AREA. THE TARGETS WERE NAVAL BATTERIES LIFTED FROM SUNKEN FRENCH WARSHIPS AND PLACED IN CEMENT CASEMENTS IN THE HARBOR AND ALSO THE RUINED FRENCH BATTLESHIP STRASBOURG, WHOSE TURRETS ABOVE THE WATER MADE FORMIDABLE SHORE BATTERIES.

THE 15-INCH GUNS OF THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP RAMILIES FINALLY REDUCED THE ISLAND FORT OF PORT CROS, AFTER IT HAD BEEN POUNDED BY AMERICAN CRUISERS, DESTROYERS AND DIVE-BOMBERS AND STORMED BY INFANTRYMEN.

FOR 55 HOURS A HANDFUL OF DESPERATE GERMAN INFANTRYMEN HELD OUT IN THEIR SMALL FORT--ANCIENT BUT WITH TREMENDOUS WALLS WHICH IN SOME PARTS WERE 15-FOOT-THICK STONE COVERED BY 20 FEET OF DIRT.

ON AUG.16 A HEAVY CRUISER OFF SHORE POURED NEARLY A HUNDRED ROUNDS INTO THE FORT. OTHER CRUISERS SHELLED IT AND DIVE-BOMBERS SMASHED AT IT WITH SIX DIRECT HITS BY HIGH-EXPLOSIVE BOMBS. A WHOLE CORNER OF THE FORT FELL OFF AND A GAPING HOLE APPEARED IN THE CENTER.

THEN THE BATTLESHIP TOOK OVER. SUDDENLY AIR OBSERVERS SAW A LONG GERMAN INFANTRYMAN CLIMB TO A PARAPET AND WAVE A WHITE FLAG.

THE VANQUISHED PERSONNEL--IT NUMBERED ONLY 26 MEN--SURRENDERED AND THE AMERICAN FORCES MOVED IN. PRISONERS FROM THE FORT TESTIFIED THAT FANATICAL OFFICERS HAD SHOT A NUMBER OF MEN WHO HAD WANTED TO SURRENDER.

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FAILURE TO TAKE THE FORT IN THE FIRST SWEEP OF THE ISLAND HAD A SERIOUS EFFECT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE BEACHHEAD, SINCE IT PREVENTED SWEEPING THE CHANNELS CLEAR OF MINES AND FORBADE USE OF THE HARBOR BADLY NEEDED FOR SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.

[illegible]AEW

B22 (SG) (300)

AX CH CX KX

AUG 23 1944

BY EUGENE BURNS

FLEET AIR WING TWO HEADQUARTERS, CENTRAL PACIFIC-(DELAYED)-(AP)-

30-24— 18197

NINETEEN AMERICAN AIRMEN--ADRIFT FROM O[illegible] HOUR TO SIX DAYS AND ALL FACING DEATH BY THIRST--OWE THEIR LIVES TO THE EAGLE EYE OF LIEUT. ROBERT B.MARTIN, JR., 25, FREEPORT, N.Y.

THE STOCKY BLACK-HAIRED NAVY PATROL PLANE PILOT SPOTTED THEM ADRIFT ON THE PACIFIC "INCIDENTAL TO DUTY."

THE FIRST RESCUED WAS VERNON PUGH, CHIEF AVIATION PILOT, PENSACOLA, FLA., OCTOBER, 1942, WHEN HE WAS SEARCHING FOR A POWERFUL JAPANESE CARRIER TASK FORCE WITH A SLY PBY (CATALINA BOMBER). PUGH'S PLANE FOUND THE TASK FORCE AND HIS PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN BY ZEROS. THE OTHER SEVEN MEN IN PUGH'S PLANE WERE KILLED. PUGH'S SHOULDER AND NECK WERE BROKEN AND HIS ARM AND LEG MANGLED. BUT MARTIN SPOTTED HIM, LANDED ALONGSIDE IN HEAVY SEAS, HIS CREW ADMINISTERED FIRST AID, AND PUGH IS ALIVE.

AUG 23 1944

ALMOST A YEAR LATER, OFF NUKU FETAU, ELLICE ISLANDS, MARTIN SPOTTED THE RAFT OF LIEUT.PAUL HARDY, HUNTINGTON, W.VA., WHO HAD BEEN ADRIFT WITH THREE MEN--ENS.JAMES WELSHONCE, 20, OF THE SAME STATE, ROBERT J.STROUSE, 22, DENVER, AND NILS G.P.WIDELL, 22, OF ROCKFORD, ILL.--FOR SIX DAYS. ALL FOUR WERE SAVED.

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ABOUT 300 MILES WEST OF ENIWETOK, MARTIN RELATED, "I HAPPENED TO BE FLYING ALONG ON MY PATROL WHEN I HEARD THAT SOME ARMY PILOT HAD BEEN MISSING FROM A TRUK STRIKE, SO I STARTED COMBING THE SEA." MARTIN FOUND FIRST ONE LIFERAFT WITH THREE MEN AND THEN ANOTHER WITH ONE MAN IN IT. "THE GUYS WERE PRETTY WELL STOVE IN, THEY'D BEEN AFLOAT IN ROUGH SEAS FOR THREE AND A HALF DAYS." HE DID NOT GET THEIR NAMES, BUT THEY BROUGHT THE TOTAL RESCUED TO NINE.

FOUR DAYS LATER, APRIL 22, ABOUT 280 MILES OFF TRUK, MARTIN FOUND ANOTHER ARMY PILOT, FIRST LIEUT.JOHN SMITHSON OF MACON, GA., AND NEARBY THREE MORE LIFERAFTS WHICH HELD NINE MORE MEN. BECAUSE MARTIN WAS PILOTING A LAND-BASED LIBERATOR HE KEPT A COMFORTING OVERHEAD PATROL UNTIL LIEUT.ROBERT FINUCANE, 27, OF ROCKVILLE CENTER, LONG ISLAND, ARRIVED IN A SEAPLANE. THAT MAKES NINETEEN, ALL LIVING.

MARTIN HAS BEEN AWARDED A DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND AN AIR MEDAL.

AUG 23 1944

JS512AEW

(580) 658

(HOWARD K.SMITH, CBS CORRESPONDENT, SPENT FOUR DAYS WITH THE MAQUI BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES IN EASTERN FRANCE. THIS STORY WAS WRITTEN THERE).

BY HOWARD K.SMITH

BEHIND GERMAN LINES IN FRANCE (VIA SWITZERLAND AUG. 21)-(AP)-AT LE FAYET, IN THE SAVOY MOUNTAINS, THE PARTISANS HAD A CLOSE SHAVE. ELSEWHERE THE GERMANS WERE EITHER ANNIHILATED OR THEY CAPITULATED WHEN THE SITUATION BECAME HOPELESS. BUT AT LE FAYET THE GERMANS WENT ON FIGHTING, LARGELY WITH BULLETS MADE OF WOOD. I HAVE A HANDFUL AS SOUVENIRS. THEY MAKE A BIG, SCARING BLAST, BUT THEY SCATTER INTO SPLINTERS BEFORE THEY REACH YOU. AT LE FAYET THE GERMAN COMMANDER KEPT ENOUGH METAL BULLETS TO KILL 40 FRENCH MEN AND WOMEN WHOM HE HELD AS HOSTAGES.

WHEN THE MAQUIS ISSUED HIM AN ULTIMATUM TO SURRENDER OR THEY WOULD STORM THE TOWN, THE COMMANDER ANSWERED THAT IF THEY DID, HE WOULD SHOOT THE 40 HOSTAGES. THE FRENCH TROOPS HESITATED TO ATTACK.

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THE AMERICAN OFFICER, WHO ADVISES THE PARTISANS, HAD A BRIGHT

IDEA. HE SENT A PERSONAL ULTIMATUM TO THE GERMAN COMMANDER, SAYING HE HAD A COMPANY OF AMERICAN PARATROOPERS WHO, AS GERMAN PROPAGANDA SAID, WERE NOTORIOUSLY DISRESPECTFUL OF FRENCH LIVES, AND THEY WOULD ASSAULT AND KILL EVERY GERMAN IN THE TOWN, REGARDLESS OF THE CONSEQUENCES.

THE GERMAN COMMANDER THEREUPON RECONSIDERED AND SENT A MESSAGE BACK TO THE AMERICAN--HE IS A MONTANAN--WHO GOES UNDER THE NAME OF "CAPTAIN NIVEAU." THE GERMAN SAID HE WOULD LIKE TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE AMERICAN AND HIS STAFF. THE AMERICAN GOT WORRIED. HE DIDN'T HAVE ANY AMERICANS AND HE DIDN'T HAVE ANY STAFF. MEANWHILE, UNKNOWN TO THE GERMAN COMMANDER, A COLUMN OF 14 GERMAN NAZI LORRIES WITH ARTILLERY WAS EN ROUTE TO RELIEVE HIM AT LE FAYET.

AS TIME SHORTENED, THE AMERICAN GOT ANOTHER BRIGHT IDEA. HE HUSTLED TOGETHER FOUR FRENCHMEN WHO DONNED FOUR BRITISH UNIFORMS WHICH HAD BEEN PARACHUTED DOWN RECENTLY, AND HE MET THE GERMAN COMMANDER IN A FOREST.

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B59

WHEN THE GERMANS SAW THE FIVE KHAKI UNIFORMS--THE MEN OF THE MAQUIS IN FRANCE WEAR MOSTLY GREY UNIFORMS--HE SURRENDERED THE TOWN, AND THE MAIN FORCE OF THE MAQUIS WAS THEN TURNED AGAINST THE ADVANCING GERMAN COLUMN AND DESTROYED IT.

AUG 23 1944

IN ANNECY, WE WITNESSED AN ALMOST SHAKESPEAREAN TRAGEDY. IN THE RUE GRENETTE WE HEARD A GUN GASP FROM ONE OF THE HOUSES. GENDARMES RUSHED INTO THE HOUSE AND UP THE STAIRS. BEFORE THEY REACHED THE DOOR OF THE ROOM, A SECOND SHOT RANG OUT. WHEN THEY OPENED THE DOOR THEY FOUND THE LAST GESTAPO OFFICER WHOM THEY HAD NOT YET CAUGHT, LYING ON THE FLOOR WITH HIS MISTRESS IN A POOL OF BLOOD. THE SS OFFICER, WHOSE NAME WAS KAMFT, HAD SHOT HER AND HIMSELF. AT HEADQUARTERS WE LEARNED THE WOMAN WAS A SPY.

THERE WAS A HINT OF AN INSURPASSABLE INNER NOBILITY. IN ST. JULIEN, THE DAY BEFORE THE MAQUIS ATTACKED, THE GERMANS CAUGHT A TOUGH, LITTLE FRENCH COMMUNIST BEARING A REVOLVER IN THE VILLAGE. HE WAS TAKEN TO THE GESTAPO JAIL AND BEATEN TO A PULP WITH AN IRON POKER. WHEN WE MET HIM BOTH HIS EYES WERE PURPLE AND HIS CLOTHES RED.

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AFTER ST. JULIEN WAS TAKEN THE MAQUIS COMMANDER LINED THE GERMANS UP AND TOLD THE TORTURED LAD TO PICK OUT HIS MAN. THE BOY POINTED TO THE MAN WHO HAD DONE IT.

"I GRANT YOU THE RIGHT TO DO ANYTHING YOU WISH WITH HIM," THE COMMANDER TOLD THE BOY. "YOU MAY EVEN SHOOT HIM."

THE BOY ADVANCED SILENTLY. THE GESTAPO MAN FLINCHED AND HIS KNEES BUCKLED. THE BOY FINGERED HIS REVOLVER HANDLE A MINUTE. THEN HE GRINNED, HE SLAPPED THE GESTAPO MAN ON THE RIGHT CHEEK AND THEN ON THE LEFT CHEEK. THEN THE BOY TURNED TO HIS COMMANDER AND SAID: "THANK YOU, MY LIEUTENANT." AND HE RETURNED TO HIS PLACE IN THE RANKS.

I ASKED HIM WHY HE DID NOT SHOOT HIS TORTURER. HE LET HIS CIGARET AND SAID: "I KNOW I AM A DONKEY, EVERYBODY SAYS SO. BUT WHAT COULD I GAIN FROM IT?"

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THE SAME LIEUTENANT THEN DID A THING WHICH WAS AT LEAST AS NOBLE. HE MADE A LITTLE SPEECH TO THE GERMAN. HE SAID: "YOU HAVE TORTURED OUR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. YOU HAVE KILLED THOUSANDS OF US. NOW I CAN KILL YOU. BUT I SHALL SHOW YOU THAT WE ARE MORE HUMAN THAN YOU HAVE

BEEN."

HE POINTED TO THE FRENCH BORDER AND TOLD THEM: "GO, YOU ARE FREE."

THE LIEUTENANT WAS A JEW. HIS BROTHER WAS DEPORTED AND KILLED BY THE GERMANS A YEAR AGO.

APR 23 1942

WDllOPEW

A151

FIRST LEAD JAPANESE (130)

LONDON, AUG 21-(AP)-BERLIN BROADCAST A TOKYO DISPATCH TODAY REPORTING LIVELY ALLIED AIR ACTIVITY NORTH OF AUSTRALIA WHICH THE JAPANESE SAID "PROBABLY FORESHADOWED FRESH OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS IN THAT AREA."

TOKYO EARLIER BROADCAST AN IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE ASSERTING THAT 23 OF 80 BOMBERS WHICH RAIDED THE JAPANESE HOMELAND YESTERDAY WERE SHOT DOWN. PREVIOUS JAPANESE BROADCASTS HAD REPORTED 25 OF 77 ATTACKING PLANES DOWNED.

RECENT ALLPED ATTACKS REPORTED IN THE TOKYO DISPATCH WERE ON AMBOINA AND BOEROE ISLANDS IN THE MOLUCCAS BY FLIGHTS OF 40 BOMBERS EACH TWO DAYS AGO. TWENTY OTHER BOMBERS HIT BOELA ON CERAM ISLAND, TOKYO SAID. KAI ISLAND AND MANOKWARI ON NEW GUINEA, KORORI THE CAROLINES, ROTA IN THE MARIANAS AND YAP ALSO WERE REPORTED BOMBED.

THE COMMUNIQUE ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF THREE FIGHTER PLANES IN THE RAID ON THE HOMELAND.

APR 23 1942

(NO PICKUP)

A136

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUG.21-(AP)-MRS.CHIANG KAI SHEK, WHO IS UNDERGOING A REST CURE HERE, HAS SHOWN SLOW BUT STEADY IMPROVEMENT IN HER HEALTH, THE CHINESE EMBASSY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A MEDICAL BULLETIN SIGNED BY HER TWO BRAZILIAN PHYSICIANS SAID THAT IT WAS ESSENTIAL FOR HER TO CONTINUE COMPLETE REST AND THAT IT WOULD BE "SEVERAL MONTHS" BEFORE HER RECOVERY WILL BE COMPLETE. MRS. CHIANG ARRIVED IN BRAZIL ON JULY 13.

W1155PEW

B90 (NYC OUT)

WX, BC, KX, (120)

NEW YORK, AUG 21-(AP)-THE STORY OF HOW ALL SURVIVORS OF THE U.S.S. FISKE WERE RESCUED AN HOUR AFTER THEIR DESTROYER ESCORT WAS TORPEDOED AND SUNK NORTH F THE AZORES AUG. 2 WAS TOLD HERE TODAY BY OFFICERS OF THE FISKE AND THE RESCUE SHIP.

APR 23 1942

LT.ARTHUR H.BILDERBACK, USN OF DES MOINES, IA., ENGINEERING OFFICER OF THE FISKE, DESCRIBED HOW THE FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION BROKE THE SHIP'S BACK.

"WE HAD ABOUT 20 MINUTES 31943 '£3 '-,(-,$ 5£3 297,3 2343 075 OVER THE SIDE," HE SAID. "THERE WAS NO PANIC AND WHEN THE SHIP'S COMPANY WERE FINALLY ALL IN THE WATER THEY BEGAN SINGING 'ROLL OUT THE BAR

APR 23 1942

"WE HAD ABOUT 20 MINUTES BEFORE SHE SANK AND THE WOUNDED WERE PUT OVER THE SIDE," HE SAID. "THERE WAS NO PANIC AND WHEN THE SHIP'S COMPANY WERE FINALLY ALL IN THE WATER THEY BEGAN SINGING 'ROLL OUT THE BARREL.'"

LT. (JG) FRANK R.KEITH, 27, OF PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS, A MEDICAL OFFICER ASSIGNED TO A DESTROYER ESCORT DIVISION, SAID HIS SHIP ARRIVED AT THE SCENE IN TIME TO SEE THE FISKE SINK.

THE ENTIRE COMPANY, INCLUDING THE DEAD, WAS PICKED UP, HE SAID.

SN1127PEW

New Landing Near Bordeaux Reported

French Aiding Yanks in Drive To Circle City

AUG 23 1944

By CHARLES S. FOLTZ

HENDAYE, France, Aug. 22. — (AP) French military authorities said a third Allied landing in France began tonight within the last pocket of organized German resistance in southwestern France around Bordeaux.

(A spokesman at Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary force said the French announcement was "outside our province" and declined other comment. In Washington, the War department public relations office said it had no information on a new landing.)

The French sources said the landing was coupled with a coordinated ground attack by American and French columns which were reported to have effected a junction in the outskirts of Bordeaux, a major port and one-time U-boat base, about noon.

(There was no immediate confirmation in other Allied or Axis quarters of a Bordeaux landing. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Supreme headquarters has been silent upon the progress of a spearhead from the U. S. Third army since it broke 10 miles south of the Loire river from the Nantes area earlier this month.

American and French ground forces met on the outskirts of Bordeaux about noon and immediately launched an attack on the city, the last pocket of organized German resistance in southeastern France, French frontier guards said.

Land Explosions Heard

Explosions of an intense aerial and naval bombardment could be heard distinctly in the Irun-Hendaye frontier region.

Just before the sea and air bombardment opened, a single plane circled the estuary of the Bidassoa river and dropped flares at fixed intervals in order to mark the line of the frontier.

(The precaution in marking the frontier and the fact the bombardment was audible in the Irun-Hendaye area suggested that at least some phases of the reported operation were well below Bordeaux, major French Atlantic port on the Gironde river 110 miles north of Hendaye.

The French at Hendaye said the landing coincided with the start of the drive by U. S. and French forces surrounding the German Bordeaux concentration.

According to the frontier reports the landing was just southwest of Bordeaux in the Arcachon region, which is known to hundreds of prewar American and British tourists and vacationists.

Allied planes were said to have roared low over the area in a concentrated bombing attack which was followed almost immediately by the roar of big guns from naval units off shore.

Bombardment Lasts Hour

Moments later all along the coast could be seen the beams of powerful searchlights directed straight into the air by French forces to mark their positions. Allied shells poured into the black areas where the Germans were concentrated. The naval bombardment lasted well over an hour.

There was no immediate estimate here of the size of the reported Allied landing force.

(Bordeaux, France's fourth largest city with a population of 258,348, is a major Atlantic port 110 miles north of Hendaye and 170 miles south of Nantes on the Loire river.)

The American forces consist of a motorized column that sped south from the Loire river while the French are composed of a completely armed division of volunteers, it was announced.

Germans stranded in this area of southwestern France below Bordeaux were reported surrendering by the hundreds and town after town was being liberated.

Liberate Prisoners

As the Germans headed from the French-Spanish border regions, they attempted to spread confusion by opening prisons and liberating ordinary criminals as well as political prisoners while collaborationists spread rumors of "Maquis atrocities" and "Communist uprisings."

French patriots, however, quickly rounded up the common criminals and disregarded the others, frontier reports said.

I found complete calm in this region and was told that the same situation prevailed generally throughout the entire liberated area.

The French volunteer force left Hendaye at the Spanish-French border last night and grew in strength as it moved northward. They passed through St. Jean de-Luz and Biarritz, liberated Bayonne, and then freed Dax, 25 miles farther north.

(The Allied High command has given no news of any deep U. S. penetration south of the Loire river since an announcement days ago that Third army units had crossed the Loire in the Nantes area.)

AMERICAN TANKS

DRIVE PAST SENS IN 65-MILE SMASH

Doughboy Column Has Driven Half Way Across France Below Paris.

ADVANCE ALONG SEINE

Patton's Forces Mount New Drive Toward Sea, British Take Cabourg.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 22.—(AP) An American armored column has driven more than half way across France on the road to Germany, plunging past the ancient town of Sens, 58 miles southeast of Paris, in a 65-mile smash against only meager opposition, a dramatic front dispatch disclosed tonight.

Sens is a full 180 airline miles from the original Normandy invasion beachhead—much farther over the road of battle—and only 165 miles from the German border to the northeast near the Saar town of Neunkirchen. Germany also lies due east, 200 miles away at the Rhine.

Drive Along Seine

West of Paris Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's American armored and infantry forces mounted a new drive northwestward along the Seine toward the sea in an effort to encircle more thousands of battered Germans caught on the South side of the wide, almost bridgeless river.

On the Allied extreme left flank along the Channel coast British, Canadian, Belgian and Dutch troops spurted forward with swift drives on many sectors running up to almost a score of miles, closing in on the threatened German forces from the west.

Among the many towns from the coast to south of Paris which fell during the day were Cabourg and Houlgate on the channel; Dozule, five miles inland, Gace, 35 miles to the south; Etampes, 27 miles south of Paris, and Pithiviers, 18 miles below Etampes.

In addition Allied troops fought into the outskirts of the world-famed resort of Deauville on the coast, battled in the streets of Isieux, 16 miles southeast of Deauville, reached the fringes of Orbec, 11 miles farther southeastward, and beat their way around Nazi resistance at Rambouilet, 22 miles southwest of Paris.

Nowhere along the entire front from the channel to Sens did the Germans appear able to check the Allies, whose pauses—notably before Paris—were rather from Allied choice than because of enemy opposition.

Between the new wheeling drive toward the sea west of Paris and the spectacular plunge into the heart of France at Sens, the metropolitan area of the old French Capital lay ready to fall at the will of the Allied armies, which for the moment were racing to chew up still more German troops rather than to conquer territory.

Tanks Cross Two Rivers

The American tank smash beyond Sens carried across two rivers, the Loing and the Yonne, and represented the latest and perhaps most spectacular of a series of lightning armored thrusts which Headquarters has permitted to be disclosed after a day or two of silence on the theory that they were so swift the Germans did not know exactly where they were.

The Americans were racing beyond Sens in the direction of Troyes, 37 miles to the east, a large communication center on the upper Seine. Sens itself is a minor communications hub, lying on the Yonne near its confluence with the Vanne.

The movements of these forces had been hidden for some hours. The depth of their penetration, plus the information that it was against only meager opposition, disclosed that the Americans under Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley still were rampant on a grand scale without the slightest evidence of being checked.

Northwest of Paris the Americans sought to shape a trap approximately 40 miles square around those Germans still reeling in a tailspin of confusion, who managed to escape from the Argentan-Falais pocket in Normandy.

The final liquidation of this first pocket was announced at Headquarters tonight, with 30,000 prisoners counted and a total toll in killed and captured expected to reach or pass the 100,000-mark.

The drive along the Seine was launched from the Mantes-Gassicourt area 25 miles west of Paris, where the Doughboys had established a bridgehead across the Seine.

Paris Ready to Fall

Paris itself, with patriots fighting Germans in its streets and with American forces across the Seine both to the west and south east, it was left apparently ready to fall at any time the Allied military leaders give the signal.

The Germans stiffened somewhat along their arc before Paris, notably in the Mantes area and in the regions of Etampes and Rambouillet, respectively 27 miles south and 22 miles southwest of Paris, but the resistance was minor and failed to check the momentum of the great Allied drive. Etampes later was captured by the Americans.

The Allied offensive gained virtually all along the front. To the west, north of the now-flattened Normandy pocket, Belgian troops with the Canadian First army battled into the outskirts of the world-famous resort city of Deauville on the channel coast, lying just 10 miles across the Seine estuary from Le Havre.

This represented an advance of nearly 15 miles for the Belgians, who captured the coastal town of Cabourg on the way. Dutch forces also occupied Houlgate, another coast town.

Five miles inland British troops captured Dozule and advanced five miles eastward across the river Dives, and 15 miles to the southeast a British column fighting with the Canadians drove in the streets of Lisieux.

British Take Gace

Gace, 25 miles south of Lisieux, fell to British infantry in a 10-mile drive supported by tanks, and these troops then raced on six miles and seized St. Andre D'Echouffour. To the north Canadian troops captured Vimoutiers and advanced three miles across the river Touques.

Field dispatches reported some of the heaviest fighting of the battle-front in the region of the Mantes-Gassicourt bridgehead. The Germans threw armor into the fray to cover the withdrawal of their battered forces, and a battle ensued in which the Americans knocked out 30 German tanks and shot down 16 enemy planes.

The Americans generally tightened their hold on the Seine line, sending patrols along the south banks of the river between Mantes and Paris.

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The advance of the Canadian First army and the drives of the Americans virtually cut out of the fight the entire British Second army and suggested that clean-up operations now imminent would free this vast striking force to be hurled into another of the "new surprises" which the Allied ground commander, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, has declared to be shaping up for the Germans.

The fast-developing American cut-off drive down the Seine presumably was following the south bank in a thrust to or perhaps already beyond Vernon, approximately halfway from Paris to the mouth of the broad river barrier over which the Nazis are attempting to carry out an inland Dunkerque.

(The German News Agency Transocean said that in order "to give a broader base for their attacks down the Seine" the Americans had established a bridgehead 2 1-2 miles deep across the river Avre near Dreux, 23 miles southwest of Mantes.)

As the Allies tightened their pressure, the German race northward was in full swing. A British headquarters officer, commenting on Gen. Montgomery's message that "the end of the war is in sight," declared that "the back of the German army is broken," and that "any troops Hitler now sends forth to meet us will be only cannon fodder for our guns to chew up."

Nazi General Captured

30. 24 — 18201

American And French Troops But 3 Miles From Marseille

AUG 22

DAY

Rome, Aug. 22 (AP)—American and French troops, plunging westward beyond the encircled naval base of Toulon on the Mediterranean, were fighting forward tonight within three miles of Marseille, France's second largest city, brushing aside Nazi forces declared by Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch to be "perplexed and stunned."

An American armored and infantry column, spearing toward the wide Rhone valley, was eight miles west of captured Aix-en-Province, which is 15 miles north of Marseille.

Advance Along Durance

Another Yank column approached St. Cannat, ten miles northwest of Aix. Still other American units, advancing along both banks of the Durance river toward the Rhone valley, were four miles beyond Les Puy.

Yank reconnaissance elements striking toward the northwest were reported in the outskirts of Apt, a

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

highway junction 40 miles north of Marseille and only 30 miles east of Avignon.

The Nazis are in "full retreat" everywhere in southern France except for coastal defense forces holding out in and near Toulon and on the immediate approaches to Marseille, General Patch, Seventh Army commander said in an order of the day.

Urged To Forget Fatigue

He exhorted his troops to forget their fatigue and the difficulties of maintaining supply lines and to devote the last ounce of effort to the pursuit of the fleeing enemy.

"The opportunity for decisive results is in front of us and we must and will move with the utmost speed and effectiveness," he told his forces.

The pace of the Allied push-in from the Mediterranean in recent days had expanded the Seventh Army's grip on southern France to more than double the holding of late last week.

Pull Back Into Center

five miles southwest of the heart of Paris, Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's troops also tightened their flank positions against the Germans pushing them back toward the sea and the Seine. The Germans had thrown up flank protection and were fighting vigorously along the Avre in that area.

A front dispatch said there are indications that the total enemy killed and captured may run much higher than recent estimates, although the number of Germans still in the bag is a matter of guesswork. The British Second Army and the American First Army were busy wiping out the last Germans in the pocket and there was a prospect that another twenty-four hours may see the end of the pocket entirely.

The Canadian push on a front of about fifty miles from the sea toward Argentan where it meets Gen. Patton's forces virtually was squeezing out the British Second and American First Army in present operations.

Some remnants of the German Seventh Army were crossing the Seine—using in a few cases the very barges in which in their days of victory they hoped to invade England.

Patton Moves In Silence Again.

Supreme Headquarters had no news of Gen. Patton's second crossing of the Seine, near Fontainbleau, thirty-five miles southeast of Paris. This bridgehead is fifty-five miles southeast of Belleau Wood, where Americans halted the Germans in the second battle of the Marne in June, 1918, and less than thirty miles from the area of the first battle of the Marne, where the French and British checked the Germans' drive in September, 1914.

While the bridgehead at Mantes threatens to back the Germans against the sea all the way from Dieppe to Dunkirk, the one at Fountainebleau presents a threat to a possible German stand along the Somme River, the last large natural defense position in front of their robot lairs in the Pas de Calais.

Bad weather cut Allied air operations to their lowest point in many weeks and allowed the Germans time to get equipment and men out of the trap south and west of the Seine on choked roads and over their barge bottleneck.

the bridgehead at Mantes, twenty-five miles northwest of Paris. Here it could strike also above the Seine into the rocket-bomb Pas de Calais coast.

The Canadian First Army advanced four to ten miles on a broad front between the sea and Argentan, Belgian units took Cabourg on the Dives Estuary, sixteen miles across water from Le Havre. Dutchmen fought in the outskirts of Houlgate. British troops, gaining ten miles, seized Gace, fifteen miles east of Argentan. The American First Army also was pushing toward the Seine.

Germans trapped in the new pocket were surrendering by platoons, a Canadian officer declared. Thirty thousand prisoners had been taken in the Falaise trap, with thousands more throwing up their hands. The dead were yet uncounted. Pocketed Germans had been virtually wiped out.

Nazis Not Safe Yet.

Front dispatches said Field Marshal Von Kluge presumably had pulled out a large part of his forces, but they were by no means saved as yet.

"They have taken a thorough shellacking, and they know it," said one American officer.

Supreme Headquarters gave no news of the bridgehead at Mantes-Grassicourt, or the one southeast of Paris near Fountainblea, where Gen. Patton's forces were but thirty miles from the Marne.

The Germans in the bridgehead area lost thirty tanks and sixteen planes trying to protect forces fleeing north of the Seine, front reports said. The Americans strengthened their grip here, and patrolled southeastward toward Paris. Substantial gains were scored southwest of Paris.

Reports that French Patriots were seizing city after city in central and southern France, including Lyon, gave a clear indication that the Gestapo-dominated German High Command was capable of offering organized resistance only in northwestern France.

But this was precisely the Nazi defenses in that section of France which the United States Third Army's Seine bridgeheads northwest and southeast of Paris were threatening, including the flying bomb coast in the Pas de Calais.

(In the area of Drieux, forty-

Gassicourt twenty-five miles from Paris, bringing in the eastern arm of the pincers upon German Seventh Army remnants stumbling back to the Seine and seeking to escape by ferries, small boats, and even swimming.

Canadian, British and American armies striking eastward in this enveloping push gained up to ten miles.

Heavy fighting was reported in the Paris area. American forces met heavy resistance at Etampes, twenty-seven miles south of Paris.

[Berlin announced evacuation of both Etampes and Malesherbes, thirty-six miles below Paris, and fourteen southwest of the American bridgehead across the Seine at Fontainbleau. The Germans said thrusts in the Orleans area southwest of Paris were checked.]

Orleans was under shellfire, and there was fighting at Rambouillet, twenty-two miles southwest of Paris.

As the new pincers began, a British staff officer asserted "the back of the German army is broken."

A headquarters officer with British forces advancing toward the Seine said today that "One good sledgehammer blow by the Russians, coupled with our efforts in the west, will finish" the war with Germany.

"The days of great battle in France are ended," the officer declared, "the rest of the war for Germany is merely a fight for time—time for Hitler."

Intelligence reports said the Germans already had turned guns of the Maginot Line about to face the Allied armies.

The British officer said that never again can Germany put into the field an army such as the Seventh Army.

In cleaning up the Normandy bulge, troops found repeated instances of German use of dummy tanks. These were counterfeits, of Tigers, mounted on farm carts, and fitted with mock guns fashioned from stove pipes and camouflaged with lengths of saplings.

Front dispatches declared the enemy was so disorganized that he had been unable to make any co-ordinated stand or launch strong counter-thrusts.

Canadians Make Big Gains.

The Third Army was hitting westward and northward from

columns striking down the Seine from their bridgehead at Mantes-Gassicourt, twenty-five miles northwest of Paris. Together they were all fashioning a gigantic new trap for the Germans.

U. S. Tanks in 65-mile Drive.

Meanwhile today an American armored column, in a smashing sixty-five mile drive, has got beyond Sens, a town fifty-eight miles southeast of Paris. This latest tank wedge thrust the entire distance against only meager opposition.

With other American forces across the Seine northwest of Paris, the entire area around the French capital was thus cut off by a great two-pronged drive which had as its aim the dissolution and destruction of the German Army rather than the mere capture of territory.

At the same time another American armored force today occupied Etampes, twenty-seven miles south of Paris, and a spearhead to the northwest passed beyond Pambouillett, twenty miles from Uaris on the highway from

The Americans captured a German corps general, a Lt. Gen. Farnbecker, in the Normandy pocket in an incident illustrating the confusion of the enemy and their ignorance regarding American positions and intentions. Three days ago he sent out an aide to reconnoiter a route of retreat for his armored division, and the aide tried to locate an open road in an area held by three American divisions.

American casualties since D-Day have been far lighter than the Allied command had anticipated, while the enemy's losses have been heavy. The number of German prisoners taken by the Americans exceeds the total number of American casualties, and in addition the Germans must count a heavy toll in dead and wounded.

Allied air operations were cut to their lowest point in many weeks by bad weather which allowed the Germans to get important relief in their harried efforts to get men and equipment out of the new trap shaping up on the Seine.

Belgians Drive Into Deauville; Allies Three Miles From Marseille

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Patton's Tanks Swerve Down the River—Yank Armored Column in 65-mile Dash Southeast of Paris.

NIGHT

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Four powerful Allied armies drove in a great new pincers on the disorganized Germans fleeing back to the bridgeless River Seine today, reaching to within eight airline miles of the great port of Le Havre.

American columns struck down the Seine, and Belgian troops reached Deauville, the seaside resort at the mouth of the Seine across from Le Havre. Belgian units of the Canadian First Army advanced nine miles between fallen Cabourg in the punch into the outskirts of Deauville, and with their lines crumbling rapidly, the Germans were falling back on a fifty-mile front inland from the sea in this sector before the blows of Canadian, British and American armies.

The other flank of the pincers was formed by American

more were eliminated earlier in Normandy.

Supreme headquarters, disclosing the fresh cut-off operation, declared 1,200 enemy tanks had been destroyed or damaged since D day on June 6—armored strength equivalent to six and a half Nazi Panzer divisions—and field estimates said that more than 300,000 Germans had been put out of action in western France in the same period.

[French Forces of the Interior have rolled up light artillery into the battle inside Paris and have attacked the Germans in the Place de la Republique and the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, a communique from Lieut.-Gen. Koenig's headquarters said tonight, according to a London dispatch. Gen. Koenig said both sides suffered losses in Paris.]

Patton Swings In Again.

The Third Army is moving northwestward along the Seine from its bridgehead at Nantes-

French Improve Positions Inside Toulon—Last Escape Route Cut.

YANKS ADVANCE WEST OF AIX

Twin Columns Gain in Drive Toward Rhone—Patriots Take 1000 Nazis Prisoners.

NIGHT

Rome, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Allied troops drove to within three miles of the great port of Marseille today, and to the east, hard-fighting Frenchmen who penetrated the great naval base of Toulon improved their positions in the northern and western sections of the encircled city.

American units advanced as far as the vicinity of Ventabren, eight miles west of the highway center of Aix-en-Provence and well to the northwest of Marseille, France's second city. Other American columns approached St. Cannat, ten miles northwest of Aix.

Twin columns continued to gain ground in the drive down the Durance Valley toward the Rhone River. The Seventh Army reached the vicinity of St. Esteve, eleven miles north of Aix, on this route toward the heart of France and juncture with Allied forces in the north. While this column drove ahead on the south bank of the Durance in a four-mile advance, the other unit stabbed along the north bank to the town of Villelaure, three miles north of St. Esteve.

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German forces still were holding out in the lower ports of Toulon and in the port, but the naval base was encircled by land, and the last escape route cut, penning in the garrison forces in the fixed fortifications.

While an Allied fleet offshore and land batteries on the north hurled shells against enemy strongpoints, the French infantrymen advanced through the outskirts of the city in house to house fighting.

American troops, meanwhile, reached points sixty miles inland, and headquarters announced that the Allied grip on southern France now had been expanded to more than 2,000 square miles—an area more than double that of the beachhead late last week.

A substantial extension of Allied territory was reported on the north with American troops capturing the towns of St. Julien and Barreme in the Basses Alps, thirty-five and forty-three miles northwest of Cannes and more than sixty from Cannes.

The rout of the scattered Nazi forces was so complete in southern France that the Allied command called off the warplanes which had been bombing and strafing available enemy targets, and sent them back to their former job of smashing enemy communications in northern Italy and the Balkans.

Sweeping across the Durance Valley northeast of Aix-en-Provence, forward American forces reached Grambois and Manosque in their westward sweep. They also were reported to have enveloped the city of Valensole, fifty miles inland and approximately a third of the way to Lyon. Four miles northeast of Toulon's outskirts the French captured the fortress of Coudon.

Patriots Take 1,000 Nazis.

Nazi troops trapped in Toulon by the cutting of their last escape road along the coast to Marseille had pulled back into the center and lower parts of the city, where they were putting up fierce resistance from fixed fortifications. They had depressed anti-aircraft guns to help shell French troops in the northern and western parts of the city.

[A German news broadcast acknowledged that Allied troops were fighting inside the "fortress" of Toulon.]

Fight From House To House

The French fought steadily and brilliantly from house to house, wiping out German resistance as they advanced.

The Allied column driving on Marseille had swept past Aubagne, eight miles to the east, where German infantry tanks and self-propelled artillery attempted to stem the rush.

Just as the garrison of Toulon already was trapped between French ground forces and the guns of Allied warships pounding them from the sea, so whatever Nazis who remained in or near Marseille were faced with the choice of fleeing or remaining to be encircled and destroyed.

Sealing Off Called Near

The sealing-off of the big port promised to be a matter of hours, dispatches said. The American column which fanned out southwest of Aix-en-Province needed to advance less than a dozen miles to sever the last coastal escape route from the city.

Front advices said the Nazis had set a forest fire east of Marseille in a desperate effort to check the fast-moving French.

American forces driving due north from the invasion beaches continued to move along at a steady clip. Captured yesterday were the towns of St. Julien and Barreme, more than 60 miles north and slightly east of Toulon.

Under Fire At Hyeres

Allied reconnaissance units entered the town of Hyeres, on the coast nine miles east of Toulon, but came under intense fire from well-intrenched Nazi forces there. The fortress of Coudon, four miles northeast of Toulon's outskirts, was captured by the French.

Testifying to the strength of German fortifications facing the sea in Toulon, an Allied naval ocrrespondent declared a French battleship scored a direct hit on one heavy gun turret without putting it out of action. There yet was no indication of the size of the enemy force holding Toulon.

The right flank of the Allied beachhead facing Cannes was reported unchanged, with Allied troops held up a few miles outside the famous resort town while the main strength of the invasion was exerted toward the north and west.

Adriatic Only Active Sector

ROME, Aug. 22 (AP)—Aside from patrol clashes and artillery exchanges the Adriatic sector continued to provide the only fighting along the Italian front.

Near the Adriatic coast Polish troops with tank support broke enemy resistance after a daylong battle and pushed within 1,000 yards of the Metauro River, behind which the Germans are building a new defense line. German losses were reported to be heavy and 100 Germans were captured. Two German tanks were knocked out.

Inland from the Adriatic Italian troops captured the town of Santa Maria Carpieneta, three miles west of Pergola. The Eighth Army announced that it had taken 13,171 prisoners from May 11 to Aug. 1.

Irun, Spain, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—One thousand German troops have surrendered to an expanding French volunteer army surrounding the Bordeaux area, and an American motorized column is closing on Bordeaux from the north, advices reaching the Spanish border declared today.

[This dispatch from neutral Spain portrayed the deepest penetration by the Americans so far reported in the area below the Loire River. Bordeaux is 170 miles south of Nantes on the Loire. Supreme Headquarters of the Allied expeditionary force refused to confirm or deny the report. It has given no news of American operations since announcement days ago that Third Army units had crossed the Loire in the Nantes area.]

French volunteer forces 150 strong left Hendaye at the border during the night and grew to several thousands as they pressed northward on Bordeaux. They passed through St. Jean de Luz and Biarritz, liberated Bayonne, and then freed Dax twenty-five miles farther north.

Besides the 1,000 Germans surrendering in the Bordeaux area, the remaining forces inside a tightening French pocket are "going around in ever decreasing small concentric circles," said the officer in command of southern France. The Germans' chances of escaping are rapidly diminishing, he declared.

Bordeaux appeared to be the last center of German resistance in southeastern France.

A French lieutenant left in charge at Hendaye, on the French side of the international bridge here, said the total number of Germans captured in southwestern France could not yet be estimated, but "certainly there are thousands."

Lights went on again last night all over southwestern France. Hendaye, freed of the Germans, had its gayest night since 1940.

One dispatch said all Vichy and German authority south of the Loire had disappeared, with the Nazis fighting to esmape toward the Reich.

Fate of Toulouse in Doubt.

Irun, Spain, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Border dispatches told of the collapse of German resistance in one city and town after another throughout central and southern France today as the French Forces of the Interior pressed a campaign to rid their country of the invaders. There was still no confirmation here, however, of a report that the vital Nazi bastion of Toulouse, sixty miles north of the Spanish border, had fallen. Toulouse was reported to have a Nazi garrison of 3,000 troops, mostly fanatical SS (Elite Guard) forces.

French patriots were said to be firmly astride all railroads and highways over which Germans in the Bordeaux area must fight their way to get through to the Reich.

Uniformed officers of the French Army took possession of the International Bridge at Hendaye last evening in the name of the French Committee of National Liberation, thus completing French occupation of the entire Pyrenees frontier. A group of 150 Frenchmen officered by a captain, a lieutenant and two Mobile Guards meanwhile were reported chasing a greatly superior force of Germans retreating northward toward Bordeaux today. The French were picking off stragglers and generally harassing the Germans' evacuation of southwestern France.

Capt. Pierre d'Hauverne and his little band, recruited from among the inhabitants of Hendaye, were reported to have passed through Biarritz without stopping in their anxiety to come to closer grips with the Nazis. The vanguard of the German force has already reached Bordeaux, where the German commander was hurriedly forming an armored convoy in an effort to force a way through to Germany, it was said.

Meanwhile, three Allied cruisers continued their patrol of the French Bay of Biscay coast from the Spanish frontier to the north.

Fernand Hirigoyen, a former Mayor of Biarritz, who has been appointed by Algiers as Regional Commissioner of Southwestern France, set about bringing order out of the chaos left by the German evacuation of the frontier region after four years of occupation. He is acting under direct orders from Algiers transmitted via Jacques Aruelle, the National Committee delegate to Spain.

Spanish Frontier Controlled

IRUN, Spain, Aug. 22 (AP)—Fernand Hirigoyen, former Mayor of Biarritz, who has been appointed by Algiers as Regional Commissioner of southwestern France, has set about bringing order out of the chaos left by the German evacuation of the frontier region after four years of occupation. He is acting under orders transmitted through Jacques Aruelle, Algiers' delegate to Spain.

Pulling Out of Vichy.

London, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The Vichy Government is transferring its seat to another city, the German-controlled Vichy radio declared in a broadcast picked up today by the Associated Press. The transfer is now in progress, Vichy added, but did not disclose the identity of the other city.

The broadcast broke a silence of several days. Several short bulletins on the progress of fighting in France and a program of music followed.

Laval Leaves Belfort.

Fort del Ecluse, France, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Four hundred Germans were forced to surrender this fort fourteen miles from Geneva, because their water supply had been cut off during a five-day siege by the Maquis. British planes parachuted new armaments to the French fighters.

Pierre Laval was said to have left Belfort, near the Swiss-German border. He had been reported keeping quarters with two Vichy Cabinet Ministers, Joseph Darnand and Fernand de Brinon, close to the frontier at Morvillars.

Tall Tale Nets Five GIs 750 German Prisoners

With the Canadian First Army, France, Aug. 22 (AP)—Five persuasive American GIs marched 750 German prisoners into Canadian lines from the Falaise gap and today the Yanks were toasts of the Canadian army. They must remain nameless now because the Americans had been German prisoners.

A Canadian officer said their feat was accomplished by fast talk that would impress any vacuum cleaner salesman. The five Americans told the Germans they would go through the lines and get the Allied artillery to stop shelling, if the Germans would surrender.

The Germans agreed. The Americans went off and came back within a suitable time and told the Germans they had arranged for the artillery to be silent for 20 minutes. The Germans lined up and the GIs marched them into Canadian lines.

By chance, shelling actually did cease during the parade of the 750 Germans to prison cages—but the GIs hadn't been very close to Allied artillery emplacements.

BULLETIN

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 22—(AP)—At least 100,000 Germans will be accounted for in captured, killed and wounded when operations are completed in the Argentan-Falaise trap in Normandy, it was estimated today.

AUG 23 1944

Maquis Inside Maginot Line City of Belfort

NIGHT

London, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The Maquis and the Germans were reported by the Algiers radio today to be locked in fierce battles inside the Maginot Line city of Belfort, where Pierre Laval had scurried from Vichy with unarrested ministers to establish a new seat of the Nazi-controlled French Government.

Swiss reports said that the Germans were moving between 20,000 and 30,000 troops from the interior of France to Belfort to defend the gateway to the Rhineland and to perserve a foothold on French soil for Laval.

Heavy fighting between Patriots and Germans also was reported in Bellegarde, in the south of France, where both Germans and Maquis were reinforced.

In Paris, fighting was reported by the Swiss radio to be increasing in violence every hour while American armor probed at the outskirts.

Have Half of France.

30-24 — 18203

The French Forces of the Interior announced meanwhile that more than half of all France (212,000 square miles) was under control of the Allies or the Patriots. The FFI appealed to all Fighting French commanders to protect radio transmitters, cables and telephones which the fleeing Germans might be trying to destroy. This was a curious reversal of roles—only a week or so ago, the Maquis were still wrecking communications to hamper German military operations.

Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, the FFI commander, designated by Algiers to be the Military Governor of Paris, declared: "The hour of liberation is near." In a communique he added that all roads which might have been used by the Nazis as escape routes had been cut between France and Italy. The communique also said that Limoges was encircled by the Patriots, and that road blocks had been established at all exits. The militia at Tarbes was said to have surrendered with all its arms to the FFI.

In Marseille, the second city of France and her greatest seaport, the Maquis were reported striking at German strongpoints, and from the Swiss border to the Spanish Pyrennes the FFI were declared to be attacking isolated German garrisons. The Swiss radio said that the Maquis had seized the American-threatened French Riviera city of Nice, fifth largest in France, with a population of 242,000.

Alpine F. F. I. Capture Town

By KENNETH L. DIXON

With the French Maquis, Aug. 21 (AP—Delayed)—High in the lower Alps, French Forces of the Interior came out of the brush and woods from which they get the name Maquis and descended on a German-garrisoned village last night.

Today the town is liberated after four years. Nearly 1,000 prisoners were taken in and around the mountain-pass town, which nestles at the end of a long, green valley.

Motley men of the Maquis stormed the city at sundown. Obviously surrounded, most of the German garrison surrendered following parleys with American officers working with the F. F. I. However, fighting burst out here and there and one group of combined German army and Gestapo personnel barricaded themselves in the big stone schoolhouse in the middle of the village square.

Leader Under Death Sentence

Then I saw the most fantastic scene of my life.

Led by such men as a 20-year-old French patriot who had been sentenced to be shot this morning and had just been liberated from a Gestapo prison a few moments before, the Maquis unleashed four years of pent-up rage, stormed across the open courtyard, kicked down the barricades and killed or captured the Germans inside.

I saw gun flashes from the windows. Bullets kicked up the dust at the feet of the Maquis—but they did not hesitate. Halfway to the building was a three-foot-high stone wall. They reached the wall and leveled carbines, Sten guns, captured lugers, berettas and automatic rifles and a score of other type of weapons and threw a hail of bullets into the building.

Then in the fading afternoon light a handful of the Maquis leaped the wall and charged the building, while others remained at the wall and covered them with fire.

Not A Casualty Among Attackers

They charged through the barricaded front door. From the inside came automatic gunfire and pistols.

Miraculously, I saw not one casualty among the attackers. The only ones slain were two German prisoners who were being marched along the street next to the courtyard—apparently the victims of bullets fired by their own comrades inside the building.

From behind a near-by tree Capt. Ralph Hotchkiss, of Hartsdale, N. Y., and Washington, brandished a .45 with a belligerence which must have been born back in the days when he was a publicity agent for former Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

He let out a roaring bellow which cut through the sounds of battle.

"Look at them go," he yelled. "Brother, we got Allies what am Allies."

FRENCH FORCES FREE VILLAGE IN LOWER ALPS

KENNETH L. DIXON

WITH THE FRENCH MAQUIS OVER 100 MILES INLAND FROM THE RIVIERA BEACHHEAD, Aug. 21—(Delayed)—(AP)—High in the lower Alps, French Forces of the Interior came out of the brush and woods from which they get the name "Maquis" and descended on a German-garrisoned village last night.

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F. D. R. To Witness March Into Paris?

London, *Wednesday*, Aug. 23 (AP)—The *Daily Herald* said today plans were being made for President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to be present at the Allied march into Paris "if that is practical."

The march will wait until the "campaign of destruction of the German armies goes a stage further," the paper said, but added that "special newsreel operators who will make a picture record of the march already have been detailed for duty and military bands which will play in the march are now in France practicing."

French troops will head the parade under the Arc de Triomphe, with Gen. Charles de Gaulle probably having the place of honor, it was said.

The *Daily Mail*, in an article by Don Iddon, also said that a conference between Roosevelt and Churchill would "take place within a matter of weeks on French soil."

PETAIN PRISONER OF NAZI GESTAPO

Marshal Removed to Belfort Bringing to End Vichy Authority.

ALBERT-SHELTON

LONDON, Aug. 22.—(AP) Aged Marshal Petain was kidnaped from his Vichy villa by the German Gestapo Sunday and now, along with Pierre Laval, is virtually a prisoner of the Germans at Belfort in eastern France, a reliable report from the French-Swiss border said tonight.

Petain was reported to have reached Belfort near the Swiss-French border, Monday afternoon after being spirited across France by the Gestapo. An earlier report had said Petain was being held at Wiesbaden.

30,000 Troops at Belfort

At the same time Germans were reported massing upwards of 30,000 troops around Belfort to defend the gateway to the Rhineland. Belfort is 25 miles from the Swiss border and an equal distance from Germany.

The Nazis apparently hoped to preserve a foothold on French soil for the government of Pierre Laval, who fled with them in the face of the roaring tide of the Allied advance to a place identified by the Nazis only as "another French town." A report Saturday said Laval had established headquarters at Belfort in an effort to escape attacks from the French Forces of the Interior.

The Algiers radio reported, however, that "violent fighting" already was raging at Belfort between the Maquis and Germans and that the patriots had cut the Belfort-Paris railway.

Heavy fighting also was reported at Bellegarde, on the Swiss border a few miles from Geneva, where both the Germans and the Maquis have been reinforced.

The 88-year old marshal after four years of collaboration with the Nazis was unceremoniously carried away with other members of his government, apparently as a result of his refusal to accompany Laval to the new puppet government seat.

A dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, quoted the Swiss newspaper, Der Bund, as saying that Petain was transferred to Wiesbaden, the German health resort where "suitable" quarters had been prepared a week ago.

Reported arrested with Petain were Lt. Gen. Eugene Bridoux, Vichy minister of war; Admiral H. P. A. Biehaut, minister of navy; Charles Antoine Rochat, secretary-general of the foreign ministry, and Bernard Genetrel, the marshal's private secretary and physician.

Petain before leaving reportedly wrote a short letter of adieu, copies of which already are in circulation in France.

A Wilhelmstrasse spokesman refused to give any hint where Petain was taken. Some "differences" between Laval and his cabinet colleagues were admitted by the spokesman, who added, however, that the "immediate danger had strengthened their mutuality."

Vichy Authority Ends

Petain's arrest spelled the end of Vichy authority so certainly that the Swiss minister returned home, planning to conduct through Berlin any business concerning parts of German-held France.

The National Zeitung of Basel, Switzerland, said the Germans forced their way into Petain's villa and demanded he go immediately to Belfort. Petain refused and called his bodyguard but yielded a few minutes later when the Nazis threatened to bomb Vichy to ruins. The paper said Petain considered himself a prisoner and his "mission as chief of state" ended.

It appeared likely, however, that Laval, who fled from revolt torn Paris with Otto Abetz, Nazi ambassador to France, would set up shop at Belfort.

But with more than half of France wrested from the Germans either by the advancing Allies or uprising patriots, there was scant chance that Laval could make his voice heard for German and collaboration radios have been virtually swept off the air.

Although not ruling out completely the possibility that Petain's seizure was a ruse to gain sympathy against the day of reckoning, Associated Press Correspondent Thomas Hawkins from Switzerland reported positively that Petain had an "understanding" with the Americans on his course of action when a crisis, such as now, approached.

If this is substantiated it may spell considerable trouble in future Allied relations.

Divided on Maquis

A commentator for the German news agency Transocean sought to minimize the work of the Maquis declaring that the French patriots had been active only in parts of the country unoccupied by Germans and that they had been unable to assist the military operations of the Allies.

The Nazi commentator Sertorius, however, credited Maquis aid as a vital factor in the fighting in southern France.

Paris was reported to be slowly freeing itself and Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig's headquarters announced that the French Forces of the Interior, supported by light artillery, had attacked Germans in the Place de La Republique and on the boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, with losses on both sides.

14 Departments Freed

Koenig also announced that the F. F. I. had liberated the departments of Indre, Haute Vienne, Dordorgne, Correze, Cantal, Lot-St-Garonne, Lot, Averyon, Tarn-Et-Garonne, Gers, Basses Pyrenees, Haute Garonne, Tarn, Haute Loire, including the following towns: Chateauroux Limoges, Periguex, Tulle, Aurillac, Agen, Montauban Rodez, Auch, Pau, Toulouse, Albi and Le Puy.

Germans fleeing from all parts of France are reinforcing not only Belfort but are taking up positions at the foot of the Vosges on the Plateau de Langres, which is well fortified.

Germans Quit Frontier

In a home broadcast of Radio National of Spain as reported by the FCC the Germans have withdrawn from the Spanish-French frontier after destroying "whatever they thought had any strategical value."

The broadcast said German forces in the department of Pyrenees-Orientals, on the Gulf of Lion, had retreated to Narbonne, capital of the adjacent Aude department to the north.

The Spanish radio quoted reports from San Sebastian, at the Atlantic end of the frontier, as saying that the Germans near by had fled in the direction of Lyons after requisitioning all automobiles, bicycles and other types of transport.

tary, Lieut.-Gen. Eugene Bridoux; an Admiral Biehaut, one Rochat, general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Bernard Menetrel, private secretary to Marshal Petain.

Most reliable informants said that Marshal Petain refused a German request that he leave Vichy and go with Pierre Laval, the Chief of Government, to the new provisional capital at Belfort, and that the old Marshal was therefore summarily seized by force. Where he is was not known, but most guesses were that he is in Germany. Thus the old Chief of State became officially what he has been in fact for a long time—a prisoner of the Nazis.

He was arrested so swiftly that he was not even given time to shave, the informants said.

[The Swiss radio said today that Marshal Petain was able to write a short letter of farewell, copies of which are now circulating in France. In a broadcast recorded here by the OWI, Berne said its information came from most reliable informants.]

Maquis Were Attacking.

The Vichy regime is "finished," the Basle National Zeitung commented today. The Swiss Minister to Vichy is returning nome and relations concerning France will henceforth be conducted through Berlin.

Reports from the French underground said that the Maquis were attacking Vichy at about the same hour the arrests were made, had actually taken parts of the city and were themselves rounding up collaborationists.

The reported action of the Gestapo was taken as an indication that the Germans placed no trust in the Marshal.

Laval was reported installed in Belfort near the German fron-

Petain Is Reported Arrested

Geneva Hears He Was Seized by Gestapo as Maquis Were Attacking Vichy.

Geneva, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The German secret police have arrested Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, the French Chief of State, at his residence and headquarters at the Hotel du Parc in Vichy, advices from France said today.

The 88-year-old Marshal, hero of Verdun and head of the German-dominated Vichy Government of France since 1940, was reported seized on Sunday morning along with a number of associates, among them a Gen. Bridoux, possibly the War Secre-

tier—a city once considered an anchor of the old Maginot Line.

French frontier reports said that from 20,000 to 30,000 German troops were moving northward from South and Central France toward Belfort where it appeared the Nazis were determined to defend a gap leading to the Rhine.

Berlin Won't Talk.

London, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—A German Foreign Office spokesman refused to give any hint where Marshal Petain had been taken.

The spokesman was quoted by the Berlin radio as saying that some differences had existed between Pierre Laval, the Chief of Government, and his cabinet colleagues, but added: "The immediate danger has strengthened them mutually."

Marshal Condemns Laval.

Taylor Henry, longtime Associated Press correspondent in Paris and Vichy, reported after his recent return from a German prison camp that Marshal Petain's contempt for Laval was so great that he refused to have any relations with him except on official business.

The Marshal's first breach with Laval occurred in December, 1940, when he learned that Laval was attempting to sabotage the Marshal's plan for an authoritarian government in France based on a minimum of collaboration with the Germans.

Mr. Henry also wrote that Marshal Petain considered fleeing France to join the Fighting French in North Africa in November, 1942, but that the German troops blocked him. He won the affection of France for his great defense of Verdun in 1914, and this accounted for whatever following he now retains. He emerged from semi-retirement as French Ambassador to Spain in June, 1940, when France was falling. As Premier, in rapid succession to Reynaud in the black days, he sued for an armistice. France was in despair and perhaps 2,000,000 of her fighting men were in German prison camps. His first official act was to order the surrender of Frenchmen still fighting in the outflanked Maginot Line.

ALL FLORENCE NOW OCCUPIED

Flanking Moves Ousts Foe, City Suffers Little Damage

Rome, Aug. 22 (AP)—Allied troops "by skill and patience" have completed occupation of the world famous art center of Florence without incurring extensive damage to its cultural treasures and have sent patrols digging into Nazi positions beyond the city, General Sir Harold Alexander's headquarters announced today.

"Unless the enemy decides to engage the city with long-range artillery fire the city will rapidly return to normal and full assistance will be brought to the inhabitants by the Allied military government," an official statement said.

"When the time is ripe Allied armies will continue their advance relieved to know that the city has been spared irreparable damage."

Street Fighting Avoided

Florence's position had been precarious since August 4, when Eighth Army troops penetrated to the south bank of the Arno river which flows through the city and found that the Germans had destroyed all but one of the bridges across the stream.

"Had troops of the Eighth Army forced their way into the city before the enemy had been compelled to withdraw from the town by our continued pressure on his flanks, street fighting inevitably would have broken out," General Alexander's statement pointed out.

"By skill and patience the city has fallen into our hands, and extensive damage, apart from demolitions effected by the enemy, has been avoided."

Poles Gain On Adriatic

Other than for patrol clashes and artillery exchanges the Adriatic sector continued to provide the only fighting along the Italian front. Near the Adriatic coast Polish troops with tank support broke enemy resistance after a day-long battle and pushed within 1,000 yards of the Metauri river, behind which the Nazis are building a new defense line. German losses were reported heavy, with 100 prisoners falling into Polish hands. Two German Panther tanks were knocked out.

Inland from the Adriatic Italian troops captured the town of Santa Maria Carpieneta, three miles west of Pergola.

The Eighth Army announced it took 13,171 prisoners from May 11 to August 1.

FLORENCE IS ALL IN ALIED HANDS

Rome, Aug. 22.—Florence has been completely occupied by Allied troops and Eighth Army patrols now are pushing out beyond the city's northern outskirts, Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's headquarters announced today.

Expaining the delay in ousting the last enemy opposition from the northern edges of Florence, the Allied command said:

"Had troops of the Eighth Army forced their way into the city before the enemy had been compelled to withdraw from the town by our continued pressure on his flanks, street fighting would inevitably have broken out. By skill and patience the city has fallen into our hands and extensive damage, apart from demolitions effected by the enemy, has been avoided."

Romans Not Yet Free From Want, He Says

Rome, Aug. 22 (AP)—General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied commander in the Mediterranean theater, told a conference of regional commissioners of the Allied Control Commission today that food and employment were the commission's two major problems.

"On these the reestablishment of Italy mainly depends," he said.

Wilson said the ACC must keep its eyes on the administration of the country and not become involved in politics. He said some Italians were below the subsistence level in food supplies and that this situation must be rectified.

The Italian theater is an example for future occupations, Wilson said.

Italian Assassin Reported Killed

Rome, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The Socialist newspaper Avanti, quoting an unidentified American soldier, said Gino Lucetti, anarchist who attempted to assassinate Mussolini June 11, 1927, was killed in a German air raid on Ischia Island last September only one hour after he was freed from the penitentiary by the Allies. He had served seventeen years of a thirty-year sentence.

The Avanti dispatch also said Osvaldo Sebastiani, Mussolini's private secretary who ruled the antechambers of the Pallazzo Venezia for years, was killed by Partisans in northern Italy a few days ago.

Swedes Halt Trade with Reich By Stopping Insurance on Ships

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 22 — (AP) The Swedish war insurance board announced today it no longer will underwrite Swedish ships traveling to German ports. This has the effect of eliminating all Swedish vessels from trading with Germany.

The action was a hard blow to Germany because an estimated 50 per cent of the trade between the two countries was carried in Swedish ships. Its effect, as far as reducing iron ore and other vital war exports to Germany, probably will be on a par with the embargoes on chrome and wolfram — other steel constituents — by Turkey, Spain and Portugal.

A Swedish communique said "the state war insurance board which on Aug. 11 ceased granting war insurance for Swedish ships to German North sea ports has today, owing to present conditions, decided to temporarily discontinue the granting of such insurance to German Baltic ports."

The Berlin newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter, timing its blast with the Swedish announcement, warned neutrals of possible economic reprisals.

"Certain neutral European countries might be economically and completely lamed by Germany but not by Britain or America if Germany wanted to take up the boycott as a weapon," the newspaper said.

The Swedish insurance board's decision means that the Germans hereafter must use their own ships exclusively to get goods from Sweden — a monumental job for the German merchant marine. The Swedes have been using 400,000 tons of shipping in the North and Baltic seas.

Four Newspapers Merged by Nazis

Madrid, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Four German newspapers have been amalgamated into one, and another, the Berliner Volkszeitung, has been suppressed in an effort to save man power, it was announced in German newspapers just reaching here.

The Berliner-Borsen-Zeitung, Deutsche Allemeine Zeitung, Berliner Lokalanzeiger and Berliner Morgenpost were those amalgamated into a single paper.

The announcement added that the only illustrated publications permitted in Germany are the Berliner Illustrierte and the Illustrierter Beobachter.

Lasting Peace Termed Sure By Molotov And Harriman

Moscow, Aug. 22 (AP)—Confident words that the Allied powers would shape a post-war world free of aggression were spoken today by Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman.

The occasion was presentation of 195 United States military awards to officers and men of the Red army.

Molotov formally accepted the decorations on behalf of the Soviet Union in a ceremony at Harriman's residence, attended by diplomats and army officers of both nations.

Referring to the blows falling on Germany from several sides, Molotov said: "More and more people in our enemy's camp realize the hopelessness of the situation and their closeness to disaster.

Success Held Assured

"Delegates of the United States, Great Britain and the U. S. S. R. are starting in Washington today to fulfill the task imposed on them to start developing the principles of international safety and organization indispensable to safeguard a permanent peace.

"The success of this is assured by the good will of peace-loving nations and increased consciousness of the necessity of dependable guarantees against instigators of new wars."

The Foreign Commissar gravely mentioned the sacrifices of his army and nation "in a war forced upon our peaceful people by Hitler and a criminal Fascist Government."

Friendship From Battle

He added that "out of the fire of this battle came the foundation for a friendship between people of the Soviet Union, the United States of America and other democratic nations, which will result in the destruction of our common enemy whose hours are counted, and will make possible the creation of lasting peace between nations."

Expressing certainty of victory, Harriman declared: "The ties that have been established between our countries and our fighting men during the war will hold fast for our common peaceful objectives."

He said the awards symbolized the esteem "we Americans hold in our hearts for . . . every soldier and airman of the Red army . . . and the recognition of the great contribution the Red army has made toward the total defeat . . . of our common enemy, Hitler, and Fascism."

The awards were distributed to all ranks of the Red army, from private to lieutenant general, and included the Legion of Merit, Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star and Distinguished Flying Cross.

119 Nazi Planes Bag Of Shuttle Bombers

Moscow, Aug. 22 (AP)—The United States military mission announced that since the beginning of shuttle bombing 119 enemy aircraft have been destroyed in operations ending at American bases in the Soviet Union.

In addition ten locomotives, 25 trucks and other vehicles have been destroyed in eight operations which terminated in Russia.

Berlin Reports New Bomber

New York, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Berlin radio said in a broadcast tonight that the German air force has put into service a four-motored bomber "for attacks on remote targets." The machine was described as the Heinkel 177, with a wing span of "about 100 feet."

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Black Eight Days for War Correspondents

MacGowan Was Fired On Before Being Captured—His Companion Dying.

NIGHT

AUG 23 1944

First United States Army Headquarters in France, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The past eight days have been the blackest of the invasion for war correspondents as the luck of war finally turned. Two are dead, one is near death, two are injured and one is reported a captive of the Germans.

All their names cannot be given until the next of kin have been notified by the War Department.

Tall, dark-haired Tom Treanor of the Los Angeles Times, a veteran of four campaigns and one of the most colorful of war correspondents, is dead of multiple injuries received when his jeep was crushed by a tank northwest of Uaris.

Tom was conscious as he was taken to a hospital, and apparently he did not realize the gravity of his injuries. He insisted that the surgeons "hurry up and get this job over so I can file my story.

His D day story in the Los Angeles Times was one of the finest of the invasion. He had returned to London to get out one of the first eye-witness accounts of the landing of the American troops.

[The death of a third correspondent was reported today from London, where it was announced that William Stringer, an American covering the advance of the First United States Army for Reuters, had been killed. He was 27 years old and a former United Press man at New York. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Anne Stringer, who is employed at Reuter's New York office.]

MacGowan Was Fired On.

Gault MacGowan, correspondent of The New York Sun, is a prisoner of the Germans. A British correspondent who was with Mr. MacGowan was shot in the stomach and is near death.

Mr. MacGowan was captured eight days ago on the road between Nogent-le-Rotrou and the town of Beaumont-les-Autels. He and two British correspondents headed for the town, believing the area safe since the American columns had already passed that way.

But two German armored cars came out of a side road and opened fire. Mr. MacGowan, Paul Holt of the London Daily Sketch, and the other British reporter jumped into a ditch on the roadside and dashed into the thicket. The Germans came up and raked the thicket with machine-gun fire.

Mr. Holt and his driver eluded the enemy, but Mr. MacGowan and the other reporter, who was shot in the stomach, were picked up. They were placed in the jeep and driven away.

Apparently Mr. MacGowan was uninjured, but later his British companion was found in a hospital in Chartres, where the Germans had left him. He is not expected to live.

Within an hour or so of Mr. Treanor's death another correspondent was killed by a German shell northwest of Chartres.

He was with Andy Lopez, Acme news photographer, searching for a command post near the front when they saw a burned-out jeep on the roadside.

"We slowed down," Mr. Lopez said, "and then there was a terrible explosion. We hadn't even heard a gun fired. I looked around and saw he was hit. He never knew what hit him."

Mr. Lopez and the driver, both slightly wounded by shrapnel, jumped into a ditch and crawled on their hands and knees while the German gun continued shelling them. They hid in a woods for thirty-six hours with nothing to eat or drink while enemy troops moved near them.

They were making their way westward in darkness when they ran into a group of French Patriots. Mistaking each other for the enemy, the driver and a Frenchman exchanged shots. The jeep driver was fatally wounded.

The French took the photographer to the home of the Mayor of a nearby village where he was identified as an American. He was later helped back to the American lines.

Ace Reporter Killed in France After Covering 4 Battlefronts

By HAL BOYLE

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, Aug. 19—(Delayed)—(AP) Last February when American troops smashed across the lowlands at stalemated Cassino and first got into the streets of that ancient Italian town which the Germans had converted into a fortress there was only one war correspondent with them.

He was Tom Treanor, of NBC and The Los Angeles Times.

A group of other correspondents worked their way cautiously through German sniper and shell fire the next day and got to within 300 yards of the city when they were stopped by a German anti-tank gun.

"You should have been here last night when my boys took the edge of the town," said a young captain in charge of a forward company." Tom Treanor went with us."

Tom had gone in, got his story, hitch-hiked back to camp and filed it to America for a clean and well-earned news beat — one of many similar exploits.

Now he is dead. It is one of the bitterest ironies that he should die in a traffic accident.

Tom never worried much about personal comfort. He used to sleep on a lounge in the Associated Press villa in Algiers—there never were enough beds—when he wasn't in the field. And he always was dropping in from Cairo, or Palermo, or Naples as casually as if he had just gone down to the corner and back.

I knew Tom on four battlefronts—North Africa, Sicily, Italy and France—and never met an abler, harder-working reporter and writer.

He was a nervy correspondent who would take any chance if the story at stake was worthwhile, and he had a knack of catching the emotional flavor of the fighting.

He always was pretty much of a lone wolf and always up to the neck in hot water with army public relations officers who sometimes are more interested in rules and regulations than they are in getting the full story of the war told.

When they took away his transportation, he hitch-hiked from China to Gibraltar. His battles and victories over red-tape are legendary from Chungking to London.

On Invasion Day he landed in France and filed one of the first and most detailed accounts of the fighting. Public relations officers at SHAEF promptly hauled him back and threatened to throw him out of the theater because they said he was unauthorized to land in France because his name wasn't on the list of the first group of reporters to be permitted ashore. Tom promptly played his ace—orders from the coast guard permitting him to go ashore, and the SHAEF grudgingly admitted they were outsmarted.

Tom had just published his first book and a number of magazine articles.

After the war he had hoped to bring his wife and children here and make Europe his newsbeat. He was interested in what kind of a post-war world would emerge from the battlefields he had been covering.

"I am fed up with war," he told me a few days before he died, "but I think this peace that is coming will be one of the greatest stories in the world. I want to cover it."

William Stringer Killed In France With 1st Army

DAY

Correspondent for Reuters Went to Normandy on D Day

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP).—William Stringer, war correspondent for Reuters, British news agency, was killed while covering the advance of the United States 1st Army in France, it was announced officially today. He was twenty-seven years old.

Details of Mr. Stringer's death were not revealed.

He was born in Teague, Tex., and was graduated from the University of Texas. He had been in Britain just over three months when he went into Normandy on D Day with the first wave of American ground forces. After following the advance of the 1st Army across the Cherbourg peninsula he was the first reporter inside Cherbourg.

Previously he had served as a reporter, editor, foreign correspondent and chief of bureau for The United Press in New York, Buenos Aires, Dallas and Austin, Tex.; Columbus, Ohio; Charleston, W. Va.; Cincinnati and other centers.

Held Post in New York

Mr. Stringer was assistant bureau chief in the New York office of Reuters, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, briefly before going abroad, filing a London wire. His wife, Anne Stringer, an editor at Reuters, survives. She lives at 214 East Thirty-second Street.

Press Officer, Driver Killed in Crashes

By the Associated Press.

AUG 23 1944

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, July 12 (Delayed)—Lt. Walter L. Redell, New York City, a press conducting officer, and Pvt. John King, Roanoke, Va., a jeep driver, were killed early today in traffic accidents.

Redell and King were en route back to this base after delivering press dispatches to First Army headquarters when their jeep hit a hole in the road and overturned. Redell's neck was broken.

9TH AIR FORCE REPORTERS OUT

NIGHT

Ouster Is Laid to Row Over Demand for Publicity.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Three American war correspondents and one artist have been ordered by the Ninth United States Air Force to leave that force's headquarters in France and to return to London, but have been granted a ten days' extension because of the rapid movement of the American forces. They are Gordon Gammack of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, Stanley Frank of the New York Post, John A. Groth of Parade and Lee McCardell of the Baltimore Sun.

A Supreme Headquarters statement said today:

"Based on the policy of Supreme Headquarters to rotate war correspondents so that all assigned to this theater will have an opportunity to cover the war, the Ninth Air Force has ordered certaoin correspondents withdrawn for rotation. To allow for coverage of the present rapid movement of our forces, these correspondents, at their request, have been granted a ten-day extension of their assignment.

"As soon as facilities permit, correspondents who have not yet had opportunity to visit the battlefront will be accepted to replace them."

The statement added that later on the four ousted men, "upon their request, will be phased into other assignments to continue their coverage of the war."

TRANSFER OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS IN FRANCE CHECKED

AUG 23 1944

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—(AP)—The War department said today that Secretary Stimson has asked Allied headquarters for a full report on orders of the Ninth Air Force for three American war correspondents and one artist to leave France and return to London.

The New York Herald Tribune said in a copyright dispatch from France that the men were ordered out of that war theater "apparently because their work has not measured up to standards set by publicity-minded Ninth Air Force officers."

Ninth Wants Publicity

"Ninth Air force officers in charge of publicity," the dispatch said "have made it plain to correspondents here that they are more interested in promoting their own unit than they are in getting war news out of this theater to readers in the United States."

Supreme headquarters said in a statement that the order was "based on the policy of Supreme headquarters to rotate war correspondents so that all assigned to this theater will have an opportunity to cover the war." Headquarters also announced that the effective date of the order had been deferred 10 days.

The correspondents are Gordon Gammack, Des Moines Register and Tribune; Stanley Frank, New York Post; and Lee M'Cardell, the Baltimore Sun. The artist is John A. Groth of Parade.

The controversy over the order for their return to London came to the attention of Secretary Stimson late yesterday, War department officials said. They added that he immediately cabled theater headquarters asking for a full explanation, and said that until this is received the War department cannot clarify the situation or comment on it.

The New York Post said it had protested "both at Washington and at Supreme Allied headquarters."

Claim Threats Made

The Herald Tribune's dispatch, from Correspondent Jack Tait, said the order to the correspondents 'is the aftermath of a long series of threats indulged in by certain public relations officers of the air force."

"Correspondents have been told that they must confine the bulk of their activities to coverage of Ninth Air Force news," the dispatch added. "Those who did not, it was made clear, would have to seek reassignment elsewhere."

Tait said the correspondents were inclined at first to regard such talk as a joke because "it seemed inconceivable that one group engaged in this war would consider publicity for itself more precious than giving the United States the story of this war, whether it be the air story, the ground story or a combination of both."

Supreme headquarters, in announcing that the correspondents were being withdrawn in accordance with a policy of rotation, said:

"To allow for coverage of the present rapid movement of our forces, these correspondents, at their request, have been granted a 10-day extension of their assignment."

TWIN RED DRIVES AGAINST ROMANIA

KILL 25,000 NAZIS

W. W. HERCHER

New Savage Offensives Believed Headed for Vital Ploesti Oilfields.

IASI IS ENGULFED

Other Russians Battle to Slice Off Warsaw From East Prussia.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—(AP) Tremendous new twin Russian offensives on the long-dormant Romanian battleground have gained 38 to 40 miles on a 156-mile front, toppling the big industrial city of Iasi and costing the Germans 25,000 dead and more than 12,000 prisoners in three days, Moscow announced tonight.

Two orders of the day from Premier Stalin and the regular Soviet midnight communique confirmed the savage new offensives which the Germans had been pessimistically reporting since last weekend, and disclosed that the Second and Third Ukrainian front armies of Generals Rodion Y. Malinovsky and Feodor Tolbukhin had swept up more than 350 towns in the initial stages of their attack.

Aim at Oilfields

Quiet since last April, these two powerful armies apparently were aiming at the Ploesti oilfields, Germany's chief source of vital petroleum, now 160-odd miles southwest of the battle lines. Already the Russians were less than 65 miles from the Danube river.

On other fronts of a line now stretching 1,400 miles in a north-south zigzag, the Russians announced steady successes in an apparent campaign to slice Warsaw and northwest Poland off from East Prussia and extension of a sharp-pointed wedge into the center of Estonia while combating terrific German counterattacks on the Latvian gap position west of Riga.

Between Warsaw and Biaystok the Soviet communique announced capture of the large highway junction town of Zambrow, 14 miles southeast of Lomza. This represented an advance of 15 miles from previously reported positions.

Nearer to Warsaw, the Russians thrust suddenly northwestward and cleared the Germans from the south bank of the Bug river along a 40-mile front from Olekhny to Slopsk. Moscow dispatches said this drive threatened to outflank Warsaw by pushing to confluence of the Bug and Vistula rivers 28 miles northwest of the old Polish capital.

Prussian Border Crossed

Already it was furthering the isolation of East Prussia, where an unofficial Soviet account said the border finally had been crossed, apparently in the Schirwindt sector.

In Latvia, where the Germans Monday succeeded in reestablishing contact with the two army corps that had been cut off in the north Baltic states, the Nazis threw in strong tank and infantry attacks to try to widen the gap but the Russians said they failed. In Estonia, the Russians cut the important Tartu-Valga railway down the center of the country.

The great new Soviet drives against the Romanian front, however, posed the most instant threat to the straining Axis, leaving it an open question how much longer unhappy Romania could continue in the war as a German ally.

The Germans admitted the loss of Iasi before the Russians announced it, and the German radio military analyst, Gen. Kust Dittmar, tonight gave his homeland this frigid comfort:

"In these days, when the Soviets have passed over to a new major offensive in the Dnestr and Siret (river) areas — the third in the course of a single summer it becomes plainly evident that considerable Russian forces have remained quite unaffected by fighting of the present summer."

Reentry of the Second and Third Ukrainian armies into the field brought to at least 13 the total of Russian army groups now prosecuting the gigantic offensive from Finland to Romania. The Germans have mentioned still another, headed by Marshal G. K. Zhukov, operating on the Polish front, but the Russians have kept silent concerning it.

25,000 Nazis Slain

The great scope of the victories in Romania was emphasized by Stalin's two orders of the day and the communique which said that in three days the Second Ukrainian army had killed 13,000 German and Romanian soldiers and captured 7,000, while the Third Ukrainian army had killed 12,000 and captured 5,665.

During the same period the two armies destroyed 155 enemy tanks and captured 32, destroyed 487 pieces of field artillery and captured 439, plus thousands of motor, trucks, tractors and machine guns.

The Second Ukrainian army started its offensive from north and east of Iasi and stabbed through strong German fortifications to depths of 38 miles on a 75-mile-wide front, seizing 200 towns in the Siret river valley.

Besides Iasi, one-time Romanian capital, these included Targu-Frumos, 27 miles west of Iasi, and Ungheni-Targ, 10 miles east on the Prut river.

Knife Past Tighina

The Third Ukrainian army, operating directly southeast of the Second army, knifed past the ancient fortress town of Tighina, once a stronghold of the Turkish sultans, and took Cimislia and Tarutino, 25 miles beyond their starting points, as well as 150 other towns in the Prut river valley district. One of these was Valintiri, 60 miles from the mouth of the Danube.

The operation so auspiciously begun was described here as probably the first phase of a concerted Allied plan to hurl the Nazis forever out of the Balkans, where their hold already has become palsied.

In the battle for Warsaw, Moscow dispatches reported Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky had started a new drive westward from positions northeast of the Polish capital with the apparent aim of outflanking it by crossing the Vistula near its juncture with the Bug river 28 miles northwest of the city. The Bug already has been crossed in this offensive, the Russian accounts said.

In announcing the loss of Iasi, a city of 100,000 which was the fourth largest in the pre-war Romania, the German radio said it had been partly demolished to reduce its military usefulness. The withdrawal was unopposed and was caused by Russian penetrations on both sides, the Germans asserted.

The Germans said the Red army was using eight to ten divisions on a 100-mile front extending from Iasi southeastward to the vicinity of Tiraspol.

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The fall of Iasi was announced by Premier Stalin in an Order of the Day. A second order revealed that the offensive had carried through near Tighina, on the Dnestr River, ninety miles southeast of Iasi.

Iasi (population 104,471) lies west of the river Prut and is a junction point of railways linking eastern Romania and the Soviet-claimed province of Bucovina. It lies 165 miles northeast of the great Ploesti oil center and 120 miles north of Galati, strategic city on the Lower Danube.

The city fell before a three-day-old new offensive at the south end of the Russian front, where the Reds broke through on a seventy-five-mile front to a depth of thirty-eight miles, and swept up more than 200 populated places, including Targu-Frumos, twenty-seven miles west of Iasi, and Ulgui.

Stalin's order, addressd to Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky, declared: "Troops of the Second Ukrainian front going over to the offensive with support of massed blows from artillery and aircraft smashed strong and deeply echeloned enemy defenses northwest of Iasi and in three days of offensive engagements advanced up to thirty-eight miles, expanding their breakthrough along a front of seventy-five miles."

The Russians had driven to near Iasi in their winter campaign.

Stalin announced its capture a few hours after Berlin had admitted it had been evacuated. His broadcast order of the day was recorded by the Soviet monitor here. He ordered a salute of twenty salvoes from 224 guns to celebrate the new drive.

In his second Order of the Day, addressed to Gen. Fedor Tolbukin, Stalin said: "Troops of the Third Ukrainian Front, going over to the offensive with the support of massed blows by artillery and aircraft, broke through strongly fortified enemy defenses developed in depth south of Tighina and during three days of offensive engagements advanced up to seventy kilometers and expanded the breakthrough along a front of up to 130 kilometers, liberating more than 150 populated places."

Reds Cross the Bug.

Moscow, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Russian troops today stormed across the River Bug, northeast of Warsaw, in a grave new flanking threat in the prolonged siege of the Polish capital, and battled hastily mustered German reserves on the west bank of the river.

The forcing of the Bug, which flows into the Vistula twenty-eight miles above Warsaw, posed a threat to cross the largest river. Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's regrouped and reinforced group of armies pushed two Russian columns toward the confluence of the two streams. He pushed ahead against furious German counter-attacks from fifty recaptured villages in what appeared to be the most serious threat to Warsaw in nearly two weeks.

An Izvestia dispatch from northeast of Praga, the industrial eastern suburbs of the Polish capital, said that the Germans had introduced a new tank division from Italy and several divisions from other sectors, including Germany itself. The Nazi counter-attacks were strongly supported by their air force, by large concentrations of artillery and by groups of 100 to 120 tanks which came in "wave after wave, ten or twelve times a day," Investia said.

Another and growing threat to Warsaw was in the Sandomierz region across the Vistula and 100 to 110 miles to the southeast, where only 1.550 prisoners survived the final slaughter of 12,000 Germans in the Sandomierz trap.

The Germans meanwhile have recovered contact by land with their two battered Baltic armies, isolated for three weeks in Estonia and Latvia, but frontline advices today indicated that the enemy may attempt to use the newly won corridor for an escape to East Prussia rather than for reinforcement of the Baltic divisions.

The enemy's breakthrough was announced in the Russian midnight communique, which said that under a hail of German tank and infantry attacks, Gen. Ivan S. Bagramian's troops withdrew to more favorable positions after abandoning Tukums, where they had reached the sea thirty-three miles west of Riga on August 1. There was no letup, however, in the Russian pressure on the enemy's twenty or more imperiled North Baltic divisions, variously estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000 men.

Far up in Estonia west of Lake Peipus Gen. Ivan Masennikov's Third Baltic Army, driving hard for the railway center of Tartu, captured thirty or more communities. Other Russian gains were reported due east of Riga.

Although shortening his lines by pulling back from Tukums, Gen. Bagramian stood firm against other heavy attacks west and northwest of Jelgava, in Latvia, and north and southwest of Siauliai, in central Lithuania.

At East Prussian Border.

London, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Reuters quoted a Moscow broadcast today as saying that the Russians had penetrated to the soil of East Prussia but later canceled its account, declaring that there was some doubt over translation of the broadcast.

The Red Star, the Russian Army newspaper, in a dispatch datelined "At the German Border," said the enemy is dislodged from its last [illegible]s. We repulsed him beyond th[illegible]er on the other side of the border. Scores of villages have been burned to ashes by the Germans and the liberation of hundreds of Soviet citizens who escaped their captors and hid in the forests has taken place. Now the population moves eastward."

There was no official announcement, however, that the Russians have actually crossed the East Prussian frontier into Germany.

Reds Take Big Romanian City

Sweep 44 Miles Forward on 81-mile Front in Three Days of New Offensive.

NICHT AUG 23 1944

London, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The Russians announced tonight the capture of Iasi, Romania's fourth largest city, in a new offensive which has carried in three days to a depth of forty-four miles on an eighty-one-mile front, liberating more than 150 towns and villages.

RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOATS SINK 14 ENEMY SHIPS

LONDON, Aug. 22 — (AP) Torpedo boats of the Soviet northern fleet have sunk 14 out of 31 enemy ships caught in Varanger Fjord in northern Norway, the Russian communique announced tonight.

Giving details of an attack first reported briefly Sunday night, it said air reconnaissance discovered three transports, two invasion barges, three torpedo boats, eight patrol ships, three minesweepers and 12 patrol launches in the fjord.

The Russian torpedo boats raced to the attack and sank two of the transports, two torpedo boats, six patrol ships, three minesweepers and one patrol launch, it was announced.

ALLIED PLANES RENEW ATTACK

AUSTIN BEALL JAK

Retreating Germans Again Hit As Weather Clears

DAY

AUG 23 1944

London, Aug. 22. (AP)—As clouds which had blanketed the Western front for 48 hours rolled away, Allied airmen renewed late today their attacks on Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge's retreating German armies, and Italian-based American heavy bombers struck again at German oil supplies.

Allied planes which had been hobbled by the worst weather since D-day took to the air as the skies began to clear. Normandy-based fighter-bombers swept over an area from Lisieux to the Seine and from Dreux to the sea.

Italian-based Flying Fortresses and Liberators raided Germany and Austria earlier in the day, hammering a synthetic oil refinery at Odertal, 80 miles southwest of Breslau, and other oil installations in the Vienna area.

Successful Attacks Reported

The fighter-bomber pilots reported successful attacks on 23 vehicles, a gun position and a supply dump.

Tonight the Allied Expeditionary Air Force continued the aerial assault. RAF Mosquitos, flying out at dusk in the first operation by Britain-based planes since Sunday, penetrated far inland to the vicinity of Chagny, south of Dijon, where they bombed and strafed a dozen trains stalled on a single track.

Today's attacks were the third northward thrusts in less than 36 hours for the bombers of the Mediterranean air force, whose tactical units now are operating from bases both in Italy and southern [illegible]

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both in Italy and southern France.

American Liberators battered airfields in Hungary and Yugoslavia yesterday and RAF raiders slashed at oil targets in Hungary last night.

Enemy Fighters Out

Although the daylight blows yesterday took a heavy toll of German air strength in southeastern Europe, enemy fighters were out in considerable numbers today and the Flying Fortresses and Liberators and their fighter escort downed several of them in battling their way to the Austrian capital.

Field dispatches told of the destruction of 16 German planes in the vicinity of Mantes-Gassicourt in the past 24 hours, but this probably was accomplished by ground gunners. It was an indication, however, that the enemy was sending planes up even in the worst weather in an effort to protect troops fleeing north from the Seine.

BIG BOMBERS PRESS BLOWS AT NAZI OIL

15th Air Force Attacks Plants in Silesia and Near Vienna—Luftwaffe Up in Defense

DAY

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP)—American heavy bombers flying from Italian bases smashed into Germany and Austria today, hammering a synthetic oil refinery at Oderthal, eighty miles southwest of Breslau, and other oil installations in the Vienna area.

The worst flying weather in three months again hobbled Allied airmen on the western front.

The day's attacks from Italy were the third northward thrusts in less than thirty-six hours for the bombers of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force, whose tactical units now are operating from bases both in Italy and southern France.

Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining's Fifteenth Air Force sent out about 750 "heavies" and as many escort fighters.

Flying Fortresses struck at Odertal and Liberators hammered at underground oil storage tanks at Lobau, seven miles southeast of Vienna. They used heavy delayed-action bombs. Liberators also attacked a refinery at Korneuburg, five miles north of Vienna.

Luftwaffe were up in considerable numbers and the Liberators and their fighter escort downed several of them in battling their way to the Austrian capital.

Last night British bombers of the MAAF attacked oil installations at Gyov, Hungary. The Fifteenth Air Force bombed Nazi airdromes in Hungary and Yugoslavia by daylight yesterday.

ALLIES REPORTED BOMBING HUNGARY

NIGHT

London, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Britain-based Allied airmen, largely grounded yesterday, remained immobilized by adverse weather during the night and there was no indication when they might resume their devastating assaults upon the retreating German armies in northern France.

The German radio, however, reported Allied bomber formations over Hungary this morning, indicating the Mediterranean air forces were busy. Some daylight raiders, a Berlin broadcast said, penetrated into German Silesia.

The Germans also reported bombers over Vienna.

U. S. PLANES BLAST NAZI OIL PLANTS

NIGHT

Rome, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—A force of up to 750 Fortresses and Liberators today smashed at the synthetic oil refinery of Odertal in German Silesia and at other oil targets in the Vienna area.

The heavies and their escorting fighters met stiff opposition in the air over Vienna.

The Fortresses struck at Odertal, eighty miles southwest of Breslau, and the Liberators hammered at underground oil storage tanks at Lobau, seven miles southeast of Vienna. They used heavy, delayed action bombs. The Liberators also attacked a refinery at Korneuburg, five miles north of Vienna.

DNB CLAIMS NAZI POSITION SERIOUS

DAY

LONDON, Aug. 22 — (AP) The German people were told bluntly by a spokesman for the Nazi high command tonight that current fighting in France "threatens to render doubtful many facts which we considered an essential part of our military power and position."

In a broadcast from the official German News agency, DNB, heard by Associated Press monitors, the spokesman, Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, said the German command was "confronted with extraordinary difficulties in parrying" the Allied advance through France.

"To fight and to march in an extremely narrowed area, to cover strong sectors as Orne and Dives in retreat, means at any rate an unusually difficult task in view of the extremely difficult conditions on the Western front where the enemy with his tremendous air superiority is able to render movements very difficult," Dittmar said.

He claimed, however, that "German fighting efficiency in its total results proved always successful against enemy troops fighting on the ground so that the large scale encirclement intended by the enemy command has so far proved a failure."

Dittmar warned that in Germany as well as France "it may be that we shall be forced to adapt our conduct of the war to a new and more restricted basis. We must face up to this sequel with determination. An unusual effort and determination of the whole nation will be necessary, and perhaps also luck."

ENGLAND BLASTED BY FLYING BOMBS

JUDSON-QUINN

LONDON, Aug. 22—(AP) Flying bombs plunged into Southern England today on an accelerated scale bringing a heavy toll of casualties while the populace dug into debris, with their ears cocked for news of the U. S. Third army's headway toward the rocket coast across the channel.

Taking advantage of several days of bad channel weather, the Nazis maintained intermittent salvos of buzz bombs, possibly with the idea of depleting their stocks in the Pas de Calais area before having to run for Belgium and Germany itself to launch more.

Although Prime Minister Churchill twice has urged all non-essential Londoners to evacuate the buzz bomb belt, the exodus has dropped to a trickle as the city's residents read day after day of spectacular victories in France. But the latest attacks, bringing heavy casualties and destruction, grimly underscored Churchill's sober advice that the robot menace is apt to continue until the final victory over Germany.

Powerful gun barrages on the coast this morning exploded a number of robots in their flight. Crashing robot bombs gave home defense workers a busy night. Huge cranes were pressed into action to lift blocks of masonry while stretcher parties and doctors stood by directing the search through loudspeakers.

One robot demolished a factory and damaged a nearby church. Fire broke out in the factory and about eight employes were killed. Shops and flats were leveled. There were stories of amazing escapes. One bomb smashed into an apartment building, trapping a family of ten. Civilian defense workers cut their way through a wall and tunneled under 20 tons of crushed masonry from three floors above to bring out unharmed a mother, father and their eight children.

ROBOT BOMBINGS CONTINUE SEVERE

NIGHT

London, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The Nazis blasted London and the southern counties with flying bombs throughout the night as rescuers dug by the light of flares for victims of yesterday's heavy robot attacks, which took a tragic toll of life and property.

Despite the severity of the attacks, Government efforts to persuade non-essential persons to leave the London area continued to meet with a cool response, apparently due to a growing popular conviction that the end of the war is near.

It was feared a heavy toll of life was taken when one of the robots struck an apartment house last night, burying many of the occupants under the debris. Rescuers still were working with cranes this morning to lift great blocks of masonry.

Bulgaria Looking For Way To Peace

DAY

London, Aug. 22 (AP)—Parvan Draganov, Bulgarian Foreign Minister, told Parliament in Sofia today that Bulgaria's declaration of war on the United States and Britain had been a mistake and that the government of Premier Ivan Bagrianov now was looking for "ways and means" to make peace.

His short speech was broadcast by the Bulgarian radio and recorded by Allied monitors.

Following the line taken by Premier Bagrianov in a speech to Parliament last Thursday, Draganov blamed the regime of former Premier Bogdan Filov for involving Bulgaria in the war on the side of Germany.

"Bulgaria is too small to take part in this World War," Draganov asserted. "Though today she is nominally in a state of war with Britain and the United States, this is not due to the wish of the Bulgarian people to intervene in the world conflict."

Draganov told the Parliament that his government was pursuing a policy of friendship with Russia, with which Bulgaria is not at war, and that she hoped her present attitude would be understood by Britain and the United States.

There had been speculation that Draganov might announce a Bulgarian decision to get out of the war. The fact that he did not was put to propaganda use by DNB, German official news agency, which said in a broadcast that Draganov in his speech had stressed Bulgaria's relations with Germany.

AERIAL POLICING OF REICH STUDIED

DAY

Allied Leaders Plan Air Units To Support Occupation

GLADWIN-HILL

London, Aug. 22 (AP)—Allied air leaders are working on an unprecedented problem in handling beaten Germany—installation of an occupational air force.

Just as a "police" force of ground troops will be established to preserve order when the Reich capitulates, it is likely the Allies will have to set up in Germany a force of possibly 15,000 bombers and fighters.

The problem did not arise at the end of the First World War because the airplane was then a minor weapon. A few squadrons of observation planes were put in Germany for a short while to assist the ground forces. But since then the airplane has become a major weapon and hence a vital factor in preserving postwar order.

Might Save Ground Force

Without a supporting air force, the occupation army might be crippled overnight by a sudden aerial attack. With an air force it probably would be possible to quash many outbreaks before ground forces would even have to take a hand.

The trend in peace planning is to strip Germany entirely of her own airplanes, military and civilian, and ban airplane production.

Most indications are that on the ground occupation end, Germany will be divided into three spheres of influence, controlled respectively by United States, British and Russian forces.

Joint Air Setup Likely

On the air side, more of a joint, combined setup without separate spheres of influence is likely, because the air distances in Germany are too small to divide efficiently and also because pooling of the three nation's somewhat differing air resources probably wiuld be more advantageous.

The American and British air forces are strong on heavy bombers, while the Russian is more notable for fighters. So each might contribute to the occupation air force from its strong suit. Russia and England, being much closer to Germany, could provide occupation forces more conveniently than the United States. This factor may be taken into account.

The 15,000-plane force mentioned by some informed observers would be a sizable chunk of Allied air resources. Neither the USAAF nor the RAF ever put out from England forces much over 1,500 heavy bombers.

Must Guard Neighbors

The estimate may be high, but the force would have the initial responsibility not only of policing Germany but of guarding adjacent nations like Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and France.

To avoid immobilizing too big a portion of Allied air forces, the occupation force probably would take on the character of a training and rest area for the Allies' greatly expanded post-war forces.

Aerial occupation probably will take place unspectacularly and automatically as the current progress to more and more advanced bases across Europe finally reaches Germany.

Labor Leaders See Eisenhower At Field Lunch

DAY

One Says Soldiers Begin to See 'This Strike Talk Is Purely Propaganda'

For the combined American press

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ADVANNCE COMMAND POST, Aug. 22 (AP).—Six American labor leaders dropped in on General Dwight D. Isenhower for lunch today to get first-hand impressions on how the war is run from the top.

The supreme commander had two other luncheon guests, Lieutenant General Omar N. Bradley, head of the United States 12th Army Group, and Lieutenant General H. C. Lee, commander of the communications zone.

The labor leaders, who flew from the United States about ten days ago, dropped in soon after noon. They said they had talked to many G. I.'s and got their ideas on how labor was helping the war effort.

Frank P. Fenton, director of organization for the American Federation of Labor, said the soldiers were starting to understand that "this strike talk is purely propaganda."

"Ninety per cent of them are in favor of unions," said R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers Union, C. I. O. "The union agrees with them that we should do everything possible now to end the war and I think they understand things pretty well."

"I ran across five or six who told me the word was being passed around that they wouldn't get jobs when they got back," said Fenton. "We put stop to that talk. We have 180-odd small and large contracts and every one guarantees that drafted or enlisted men go back with accumulated service to their same job or one of equal pay and status."

David J. McDonald, secretary of the United Steelworkers, C. I. O., said 300,000 automobile workers and 200,000 steelworkers who are union members were being carried on the rolls in good standing without paying their dues, and would have to pay no initiation fee when they were mustered out of service.

A. L. Wegener, assistant to the

president of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said that 10 per cent of A. F. of L. unions' members were in service, and they were being accorded equal privileges.

"It has opened my eyes," Eric Peterson, executive vice-president of the International Association of Machinists said of their tour of the battlefront.

"We owe a great debt to these officers and men for the way they havev used the weapons we provided for them," said Sherman Dalrymple, president of the United Rubber Workers, C. I. O.

Clad in G. I. uniforms with leggings, tin hats and field jackets, the labor leaders stood in front of Eisenhower's tent and talked informally after lunch.

Eisenhower's outlined views on reconversion were briefly that it was better to make a few too many tanks and guns than to slow the pace of production as victory nears.

EISENHOWER IN NEW ROLE

He Lines Up Bradley and Lee Before a Tiny Camera He Has

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ADVANCED COMMAND POST, France, Aug. 22 (AP)—Visiting generals have become accustomed to the whir of movie cameras and the glare of flash bulbs when they call on the supreme commander.

They caught it from a new angle today. Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the American Twelfth Army Group, and Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, a deputy to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, started off to General Eisenhower's tent, only to be stopped and chased into the bright morning sun.

General Eisenhower fished from his pocket a miniature camera little larger than a cigarette lighter, squinted through the view-finder, and clicked.

He said the camera cost £100. Taking a 16-mm. film with a shutter speed up to 1/1000th of a second, it is of a type manufactured in Czechoslovakia and used by German intelligence agents.

Allies Hold Huge Stocks In Normandy For Paris

Supreme Headquarters, Advance Command Post, Aug. 22 (AP)—Huge stocks of food, medicine and clothing are waiting in Normandy for the relief of Paris as soon as the Germans are ousted, a high-ranking officer of the supreme commander's staff said today.

He estimated that 75,000 tons of food a month will be moved into the former French capital by truck, rail and barge, to feed the city's population.

Supplies which formerly flowed into the Nazi-occupied city from Normandy have been cut off since the Allied armies landed, and the Germans are reported in the last 48 hours to have been stripping the city and destroying what they cannot use.

Relief will be rushed to the city and administered by the civil affairs branch of the Allied command as soon as transportation facilities permitted it, it was said.

Didn't Know How Bad It Was

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 22 (AP).—The Americans captured a German corps general, a Major General Eldfeldt, in the Normandy pocket in an incident illustrating the confusion of the enemy and their ignorance regarding American positions and intentions. Three days ago he sent out an aide to reconnoiter a route of retreat for his armored division, and the aide tried to locate an open road in an area held by three American divisions.

YAP IS HAMMERED BY YANK HEAVIES

Island Guarding Central Approach to Philippines Offers No Opposition.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 22—(AP) American army heavy bombers based in the Marianas islands raided Yap island, guarding the central eastern approach to the Philippines, for the second consecutive day Sunday without encountering enemy interception.

Army Liberators that struck at Truk in the eastern Carolines, however, ran into Japanese fighter planes. They overcame the opposition, completed their mission and returned to their base.

Nauru Is Raided

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced these aerial actions today and also reported another raid on Nauru, west of the Gilberts, and an attack on enemy shipping in the Marcus island area. One Japanese medium cargo vessel was destroyed near Marcus, which is 1,200 miles southeast of Tokyo, and a smaller ship was left burning.

The announcement covered actions over a Pacific ocean area of 90,000 square miles, demonstrating how American warplanes can fan out from their new advanced bases in the Marianas.

A Nimitz report Monday night and today's southwest Pacific communique showed that Allied bombers are roaming the skies from north of Tokyo to Australia without encountering serious aerial opposition. The announcements covered raids into five island groups that failed to stir up a single enemy interceptor.

The island groups attacked were the Kuriles, north of Japan; the Marianas, south of Japan; the Carolines and Marshalls of the central Pacific and the Moluccas, south of the Philippines. Unmolested raids also were made on isolated islands such as Nauru, west of the Gilberts, and Celebes and Ceram, north of Australia.

The heaviest attack, reported by southwest Pacific headquarters, was on Halmahera. Heavy bombers hit bivouac and dump areas with 110 tons of explosives. That Moluccas island is the last major obstacle in the invasion route to the southern Philippines.

PEAK RAID HITS AT HALMAHERA

Jap Coastal Vessels Are Wrecked In Other Blows

General Heaquarters, Southwest Pacific, Wednesday, Aug. 23 (AP)—A record 135-ton raid against Halmahera and the wrecking of eight Japanese planes, five small coastal vessels and 28 barges marked new attacks on enemy targets south and east of the Philippines, headquarters announced today.

A mid-morning communique also disclosed that a Liberator patrolling Davao gulf, off Mindanao in the southern Philippines, barely missed an 8,000-ton freighter-transport with its bombs Monday at 10.30 A. M. Patrol planes also bombed the city of Davao.

Interceptors Missing

Liberators and Mitchells smashed key defense areas on Halmahera Monday. Eight parked planes were destroyed or seriously damaged. As in other recent attacks, there was no interception by enemy planes.

Reconnaissance planes raided Halmahera again at night and sank a small freighter northwest of the island. Near Ceram, south of Halmahera, attack planes destroyed or damaged two small coastal craft and two barges. Dutch-manned medium bombers sweeping the Flores Sea, south of Ceram, likewise sank or damaged two small coastal craft and two barges.

Fighters raiding the Vogelkop coast of northwestern New Guinea destroyed seven barges and damaged 13 in the Kaimana area.

Chinese Battle Hengyang Pincers

Chungking, Aug. 22 (AP)—Chinese forces are fighting desperately around Hengyang in Hunan province to prevent Japanese envelopment of their forces northwest of the Canton-Hankow rail junction, but in Yunnan province near the Burma border, their brothers in arms have stormed into new positions at Tengchung.

Reinforced Japanese thrusting two columns against the Chinese in the attempted envelopment, were engaged by the defenders at points 18 and 25 miles northwest of the city. To the south of Hengyang, Chinese forces have recaptured several points in the outskirts of Leiyang, in their effort to stem the Japanese tide southward down the railway.

Near Jap Supply Links

To the north of Hunan, on both sides of the Yangtze river, the Chinese driving ahead in heavy rains reached points near Kingmen, 50 miles northeast of Ichang, and Chungsiang, 30 miles farther northeast, both of them connecting links in the Japanese overland supply route to Ichang from Hankow.

Near the Burma border the Chinese stormed into the British consulate compound just outside the walls of Tengchung, thus removing a serious obstacle to their final assault on the trapped Japanese remnants, the high command said. They advanced from the southwest wall more than 100 yards into the city and took the ancient temple, fortified by the Japanese. A counterattack at the southwest wall was repulsed.

A communique said the strongest enemy positions at the concrete, tunneled fortress of Sungshan astride the Burma road were blasted on August 20 with 6,000 pounds of explosives. The position was occupied immediately after the blast, the communique said, as simultaneous attacks on two nearby hilltops prevented arrival of enemy reinforcements.

JAPANESE CASTING NET NEAR HENGYANG

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 22 (AP)—Japanese troops have launched an attempted enveloping movement against Chinese in the area of the enemy-held Canton-Hankow railway junction of Hengyang and were engaged by the defenders eighteen and twenty-five miles northwest of the city, the High Command announced tonight.

South of Hengyang the Chinese recaptured several points on the outskirts of the Japanese-held railway town of Leiyang, below which the Chinese have put up a determined stand to stem the enemy drive down the railway.

North and south of the Yangtze River, north of Hunan Province, the Chinese, despite heavy rains, made further progress in diversionary attacks, reaching points near Kingmen, fifty miles northeast of Ichang, and within three and a half miles of the important Han River town of Chungsiang, thirty miles farther northeast. Both towns are connecting links in the overland supply route to Ichang from Hankow.

In Chekiang Province, where fighting broke out when the Japanese moved southeast from Wuyi, ninety-five miles south of Hangchow, the Japanese-occupied provincial capital, the invaders were thrown back, the High Command said.

Japanese Hastening Flight To Tiddim

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, Aug. 22 (AP)—Japanese forces are in headlong flight down the Tiddim road in Burma, and five miles inside Burma Allied forces which chased them from India still were unable to establish contact, Allied headquarters asserted tonight.

Foe Cuts China Rail Travel

Japanese Also Restrict Coastal Ships in North-Central Sector

Yenan, China, Aug. 22 (AP).—The Japanese are enforcing unusually far-reaching restrictions on rail traffic in north and central China, and have ordered a further reduction of coastal shipping since July, reliable reports said tonight.

Further requisition of coastal steamers for military use, the reports said, had cut to two weekly the sailings between Shanghai and Manchurian and north China ports.

Such measures, according to well-informed opinion here, are caused partly by a growing shortage of rail materials and shipping tonnage.

Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Allied columns advancing along the Tiddim Road have penetrated five miles inside western Burma without contacting the fleeing Japs and all indications point to a major enemy withdrawal, Allied Headquarters declared today. Rearguards of the Jap forces retreating from India fought stubbornly for every mile on the Tiddim Road until Saturday, when they suddenly broke off contact.

Chungking, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Chinese forces besieging Tengchung in western Yunnan province have penetrated almost 100 yards into the city after overrunning Japanese positions on the southwest wall of the city, the Chinese High Command announced today. The former British consulate outside the walls, which the Japanese garrison once used as a headquarters, also has been captured, the announcement said.

Tinian cost her 44,956 troops killed—10 to 1 for American lives lost in this bloodiest campaign of the Pacific war.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced the new total yesterday in reporting new deaths in continued mop-up operations on the three captured Marianas islands.

The Pacific Fleet commander also reported new bomber strikes from the Kurile to the Molucca islands were without aerial opposition. The raids included record blows at Halmahera and Boeroe Islands in the Moluccas.

In fighting through Aug. 17, a total of 4,470 Yanks had fallen to secure the captured Marianas islands. A total of 20,345 American wounded and 721 missing also was reported. Nimitz said 981 additional Japanese had been killed on the three islands. Clean-up operations have continued since Aug. 9.

Strong Liberator forces from the southwest Pacific smashed 110 tons of bombs Sunday on Halmahera, 300 miles south of Mindanao. Warehouses were demolished, and large explosions erupted.

Kiss Of Frances 'Busts' Camera

With the United States Americal Division, Southwest Pacific (AP—Delayed)—Staff Sergeant James S. Oldham, Americal Division veteran from South Hanover, Mass., hadn't seen a white girl in 31 months.

Then along came Frances Langford with the Bob Hope show.

Learning of the extended absence of homeside femininity in the life of the sergeant, who wears the silver star, Frances said: "Why the poor boy. I ought to kiss him."

Private Clyde Hodges, Chicago (Ill.) army photographer, was on the job. As Frances kissed the blushing non-com Hodges' camera bulb exploded, showering the pair with glass.

"What a kiss," sair Oldham. "It busted the camera."

Island Death Toll For Japs 44,956

NIGHT

Ratio Stands at 10-1, Admiral Nimitz Says

U. S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor—(AP)—Japan's futile defense of Guam, Saipan and

30-24— 18209

Liberator Sinks Cruiser In Epic China Sea Battle

DAY

5,100-Ton Japanese Ship Is Crew's Fourth in August

HEADQUARTERS, 14TH U.S. AIR FORCE, Aug. 21 (Delayed) (AP).—A closely knit team of eleven young Americans in a B-24 Liberator blasted a 5,100-ton Japanese cruiser to the bottom of the South China Sea Satuurday night in one of the epic feats of Major General Claire L. Chennault's airmen in this war.

The big bomber delivered three damaging attacks during the one hour and forty-eight minutes in which the crew, by unanimous vote, decided to "plaster hell" out of the warship regardless of consequences.

On the third bombing run the cruiser sent up the fiercest attack the combat-tested crew ever saw, but the Liberator came through without a scratch.

The heavy plane circled and came in for a fourth assault, with its two remaining bombs, when the crewmen discovered the cruiser had disappeared beneath the waves—evidently stricken below the waterline by near-misses. Four heavy bombs had been laid on the cruiser's deck—three on the first two runs.

On Aug. 13 the same plane sank three merchant ships totaling 27,456 tons in the same area. Four days earlier it sank the Italian liner Conte Verde after the Japanese had refloated the vessel in the Whangpoo River at Shanghai.

Jap Girls And Women Now Face Labor Draft

DAY

New York, Aug. 22 (AP) — The Japanese Domei agency said in a broadcast dispatch recorded by the Federal Communications Commission that a compulsory labor service law for girls and unmarried women from 12 to 40 years old in Japan went into effect today.

U. S. PLANE DROPS BEER ON ADELAIDE

Adelaide, Australia, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The bomb bay doors of an American plane swung open accidentally and cascaded a shower of champagne and beer, eggs and oranges on the startled people of Adelaide today.

NIGHT

The heaven-sent cargoes, well-crated, smashed through roofs and knocked down fences, but no one was hurt.

One happy fellow salvaged two bottles of Burgundy, but most of the potables were smashed. One case of beer tore down part of a lemon tree and took a six-foot section out of a fence.

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New Zealand Reports Two Planes Missing

Wellington, N. Z., Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Two reconnaissance planes carrying fourteen mombers of the Royal New Zealand Air Force were missing today on a flight from Fiji to New Zealand. The bombers were part of a formation of seven Hudsons which left Fiji Sunday.

NIGHT

Argentine Police Find New Espionage Ring

DAY

Buenos Aires, Aug. 22 (AP)—Federal police in Argentina have uncovered "new active organization" operated by German spies, captured a large numberof agents and confiscated a great quantity of material, it was announced officially tonight.

Progress of the espionage investigation was given by the press subsecretariat in a 57-word communique which included no details.

The communique said these were the latest developments since April 17, when the Government announced the federal police had stamped out virtually all Japanese espionage and were continuing their efforts t eliminate isolated cases of spy activity.

Hero Of Italy, 20, To Wed

Stillwater, Okla. (AP)—Lieut. Melvin L. Kerby, twice wounded during the invasion of Sicily and Salerno had to ask his mother's consent to marry Vera Behrens. He's only 20 years old.

DAY

Report Aranha Out in Brazil

Foreign Minister's Resignation Laid to Nationalist Opposition

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 22 (AP).—Reports current today said Brazil's Foreign Minister, Oswaldo Aranha, resigned several days ago as a result of Brazilian Nationalist opposition.

DAY

[A similar report from Buenos Aires said Aranha resigned after a police raid last week on the Society of Friends of America, a half hour before the Foreign Minister was scheduled to deliver an address accepting the vice-presidency of the organization. This report also said there was friction between Aranha and General Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Minister of War, over the program to strengthen the Brazilian navy with United States assistance.]

Madame Chiang Shows Improvement

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Mme. Chiang Kai Shek, who is undergoing a rest cure here, has shown slow but steady improvement in her health, the Chinese embassy has announced.

A medical bulletin signed by her two Brazilian physcians said that it was essential for her to continue complete rest and that it would be several months before her recovery will be complete. Mme. Chiang arrived in Brazil on July 13.

NIGHT

LANDING GROUP SHORT ON SHELLS

Clay Says Group Didn't Get Half Its 155-M Ammunition

DAY

Washington, Aug. 22 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, director of materiel for the Army Service Forces, has informed Senate war investigators that a theater commander failed to get half the 155-millimeter ammunition needed for a recent landing operation.

Clay appeared before the war investigating committee last Wednesday and his testimony was released tonight. The committee is considering the whole question of surpluses and scarcities of war supplies.

Clay said that there were serious shortages in a number of categories, largely because of a manpower problem. But on small-arms ammunition, he said, the best estimates show that "our stocks on hand, plus production, would carry us through 1945, leaving us at that time with the authorized reserve levels."

Truck And Bus Tires

The supply of .30-caliber ammunition will last 19 months, he said, and there is a 17 months' supply of .50 caliber.

The general made these points:

A recent urgent request from Britain for 1,000 one-ton bombs had to be turned down "because we knew we couldn't make them."

Ample supplies of crude rubber, synthetics and manufacturing equipment are available, but not the manpower, so the army and civilian economy "face an acute situation in truck and bus tires. We cannot keep our present offensives going unless we have the large-size tires needed for heavy trucks and combat vehicles."

The army faces a difficult problem—a deficit of 50,000,000 yards this year—in obtaining enough duck to provide tents for men on combat fronts where they are in many instances the only form of housing available.

Shortage Of Duck

He testified that deliveries of war supplies in July were about 4 per cent. under the forecast made on the first of the month and 3 per cent. below the June rate.

Included in the shortages, he said, were a 9 per cent. deficit in heavy trucks, 5 per cent. in bombs, 45 per cent. in 155-millimeter shells, 53 per cent. in 8-inch howitzer shells and 46 per cent. in 240-millimeter howitzer shells.

The latest revised figure for August, Clay said, resulted in a reduction in anticipated deliveries of $17,000,000 in heavy trucks, $8,000,000 each in light-heavy trucks, tanks a[nd] bombs, and $3,000,000 in he[avy] field artillery ammunition.

PUTS HIROHITO'S FATE UP TO JAPS

NIGHT

Washington, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Dr. Victor Hoo, Chinese delegate to the world security talks at Dumbarton Oaks, said today that the continuance of the Mikado in Japan should be left to the Japanese people.

Dr. Hoo, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, suggested in an interview that some other emperor than Hirohito might be chosen, however. He will take part in discussions with Britain and the United States looking toward establishment of an international peace agency after current conversations among Britain, Russia and the United States.

Dr. Hoo expressed optimism over the war in the Pacific, and said he believed there may be mass suicides in Japan when the battle approaches its end.

"The Japanese are not like the Germans," he said, "who either surrender or fight to the death Great numbers may commit suicide."

WAR COMMITTEE TO CALL NELSON

NIGHT

Washington, Aug. (A. P.).—Senate War Investigating Committee members went ahead today with plans to question Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman, despite President Roosevelt's statement that his "temporary mission" to China in no way alters WPB reconversion policies.

Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) said that he and other Senators were disposed to accept the President's statement at its face value, but "we want to find out how strong others at the WPB are for Mr. Nelson's plans for limited civilian production."

To that end, he said, the committee plans to question Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of the WPB, who will be in charge during Mr. Nelson's absence.

Rudolph Halley, counsel to the committee, reportedly was trying to arrange a closed session for Wednesday.

The President's statement yesterday said that any impression that Mr. Nelson's "temporary mission to China indicates a change in policy in the War Production Board is entirely unfounded."

World Agency Urged to Raise Output of Food

DAY

44 Countries Asked to Join

Project to Free Nations of Hunger, Help Farmers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP).—The constitution of a proposed permanent international organization to help free the world from hunger and to improve the economic lot of farmers has been drawn up and submitted to the governments of forty-four united and associated nations for ratification, its authors announced tonight.

The agency would be called "The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations." Similar organizations to deal with world security and financial problems have been suggested and are under consideration.

The constitution of the food organization was written by an interim commission created by the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture held at Hot Springs, Va., in the spring of 1943. The organization will come into being when twenty nations have accepted the constitution.

Broad Objectives Set Forth

The broad objectives of the "F. A. O."—the alphabetical designation given the proposed agency—as set forth in the preamble of the constitution, are:

(1) To raise levels of nutrition and standards of living among peoples of the world.

(2) To improve efficiency of production and distribution of all food and agricultural products.

(3) To better the condition of rural populations.

(4) To contribute by these means toward an expanding world economy.

In announcing submission of the constitution, the interim commission urged early ratification so that the organization might start functioning early in 1945 from temporary headquarters in Washington. The location of permanent headquarters will be decided later by the F. A. O. itself.

The interim commission chairman—L. B. Pearson, Canadian Minister in Washington—said in a statement that he believed the F. A. O. "is a permanent embodiment of the new kind of international co-operation which men and women all over the world have hoped would be born from the suffering and sacrifice of this war."

Mr. Pearson declared the objectives of the proposed organization are "fundamentals of a lasting peace."

Primary Function Advisory

"Without them," he said, "and without a successful working economy in which the average man has a chance for happiness, the best political arrangements are likely to crack."

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The F. A. O. would function principally as an advisory agency. Its constitution gives it no powers to inaugurate programs or to take definite actions. It would seek to achieve its goals by promoting research, disseminating information and by making recommendations.

The governing body will be a general conference, on which each member nation will have one voting representative. The constitution provides for an executive committee of nine to fifteen members and for standing advisory committees in major fields of the organization's work. The administration will consist of a director-general, who will be the responsible head of the organization, and an international staff selected for technical competence.

Direct contact with the public, consumers and producers will be maintained through conferences with representatives of national and international bodies concerned with food, argriculture, forestry and fisheries.

The interim commission estimated the F. A. O. would need an annual budget of $5,000,000 for the first five years, with half that amount needed for the first year. An annex to the constitution specifies that the United States is to bear 25 per cent of the cost of the first year's budget, the United Kingdom 15 per cent, Soviet Russia 8 per cent, China 6.5 per cent and other countries smaller proportions down to .05 per cent.

Membership Is for Five Years

The constitution accords original membership to the nations represented at the Hot Springs conference, when the constitution is accepted by their governments. Provision is made for admission of other nations by a two-thirds vote of the representatives of all the member nations. Initial membership is for a period of not less than five years, after which members would have the privilege of withdrawing.

The various governments also have been provided with copies of

the interim commission's first report explaining the proposed new organization.

"In the struggle for food, mankind has been indifferently successful," this report said. . . . "Recent discoveries and developments have made it possible under certain conditions for all men and all nations to achieve freedom from hunger, which is the first step toward freedom from want."

Soviet Security Plan Offered

NIGHT

It Is First Presented at Dumbarton Oaks—Session Concentrating on Principles.

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Washington, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Ambassador Andrei Gromyko outlined to the Dumbarton Oaks security conference today Soviet Russia's ideas for post-war world organization.

What the chief of the Russian delegation said in this outline was not disclosed in the first official press bulletin issued on the talks which began yesterday. The bulletin, released at the State Department by Michael J. McDermott, special assistant to Secretary Hull, said:

"At the meeting of the heads of the three groups at Dumbarton Oaks Monday afternoon, August 21, Edward R. Stettinius Jr., was selected as permanent chairman of the conversations. Should Mr. Stettinius be absent at any time, Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyki or Sir Alexander Cadogan will act alternately as chairman.

"It was decided to discuss at the outset of the conversations the general principles of international organization presented by the Soviet group. At the meeting on the morning of August 22 the Soviet group presented its views on the general priciples of international organization.

"It was agreed that at the afternoon meeting the British and American groups will make statements of their views on the international organization for the maintenance of peace and security."

The sessions were understood to be concentrating on blocking out the basic principles of peace organization.

Connally Optimistic in Senate.

Predicting a successful outcome for the current discussions, Senator Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, told the Senate today they would be followed by a parley "on the higher levels."

"Personally," he said, "I think we stand at the crossroads. I think the outcome of the conference will mean we are going forward in the establishment of peace machinery or we are going to miserably fail in one of the greatest undertakings with which the nation ever has been confronted."

But, he said, the prospects for a successful outcome were "propitious indeed."

Both Mr. Connally and Senator Vandenberg said Secretary Hull had extended assurances that members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would be kept fully informed of the progress of the security talks now under way and that they could have any information they desired.

Senator Taft questioned Mr. Connally about a recent New York Times interview in which he said Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to Russia, spoke of a Russian-American alliance that might last for years. When Mr. Taft asked whether such an alliance existed, Mr. Connally said he thought Mr. Harriman had indulged in a "rhetorical flourish," that no alliance existed in the form of a treaty, and that probably the Ambassador was referring to the closer relations that developed during the war.

CIO ATTACKED BY AFL PAPER

Hillman And His PAC Also Are Assailed

DAY

Washington, Aug. 22 (AP)—An American Federation of Labor publication declared today the CIO was trying to "buy" the November election because CIO President Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman "and their CIO followers are afraid their organization will fall apart and be wrecked when the post-war pinch comes."

The article in the AFL's weekly news service was written by Philip Pearl, AFL publicist, and gave what he described as the "real lowdown" on the CIO's Political Action Committee, headed by Hillman.

Pearl declared the CIO is "basically insecure" and "is not in a position to withstand tough going." The Political Action Committee, Pearl asserted, does not "give a tinker's damn" for President Roosevelt or any other political candidate.

Roosevelt Their Only Hope

"The only hope for post-war survival of the CIO, its strategists figure," Pearl wrote, "is the election of a national administration so committed to the CIO that it will use the machinery of the Government to support and perpetuate the CIO during a period when nothing else could hold it together.

"But partisan politics is a strange game. John L. Lewis tried to buy an election in 1936 for the CIO but the bargain didn't stick and within four years Lewis and Roosevelt were at each other's throats.

"We do not believe that President Roosevelt can be bought. We do not believe his candidacy will be helped by the sort of support he is getting from the CIO. We are convinced that Mr. Hillman's political gamble will not only prove a fearful boomerang for the CIO but that it will do lasting harm to the cause of the entire labor movement of America."

PAC Called Anti-Labor

Pearl termed the PAC "the strongest anti-labor force" in the nation, asserting it had cost labor support in Congress and that much legislation desired by labor had been killed or would be killed because some Congressmen had been "antagonized" by the PAC.

The whole country, Pearl declared, is "so thoroughly prejudiced" against the PAC that Hillman and his followers are "bound to cost the Roosevelt-Truman slate a good many votes. . . ."

Mayor Would Destroy Surplus

LaGuardia Wishes to Save Only War Goods Useful in New Production.

NIGHT

Washington, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York recommended to Congress today the destruction of all post-war surpluses not needed for employment-stimulating activities.

On the basis of his testimony before the Senate War Investigating committee, Acting Chairman Hatch (D.-N. M.) later ordered an inquiry into a New York salesman's reported offer to sell surplus surgical dressing and hospital gloves to a New York city purchasing official.

Mayor LaGuardia told the committee that a man named E. Friedhoff of Brooklyn, who he said represented the Knickerbocker Building & Mortgage Corporation, called upon the purchasing agent yesterday with an offer to sell 400,000 surgical dressings at 5 cents each and 10,000 rubber hospital gloves at $3.01 and $3.03 a dozen.

Says Milk Was Offered.

"I have a contact in Washington," he quoted Mr. Friedhoff as having said, adding that the salesman also offered the city cases of evaporated milk.

Senator Hatch told reporters later that Mr. Friedhoff probably would be called before the committee to testify.

Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) said that "we want to find out how such a thing could happen."

Contending that pending legislation providing for surplus property disposal should be recommitted to committees for further study, Mr. LaGuardia declared:

"The legislation should provide that the only surpluses that can be sold are those necessary to create employment."

He predicted that if present proposals are enacted and a well-organized Federal agency starts selling surpluses on a large scale "Congress will repeal the legislation within sixty to ninety days in order to halt the sales."

Sees Industry Retarded.

"Its sale will retard the reconversion of industry to a peace-time basis," he said. "Take airplane motors. Sure, you can sell them. If you start selling them, it will be five years before we make an airplane motor in this country."

He said that city, State and country governments should be given surplus supplies for road and street improvement, replenishing hospital stocks and other services.

"There is a large amount of road machinery which we ought to put to work on deferred maintenance and airport development," Mr. LaGuardia continued.

"The intention should be to dispose only of those surpluses which will aid the conversion of industry and provide employment for dislocated war workers."

"What should we do with the balance?" asked Senator Hatch (D.-N. M.).

"It's expendable," the Mayor replied.

"You mean, destroy it?"

"It's being destroyed in war," Mr. LaGuardia answered. "That is part of the cost of war."

Pipe-line Provision.

The House wrote into the surplus property bill today a provision requiring congressional approval before the Federal Government may sell the big pipe lines built during the war to handle the greatly stepped up flow of fuel oil.

This amendment was adopted, 58 to 23, subject to a later roll call, after proponents declared that a close check will be needed to prevent an economic blow to the coal industry.

Representative Walter (D.-Pa.), author of the amendment, said he understood that the Standard Oil companies of Ohio and New Jersey are the only potential customers for purchase of the big lines and intend to use them to step up natural gas distribution.

The big line directly involved, he said, cost the nation $165,000,000 to build, and he contended that if it is used for gas distribution the Government will have to lay out $65,000,000 a year in relief to coal miners.

Representative Manasco (D.-Ala.) opposed the amendment, asserting that it and others like it will make Congress a "disposal agency."

House Moves to Expand Peace-Time Enterprise To Combat Unemployment

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 — (AP) Deciding that emphasis should be placed on expanding peace-time enterprise, rather than anticipating large unemployment, the House Ways and Means committee today scrapped Senate-approved plans for the government to train discharged war workers for new jobs.

It also struck from the Senate legislation a provision for transporting civilian workers and their families, at government expense up to $200 a family, back to their pre-war homes or to locations of new employment.

Pass War Goods Bill

Meanwhile, the House after seven days of debate, passed without a record vote legislation creating machinery for disposal of an estimated $100,000,000,000 of surplus war property. Simultaneously, a Senate committee approved a broadly different bill for disposing surpluses. The House measure calls for one-man direction of surplus property disposal while the Senate bill would put it under a board of eight.

After knocking out the civilian retraining and reemployment section of the Senate's Demobilization and Reconversion bill, the Ways and Means committee received a motion by Rep. Mills (D-Ark) to eliminate provisions for paying unemployment compensation to 3,500,000 federal workers. A vote was postponed until tomorrow.

Rep. Knutson (R-Minn), ranking committee Republican, said "it is time we began planning to expand private enterprise, to provide jobs, instead of spending all our time thinking about unemployment. We can deal with the unemployment problem when we get to it."

He stressed that Congress now has a staff of experts studying ways of adjusting post-war taxes to encourage expansion of business and industry.

Rep. Jenkins (R-Ohio) told newspapermen the cost of administering the retraining and reemployment program, as adopted by the Senate, probably would "run into billions of dollars," and "by its very nature the system set-up by the eliminated section would be open to all manner of abuses."

The committee action, by a 15 to 5 vote, does not disturb prior legislation for retraining and reemployment of war veterans, nor the wartime retraining and reemployment program established by executive order and operated by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines.

There appeared to be a sharp division in the Ways and Means group on the proposal that government employes not be eligible for unemployment benefits.

A compromise was understood to be favored by some members to provide that only those government employes earning less than $3,000 a year should be eligible for unemployment benefits.

States Determine Amount

The Senate bill, sponsored by Senator George (D-Ga), leaves to the states the determination as to duration of such benefits. The administration has recommended a uniform minimum of 26 weeks of payments running up to $20 weekly.

Before the Senate War Investigating committee, Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York recommended destruction of most of those war surpluses which cannot be turned to employment-stimulating produc-

30.24 — 18211

tion. He said "no one would quarrel" over sending food surpluses to the needy abroad, but that many items ought to be destroyed.

"Take airplane motors," La Guardia illustrated. "Sure, you can sell them. If you start selling them, it will be five years before we make an airplane motor in this country."

La Guardia also said "junk dealers" already had moved into the military property disposal business. He related that New York city purchasing agents had been offered 400,000 surgical dressings at 5 cents each and 10,000 surgical rubber gloves at $3.91 and $3.98 a dozen by a man named E. Friedhoff of Brooklyn.

Acting Chairman Hatch (D-NM), said the committee would investigate the circumstances under which these supplies became available.

The Ways and Means committee's decision against Federal retraining of war workers is subject to future House action.

WHICH PREMIER MIKOLAJCZYK WILL OFFER STALIN, INCLUDING THE PLAN FOR ABSORBING THE SOVIET-SPONSORED POLISH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION.

B1114AEW

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LONDON, AUG 22-(AP)-FRED C.CHRISTOPHERSON, EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE SIOUX FALLS, S.D., DAILY ARGUS LEADER, AND EARL HALL, MANAGING EDITOR OF THE MASON CITY, IA., GLOBE GAZETTE, ARE GETTING A FIRST HAND TASTE OF THE BUZZBOMS.

SINCE THEIR ARRIVAL IN LONDON OVER THE WEEKEND, BOTH HAVE BEEN CLOSE TO ROBOT BOMB BURSTS WHICH OCCURRED IN THE SHARP INCREASE IN ATTACKS ON LONDON AND SOUTHERN ENGLAND DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS.

CHRISTOPHERSON AND HALL ARE IN LONDON VIEWING THE BRITISH WAR EFFORT AT THE INVITATION OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION. THEY PAID A CALL AT THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE AS ONE OF THEIR FIRST POINTS OF INTEREST.

CLR143AEW A160

-95-

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, AUG 23-(AP)-RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS BROADCAST TODAY A REPORT THAT ALLIED FORCES MOVING EASTWARD FROM THEIR BRIDGEHEAD IN SOUTHERN FRANCE ARE NOW LESS THAN 11 MILES FROM THE ITALIAN FRONTIER.

THE BROADCAST DID NOT GIVE THE SOURCE OF THE REPORT AND THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION. LAST ADVICES FROM THE FRONT, HOWEVER, INDICATED ALLIED TROOPS WERE STILL SOME 40 MILES FROM THE BORDER.

BZ147AEW

POLISH (100)

LONDON, AUG.22-(AP)-THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT IS EXPECTED TO CREATE A NEW SUPREME COMMAND OF ALL ITS FORCES IN AN EFFORT TO MEET RUSSIAN OBJECTIONS TO GEN.SOSNKOWSKI AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, ONE OF THE CHIEF BARRIERS TO SOVIET-POLISH ACCORD.

THE CONCESSION PROBABLY WILL MEAN THAT SOSNKOWSKI WILL REMAIN AS COMMANDER EITHER OF POLISH FORCES IN FRANCE OR ITALY, BUT WITHOUT A SAY IN MATTERS OF POLICY. IT STILL IS UNCERTAIN WHETHER THE CHANGE WILL MEET PREVIOUS RUSSIAN INSISTENCE THAT SOSNKOWSKI'S CONNECTION WITH THE EXILE GOVERNMENT BE SEVERED COMPLETELY. RUSSIA CONSIDERS HIM ANTI-SOVIET.

THE POLISH CABINET CONSIDERED TODAY THE FINAL DRAFT OF PROPOSALS

ADD-MAQUIS - DIXON'S - AUG-24

HE WAS RIGHT. FOR A FEW SECONDS SOME AUTOMATIC FIRE FROM WITHIN THE BUILDING SWEPT THE STREET. THEN JUST AS SUDDENLY AS IT STARTED, THE SCRAP WAS OVER AND THE MAQUIS PROUDLY MARCHED A SCORE OF PRISONERS OUT OF THE BUILDING, PRODDING LAGGARDS WITH GUN BARRELS.

EXCEPT FOR A FEW SCATTERED SHOTS HERE AND THERE THE TOWN BELONGED TO THE RANKS OF THE LIBERATED.

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ALREADY CAPT. OMER BROWN, DUNELLEN, N.J., HAD MARCHED MORE THAN 150 PRISONERS FROM ONE BARRACKS WHERE HE HAD BEEN MORE THAN AN HOUR TALKING THEM INTO SURRENDERING.

"I DID A LITTLE SWEATING IN THERE WHEN THE SHOOTING STARTED OUTSIDE," HE GRINNED. "THEY WERE SORT OF HESITANT AT FIRST, BUT WHEN I TOLD THEM HOW WE WERE GOING TO BLAST THEM OUT THEY AGREED TO

GIVE UP."

REJOICING HAD STARTED AMONG THE MAQUIS. THERE WERE WELCOMING SHOUTS, CHEERS, TEARS AND THOUSANDS OF KISSES. THE HAPPIEST OF ALL, PERHAPS, WAS THE MAN WHOSE RECORD AS A FRENCH "TERRORIST" HAD BROUGHT THE GESTAPO DEATH SENTENCE. HE WAS TO HAVE BEEN SHOT AT DAWN TODAY.

LIBERATED ALSO JUST IN TIME TO GRAB A CARBINE AND JOIN IN STORMING THE BUILDING WAS A SHORT, BEARDED CITIZEN WHO HAD BEEN TORTURED FOR TWO MONTHS FOR LENDING HIS CAR TO "TERRORISTS."

BY THE HUNDREDS THE MAQUIS POURED DOWN INTO THE GAP FROM THE OVERHANGING MOUNTAINS, AFOOT, ON BICYCLES AND IN CARTS. THEY WERE ALL AGES AND ARMED WITH ALMOST EVERY KIND OF GUN, SOME OF WHICH HAD BEEN PARACHUTED DOWN TO THEM BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH PLANES MANY MONTHS AGO. THEY WERE LED BY THREE OFFICERS - ONE AMERICAN, ONE BRITISH AND ONE FRENCH - WHO ALSO PARACHUTED DOWN HERE SEVERAL WEEKS AGO TO ORGANIZE MAQUIS OPERATIONS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE INVASION AND SUBSEQUENT STABS NORTHWARD.

AUG -3 1944

SNSS2PEW

PRECEDE ALL BOYLE-WHITEHEAD

BY HAL BOYLE AND DON WHITEHEAD

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN WESTERN FRANCE, AUG.22-(AP)-THE GERMANS WEST OF THE SEINE RIVER ARE SO HARASSED AND DISORGANIZED BY AMERICAN COLUMNS THEY HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO MAKE ANY COORDINATED STAND OR LAUNCH ANY KIND OF COUNTER-THRUST IN STRENGTH.

"THEY HAVE TAKEN A THOROUGH SHELLACKING AND THEY KNOW IT," ONE OFFICER SAID.

FIELD MARSHAL GEN.GUENTHER VON KLUGE APPARENTLY HAD MANAGED TO EXTRICATE A LARGE PART OF HIS FORCES FROM THE FALAISE-ARGENTAN GAP, BUT HE HAS BY NO MEANS SAVED THEM. THEY STILL ARE THREATENED BY THE NEW NORTHWARD DRIVE WEST OF THE SEINE FROM THE MANTES-GASSICOURT REGION WHERE THE AMERICANS HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE RIVER.

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TIGHTENING THEIR HOLD ON THE SEINE LINE, AMERICAN PATROLS ARE ACTIVE ALONG THE SOUTH BANKS OF THE RIVER BETWEEN PARIS AND THE MANTES-GASSICOURT AREA, AND OTHER AMERICAN INFANTRY HAS MADE SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCES SOUTHWEST OF PARIS AGAINST ONLY MINOR OPPOSITION.

FIGHTING IS CONTINUING IN THE VICINITY OF RAMBOUILLET, SOUTHWEST OF VERSAILLES, AND GERMAN ARTILLERY BEYOND THE LOIRE RIVER HAS BEEN SHELLING AMERICAN-HELD ORLEANS SPORADICALLY.

ONLY REMNANTS NOW REMAIN IN THE NORMANDY POCKET, AND INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE TOTAL ENEMY CAPTURED AND KILLED WILL RUN MUCH HIGHER THAN RECENT ESTIMATES, ALTHOUGH THE NUMBER STILL IN THE BAG IS A MATTER OF GUESSWORK. AN ESTIMATED 30,000 PRISONERS HAVE BEEN TAKEN ALREADY BY ALLIED ARMY UNITS WHO CLOSED THE TRAP DAYS AGO.

MORE WILL FALL, IN ALL PROBABILITY, IN THE NEW ENVELOPMENT WEST OF THE SEINE. THE SAME AMERICANS WHO TRAPPED THE CREAM OF VON KLUGE'S SEVENTH ARMY IN THE FALAISE POCKET NOW ARE ATTACKING WEST OF THE SEINE, INTENT ON CLOSING THIS NEW TRAP. SWIFT ARMOR AND INFANTRY THRUSTS ACROSS THE SEINE NORTH AND SOUTH OF PARIS AND THE ENVELOPING MOVEMENT WEST OF THE RIVER STILL HAVE THE GERMANS "IN A TAILSPIN" FROM WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO RECOVER.

A135

THE NAZIS ARE ATTEMPTING TO FORD THE SEINE WITH FERRIES, SMALL BOATS AND EVEN BY SWIMMING, IN THEIR HASTE TO GET AWAY. THE GERMAN AIR FORCE CAME FLASHING OUT OF RAINY SKIES TO BOLSTER ITS FLEEING

30.24 — 18213

GROUND TROOPS AND STRAFED AND BOMBED ADVANCING AMERICANS, BUT CASUALTIES WERE LIGHT. HEAVY, ACCURATE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE BROUGHT DOWN 16 OF THE RAIDERS.

ENEMY ARMOR ALSO HAS BEEN ATTEMPTING TO PROTECT THESE FLEEING UNITS, AND 30 TANKS HAVE BEEN KNOCKED OUT IN THE PAST 24 HOURS.

THE NAZIS HAVE NO CHOICE BUT DEFENSIVE MOVES, BECAUSE THEY ARE UNABLE TO MATCH THE STRENGTH THE ALLIES ARE POURING INTO THE FIELD.

AUG 23 1944

IN THE NEW DRIVE THE AMERICANS CAPTURED A GERMAN CORPS CHIEF-- LT.GEN.FARNBECKER, AN SS OFFICER. THREE DAYS AGO FARNBECKER SENT AN AIDE TO RECONNOITER THE ROUTE OF RETREAT FOR AN ARMORED DIVISION. THE AIDE, TRYING TO LOCATE AN OPEN ROAD IN AN AREA HELD BY THREE AMERICAN DIVISIONS, REVEALED THE COMPLETE CONFUSION OF THE ENEMY AND HIS LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF AMERICAN MOVES AND POSITIONS.

LT.GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, COMMANDER OF THE 12TH ARMY GROUP, IS INTENT ON DESTROYING GERMAN ARMIES RATHER THAN ON THE SPECTACULAR CAPTURE OF LARGE CITIES. HE DIRECTED THE "SHELLACKING" OF THE ENEMY FROM HIS NEW MOBILE TRAILER HEADQUARTERS. BUILT TO HIS SPECIFICATIONS BY AN ORDNANCE UNIT, IT IS ABOUT 40 FEET LONG, SIX AND A HALF FEET WIDE AND SEVEN FEET HIGH. BOTH SIDES OF THE WALLS INSIDE ARE LINED WITH MAPS LIGHTED INDIRECTLY. AT THE FRONT END IS AN EASY CHAIR AND A BUILT-IN DESK--BRADLEY'S OFFICE IN THE FIELD.

THE BREST PENINSULA ALSO PRESENTS A PICTURE OF NAZIS IN DIRE STRAITS. AMERICAN SIEGE FORCES HAVE SHELLED HEAVILY THE GERMAN GARRISON IN THE PORT OF BREST, AND ALLIED PLANES SMASHED AT IT WITH BOMBS.

AT ST.MALO IT WAS REPORTED LESS THAN A TRUCKLOAD OF AMMUNITION WAS LEFT IN THE FORTRESS CITADEL WHEN ANDREAS VON AULOCK, "THE MAD COLONEL," SURRENDERED. A SECOND LIEUTENANT COMMANDING A SMALL GARRISON ON AN ISLAND IN THE HARBOR YIELDED AFTER HE FAILED TO GET FURTHER ORDERS FROM VON AULOCK TO HOLD OUT.

OFFICERS SAID THE CAPITULATION OF THE CITADEL WAS SPEEDED BY A CAPTURED AMERICAN SERGEANT, WHO DISCOVERED ONE OF THE GERMAN COOKS NAME FROM BROOKLYN, N.Y. TOGETHER THEY SECRETLY TAPPED THE WATER SUPPLY, AND THE SUBSEQUENT SHORTAGE WAS A FACTOR INFLUENCING VON AULOCK'S SURRENDER.

(NO PICKUPS)

BY E.D.BALL

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS WEST OF VERSAILLES, AUG 22-(AP)-WE THREE--A MAJOR, SERGEANT AND A CORRESPONDENT--HEADED OUR JEEP IN THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF PARIS TODAY. AUG 23 1944

IT WAS 15 MILES TO GO TO VERSAILLES, 25 TO PARIS. THE DAY WAS BEAUTIFUL, THE HIGHWAY BROAD AND SMOOTH.

"A NICE OUTING AT THE TAXPAYERS' EXPENSE," QUIPPED SGT.LEWIS TODD, JR., OF COLERAIN, N.C., OUR DRIVER.

"THE DAY'S YOUNG YET, SON, SO KEEP YOUR SHIRT ON" CAUTIONED MAJ. JAMES P. (CHINK) OWENS OF JUNCTION CITY, KANS., A LEAN, OLD-TIME HORSE CAVALRY MAN WHO HAS BEEN SOLDIERING WITH LT.GEN.GEORGE PATTON FOR 20 YEARS.

WE HAD DRIVEN THROUGH THE AGELESS AND VERDANT RAMBOUILLETT FOREST, PAST COLUMNS OF AMERICAN TANKS, HALFTRACKS AND TRUCKS PILED HIGH WITH K RATIONS.

AT THE TOURIST TOWN OF RAMBOUILLETT ERNEST HEMINGWAY, AUTHOR TURNED WAR CORRESPONDENT, SHOWED US ON A MAP WHERE THE GERMANS WERE SUPPOSED TO BE, POURED US LIBERAL PORTIONS OF COGNAC AND SENT US ON

OUR WAY.

OUTSIDE THE LITTLE VILLAGE OF PERRAY TWO PERSPIRING FRENCHMEN IN A CAR GROUND TO A HALT, WILDLY GESTICULATING AND SHOUTING, "GERMANS, GERMANS!"

JUST THEN A MORTAR PLUNGED UP AHEAD AND WE ALL TOOK TO A DITCH.

"WELL, WE'D BETTER INVESTIGATE THE SITUATION," SAID MAJ.OWEN CALMLY.

AUG 23 1944

THE MAJOR HAD GONE 25 FEET UP THE DITCH BETWEEN THE HIGHWAY AND A PARALLEL ELECTRIC RAILWAY WHEN BULLETS BEGAN WHISTLING OVER OUR HEADS. WE SAW THE MAJOR SPIN AROUND AND FALL. THE NEXT MINUTE HE WAS UP WITH HIS CARBINE AIMED ACROSS THE TRACKS.

OVER THERE IN A FIELD WERE THREE GERMANS CROUCHING AND RUNNING TOWARD A SHOCK OF WHEAT. THE MAJOR TOOK ONE SHOT AND NOTHING HAPPENED. HE TOOK A SECOND SHOT AND ONE OF THE GERMANS STRAIGHTENED UP. A THIRD SHOT AND THE GERMAN FLUNG UP HIS HANDS, HIS RIFLE GOING IN ONE DIRECTION AND HIS HELMET IN ANOTHER.

THE MAJOR WORKED HIS WAY BACK TO US, TOOK OFF HIS HELMET, WHICH HAD A BULLET HOLE ON THE LEFT SIDE, AND REMARKED, "A HALF INCH MORE AND THAT KRAUT WOULD HAVE GOTTEN MRS.OWENS' MEAL TICKET."

WHILE OWEN WAS OUT IN FRONT OF US WE HEARD VOICES.

"WONDER WHO THE MAJOR IS TALKING TO," SAID TODD. HE RAISED HIS HEAD TO LOOK AND A BULLET ZINGED PAST. THE TALKING WAS BEING DONE BY THE GERMANS IN THE OPPOSITE FIELD.

AFTER THE MAJOR HAD COOLED OFF 88-GUNS STARTED LAYING "SCREAMING MEEMIES" AROUND US SO WE TORE OUT DOWN THE ROAD IN THE DIRECTION FROM WHICH WE HAD COME.

BSO

THE ROAD TO PARIS, WE HAD LEARNED, WAS NOT YET OPEN.

BACK IN THE TOWN OF PERRAY WE MET AN ARMORED COLUMN LED BY LT.CLEO S.FREED OF CORVALLIS, ORE., UPON BEING TOLD WHAT HAD HAPPENED, ONE OF FREED'S NON-COMS SAID NONCHALANTLY, "DON'T BOTHER. WE'LL HANDLE 'EM."

PFC FRED DUCAS OF NEW IBERIA, LA., WHO IS FREED'S INTERPRETER, WAS SOON SWAMPED BY FIGHTING FRENCH, ALL OF WHOM WANTED TO GIVE INFORMATION AND ALL OF WHOM TALKED AT ONCE.

THE GERMANS WERE KICKED OUT RAMBOUILLETT YESTERDAY AFTER FOUR DAYS OF TOUCH AND GO FIGHTING AND A FUTILE ATTEMPT BY ENEMY "BEETLE TANKS," MIDGET AFFAIRS LOADED WITH EXPLOSIVES AND CONTROLLED BY CABLES.

AUG 23 1944

THE GERMANS TURNED A BEETLE LOOSE AGAINST ONE OF OUR ARMORED CARS AT THE SAME TIME THAT AN ENEMY LIGHT TANK WAS APPROACHING FROM ANOTHER DIRECTION.

CPL.RALPH SCHROEDER OF APPLETON, WIS., DROVE THE ARMORED CAR RIGHT THROUGH A ROADBLOCK TO GETAWAY WITH HIS PATROL, WHICH INCLUDED PVT.THOMAS REITH OF MEDINA, N.Y., PFC ELWOOD HAUBRICH AND PFC WILLIAM HABIG, BOTH OF KENOSHA, WIS., CPL.HERBERT KRINKE OF DETROIT AND PFC AL FANBER OF BUFFALO, N.Y.

MAJ.BURTON E.GENUNG OF TUCSON, ARIZ., SAID THAT IF ANYONE WAS A HERO IN THE RAMBOUILLETT ACTION IT WAS HAUBRICH, WHO SLEW TEN GERMANS WITH A SHORT BURST OF HIS 30-CALIBRE MACHINEGUN.

JP912PEW

30-24 — 18215

A99

AUG -3 1944

PMS BUDGET
WESTERN FRANCE (400)
BY WES GALLAGHER

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE,AUG.22-(AP)-CANADIAN FIRST ARMY TROOPS ROLLED FORWARD FOUR TO 10 MILES ON A BROAD FRONT TODAY DRIVING GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY REMNANTS BEFORE THEM TOWARD THE LOWER SEINE WHILE AMERICAN TROOPS HELD FIRM BRIDGEHEADS OVER THAT RIVER ON BOTH SIDES OF PARIS.

REPORTS THAT FRENCH PATRIOTS WERE SEIZING CITY AFTER CITY IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FRANCE, INCLUDING LYON, GAVE A CLEAR INDICATION THAT THE GESTAPO-DOMINATED GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WAS CAPABLE OF OFFERING ORGANIZED RESISTANCE TO THE ALLIES ONLY IN NORTHWESTERN FRANCE.

BUT THIS WAS PRECISELY THE NAZI DEFENSES IN THAT SECTION OF FRANCE WHICH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY'S SEINE BRIDGEHEADS NORTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST OF PARIS WERE THREATENING, INCLUDING THE FLYING BOMB COAST IN THE PAS DE CALAIS.

IN THE AREA OF DREUX, 45 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE HEART OF PARIS, LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S TROOPS ALSO TIGHTENED THEIR FLANK POSITIONS AGAINST THE GERMANS SHAVING THEM BACK TOWARD THE SEA AND THE SEINE. THE GERMANS HAD THROWN UP FLANK PROTECTION AND WERE FIGHTING VIGOROUSLY ALONG THE AVRE IN THAT AREA.

(FARTHER NORTH U.S.FORCES HAVE LAUNCHED A STRONG OFFENSIVE ALONG THE LEFT BANK OF THE SEINE, A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM FRANCE SAID).

THE MID-NORMANDY POCKET OF TRAPPED GERMANS NORTH OF ARGENTAN DWINDLED TO ALMOST NOTHING. IT HAS YIELDED MORE THAN 25,000 PRISONERS WITH THE COUNT STILL RISING, AND NO ESTIMATE YET HAS BEEN MADE OF THE THOUSANDS OF GERMANS DEAD IN THE AREA.

A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THERE ARE INDICATIONS THAT THE TOTAL ENEMY KILLED AND CAPTURED MAY RUN MUCH HIGHER THAN RECENT ESTIMATES, ALTHOUGH THE NUMBER OF GERMANS STILL IN THE BAG IS A MATTER OF GUESSWORK.

THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY AND THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY WERE BUSY WIPING OUT THE LAST GERMANS IN THE POCKET AND THERE WAS A PROSPECT THAT ANOTHER 24 HOURS MAY SEE THE END OF THE POCKET ENTIRELY.

AN AMERICAN ATTACK WEST OF THE SEINE THREATENS TO ENVELOP ENEMY TROOPS WHO ESCAPED FROM THE ARGENTAN POCKET. AN AMERICAN OFFICER AT THE FRONT SAID THAT THIS ENVELOPING DRIVE PLUS THE ARMORED AND INFANTRY THRUSTS ACROSS THE SEINE STILL HAD THE GERMANS IN A "TAILSPIN."

THE CANADIAN PUSH ON A FRONT OF ABOUT 50 MILES FROM THE SEA TOWARD ARGENTAN WHERE IT MEETS PATTON'S FORCES VIRTUALLY WAS SQUEEZING OUT THE BRITISH SECOND AND AMERICAN FIRST ARMY IN PRESENT OPERATIONS.

THE CANADIANS OUTFLANKED CABOURG ALONG THE COAST AND WERE WITHIN A MILE OF THE IMPORTANT ROAD HUB OF LISIEUX, ABOUT 20 MILES INLAND. FARTHER SOUTH AN ADVANCE OF 10 MILES FROM CHAMBOIS TOOK GACE DRIVING ANOTHER DEEP SALIENT IN THE GERMAN REARGUARDS.

SOME REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY WERE CROSSING THE SEINE--USING IN A FEW CASES THE VERY BARGES IN WHICH IN THEIR DAYS OF VICTORY THEY HOPED TO INVADE ENGLAND.

EV/BZ802AEW

(190)
BY EDWARD KENNEDY

WITH FRENCH FORCES NEAR MARSEILLE, AUG. 22-(AP)-THE TABLES HAVE BEEN TURNED IN A WEEK OF FIGHTING ON THIS FRONT. ALLIED COLUMNS ARE SPLURGING OVER SOUTHEASTERN FRANCE AND IT IS NOW THE GERMANS WHO ARE STRUGGLING ON A "BEACHHEAD."

FRENCH FORCES ARE CLOSING IN STEADILY AND HAVE ALREADY DRIVEN A WEDGE TO THE SEA BETWEEN MARSEILLE AND TOULON. TWO ESCAPE ROUTES REMAIN IN GERMAN HANDS. BOTH LEAD NORTHWESTWARD FROM MARSEILLE, ONE THROUGH SALON TO THE RHONE VALLEY AND THE OTHER OVER SANDY STRETCHES OF COAST AND THROUGH MARTIGUES.

THE MAIN GERMAN FORCE IN THE AREA IS ON AN 1,800-FOOT RIDGE KNOWN AS THE CHAIN OF ST.CYR, A FEW MILES OUTSIDE THE CITY AND DOMINATING ALLIED APPROACH ROADS FROM THE EAST.

THE HAZE AND SMOKE, AS THE GERMANS APPARENTLY ARE PROCEEDING WITH DEMOLITIONS IN THE METROPOLIS OF SOUTHERN FRANCE OBSCURED THE VIEW OF THE CITY FROM HEIGHTS HELD BY THE FRENCH. FRENCH ARTILLERY POUNDED AT THE GERMANS ON ST. CYR RIDGE, BUT THE GUNNERS REFRAINED FROM SHELLING MARSEILLE.

FRENCH TROOPS MADE FORAYS NORTH AND SOUTH OF THIS TOWN, TAKING 200 PRISONERS AND 19 FIELD GUNS. GERMAN RESISTANCE DID NOT APPEAR AS DETERMINED AS AT TOULON AND PART OF THE NAZI GARRISON MAY HAVE ALREADY SLIPPED OUT ALONG THE COASTAL ROAD.

HJ749PEW

AUG 23 1944

A63WX

A84 (150)
BY JOSEPH DYNAN
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH FRENCH FORCES BETWEEN TOULON AND MARSEILLE, FRANCE, AUG 22-AP)-MOUNTAIN TROOPS HAVE SUCCEEDED IN ENTERING TOULON FROM THE NORTHERN HILLS AND ARE NOW ENGAGING THE NAZIS IN BITTER STREET FIGHTING.

EXTENSIVE MINEFIELDS WEST FROM HYERES AND AROUND OLLIOULLES ARE HAMPERING OTHER FRENCH ADVANCES ALONG THE MAIN ROADS LEADING INTO TOULON.

THE CRUMBLING NAVAL BASE IS ENCIRCLED AND BEING SHELLED BY ALLIED ARTILLERY AND TANKS, BUT THE DESPERATE GERMAN GARRISON THUS FAR HAS GENERALLY HELD POWERFUL FRENCH FORCES AT BAY. THE NAZIS ARE ENTRENCHED STRONGLY AT FORT NEBRE ON EVENOS HILL, DOMINATING THE SAINTE ANNE APPROACH TO TOULON THROUGH OLLIOULES.

WHILE THIS BATTLE RAGED ANOTHER SWIFT MOBILE SECTION OF THE FRENCH ARMY RACED TOWARD MARSEILLE. GERMAN MARINES, APPARENTLY ABANDONING HOPE OF HOLDING OUT AT TOULON, WERE TRYING TO ESCAPE THROUGH THE HILLS AND REACH MARSEILLE, PRESUMABLY IGNORANT OF THE RAPID ALLIED ADVANCES TOWARD THAT PORT.

SN859PEW

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH AMERICAN FORCES THREE MILES FROM CANNES, AUG. 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE MOST DE LUXE WAR OF ALL SOUTHERN FRANCE IS BEING FOUGHT TODAY IN THE HEIGHTS AROUND CANNES, WHERE FASHIONABLE VILLAS AND CHALETS ARE BEING USED AS PILLBOXES AND STRONGPOINTS BY THE GERMANS IN THEIR EFFORT TO PREVENT AMERICAN FORCES FROM TAKING THE CITY.

DOUGHBOYS, HOWEVER, ALREADY ARE IN THE HEIGHTS IMMEDIATELY WEST AND NORTHWEST OF THE CITY AND CAN LOOK DOWN UPON ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS BEACH RESORTS.

I REACHED A FRONT LINE CRAG OVERLOOKING CANNES WITH PATROL UNITS UNDER LT.COL.WILLIAM YARBOROUGH OF STAUNTON, VA., WHO WERE BLASTING AT GERMAN SNIPERS IN A PINK VILLA OVERLOOKING THE SHIMMERING BLUE MEDITERRANEAN. THESE SNIPERS ALREADY HAD KILLED ONE AMERICAN AND WOUNDED THREE OTHERS, BUT THEY WERE WIPED OUT BY MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM BENEATH THE RED AND WHITE STRIPED AWNINGS OF ANOTHER VILLA.

OFF TO ONE SIDE DOUGHBOYS STORMED AND TOOK A CHATEAU WHICH HAD FOUR TURRETS COMMANDING THE MEDITERRANEAN. A WALKIE-TALKIE CARRIED BY PVT.CROTE CARSON OF APPOMATTOX, VA., CARRIED THE VOICE OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE ASSAULTING UNITS:

AUG 23 1944

"THE CHATEAU IS CLEANED OUT. THERE ARE SOME DEAD KRAUTS. TWENTY-ONE JERRIES ARE CAPTURED. WE ARE GOING AFTER THE MACHINEGUN NEXT JUST BEYOND."

IN ONE FOXHOLE BEHIND A CRAG WHERE THE GERMANS HAD NO OBSERVATION I FOUND PVT.JOE ZAWAZKI OF 51 VAN BUREN ST., NEWARK, N.J., AND PVT.JOHN DE VANIL, 823 JOHNSTON ST., ALEXANDRIA, LA., SHADED BY A STRIPED BEACH PARASOL. ZAWADZKI TOLD ME "THIS WOULD BE SWELL IF THERE WEREN'T SO MANY MACHINEGUN BULLETS WHIZZING AROUND HERE. IT'S ALMOST AS GOOD A RESORT AS ATLANTIC CITY."

FROM THE OBSERVATION POST CANNES LOOKED TO ME AS THOUGH IT WAS VIRTUALLY UNDAMAGED. HEAVY GERMAN SHELLS COMING OUR WAY WERE BEING FIRED FROM BEHIND CANNES BUT I SAW PEDESTRIANS WALKING THROUGH THE WIDE BEACHFRONT BOULEVARD LIKE FLIES MOVING ACROSS WHITE PAPER.

CAPT.EDWARD TOMASIK, 15 ROOSEVELT ST., NEW BEDFORD, MASS., WHO WAS MAKING AN OBSERVATION OF GERMAN LINES ONLY 100 YARDS AWAY, SAID AS A NAZI SIX-INCH SHELL CRASHED THROUGH A VILLA NEARBY, THAT THIS WAS THE STRANGEST FIGHTING HE HAD IN THE WHOLE MEDITERRANEAN CAMPAIGN.

"THIS IS REALLY SWANKY FIGHTING," HE SAID. "THESE EXPENSIVE VILLAS BEING USED AS PILLBOXES BEATS ANYTHING I RAN INTO SO FAR IN THIS WAR."

PVT.FRANK SWEETITZ OF DEMAREST AVE., AVENEL, N.J., FIRING A GUN NEARBY, TURNED AND SAID HE'D "LIKE TO HAVE A GLIMPSE OF THIS PLUSH PLACE WITHOUT HAVING TO SWEAT OUT 170'S AND MACHINEGUN FIRE."

CPL.STANLEY HOWANIAK, 2091 WEST END ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO, ALSO FIRING AT GERMAN SNIPERS, SAID "THIS IS THE SWANKIEST LOCALE I'VE EVER BEEN IN DURING BATTLE. BUT IT DOESN'T MAKE BULLETS ANY SOFTER."

JP142PEW

AUG 23 1944

BY ROGER D.GREENE

ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN NORMANDY, AUG 22-(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS AND TANKS IN A 10-MILE ADVANCE CAPTURED GACE, 15 MILES EAST OF ARGENTAN, AS THE ALLIED SWEEP TOWARD THE SEINE BEGAN TO PICK UP MOMENTUM ON A WIDE FRONT TODAY.

UNDER STEADILY INCREASING PRESSURE, REMNANTS OF GERMAN DIVISIONS ESTIMATED AT THOUSANDS OF TROOPS NOW ARE BELIEVED CAUGHT WEST OF THE SEINE ABOVE PARIS. TO ALL APPEARANCES THEY ARE DOOMED TO THE SAME FATE AS BEFELL FIELD MARSHAL VON KLUGE'S ARMY IN THE NORMANDY BULGE.

SINCE D-DAY, BY UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATE, ABOUT 300,000 GERMAN TROOPS, INCLUDING PRISONERS, HAVE "DISAPPEARED" IN THE BATTLE OF FRANCE.

AT LEAST HALF OF VON KLUGE'S ARMY IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN LIQUIDATED, AND SURVIVING NAZI DIVISIONS WHICH ONCE AVERAGED ABOUT 12,000 MEN NOW HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO 4,000 OR LESS.

THE LAST GRIM CHAPTER OF THE "BATTLE OF THE BULGE" WAS BEING WRITTEN TODAY. THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY ALONE BAGGED 3,800 PRISONERS YESTERDAY AND A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER DECLARED "IT IS REASONABLE TO EXPECT THAT THE FINAL VSTIGES OF THE GERM

EXPECT THAT THE FINAL VESTIGES OF THE GERMAN POCKET WILL BE BLOTTED OUT SHORTLY."

NEWLY-TAKEN PRISONERS SAID TRAPPED GERMAN PANZER COLUMNS HAD RUN SO SHORT OF FUEL THEY WERE PUTTING THEIR OWN TANKS TO THE TORCH. TWENTY WERE FIRED BY THEIR OWN CREWS IN ONE FOREST YESTERDAY.

THE PRISONERS SAID ONLY DERELICT TANKS WERE LEFT IN THE DEFLATED SACK IN THE ARGENTAN-TRUN-CHAMBOIS AREA, AND THAT VON KLUGE'S 11TH HOUR ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE THE FUEL FAMINE BY AIR HAD BOOMERANGED WHEN PARACHUTE-BORNE SUPPLIES OF DIESEL OIL LANDED BEHIND BRITISH LINES.

GERMAN REARGUARDS STILL WERE FIGHTING IN THE GOUFFERN AND FEUILLET FORESTS SOUTH AND WEST OF TRUN, BUT THEY WERE DAZED, HUNGRY, AND EXHAUSTED, AND NO LONGER WERE BATTLING TO THE LAST MAN AND LAST BULLET. A BRITISH RECONNAISSANCE COLUMN MET SO MANY GERMANS MILLING AROUND WITH THEIR HANDS UP THEY HAD TO SEND BACK FOR HELP.

30. 24 — 1817

IN THE NORTH ALONG THE ENGLISH CHANNEL COAST, DUTCH TROOPS ATTACHED TO THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY BUT FIGHTING UNDER THEIR OWN COMMAND FOUGHT INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF HOULGATE ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE DIVES RIVER ESTUARY, AND FALL OF THAT STRONGHOLD WAS EXPECTED HOURLY. RESISTANCE WAS DESCRIBED AS WEAK.

(ACROSS THE ESTUARY, A DISPATCH FROM THE CANADIAN FRONT SAID, BELGIAN TROOPS CAPTURED CABOURG).

ACROSS THE ESTUARY, HOWEVER, THE ENEMY WAS MAKING A VIOLENT DEFENSE IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF CABOURG AGAINST BELGIAN TROOPS.

BRITISH INFANTRY AND ARMOR ATTACHED TO THE CANADIAN ARMY ADVANCED TO WITHIN TWO MILES OF LISIEUX, AND STORMED THE TOUQUES RIVER A MILE AND A HALF SOUTH OF LISIEUX, CAPTURING ST.MARTIN DE LA LIEUE. LIVAROT ALSO WAS TAKEN.

ME920AEW

A10
PMS BUDGET (450)

AUG 23 1944

STRATEGIC

BY JAMES M. LONG

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, AUG 22-(AP)-THE WHOLE GERMAN STRATEGY OF DEFENSE IN NORTHWESTERN FRANCE HAS BEEN UPSET BY THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY'S THRUST ACROSS THE SEINE RIVER 25 MILES NORTHWEST OF PARIS, WHICH IS TWISTING THE GERMAN 15TH ARMY INTO AN OFF BALANCE STAND AND THREATENING TO BACK IT AGAINST THE SEA.

THIS BRIDGEHEAD ESTABLISHED BY LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S MEN AT MANTES ALSO OPENS A PATH FOR AN OUTFLANKING DRIVE ON THE GERMANS' FLYING BOMB LAUNCHING SITES IN THE PAS DE CALAIS, 90 MILES TO THE NORTH.

IN SETTING UP THE ROBOT BASES AND MASSING COASTAL FORTIFICATIONS IN THE PAS DE CALAIS, THE AREA OF FRANCE CLOSEST TO ENGLAND, THE GERMANS APPARENTLY HAD CALCULATED THAT THE ALLIED INVASION WOULD COME HEAD ON AGAINST THEIR POSITIONS THERE. BUT THE ALLIES PICKED THE NORMANDY COAST INSTEAD.

DEEPENING OF THE NEW AMERICAN WEDGE AT MANTES WOULD FORCE THE ENEMY'S PATCHED UP 15TH ARMY AND ANY ELEMENTS OF THE BATTERED SEVENTH ARMY WHICH GET ACROSS THE SEINE TO FIGHT WITH THEIR BACKS AGAINST THE SEA ALL THE WAY FROM DIEPPE TO DUNKERQUE, AN AIRLINE DISTANCE OF ALMOST 100 MILES.

THE GERMANS' LINES OF SUPPLY OR GETAWAY WOULD BE CUT ONE AFTER ANOTHER WITH EVERY MILE OF PATTON'S ADVANCE.

EVEN THE NOW-OUSTED GERMAN MASTER STRATEGIST, FIELD MARSHAL GEN. KARL RUDOLF GERD VON RUNDSTEDT, EVIDENTLY HAD NOT COUNTED ON THAT. AND HIS SUCCESSOR, FIELD MARSHAL GEN. GUENTHER VON KLUGE, HAD NEITHER THE POSITION NOR THE TROOP STRENGTH TO COPE WITH IT.

POTENTIALLY THE GERMANS' GREATEST DANGER IS IN THE TRIANGLE WITH THE MANTES BRIDGEHEAD AT THE APEX AND LE HAVRE AND DIEPPE, OR PERHAPS ABBEVILLE, AS THE BASE.

TO SAVE GERMAN TROOPS IN THAT INCREASINGLY DUBIOUS CROSS-SEINE HAVEN OF FORCES ESCAPING FROM NORMANDY, VON KLUGE NEEDS EITHER TO CONJURE UP AN ARMY STRONG ENOUGH TO STOP PATTON WHERE HE IS OR WITHDRAW WHILE HIS MEN STILL CAN GET OUT.

A WITHDRAWAL WOULD CARRY THE GERMANS BACK TO THE FIRST WORLD WAR SOMME LINE FOR A LAST ATTEMPT TO SAVE THE ROCKET EMPLACEMENTS OF THE PAS DE CALAIS.

A11

BUT THE SECOND AMERICAN CROSS-SEINE SPEARHEAD IN THE AREA OF FONTAINEBLEAU, 35 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PARIS, OPENS POSITIONS FOR A NEW WAVE OF ENCIRCLEMENT WHICH MIGHT CRUMBLE A SOMME LINE STAND AS SURELY AS THE MANTES BRIDGEHEAD CRACKED OPEN THE LOWER SEINE DEFENSE. THIS SECOND SPEARHEAD NOW IS POINTED AT THE MARNE BATTLEFIELDS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

THE BATTLE OF FRANCE HAS BURST INTO THE OPEN, AND EVEN AMID THE WHITE ROWS OF CROSSES OF THE BATTLEGROUNDS WHERE THE SOLDIERS IN THE LAST WAR DIED IN THE TRENCHES THE GERMANS SEEMINGLY HAVE LITTLE HOPE NOW OF HALTING THE ALLIED ONSLAUGHT ON ANY STATIC LINE SHORT OF THE GERMAN BORDER.

THE GERMANS' ROCKET BOMBING OF LONDON'S TWICE-TRIED CIVILIAN POPULATION IN THE LATEST FLYING BOMB ATTACKS HAS BEEN INTERPRETED BY MANY AS A FINAL ATTEMPT TO FORCE GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER TO RISK NEW LANDINGS WHERE THE GERMANS WANTED THE ALLIES TO LAND.

EVEN THAT LAST HOPE--IF INDEED IT PLAYED A PART IN GERMAN STRATEGY--NOW HAS BEEN INVALIDATED BY THE SAME BOLD STROKE WHICH HAS LEFT THE 15TH ARMY MANNING A DEFENSE LINE POINTED THE WRONG WAY.

M311AEW

A139 (200)

AUG 23 1944

BY JOHN CHABOT ~~SMITH~~

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.

LA ROQUE BRUSSANNE, FRANCE, AUG. 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ANY QUESTION AS TO HOW VICHYITES WILL BE TREATED IN POST-WAR FRANCE HAS BEEN DISPOSED OF BY THE STORIES TOLD BY IVAN KOLEFF, CHIEF OF A MILITARY SECTION UNDER THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR--STORIES OF BRUTAL MASSACRES IN WHICH VICHY MILITIA TOOK PART AND WHICH VICHY POLITICIANS AND INFORMERS HELPED ORGANIZE.

ONCE SOME FRENCHMEN BELIEVED THERE WERE SOME GOOD MEN AT VICHY, SAID KOLEFF AND HENRY BERTOLUCCI, CHIEF OF POLITICAL SECTION 35, INTERVIEWED IN A TINY GROUND FLOOR OFFICE IN THIS PROVINCIAL TOWN OF 1,200.

KOLEFF, 30-YEAR-OLD, KEEN-EYED FRENCHMAN OF BULGARIAN ANCESTRY TOLD THIS STORY, LEANING FORWARD TENSELY AND SPEAKING SLOWLY TO BE SURE HE WAS UNDERSTOOD.

BERTOLUCCI SAT NEXT TO HIM, NODDING AGREEMENT AND FROM TIME TO TIME PROMPTING, INTERRUPTING, AND ADDING EXTRA DETAILS.

LAST MONTH THE GERMANS ATTACKED THREE SMALL FFI OUTPOSTS WITH A BRIGADE. THE MOBILE FRENCH RESISTED AS LONG AS POSSIBLE, THEN RETIRED TO A FOREST, WHERE THE GERMANS DID NOT DARE FOLLOW THEIR MAIN BODY.

INSTEAD, THE GERMANS KILLED HOSTAGES IN NEIGHBORING TOWNS, CHOOSING FFI LEADERS ON THE ADVICE OF COLLABORATORS.

THEIR BODIES WERE FOUND LATER--EYES GOUGED, HANDS CUT OFF AND JAMMED IN THE POCKETS OF THEIR CLOTHING.

THE VICHY MILITIA TOOK PART IN THIS MASSACRE.

"THAT'S WHY WE HATE THEM," SAID KOLEFF.

SN1151PEW

A142

WITH THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE IN FRANCE, AUG. 22-(AP)-A PIECE OF A JAGGED SHELL-CASING THE SIZE OF A SILVER DOLLAR LANDED IN A DUG-OUT BESIDE LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN GEORGE MCMILLAN OF TATAMAGOUCHE, N.S., RECENTLY. MCMILLAN PICKED UP THE UGLY PIECE OF METAL AND SAID HE FOUND IT BORE A FAMILIAR NUMBER, 26750.

YES, THAT IS HIS RCAF IDENTITY CARD NUMBER--26750.

AND THE SHELL BURST NEVER EVEN TOUCHED HIM.

HJ1158PEW

NEW YORK, AUG. 22-(AP)-THE NAZI DNB AGENCY SAID TONIGHT THAT HUNGARIAN REGENT NICHOLAS HORTHY HAD NAMED MAJ. GEN. ANTON VATTAY AS CHIEF OF THE HUNGARIAN MILITARY STAFF AND FIRST ADJUTANT TO THE REGENT, SUCCEEDING COL. GEN. MIKLOS DE DABNOK, WHO WAS APPOINTED COMMANDER OF THE FIRST HUNGARIAN ARMY.

THE BROADCAST DISPATCH WAS REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

HJ12AEW

BOX-WITH NEW CORRESPONDENTS

BALTIMORE, AUG 22-(AP)-LEE MCCARDELL, WAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE BALTIMORE SUNPAPERS WHO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO LEAVE THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE NINTH AIRFORCE, RECEIVED THE GLENN L. MARTIN AIRCRAFT COMPANY'S AWARD OF MERIT TWO MONTHS AGO FOR HIS ARTICLES WHICH "INSPIRED" WORKERS PRODUCING MARTIN MARAUDER BOMBERS.

THE AWARD, BY THE MARTIN LABOR-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, HAD BEEN MADE TO ONLY ONE OTHER PERSON OUTSIDE THE COMPANY, CHAIRMAN DONALD M.NELSON, WAR PRODUCTION BOARD CHAIRMAN.

THE COMMITTEE SAID THE AWARD WAS MADE TO THOSE WHO "SERVE THEIR COUNTRY BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY BY HELPING TO INCREASE THE PRODUCTION OF VITAL WAR MATERIALS."

R121PEW

AUG 23 1944

AGANA, GUAM, AUG.12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ALL ORGANIZED ENEMY RESISTANCE WAS DECLARED TO HAVE ENDED ON GUAM TWO DAYS AGO, BUT--

AN AMERICAN BATTALION ENGAGED IN AN ALL-DAY FIGHT WITH A BAND OF ROVING JAPANESE IN THE DEEPEST JUNGLE NEAR THE NORTHERN END OF THE ISLAND YESTERDAY. THERE MAY HAVE BEEN MORE THAN 300 NIPPONESE IN THE ISOLATED BAND.

IT MAY BE MONTHS, EVEN YEARS, BEFORE THE LAST HOSTILE JAPANESE HAS BEEN HUNTED DOWN AND KILLED. THE TERRAIN IS SUCH THAT A FOOT BY FOOT SEARCH OF THE ISLAND IS IMPOSSIBLE.

THE EXACT NUMBER OF JAPANESE STILL ROMING THE ISLAND IS UNKNOWN. SO THE WAR GOES ON, THOUGH THE BATTLE IS OVER. IT MAY BE A LONG TIME BEFORE A SOLDIER IN AN ISOLATED BIVOUAC ON GUAM WILL FEEL SAFE TO SLEEP WITHOUT A PISTOL WITHIN REACH.

PM920PPW NM

CHAMBOIS, FRANCE, AUG 22-(AP)-A GROUP OF DOUGHBOYS WHO FOUGHT THEIR WAY ON FOOT INTO THIS SHATTERED VILLAGE TWO DAYS AGO IN THE DRIVE THAT SEALED THE FALAISE GAP, RODE OUT TODAY ON CAPTURED GERMAN HORSES.

THE SCENE WAS AN ORCHARD NEAR A ROAD STILL LITTERED WITH GERMAN CORPSES AND SMASHED VEHICLES. THE RIDERS HAD MADE BRILLIANT RED SCARFS FROM PIECES OF A SWASTIKA FLAG.

MECHANIZED UNITS PULLED OUT OF THE ORCHARD AND ON TO THE ROAD FIRST. THEN CAME ABOUT 30 GIS, IN CONSIDERABLE DISORDER, ON THE HORSES. IT WAS A GAY PROCESSION.

SOME OF THE RIDERS WERE MAKING THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE ON HORSEBACK--FELLOWS SUCH AS PVT.ALMER BOERENA, OF 7025 SO.ADA ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

PVT.GEORGE LORD, DANVERS, MASS., HAD ONLY RIDDEN TWICE BEFORE. PVT.FRANCIS LAMB, ALPENA, MICH., AND PVT.THOMAS FREEZE, 2847 NORTH LONG AVE., CHICAGO, HARDLY QUALIFIED AS COWBOYS, BUT THEY HAD GUIDANCE FROM A COUPLE OF OLD COW HANDS--SGT.CLARENCE AKINS, OF LONGVIEW, TEXAS, AND PVT.CLAYTON DAMBLY, 97 NICOLLET ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; WHO USED TO WORK ON A DUDE RANCH.

JP810PEW

ADD-ROME-AUG 22-

ADDRESSING THE SAME CONFERENCE, COL.CHARLES POLETTI, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER FOR ROME, DECLARED: "UP TO THE PRESENT THE ALLIES HAVE NOT GIVEN ROMANS FREEDOM FROM WANT." HE SAID THE ROMANS WERE BITTERLY DISILLUSIONED BY ALLIED PROMISES OF FOOD SUPPLIES NOT KEPT TO THE EXTENT THEY VISUALIZED.

HE SAID THAT THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM WAS SERIOUS, AND ADDED THAT THE ROMAN HOPES WERE TOO HIGH REGARDING FOOD AND THAT ROME REQUIRED TIME TO ABSORB THE FACT THAT "THE WAR CONTINUES."

BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM O'DWYER, HEAD OF THE ECONOMIC SECTION OF THE ACC IN ITALY, SAID HE WAS "IN QUITE ABSOLUTE AGREEMENT" WITH POLETTI THAT ROME WAS BADLY IN NEED OF FOOD, ADDING THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE JUDGED BY "THE JOB WE DO HERE."

SN1116PEW

AUG 23 1944

30.24 — 18 >19

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, FRANCE, AUG 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THREE THOUSAND PERSONS MASSED IN THE COLORFUL PLACE DE HOTEL DE VILLE IN THIS MEDIEVAL CITY, AND SANG THE "MARSEILLAISE" JOYOUSLY AFTER AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS CAPTURED AIX.

THE CITIZENRY, NEARLY TWO YEARS UNDER THE NAZI YOKE, GAVE THE AMERICANS A WILD RECEPTION. WOMEN ATTEMPTED TO KISS EVERY MAN IN AMERICAN UNIFORM. CHILDREN CLUNG TO DOUGHBOYS' HANDS.

BUT INSIDE THE CITY HALL A TENSE DRAMA WAS IN PROGRESS. PATRIOTS BROUGHT IN FRENCH COLLABORATIONISTS AND LINED THEM UP AGAINST A WALL FOR QUESTIONING.

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AIX IS THE HUB OF A NETWORK OF MAIN HIGHWAYS NORTH FROM MARSEILLE AND TOULON, AND ITS LOSS CUT OFF IMPORTANT GERMAN SUPPLY AND WITHDRAWAL ROUTES. THE GERMANS HELD OUT HERE FOR 24 HOURS, AND EVEN BROUGHT TANKS INTO PLAY. BUT UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS FORCES UNDER LT.COL.R.H.NEDDERSON OF BERKELEY, CALIF., CIRCLED THE CITY TO THE NORTH, WHILE OTHERS SWEPT AROUND TO THE NORTHWEST. AT THE SAME TIME A BATTALION COMMANDED BY MAJ.FREDERICK R.ARMSTRONG OF ADAMS, MASS., EXERTED FRONTAL PRESSURE.

AMONG THE FIRST TROOPS IN THE CITY WERE PFC.ALBERT SNECK, PAWTUCKET, R.I.; STAFF SGT.WILLIAM TAKACS, 2440 BASSETT ST., DETROIT; CPL.RYAMOND SCHROEDER, WASCO, CALIF.; PFC.RAYMOND PETRA,

DETROIT; CPL.RAYMOND SCHROEDER, WASCO, CALIF.; PFC.RAYMOND PETRA, 1707 NORTH KEYSTONE ST. CHICAGO, AND PVT. CHARLES SMITH, RICHMOND, VA. THE TROOPS WHO FIRST ENTERED WERE UNDER CAPT. M.B.ETHRIDGE OF HUNTSVILLE, TEX., AND CAPT.R.B.PRIDGIN OF HENDERSON, N.C.

ROME, AUG 22-(AP)-THE HONOR OF BEING THE FIRST AMERICAN PILOT TO LAND A PLANE ON THE SOUTHERN FRANCE BEACHHEAD WENT TO A NAVY FLYER, LT.STANLEY F.FIERSTEIN, 2820 CLEBURNE AVE., HOUSTON, TEX., BUT HE DID IT SOLELY BECAUSE HE HAD NO CHOICE.

ARMY AIRFIELD ENGINEERS HAD A LANDING STRIP ABOUT HALF FINISHED JUST 75 HOURS AFTER THE INITIAL ASSAULT TROOPS WENT ASHORE WHEN FIERSTEIN CAME ALONG SEEKING A PLACE TO ALIGHT AND FIX A LOOSENED COCKPIT HOOD.

THE PILOT BUZZED THE FIELD TO GIVE WARNING AND THE ENGINEERS HURRIEDLY MOVED EQUIPMENT OUT OF THE WAY. THEN HE LANDED WITH LT.E.L. MOSS, DALLAS, TEX., OF THE SAME FLIGHT CLOSE BEHIND.

JP958AEW

AUG 23 1944

UNDATED PETAIN (420)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MYSTERY CLOAKED THE TRAGIC, BENT FIGURE OF 88-YEAR-OLD MARSHAL PETAIN TODAY, REPORTED UNDER GESTAPO ARREST.

FRANCE'S "CHIEF OF STATE", THE MAN WHO COINED THE SLOGAN OF VERDUN IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR--"THEY SHALL NOT PASS"--LOST HIS HEROIC LUSTER IN HIS DECLINING YEARS. HE HAD EMERGED FROM RETIREMENT AT THE AGE OF 84 TO TAKE OVER THE JOB OF CHIEF OF STATE IN A NATION BEATEN, DEMORALIZED AND UNDER STEEL NAZI DOMINATION.

PETAIN, AN OBSCURE REGIMENTAL COMMANDER WHEN THE FIRST WORLD WAR BROKE OUT, BECAME A HERO OF FRANCE WHEN FOR TWO YEARS HE STOPPED COLD 80 OF GERMANY'S BEST DIVISIONS TRYING DESPERATELY TO BREAK THROUGH KEY POSITIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT. THEY DID NOT PASS.

HE WAS CALLED UPON AGAIN BY HIS COUNTRY IN 1934 TO BECOME

MINISTER OF WAR, WHEN FRANCE FEARED THE RISING POWER OF HITLER. AGAIN IN 1939, JUST BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE PRESENT WAR, HE WAS CALLED UPON TO SERVE, THIS TIME AS EXTRAORDINARY AMBASSADOR TO THE REGIME OF FRANCISCO FRANCO IN SPAIN.

WHEN FRANCE WAS OVERRUN IN THE SUMMER OF 1940, HE WAS CALLED UPON TO BRING ORDER OUT OF CHAOS. WITH THE HATED PIERRE LAVAL, DISTRUSTED BY PETAIN HIMSELF, AS VICE-PREMIER, HE WENT ABOUT THE JOB METHODICALLY.

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PRESSURE WAS BROUGHT UPON THE AGING MARSHAL TO OUST LAVAL, THE OPPORTUNISTIC, UNSCRUPULOUS COLLABORATOR. IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED IN DECEMBER, 1940, BUT IN APRIL, 1942, LAVAL, FAVORED BY THE NAZIS, WAS BACK AGAIN, STRONGER THAN EVER. HE WAS REINSTATED AND BECAME CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND A FEW DAYS LATER WAS ORDERED TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT TO AID IN COLLABORATION WITH GERMANY.

PETAIN HAD BEEN HELD UP AS A STERN, HONEST MAN IN THE PAST, BUT NOW HIS STAR WAS DESCENDING WITHIN AND OUTSIDE FRANCE. IT SANK EVEN LOWER IN THE DAYS PRECEDING THE ALLIED INVASION OF FRANCE, WHEN HE ISSUED AN APPEAL TO FRENCHMEN NOT TO SUPPORT ANY INVASION.

WHEN THE INVASION CAME LAST JUNE 6, PETAIN ISSUED ANOTHER APPEAL TO THE FRENCH NOT TO HEED "OUTSIDE VOICES CALLING UPON YOU NOT TO LISTEN TO OUR DECREES."

SUPPORT OF THE INVASION FORCES, HE WENT ON, "WOULD CALL DOWN ON YOU TRAGIC REPRISALS. FRANCE HAS BECOME A BATTLEFIELD. THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF BATTLE MAY COMPEL THE GERMAN ARMY TO TAKE SPECIAL MEASURES. ACCEPT THIS NECESSITY."

HIS WORDS WENT UNHEEDED. PERHAPS--MANY SAY THIS IS SO--HIS HEART NEVER WAS IN SUCH WORDS.

MYSTERY HAS CLOAKED HIM SINCE. LAST AUG. 7 HE WA REPORTED TO HAVE GONE TO GERMANY. BERLIN DENIED THIS. LATER ON AUG.16, HE WAS REPORTED IN PARIS, IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE GERMANS. THERE WAS NO WAY OF CONFIRMING THIS REPORT.

TODAY, THERE SEEMS SOME INDICATION THAT THE GERMANS NEVER FULLY TRUSTED THE OLD WARRIOR. THE REPORTED SWIFT ACTION BY THE GESTAPO IN VICHY WOULD SEEM TO INDICATE THIS.

JP613PEW

AUG 23 1

UNDATED MARNE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AMERICAN SOLDIERS TODAY WERE APPROACHING THE MARNE RIVER AREA, SCENE OF TWO DECISIVE BATTLES IN THE WORLD WAR, IN ONE OF WHICH THE FATHERS OF THE PRESENT DOUGHBOYS PLAYED A BIG PART IN HALTING THE FINAL GERMAN DRIVE AND LAUNCHING AN OFFENSIVE THAT ENDED IN GERMANY'S DEFEAT.

YANK ARMORED COLUMNS ALREADY HAVE PUSHED ACROSS THE SEINE RIVER AT FONTAINEBLEAU. THIS IS ABOUT 30 MILES FROM THE REGION IN WHICH THE FRENCH AND BRITISH, AIDED BY THE FAMOUS "TAXICAB ARMY," HALTED IN SEPTEMBER, 1914, A BOCHE DRIVE WHICH CARRIED TO WITHIN 17 MILES OF PARIS. THE CROSSING SITE IS 55 MILES FROM BELLEAU WOOD AND CHATEAU-THIERRY WHERE IN JUNE AND JULY, 1918, AMERICANS TOOK THE MEASURE OF VETERAN GERMAN TROOPS IN THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

THE MEASURE OF VETERAN GERMAN TROOPS IN THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE MARNE--IN REALITY A SERIES OF ENGAGEMENTS--

30. 24— 18221

CAME WHEN THE GERMANS UNDER GEN. VON KLUCK, AFTER DRIVING TO WITHIN 17 MILES OF PARIS, SUDDENLY SWUNG SOUTH AND THRUST A SALIENT ACROSS THE MARNE RIVER.

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THE FRENCH AND BRITISH HIT THE SALIENT ON BOTH FLANKS AND IN THE CENTER. THE DECISIVE ACTION CAME THE AFTERNOON OF SEPT.9, WHEN FORCES UNDER GENERAL FOCH BROKE THE GERMAN CENTER AT LA FERE CHAMPENOISE.

HITTING THE GERMAN RIGHT FLANK WAS A FRENCH ARMY WHICH HAD BEEN RUSHED TO THE FRONT IN THE TAXICABS OF PARIS.

IN MAY, 1918, THE GERMANS AGAIN REACHED THE MARNE IN A SURPRISE THRUST.

ALLIED RESERVES WERE RUSHED FORWARD, INCLUDING THE 2ND AND 3RD AMERICAN DIVISIONS. THEY REACHED CHATEAU-THIERRY ON MAY 31 AND AFTER BLOODY FIGHTING KEPT THE GERMANS FROM CROSSING. A FEW DAYS LATER THE AMERICANS AGAIN PROVED THEIR FIGHTING WORTH BY THROWING THE GERMANS FROM STRONG POSITIONS IN BELLEAU WOOD.

BY JULY 18TH THERE WERE 12 AMERICAN DIVISIONS IN THE SECTOR AND MARSHAL FOCH LAUNCHED HIS OFFENSIVE THAT MARKED THE TURNING OF THE TIDE. AMERICANS AT THAT TIME MADE UP ABOUT 30 PER CENT OF HIS ENTIRE FORCE.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES ON THE MARNE WERE HEAVY.

A BATTALION OUTPOST, AITAPE, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, AUG. 10-(AP)-DURING ONE PARTICULAR HOT PHASE OF JUNGLE FIGHTING ADJT. CAPT. CLAUD CLARK, OF RALEIGH, N.C., PAUSED TO SAY:

"NOW I KNOW HOW TO FIGHT. I'M GOING HOME AND REORGANIZE THE CONFEDERATE ARMY."

"YOU DO AND I'LL REORGANIZE THE UNION," REJOINED THE BATTALION COMMANDER, LT. COL. SAMUEL SCOTT, MIANTIC, ILL.

"I'M LEARNING HOW TO FIGHT, TOO."

(EDS: IN DATELINE READ AUG. 10 (DELAYED)--ETC)

AUG 23 1944

FIRST LEAD JAPANESE (200)

NEW YORK,AUG.22-(AP)-THE U.S.SUPERFORTRESS RAIDS ON THE JAPANESE HOMELAND SUNDAY WERE THE MAIN TOPIC OF DISCUSSION AT A MEETING OF PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO'S CABINET TODAY, THE TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

REPORTS ON THE RAIDS, IN WHICH JAPAN WAS HIT DAY AND NIGHT BLOWS, WERE GIVEN BY WAR MINISTER GEN.SUGIYAMA, HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER SHIEGO ODACHI AND MUNITIONS MINISTER GINJARO FUJIMARA, THE BROADCAST SAID.

AT THE SAME TIME ANOTHER JAPANESE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS QUOTED THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER ASAHI AS SPECULATING THAT THE SUPERFORTRESSES WHICH MADE THE RAIDS MIGHT HAVE TAKEN OFF FROM BASES IN INDIA, REFUELED AT CHENGTU IN CHINA'S SZECHWAN PROVINCE AND THEN FLOWN ON TO JAPAN.

"THE JOURNAL POINTED OUT," THE BROADCAST WENT ON "THAT THE GROUP OF BASES CENTERING AROUND CHENGTU HAS LOST ITS FORMER CHARACTERISTIC AS A HOME BASE AND HAS TAKEN ON THE APPEARANCE OF A RELAY BASE FOR RAIDS AGAINST JAPAN BY THE 20TH BOMBER COMMAND, WHOSE B-29 MAINSTAYS ARE IN INDIA."

THE PAPER ALSO NOTED, THE RADIO SAID, THAT THE FACT THAT APPROXIMATELY 100 B-29'S WERE USED IN SUCCESSIVE RAIDS IN JAPAN "INDICATES THE ENEMY HAS SEVERAL HUNDRED LARGE PLANES IN RESERVE FOR SUCH RAIDS."

A U.S.COMMUNIQUE ON THE SUNDAY RAIDS DID NOT SPECIFY THE NUMBER OF PLANES PARTICIPATING.

THE JAPANESE DOMEI X X X FIRST GRAF PVS

EV727AEW

NEW YORK, AUG 22-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT ALLIED AIRCRAFT YESTERDAY RAIDED TRUK IN THE CENTRAL CAROLINES AND TH ISLAND OF YAP, SOME 550 MILES SOUTHWEST OF GUAM.

ACCORDING TO DOMEI, APPROXIMATELY 30 FOUR-MOTORED PLANES STRUCK AT TRUK DURING THE MORNING, WHILE APPROXIMATELY 20 PLANES HIT YAP IN THE AFTERNOON. THE JAPANESE YESTERDAY ANNOUNCED YAP HAD BEEN BOMBED SUNDAY.

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DOMEI ASSERTED SIX OF THE PLANES RAIDING TRUK HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN O. DAMAGED. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

WASHINGTON, AUG 22-(AP)-MANY A JAPANESE GUN CREW FIRING AT AT WHAT APPEARED TO BE A LONESOME AND LOST YANKEE FIGHTER PILOT, LEARNED THAT THEY MERELY HAD FALLEN FOR A LIVE BAIT TRICK AND SIGNALLED FOR THEIR OWN DESTRUCTION.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT DESCRIBED THE RUSE TODAY IN A STORY OF HOW SEVENTH AIR FORCE PILOTS SOLVED ONE OF THE BIG PROBLEMS OF THE TINIAN ISLAND INVASION OPERATIONS--HIDDEN MACHINE GUNS AND ARTILLERY.

TH THUNDEROOLT PILOTS WENT OUT IN TEAMS OF FOUR, THREE FLYING AT VERY HIGH ALTITUDE WHILE THE FOURTH CRUISED LOW OVER AREAS BELIEVED TO CONCEAL GUN POSITIONS. THE PILOTS IN THE UPPER AIR KEPT A CLOSE WATCH ON THE DECOY PLANE, AND WHEN THE JAPS BEGAN FIRING AT HIM THEY CAME DOWN FAST AND FURIOUSLY WITH WING GUNS AND BOMBS.

THREE SUCH TEAMS KNOCKED OUT NINE MACHINEGUNS AND THREE ANTIAIRCRAF GUNS AND ALSO BOMBED COASTAL POSITIONS IN TWO HOURS' TIME ON ONE OCCASION. THE DEPARTMENT SAID THESE PILOTS WERE AMONG THOSE WHO TOOK PART IN THAT EXPEDITION:

CAPTAIN HENRY G.MOHR, 1701 SOUTH PAXTON STREET, SIOUX CITY,IOWA; CAPTAIN CHARLES W.TENNANT, 1121 FIRST AVENUE, SALT LAKE CITY;

FIRST LIEUTENANT LEON A.COX OF R.F.D.4, JOHNSON CITY,TENN.; FIRST LIEUTENANT OTHO N.KENDLE, 512 GROVE STREET, PERRY,OKLA.; FIRST LIEUTENANT EDWARD J.LIEBGOTT, 2249 STORY AVENUE, BRONX,N.Y.; FIRST LIEUTENANT JOSEPH C.MALONE, 1113 13TH STREET, TUSCALOOSA,ALA.

FIRST LIEUTENANT MELVIN F.PETTY, 539 RIVERS STREET, SCRANTON,PA.; FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES H.PORTER, BEATTYVILLE,KY.; SECOND LIEUTENANT RICHARD H.ANDERSON, 195 BATTLE AVENUE, WHITE PLAINS,N.Y.; SECOND LIEUTENANT EARL BACH, BOX 1017, OLYMPIA,WASH.; SECOND LIEUTENANT DONALD E.DOHERTY, 8455 PHILLIPS AVENUE, CHICAGO; SECOND LIEUTENANT CHARLES S.MARCINKO, 1132 BEDFORD STREET, JOHNSTOWN,PA.

SUFR1025AEW

AUG 23 194

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30-24— 18223

30-24— 18223

Romania Joins Allies, Turns Guns on Germans; Paris Frees Itself, U.S.-French Troops Sent In; Marseille and Grenoble Fall, Nazi Rout Grows

AUG 23 1944

Romania Joins Allies in War Against Nazis

Yarbrough AUG 23 1944

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 23 (AP) Romania, Adolf Hitler's most useful satellite, abandoned him last night and announced she was joining the Allies in the war against the Axis —a turnabout suggesting the imminent collapse of the whole blood-bathed Nazi empire.

NIGHT

Moscow immediately afterward reported that fighting had broken out between German and Romanian troops on the eastern front, with many Romanians slain by Nazi security forces as they sought to retreat before the gigantic Red army onslaught through Bessarabia and northeastern Romania towards Ploesti and the Danube.

The Daily Express reported it had recorded a German military broadcast saying that the Romanian Third army had already turned around and was fighting alongside the Russians.

The Russian advance already had broken through the last strong Romanian defenses. The nation had been under a steady Allied air bombardment.

Young King Mihai announced the capitulation and switch in a proclamation broadcast from Bucharest.

To Be Co-Belligerent

Indications were that Romania would be a co-belligerent, like Italy, rather than a full Ally, and that her main offensive intentions were against Hungary in the hope of recovering Transylvania.

The proclamation said "Romania has accepted armistice terms offered by the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States."

There was no official confirmation by any of the allies, but Britain already had approved Soviet terms in advance, and Prime Minister Churchill said on Aug. 2, "Russia has offered generous terms to Romania and I have no doubt they would be accepted with gratitude by the Romanian people if only the Romanian leaders had not a Prussian automatic pistol pressed closely against their breast or at the nape of their neck.

Antonescu Ousted

In desperation, Romania now evidently has chosen to defy the pistol, ousting her dictator-premier Ion Antonescu and his pro-German cabinet and, in King Mihai's words, taking her fate in her own hands.

(Washington officials said they knew of no negotiations being conducted and expressed some surprise at the Romanian announcement, although not inclined to doubt it.

(The Moscow radio, in a broadcast beamed to Germany, rebroadcast the Romanian armistice proclamation without comment within 40 minutes after it was issued, but later general Soviet broadcasts carried only the news item that Antonescu and his cabinet had fallen.

(The German radio, usually quick to react to world events, was silent concerning Romania, a possible indication that the Nazi regime had been caught unaware as it had been by Italy's similar action last Sept.. 8.)

The new Romanian cabinet headed by Gen. Konstantin Satanescu, made a brisk show of the sudden turnover, announcing that all concentration camps were being closed and their inmates freed and issuing amnesty decrees for political crimes since 1918 except in such cases as assassinations.

The new premier issued a proclamation declaring, "the dictatorial regime hitherto, by permanently violating the will of the country, has by its policy endangered Romania's existence. Today the dictatorship has been cast aside. The people reenter into their own rights. The regime which we shall follow will be a democratic one in which public freedom and the rights of citizens will be guaranteed and respected

"Our withdrawal from the war fought at the side of the Tripartite (Axis) powers and the cessation of hostilities against the Soviet Union are definitely intended to prevent certain and true national catastrophe. From today onwards, Romania considers the United Nations as friendly nations.

"Recognition by the governments of Moscow, London and Washington of the injustices to Romania by the Vienna award opens the possibility for Romanian armies at the side of Allied armies to liberate northern Transylvania from foreign occupation.

"Henceforth we mean to be masters of our destiny."

What Romania would be able to do next depended in large measure on the German army in Romania, and the extent of that army's reaction depended on its ability to cope with the Russian offensive which still was rolling ahead.

A proclamation by young King Mihai, read over the Bucharest radio, said all hostilities against the Red army as well as Romania's state of war with Britain and America would cease "from this moment."

Russian armies were stabbing into Romania to within 167 miles of Bucharest and threatening the Ploesti oil fields as the announcement went on the air.

Romania, the king said, will fight "at the side of the Allied army and with their help."

The King's proclamation indicated the terms offered Romania were help in routing the German forces from inside her borders and recovery of Transylvania from Hungary, which was given the province by Hitler in the Vienna award of August, 1940.

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"The United Nations have recognized the injustice of Vienna, under which Transylvania was torn from us," the King said. "At the side of the Allied army, and with their help we will cross the frontiers unjustly imposed upon us at Vienna."

Interpretation in London of this phase of the King's proclamation was that Romania would not be accepted as an ally, but as a co-belligerent in the category of Italy.

Part of the surprise in Romania's decision was that she beat Bulgaria to a withdrawal from the war.

Bulgaria Near Break

Bulgaria, first to quit Germany's lineup in the first World war, has been reported on the verge of a break with the Nazis for a week, but only Tuesday night her foreign minister, Parvan Draganov, appeared before the Bulgarian parliment and refused to take the plunge.

Romania's decision was bound to have a profound influence on other Balkan satellites in addition to immediately depriving Germany of the use of the rich Romanian oil fields.

Romania joined the Axis in November, 1940 and followed Germany into war against Russia on June 22, 1941. Six months later she entered a state of war with the United States and Britain.

Her collaboration with Germany —and the contribution of hundreds of thousands of troops in the fight against Russia—was done under the hand of Dictator Marshal Ion Antonescu.

His fate is now undisclosed, but his government passed into the hands of a new premier, Konstantin Sanatescu. The Bucharest radio said the Foreign Minister of the new cabinet was Grigore Niculescu-Buzesti and that cabinet posts had been given to George Bratianu and Juliu Maniu.

Transylvania is Prize

Aside from evading the Russian armies sweeping from the north and east, Romania's greatest stake in swinging over to the Allies at this time was the return of Transylvania. Great portions of that province, which lies just south of the Carpathian Mountains, were handed to Hungary by Hitler in 1940 as booty for Hungarian participation in the war on the Nazis' side.

The territory had been obtained by Romania from Hungary in the 1920 Treaty of Trianon. Its population of 2,370,000 includes more than 1,000,000 Romanians. Much of the land is forested and it also has fertile farms producing corn and wheat.

Two months before the Vienna pact giving Transylvania to Hungary, Romania had lost Bessarabia

and parts of Bucovina and Moldavia to Russia through a Soviet ultimatum agreed to by Hitler.

These losses of territory led to the abdication of King Carol and the crowning of the youthful Michael, his son.

The Romanian Army suffered greatly at Stalingrad in 1942 and again in the Crimea this spring—when the Germans were reported to have left several Romanian divisions unsupported in the siege of Sevastopol, where they were hammered to bits.

The King's proclamation indicated that the Romanian Army's fighting now would be primarily aimed at forcing the Hungarians out of Transylvania, but any such action obviously would be a blow of direct bearing against Germany and on the side of the United Nations.

Following broadcast of the proclamation of King Mihai, the Bucharest radio listed the new cabinet of Premier Gen. Konstantin Sanatescu and gave a "statement of policy" of the new goverment which included two degrees providing amnesty for political crimes since 1918 and the closing of all concentration camps.

New Army Chief Named

These broadcasts, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, announced appointment of a new army chief of staff, Gen. Gheorghe Mihail, and a new Lord Mayor of Bucharest, Brig. Gen. Victor Dongorschi.

Besides Premier Sanatescu, the new cabinet includes the following ministers:

State—Juliu Maniu, leader of the Peasant party; George Bratianu, leader of the Liberal party; Lucretiu Patrascanu, Communist, and Constantin Petrescu, Socialist.

Foreign Affairs—Grigore Niculescu-Buzesti.

National Defense—Gen. Michael Popovici.

Interior—Gen. Aurel Aldea.

National Economy and Finance—Gen. Ion Potopeanu.

Labor and Public Health—Gen. Dr. Nicolae Marinescu.

Agriculture and Domains—Dimitrie Decutescu.

Public Works and Communications—Gen. Dimitrie Dumitru.

National Education—Gen. Ion Voiceanu.

Think Nazis Reduced Force

Military sources in London tonight declined to estimate the number of German divisions in Romania or the Balkans, but it was considered highly probable the Nazis has foreseen the Romanian surrender and had withdrawn large forces to more active fronts.

A corridor of 80 to 100 miles separates Romania and the Partisan Yugoslav forces of Marshal Tito. The Partisans have been fighting toward Romania recently.

Part of the surprise in Romania's decision was that she beat Bulgaria to a withdrawal from the war.

Text of Rumanian Proclama

AUG 23 1944

The text of the proclamation by King Michael of Rumania, surrendering for his country to the United Nations, as recorded by the British Ministry of Information and reported by The Associated Press, follows:

Rumanians! In the difficult hour of our country I have decided for the salvation of the fatherland on immediate cessation of hostilities with the United Nations and I call upon a Government of National Union to fulfill the determined will of the country to conclude peace with the United Nations.

Rumania has accepted armistice terms offered by the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States.

From this moment all hostilities against Soviet armies and the state of war with Great Britain and the United States will cease.

The United Nations have guaranteed the independence of Rumania. Anyone who opposes the decision we have taken and who takes justice in his own hands is an enemy of our nation.

I order the army and the whole nation to fight with all means and at the cost of any sacrifice against him.

All Rumanians must rally around the throne and the Government for the salvation of the fatherland. He who does not assist the Government and resists the will of the nation is a traitor to the country.

The United Nations have recognized the injustice of the Dictate of Vienna under which Transylvania was torn from us.

At the side of the Allied army and with their help we will cross the frontiers unjustly imposed upon us at Vienna.

An additional portion, as recorded by the Federal Communications Commission under poor radio reception conditions, said:

Rumanians! The dictatorship has ended.

Rumanians! The future of our country depends on the courage with which we will defend (it and its) independence against any attempt to prevent us from winning our rights by force. (Let us have) faith in the future of the new and free Rumania!

Romania's Statement Surprise In Washington

NIGHT AUG 23 1944

Washington, Aug. 23 (AP) — The Bucharest announcement that Allied peace terms have been accepted was met with some surprise today in Washington, where some officials said they knew of no negotiations being carried on at the moment.

There was no comment from the White House or the State Department.

Last spring Prince Barbu Stirbey of Romania went to Cairo and received Russian peace terms approved by the United States and Great Britain, but his Romanian Government never did anything about it.

It was believed here that King Mihai's announcement was meant to be a belated acceptance of last spring's unconditional - surrender dictate.

While it is not known precisely how many Germans are in Romania, Bucharest's public announcement of its decision seemed to indicate a belief that Germany could not pour in any additional troops to pull Romania back into the war.

Under the terms of the Moscow declaration, any armistice with Romania would have to be approved by the United States and Great Britain as well as Moscow before it could be formally signed.

YANK AND FRENCH TROOPS IN PARIS TO AID PATRIOTS

Gen. Le Clerc, French War Hero, Heads Troops Entering Capital.

DELIVERANCE HAILED

Aroused Citizens Force German Intruders to Sue for Armistice.

Galberg

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 24 — (AP) Paris — freed yesterday by its own people — was reported to have been occupied early today by the Second French Armored Division and some American units ordered into the city by Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley to seal the patriots' victory.

There still was no comment from Supreme Allied Headquarters on the liberation of the French capital, but from Paris, CBS reporter Charles Collingwood broadcast that Gen. Bradley decided to act when an armistice negotiated by the Germans with the French Forces of the Interior expired yesterday.

Associated Press Correspondent Hal Boyle, with American armies driving beyond Sens toward the German border, pointed out the American army could have occupied Paris at will during the last few days. But he said Paris was a side issue and Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's slashing spearheads had a more important task — chopping to pieces German forces.

Symbolically Brig. Gen. Jacques le Clerc, one of France's greatest heroes of the war, headed the troops entering Paris, Collingwood reported.

Bitter Street Fighting

Patriots liberated the capital from four years of bondage by beating down the Nazi garrison in street fighting as bloody as any the French revolution ever saw.

Immediate occupation had not been in Allied plans. It was supposed to wait while the main military weight was hurled against Evreux to pin down as much of the German Seventh army as possible along the Seine northwest of the Capital.

But the Germans were reported using the armistice to withdraw German forces which had been fighting west and south of Paris.

French men and women patriots fought in this new battle of Paris as their forefathers did in 1789 and the fury of their assault forced the German commander to sue for a truce.

With a great force of American armored troops poised in an assault arc almost halfway around the capital, 50,000 armed French patriots, aided by several hundred thousand citizens who wielded what arms they could find, defeated the Nazi occupation forces in a four-day battle ending last night.

The patriots occupied all public buildings and arrested all Vichy government representatives who did not flee, said a formal announcement signed by Lt. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, commander of the French Forces of the Interior and newly-named Military Governor of Paris under Gen. de Gaulle.

Around the world — in London, New York, Buenos Aires, Algiers and scores of other cities — the release of the "City of Light" from the darkness of Nazi rule was hailed in ceremonies featuring the playing of "The Marseillaise," historic anthem of liberty, and the raising of the tri-color of the republic. Church bells were rung in London and many other cities of England.

Gen. Koenig was expected to go to Paris tomorrow with his entire London staff, and he may join Gen. de Gaulle there, but it was pointed out at Gen. Koenig's headquarters in London that no attempt would be made to move a full civilian governmental organization into Paris until the Germans are cleared out of the entire area and the danger of their return in force is passed.

The fact that the liberation of Paris was accomplished by the French, and announced by them rather than by Allied Supreme Headquarters, may have been part of Allied strategy to bolster French confidence and emphasize to the world the resurgence of France.

A press relations officer at Allied Supreme Headquarters said this evening that he had no official confirmation of the news of the liberation, but this presumably was simply because the city was freed from within. No doubt of the accuracy of the French announcement was implied.

An agreement which was to have been signed today between the British and the French for governing liberated France may now be signed in Paris in the near future, and a parallel agreement between the United States and the de Gaulle committee is expected also to be signed in the French capital, with Gen. Eisenhower representing the Americans and Gen. Koenig the French.

Gen. Koenig's announcement said the Germans were "defeated everywhere" in the French capital after street battles which began with a police strike and an order from the French Committee of National Liberation for a general insurrection.

Then, from Saturday through Tuesday, there came a mob battle surpassing anything Paris has known since the Battle of the Bastille. The core of the resistance was the Ile de la Cite, which was turned into "a fortress against which the German attacks broke," Gen. Koenig's special communique said.

Rail Strike Helped

A railway strike which tied up traffic in the whole Paris area helped, along with the police strike, in clearing the way for the French to wrest control of the city, French headquarters in London said. So determined were the employes to stop traffic that some of them lay full length across the rails.

Crack SS Elite Guard troops formed part of the Paris garrison, and these placed machine-guns at strategic intersections in a futile attempt to break up the massing of crowds.

As the outbreak started people were machine-gunned in the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, the Rue du Faubourg, Rue St. Denis and the Rue de Rivoli.

There was no word of the fate of the German force which the French caught in Paris, and it was expected to be several days before any estimate is made by the French on the number killed and captured. It was known the Germans had fled Paris by the thousands as the American armored pincers closed around the capital during the past few days. Allied airmen reported roads to the east jammed with Germans.

Today Paris, the first conquered Allied capital to be liberated, lived on enthusiasm, but French sources emphasized that tomorrow she will again be a city of increasing hunger.

The National government broadcast a promise to do all possible to alleviate any suffering, but pointed out that several days must pass before effective help arrives.

Fed by the Germans on the produce of Normandy, Paris has been on tight rations ever since the invasion cut that supply.

Gen. de Gaulle's government appealed to the whole population to see that the existing food stocks were preserved, and the populace was told by radio that authorities of the resistance movement would set up a food control to assure equitable distribution until the reorganization of transport makes a normal food supply possible.

The liberation of Paris ended a period of Nazi bondage begun June 14, 1940, when the German army marched through the capital's famed Boulevards in triumph. With France's capitulation a few days later, Paris entered a period of bewildered darkness.

Frenchmen were ordered off the streets after 9 a. m., daily, and the heavy-booted German soldiers swarmed through the city, buying silk stockings and perfume to send home, and eating and drinking with gusto in the once-gay cafes.

Then the French resistance moremement began to grow, and from 1941 on German occupation troops were frequently found slain in the streets or were killed in bomb explosions in public places.

With the entry of the United States in the war, with the strengthening AUG 23 1944 organization of the patriot armies, and with the turn of the tide of war against Germany, Frenchmen in the capital began looking forward with lighter hearts toward the new day of liberty finally announced today.

30.24-18225

Patriot Forces Free Capital In 4-Day Battle; Marseille Is Captured By French Soldiers

Thousands of Armed and Unarmed Partisans Drive Germans From Streets of Paris---50,000 F. F. I. Lead Revolt---Yank Tanks Race North to Grenoble---Battle of Seine Becoming Rout for Nazis.

London, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Paris and Marseille—the two first cities of France—were wrested from German bondage today.

The capital fell to French Partisans after four days of street fighting, Gen. Charles de Gaulle's headquarters announced. Armed and unarmed thousands swept the Nazis from the streets of Paris where they had strutted more than four years.

In the south of France, French troops entered the great port of Marseille and occupied most of the city in the face of mild opposition from its German defenders.

(A public relations officer at General Eisenhower's invasion headquarters said early tonight the had received no confirmation of the liberation of Paris. This presumably was only because the capital was freed from within, rather than by the entry of Eisenhower's armed forces. No doubt on the accuracy of the French announcement was implied.)

50,000 Frenchmen

This time, the communique said, the fight was led by 50,000 organized French Forces of the Interior, bolstered by hundreds of thousands more who joined in with whatever weapons they could find.

The dramatic announcement touched off broadcasts to Frenchmen everywhere as the triumphant strains of "La Marseillaise" sounded again to the news of a French victory.

There was no word immediately that American troops had entered the city.

Public Buildings Seized

But the French said they had seized all public buildings, won complete control of the situation, and captured all the Vichy representatives who had not fled.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, commander of the FFI and Military Governor of Paris, gave this official version of the deliverance of the capital:

"On Saturday, August 19, in the morning, the National Council of Resistance and the Paris Committee of Liberation in agreement with the national delegate, a member and representative of the provisional government of the French Republic, ordered general insurrection in Paris and the Parisian region

50,000 Armed Patriots

"The FFI (French Forces of the Interior), 50,000 strong, armed and supported by several hundred thousand unarmed patriots, went into action immediately.

"Yesterday, August 22, after four days of fighting the enemy had been defeated everywhere. The Patriots occupied all public buildings. Vichy representatives were arrested or have fled. So the people of Paris played a major part in the liberation of their capital.

"The Paris police, which was already on strike, took possession of the police prefecture and turned the Ile de la Cite into a fortress against which the Germans' attack broke.

"Long live France!"

Taken June 14, 1940

Paris, the city of light, was back in French hands just four years and 74 days from the time Adolf Hitler's troops marched in. German troops, then at the flood tide of conquest, entered June 14, 1940.

The city became the first continental capital of a full-fledged ally to be freed from German domination. Rome has been taken, but Italy started the war as an enemy and now is a cobelligerent.

De Gaulle conferred with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in France two days ago—presumably on details of civil-affairs control of the capital, which once more is the pride of all France.

Reaches Rennes

(The British radio reported today the head of the French Committee of National Liberation had arrived in Rennes, on the Brittany peninsula, after visiting Coutances, Avranches and a number of other liberated French cities.)

There was no announcement after the de Gaulle-Eisenhower conference. It seemed likely the French, who freed their capital, would be allowed to administer it.

There was no indication in the French communique as to what casualties had been inflicted on the German forces or how many had been captured. Allied airmen for two days have been reporting the Nazis pulling out of the city to the east over every road.

German Version

(The Germans did not immediately acknowledge any change in the status of Paris. A DNB broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission at 6.17 A. M. said "the situation in Paris has calmed down as the result of strict measures, but it cannot be said whether terrorist and irresponsible elements will not provoke unrest shortly.")

(A later German broadcast, recorded by FCC monitors, said:

("Paris has been reached by the enemy in the neighborhood of the southern suburbs along the Seine.")

Colonies Celebrate

The thousands of Frenchmen and women who struck down the invaders who had brought misery and despair to their homes rose from the underground of the Montmartre and Montparnasse. They struck from the east and from the west.

French colonies were quick to begin celebrating liberation of the capital of their homeland. An Algiers broadcast announced that Gen. Georges Catroux had ordered the display of the tri-color throughout Algeria and the ringing of all church bells. The liberation will be celebrated in Algiers at 6 P. M. by salvos of all the city's batteries and the blowing of sirens on all the city's buildings.

German Entry Recalled

Paris had been declared an open city several days before the Germans had reached it in the black days of 1940. German armor clanked into the stunned capital, roled past the Arc de Triomphe and down the famed Champs Elysees to the Place de la Concorde, and saw silent, deserted streets. Those citizens who remained in the city stayed indoors rather than look upon the degradation.

Confused, disorganized France, its vaunted military machine broken by the lightning German attack around the Maginot Line, and its faith in its generals and leaders broken, had no chance to fight for the capital. Even if the will had been there, there was none to organize it. A few days after Paris fell, the remainder of heartbroken, bewildered France capitulated.

Soldiers Like Locusts

German soldiers turned tourist swarmed like locusts over the city, buying up everything of value to consume or send home to Germany.

Before a year was out, however, Paris began to reawaken. On the walls the defiant words "Vive de Gaulle" began to appear. Sabotage harassed the Germans in factories feeding the Nazi war machine. Germans were being found mysteriously slain. Hostages were seized and curfews imposed, but the mute, deadly resistance went on.

After the United States entered the war, great things began to be accomplished by the Maquis in remote regions of France where the German garrisons were light, but a tight Gestapo grip was clamped on the capital to prevent outbreaks. Nevertheless, clandestine newspapers continued to appear; de Gaulle agents were sped on their missions, sabotage continued and plans for liberation became clearer each day.

Resistance Tide Grows

The tide of resistance grew hourly and swiftly. When the end finally came for the Germans, they had as little chance of keeping their stolen prize as the French four years before had of defending it.

Within the past month, as supplies from Normandy were cut by the Allied invasion and communications were rendered almost useless, severe shortages developed inside Paris and there were bread riots. Now that liberation has been accomplished, food will flow into the city.

A high-ranking Allied officer estimated 75,000 tons of food a month would be sent to the capital by rail, truck and barge. Huge stocks of food, medicine and clothing are waiting in Normandy for the relief of the city. Distribution will be made by the civil affairs branch of the Allied command.

Arms Obtained

The story of how the underground armed its great forces is still to be told in detail. Paris long was described by the French in London as the place where Partisans were largest in number and poorest in arms. But throughout years of occupation, the resistance movement added to the store of arms cached for the day of liberation. Weapons were stolen from Nazi supply depots, taken from slain German soldiers and stored until the supply could satisfy the need. These were small arms, easily hidden and easily moved in the event of German raids.

A heavy toll was taken of the Partisans in the long years of the stubborn resistance. London French estimated 12,000 Parisians were killed by the Germans before D-day and another 6,000 since. Between the armistice and D-day they believed, on the basis of underground reports, that 30,000 Parisians were arrested for political reasons, and that 349,000 were deported for forced labor.

Civil Government Plans

Now that liberation has come, arrangements are under way to restore French civil government to the capital. An agreement already drawn up may be signed within Paris itself in the near future by British and French. It probably will parallel the agreement between the United States and the de Gaulle organization, which will be signed in Paris with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower representing the Americans and General Koenig the French.

The fact that seizure of the city was completed and announced by the French may have been part of the plan to bolster French confidence and emphasize to the world the resurgence of France as a great nation.

At headquarters of Koenig, who also heads the French Forces of the Interior, it was said that no attempt would be made to move the full civilian governmental organization into the capital until the Germans are cleared from the whole Parisian area and the danger of a German return in force is passed.

Paris Problems Seen

De Gaulle is expected to bring the French Committee of National Liberation from Algiers to Paris as soon as military and economic conditions permit. He will start on the task of rehabilitating France as a great nation.

The freedom of Paris posed for the United States, Britain and their allies a thousand and one problems as different as they are welcome: Those of fuel and food, of restoring untilities, providing medical care and of returning the capital of 2,829,746 persons to normal.

Food for the hungry and supplies probably already are rolling toward the capital. General Eisenhower's headquarters disclosed

Koenig's Announcement

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 23—Maj. Gen. Joseph-Pierre Koenig, commander of the French Forces of the Interior and military governor of Paris, gave this official version of the deliverance of the capital:

On the morning of Saturday, Aug. 19, the National Council of Resistance and the Paris Committee of Liberation, in agreement with the national delegate representing the Provisional Government of the French Republic, ordered a general insurrection in Paris and in the Parisian district.

The French Forces of the Interior, to the number of 50,000 armed men, supported by several hundred thousand unarmed patriots, went into action immediately. The Paris police, who had previously gone on strike, seized the police prefecture and the Ile de la Cité. They turned the Ile de la Cité into a bastion against which German attacks broke down.

Toward 8 P. M. yesterday, Aug. 22, after a four-day struggle, the enemy had been beaten everywhere and the patriots had occupied all public buildings. Representatives of Vichy were arrested or are in flight.

Thus the people of Paris have taken a prominent part in the liberation of the capital.

Long live France!

Koenig, FFI Head, Staff Slated To Go To Paris

London, Aug. 23 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, military governor of Paris, is expected to go to the French capital tomorrow with his entire London staff and may join Gen. Charles de Gaulle

yesterday that stocks were prepared.

Much Tension Eased

Much tension which has been building up for several months over the administration of French civil

affairs during the period of liberation already has been eliminated by the decision of the United States and Britain to leave that responsibility to the de Gaulle group.

While the military has initial responsibility in such matters as providing food and medical care, these tasks ultimately may be taken over by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration headed by Herbert H. Lehman, of New York.

New York, Aug. 23 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, en route to liberated Paris, was reported by NBC to have arrived tonight at Laval, 145 miles southwest of the French capital, where he addressed several thousand French men and women gathered in front of the City Hall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—(AP) Herbert Clark, Blue network correspondent, radioed from somewhere in France tonight that 20,000 German troops had been or were being evacuated from Paris. The point of origin was censored.

ARGENTINES HOLD PARIS CELEBRATION

Buenos Aires, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—News of the liberation of Paris provoked a spontaneous demonstration today in the Plaza Francia where a French monument stands.

Several thousand persons thronged the plaza and almost buried the monument beneath flowers.

The crowd sang La Marseillaise, the Argentine national anthem and God Save the King. "Vivas" for France, England and the United States welled up.

The former socialist senator Alfredo Palacios, arrived — followed closely by policemen. He ascended the monument and made the only speech, which consisted of two sentences: "The hour of the fall of all dictatorships has arrived. Long live a free Argentina."

The crowd applauded vigorously and chanted: "Liberty! Liberty!" police reinforcements arrived in squad cars but refrained from interfering in the demonstration.

By CHARLES COLLINGWOOD

[Columbia Broadcasting System Correspondent]

Paris, Aug. 23 (AP—By Radio via London)—The Second French Armored Division entered Paris today after the Parisians arose as one man to beat down the German troops who had garrisoned the city.

It was the people of Paris who really won back their city.

The American army was occupied with the drive through Evreaux to the mouth of the Seine, after which it was planned to invest Paris.

Then yesterday, a Frenchman burst into Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's headquarters. He was the chief of the Forces of the Interior in Paris.

Armistice Concluded

He said he'd concluded an armistice with the German forces in Paris. The people of Paris had risen, and so hounded the Germans that the German commander requested an armistice. He wanted to withdraw troops from the road blocks west and south of Paris where they had been facing the Americans and pass them through the city.

[Herbert Clark, Blue network correspondent, radioed from somewhere in France last night that 20,000 Germans troops had been or were being evacuated from Paris. The point of origin was censored.]

The armistice was to expire at noon today.

Sensation Caused

This news caused a sensation in Bradley's headquarters because although we had known that rioting had been going on in Paris since Saturday, we had not known things had gone so far that the French had beaten the Germans.

The whole operation was geared to the complete encirclement of the Germans west of the Seine, but General Bradley decided we must go into Paris. It was short notice, for the troops had to be ready to enter at noon today. Bradley ordered the Second French Armored Division out of the line and told it to start moving east toward Paris.

[The Second Armored Division is part of Brig. Gen. Jacques LeClerc's French forces attached to the American Third Army.]

3,000 Tons Of Food Needed

On a moment's notice the whole machinery was set in motion to occupy the world's third largest city.

It is no mean responsibility. Paris is in desperate straits. It is estimated that she needs immediately 3,000 tons of food and 3,000 tons of coal. After that there must be huge and steady supply. But the decision had to be made, if only as a tribute to the tremendous fact that the French reconquered their own capital.

Every hand was raised against the enemy. For the first time in this war, the inhabitants of a city have wrested it from the enemy.

Paris would have fallen to our arms, but every American soldier in France would rather have had it this way.

Beacon Tells Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 23 (AP).—The French colony in Mexico City made immediate preparations today to celebrate the liberation of Paris.

The news was flashed to the city by the newspaper "Excelsior," which turned on a large searchlight atop its roof at 5 a. m. (CST). Newspapers also issued extras.

Rome Telegraphs Congratulations

ROME, Aug. 23 (AP).—Italian Premier Ivanoe Bonomi telegraphed congratulations to General Charles de Gaulle on the liberation of Paris today, saying the Italian people "shares with you the most profound joy and emotion."

MARSEILLE FALLS TO FRENCH, YANKS DRIVE CONTINUES

Seventh Army Races Ahead, Captures Grenoble 140 Miles Inland.

TOULON DOOMED

Smash by Gen. Patch's Army Threatens to Bisect All France.

ROME, Aug. 23—(AP) Marseille, France's second city and greatest seaport, fell to the swift onslaught of French infantry and armor today as American forces swept 140 miles inland from the Mediterranean and captured Grenoble within less than 240 miles of a junction with Gen. Eisenhower's legions below liberated Paris.

Only eight days after the landings in southern France the inspired Poilus battered their way into the heart of Marseille against slight Nazi resistance and tonight were cleaning out pockets of last-ditch defenders.

Insures Supplies for Army

The unexpectedly easy capture of the great port insures the Seventh army of Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch an adequate flow of supplies and reinforcements for speedy continuation of their thrust toward northern France. Prior to the city's fall, other French troops had cut the last escape route for the German garrison along the coast to the west.

The encircled and doomed Nazi force in Toulon, big naval base 27 miles of Marseille, still was holding out tonight, but French troops had fought their way within a few hundred yards of the docks and the city's fall was expected any hour.

Matching the French victory in its spectacular quality was the dash of American forces into the big industrial city of Grenoble—a reckless drive that threatened to bisect France and trap every German soldier in the southern and western parts of the country.

American infantry and armor occupied Salon, 25 miles northwest of Marseille, and continued their advance with only slight opposition from the bewildered Nazis who claim they have been deserted by their air force.

Through French Alps

As the swift American column of armor, self-propelled guns and motorized infantry plunged almost unopposed through the French alps it appeared that the two Allied fronts would be joined much sooner than was originally thought possible—perhaps in a matter of days. Nazi resistance to the Allied Seventh army's smashing drive was officially described as "weak and disorganized." More than 17,000 prisoners had been taken.

80 Mile Advance

In their dramatic dash to Grenoble, an important communications center of about 100,000 population, Yank tanks and doughboys advanced at least 80 miles beyond their last reported position. Tonight they were less than 70 miles from the Swiss border near Geneva and virtually had severed communications between German forces in France and Italy.

Enroute to Grenoble the flying column captured scores of towns, including Digne, Sisteron, Aspres, Gap, St. Bonnet and L'Argentiere, the latter only 14 miles from the Italian border. Only at Digne, where it was held up for 13 hours, did the column encounter serious enemy resistance. There the Americans captured Maj. Gen. Hans Schubert, a German corps commander.

Patriots Active

Allied headquarters credited French patriot forces with "playing an effective support role" in the actual capture of Grenoble, long a hotbed of opposition to the Nazis. The city was the first one of importance to open its gates to Napoleon upon his triumphal return from exile on Elba 129 years ago.

From Grenoble the American spearhead—only a week after the landing on the beaches of southern France—was in position to strike 58 miles northwest to the great rail hub of Lyon and to throttle all enemy efforts to escape up the Rhone valley into northern France.

French forces battling their way in along the coast from the east occupied Hyeres and reached Le-Pradet, four miles from Toulon harbor.

17,000 Prisoners

As the bag of German prisoners scared past 17,000 and more continued to pour in by the hour, it was found necessary to establish a regular ferry service to Italy and Corsica to get them out of the way.

American troops pushing westward from captured Aix-en-Provence, 15 miles north of Marseille, advanced nine miles through Velaux. Yank spearheads following the Durance river westward were several miles beyond Cadenet and only 28 from Avignon on the Rhone river.

American and French squadrons of Thunderbolt fighter-bombers gave blazing support to Allied ground troops throughout southern France. Yank pilots destroyed or damaged at least 70 rail cars and two locomotives, while the French destroyed 27 enemy vehicles north of Marseille.

Allied battleships, cruisers and destroyers aided French infantry fighting into Toulon by pouring unremitting broadsides into enemy defenses, built by the Nazis from the ruins of the French fleet which was scuttled in Toulon harbor nearly two years ago.

Sid Feder, Associated Press war correspondent accompanying the American column which captured Grenoble, disclosed that this striking force was strongly supplied with self-propelled artillery that kept pace with tanks and infantry in the dash northward and quickly smashed each enemy attempt to check the advance.

He said that a "mighty artillery barrage" was laid on Nazi defenders of Dignan before that town was won on Sunday, with French Maquis taking a hand in the final house-to-house fighting. The bag of 500 prisoners taken there included 49 officers.

Nazi Forces Sealed Off

(A broadcast by Radio France at Algiers said Allied forces were less than 11 miles from the Italian frontier but there was no confirmation.)

At Grenoble the Americans were roughly only 70 airline miles from the Swiss frontier and for all practical purposes already had sealed off the Nazi forces in southern France from communication with the enemy in northwestern Italy.

The Americans also were in position, by striking westward, to cut off German units reported fleeing from the Mediterranean beachhead along the Rhone Valley—main route to northern France.

(An Associated Press dispatch from Geneva said French Forces of the Interior were reported attacking Lyon.)

Followed Napoleon's Route

Grenoble, the old capital of the province of Dauphine and the chief city of the department of l'Isere, has always been an active center of French patriot resistance. A hundred and twenty-nine years ago it was the first large city to open its gates to Napoleon Bonaparte on his return from Elba. It subsequently incurred the wrath of the Bourbons by celebrating the anniversary of that event.

The American column followed much the same route as Napoleon in spearing to Grenoble through the French Alps.

An Allied headquarters statement on the northward drive said "enemy resistance was spotty during the advance." Thirteen hours of house to house fighting occurred at Digne.

Supported by a mightly artillery barrage and aided in hand to hand fighting by Maquis, a frontline dispatch said, the Americans finally closed in on the town from two sides and cleared it out building by building.

The Nazis resisted stubbornly, hurling grenades from hiding places in buildings and harassing the attackers with small arms fire.

Among the batch of some 500 prisoners was Maj. Gen. Hans Shubert, civil affairs commander for

Allies Drive Into French Port

Rome, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Marseille, second city of France, fell to French troops today. Only small pockets of Germans remained tonight in the big southern seaport.

The prize port, a natural funnel to pour liberation armies into France, was occupied without much resistance even as Americans thrust 140 miles inland in a spectacular sweep, and entered the large industrial city of Grenoble.

The German garrison still is holding out at Toulon east of Marseille, but the Germans' land escape route has been cut off.

An American steel fist carried 140 miles north of Toulon in the deep plunge into Grenoble.

A swift American armored and motorized infantry column plunged into the city, long a hotbed of the French patriot movement, with French Forces of the Interior playing an effective support role, Allied Headquarters said.

This quick advance put Major-Gen. Alexander N. Patch's spearhead within less than 240 miles airline from the most southerly points officially announced as reached by American troops below Paris, and it appeared that the two Allied French fronts would be joined much sooner than originally thought possible.

Grenoble, fifty-eight miles southeast of Lyon and situated on a river leading directly to the Rhone Valley thirty miles to the west, is eighty miles or more beyond the last reported Allied positions in southern France. Lying in the French Alps, the city has a population of approximately 100,000 and is a rail center on the Paris-Lyon-Marseille route. It also commands access to important mountain passes in eastern France.

Towns taken by the Americans en route to Grenoble included Digne, Sisteron, Aspres, Gap, St. Bonnet and L'Argentiere, the latter thirty-five miles from the Italian border.

30. 24— 19227

Allies Tighten Trap On Battered Germans

AUG 23 1944

Fighter Planes and Bombers Harass Remnants of Nazi Army as American Armor Hammers Ahead—Evreux on Lower Seine Captured by Yanks.

Boni

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Thursday, Aug. 24.—(AP) American armor hammered out fresh gains south and southwest of Paris today while to the northwest of the capital—now fully in control of French patriots—Americans and Canadians clamped a tightening stranglehold on remnants of the German army still below the river Seine.

Allied fighters and fighter bombers harried the Germans' frantic efforts to withdraw across the river by any possible means.

The latest advance south of Paris saw armored reconnaissance units drive more than 15 miles east of Sens while others passed through Corbeil and Melun, and still others gained positions between Orleans and Sens.

Evreux Captured

Chief prize in the drive on the lower reaches of the Seine was Evreux, which the Americans freed, while a parallel Yank advance neared Conches farther west. Resistance everywhere was light except where the Germans slowed the Canadian advance in the 45-by-30-mile pocket by blocking further bridgeheads across the Toques river.

(A Belgian communique said Belgian troops fighting beside the Allies had advanced 12 miles along the channel coast, overcoming stiff resistance as they fanned out above Deauville, but inflicting heavy losses on the Germans.)

"The main battle for France is already over," declared Associated Press correspondent Harold Boyle, who watched U. S. tanks drive 15 miles east of Sens to within 150 miles of the German border with no sign that the Germans were rallying for a stand.

Truckloads of prisoners streamed back in the wake of the American advance, but there was not a single smoldering enemy vehicle to indicate the enemy had put up a determined fight, said his dispatch, datelined "En Route to Berlin."

Only swarms of German warplanes fought against this peril to the German border.

Supreme headquarters lifted the cloak of secrecy only enough to report the thrust east of Sens, which is 65 miles southeast of Paris, and to report the tightening of the noose about tens of thousands of Germans in the Seine river loop northwest of Paris.

The Americans, driving from the south against these shattered remnants of the Seventh army, seized Evreux in a nine-mile advance. Evreux, one of the chief German antiaircraft centers, is 15 miles from the Seine and only 19 miles southwest of where the Germans are crossing the river at Elbeuf.

An ever greater weight of attack was being thrown into the battle southeast of Paris, with units of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army driving through Corbeil and Melun, 15 and 25 miles below the capital.

(The Nazi Transocean agency said 2,000,000 Allied and German troops were locked "in the invasion battle.")

The liberation of Paris was a feat performed by French patriots as American armies thrusting on both sides of the capital forced the bulk of enemy forces inside the city to flee.

Supreme Headquarters withheld from the World the progress of the American forces forging north across the Seine northwest of Paris in an attempt to pin the battered Seventh and 15th German armies against the sea.

But the speed with which these spearheads have been moving, and with the power of German arms sapped by the Normandy beatings, it was difficult to see how an enemy stand could be organized short of the Siegfried Line along Germany's western and southern frontiers.

Headquarters also had no comment on the deliverance of Paris.

Presumably American forces which drove through Rambouillet and Etampes, 27 and 30 miles respectively southwest of Paris, were engaging German forces fighting with their backs to a city now in hostile hands. Capture of Pithiviers, 48 miles south of Paris, also was confirmed.

American columns battled the enemy in the forest of Fontainebleau, 35 miles southeast of the capital. They were believed to be attacking forces by-passed in the Doughboy march on Sens along a front within 55 miles of Chateau-Thierry and the Marne battlefields of the first World war.

This was the only hint of enemy opposition in strength in this sector of a spreading front which now reaches from the sea at Trouville 170 miles southeastward to Sens. At last reports no opposition had been struck around Sens, indicating the enemy had once more left his flank exposed on the south, a neglect that spelled disaster in Normandy.

In the battle of the Seine loop northwest of Paris, Canadians on the west were charging ahead at a pace of from 10 to 16 miles a day, but Belgians and Dutch along the coast ran into heavy going after rolling to Trouville, 7 miles across the Seine estuary from Le Havre.

British and Americans on the south were constricting the area left to the tens of thousands of Germans still believed west of the almost uncridged river, by-passing cores of resistance and keeping up the pressure on Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge's harried forces.

Artillery fire was bursting in the midst of the German forces below the Seine trying to get out of this pocket and escape northeast toward to rocket coast of France, now threatened on the south by the American bridgehead over the Seine northwest of Paris.

The area held by the Germans west of the Seine is deepest at a point from Laigle due north 48 miles to the coast, and along this front Canadians alone took 6,000 prisoners yesterday.

Canadians Take Lisieux

The Canadians stormed and captured the communications center of Lisieux, 17 miles in from the sea and about 25 miles from the mouth of the Seine.

At many points the Germans had abandoned the fierce rearguard fighting that had slowed the Allied sweep, and pilots said they appeared to be in a rout at some places, but a senior Canadian officer characterized the enemy retreat as orderly.

There were reports the Germans were preparing to make a stand along the Risle river which runs from 6 to 30 miles west of the Seine.

Streaming Across Seine

Germans still were streaming across the Seine, in rubber boats, in barges, in small steamers, in anything that floated, but were under bombardment from the skies.

The enemy air force tried to cover these crossings yesterday, but was attacked by Allied fighters who destroyed 36 German planes.

Allied air forces destroyed 600 enemy vehicles yesterday, including some tanks and locomotives.

Belgian and Dutch forces on the coast seized Villers-sur-Mer, Deauville and Trouville before they met builtup enemy positions and were locked in house-to-house fighting with rearguards. They also came under enemy guns at Le Havre across the estuary.

Orbec, 12 miles southeast of Lisieux, fell in a 16-mile advance and Canadians drove bridgeheads across the river of the same name. North of Lisieux, the Canadians captured L'Eveque and Gosset.

The British on the southwest end of the Seine pocket seized Laigle, 29 miles east of Argentan, and pressed on four miles northeast to Rugles.

The Americans on the south were operating north of the hamlet of St. Andre-de-L'Eure, little more than 50 miles southeast of the mouth of the Seine.

Verneuil Captured

On a line running east from Argentan to the Seine, the Americans captured Verneuil, 13 miles east of British-held Laigle, and thrust north from Verneuil. They also were in contact with Germans south of Breteuil, 17 miles southwest of Evreux.

From the latest supreme headquarters reports, the outline of the Seine pocket is now about as follows:

From Trouville south to Lisieux and Orbec, southwest to Le Sap, southeast to Rugles, southwest to Laigle, east through Verneuil and on northeastward below Evreux to the Seine around Vernon.

The battle of the Argentan pocket was ended, prisoners in cages totaled between 40,000 and 50,000 and uncounted enemy dead awaited burial in the fields and hills littered with the debris of battle.

German Flight Called Rout

Aug. 24 (AP)

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 23 (AP)—Allied columns hammered in a tightening trap today on Germans falling back in a "rout" on the steel-swept lower Seine and speared deep below Paris in menacing new drives only 160 miles from the German border.

One United States armored column plunged beyond Sens, 58 miles southeast of Paris. It stood but 160 miles from the Reich's frontier.

Between Sens and Paris, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army was operating in woods near Fontainebleau. In this sector the Americans had thrown a bridgehead over the upper Seine.

Canadian and British troops scored advances of 10 to 15 miles in the chase of the battered German Seventh Army toward the lower Seine from the disastrous Falaise trap. On the coast Canadians battled some seven miles across the Seine estuary from Le Havre. Germans in that port lobbed shells across the water.

Evreux, Vernon Threatened

United States units hit down the river toward the sea, bringing in the eastern jaw of the pincers. They menaced Evreux and Vernon about 50 miles from the Seine's mouth.

Allied airmen declared the German retreat had appearances of a rout. By ferry and rubber boats, the enemy attempted to escape across the Seine at about 30 points, under a hail of bullets and cannon shells from low-swooping Allied planes.

Supreme headquarters declared 40,000 to 50,000 Germans had been captured in the Falaise pocket, with the Nazi dead still uncounted.

Bridgehead "Liquidated"

(One Berlin broadcast said the United States bridgehead across the lower Seine—presumably referring to the Mantes area 25 miles northwest of Paris—had been liquidated in a German counter-attack.

(The Germans reported fighting south of Paris, and said the "20th American Army Corps" was striking toward Nemours and Montereau, both about 40 miles southeast of the capital.)

Supreme headquarters this evening had no confirmation of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's announcement that Paris had been liberated, with its own citizens rising to expel the enemy.

City Outflanked

The city had been outflanked by American bridgeheads across the Seine to the northwest and southeast. Some radio reports, which were not confirmed at supreme headquarters, already placed American tanks at Meaux, less than 25 miles from Chateau-Thierry. If true, this report meant the Americans already were fighting on battlefields where other Yanks won undying fame in the first World War.

The new Allied trap of Field Marshal General Guenther von Kluge's riddled forces along the left bank of the Seine appeared to be closing on all sides as the Germans gave up all attempt at an organized rearguard action.

Allied planes were expected to deliver still more punishment at the Seine crossing as the weather showed signs of clearing.

AUG 24 1944

600 Vehicles Out

Six hundred German tanks, vehicles and locomotives fell before the guns and bombs of Allied planes, supreme headquarters said, while a belated German air force attempt to give fleeing Nazi ground troops cover resulted in the destruction of 37 enemy aircraft.

Driving up the coast toward the mouth of the Seine and the great port of Le Havre, Dutch and Belgian units took the famous resort cities of Trouville, Villers-sur-Mer and Deauville.

Canadian units made at least three crossings of the Touques river farther inland, the dispatch reported.

Seven miles southeast of Deauville the Allies took Pont-l'Eveque. The British and Canadian army lines squeezed forward, engulfing the important road hub of Lisieux, 16 miles southeast of Deauville. At Trouville the Allies were at the mouth of the Seine and as far inland as Lisieux they were all the way from 10 to 30 miles from the lower reaches of the river. In the center of the front Laigle, 15 miles east of recently fallen Gace, also was taken.

The whole German area south of the river was contracting rapidly. There were indications that all German resistance there would be wiped out within the next 48 to 60 hours.

Another German corps commander, Major General Elfelzt, was taken by Allied troops. In general the number of enemy officers captured in relation to the total bag of prisoners has been small, indicating that the officers were using the best means to flee the trap and were abandoning their troops.

The Argentan pocket now is just a battlefield of torn German equipment and thousands of corpses. It will probably be several days before burial parties can cover the area and get an accurate count of the German dead and any sort of list of the high officers killed in the deluge of Allied bombs and artillery fire.

the entire Lower Alps region, and 48 other officers. Several German hospital nurses also were taken.

Battle Rages In Toulon

On the Mediterranean coast a bitter battle still raged in encircled Toulon, French armor and infantry had pushed virtually into the outskirts of Marseille and the French-occupied Hyeres, east of Toulon.

The Allied command announced that the total number of prisoners taken since the landings had risen to more than 17,000.

Inside Toulon French troops yesterday blazed their way to points halfway between the railway tracks which bisect the city. The naval arsenal was half a mile away and the docks only a few hundred yards.

Three Miles From Marseille

The desperate defenders, trying to emulate the Nazi last-ditch fights in Cherbourg and St. Malo, fought from well-prepared positions with support of heavy coastal guns and depressed anti-aircraft guns. French forces battling their way from the east reached Le Pradet, four miles from Toulon harbor.

Encirclement of Marseille continued on a broad front, with Americans last reported only a dozen miles short of closing the gap on the west. French forces attacking frontally fought forward to three miles from the city's outskirts. American columns were fighting three miles from the Etang de Berre, a virtually landlocked body of water northwest of the city.

In the course of the Marseille encircling movement, French forces pushed on to high ground northeast of the city.

Yanks Gain Nine Miles

A dispatch from Associated Press War Correspondent Edward Kennedy said the main German resistance in the area was on another high ridge dominating approach roads from the east. Kennedy said haze and smoke rising from the harbor indicated the Germans were demolishing installations there.

American troops rolling westward from Aix-en-Provence, 15 miles north of Marseille, passed through Velaux in a nine-mile gain. Another column was beyond Euilles, northwest of Aix.

In a march down the Durance valley on both sides of the river of the same name, American spearheads were several miles beyond Cadenet and only 28 from Avignon, on the Rhone river.

ALLIED CAMPAIGN NEARS BORDEAUX

AUG 23 1944

Reinforcements Landed for Americans and French Attacking Seaport.

IRUN, Spain, Aug. 23.—(AP) American and French forces, reinforced by troops landed last night from the sea, were reported by French authorities at Hendaye to be pushing steadily toward Bordeaux from both sides tonight.

Frontline messages said Americans had reached Libourne, on the Dordogne river 15 miles northeast of the great Atlantic port of Bordeaux, which is the last center of German resistance in southwestern France.

French military authorities at Hendaye, French border town, said 800 French commandos were among Allied forces that landed last night south of Arcachon, below Bordeaux. They said the French landed from a French destroyer. Exact size and composition of the force were not known here but border reports said it was mostly American.

Escape Cut Off

The French at Hendaye said aerial reconnaissance indicated the Germans had given up previous attempts to organize an armored column and fight their way northward to the Reich, and now appeared to be preparing to make some sort of stand at Bordeaux.

The Allied naval vessels that landed the troops south of Arcachon continued to aid them by pouring shells into Nazi camps as they steamed along the coast.

There also was considerable Allied air activity over the area.

Hendaye, which donned a gala dress for its liberation yesterday, simply continued the celebration without interruption tonight in honor of the freeing of Paris.

The entire region south of Bayonne, meanwhile, began to assume a near normal appearance.

French civil officials worked swiftly to bring order out of the chaos left by the sudden departure of the Germans.

The regular rationing system was continued. Police and fire departments stood ready to function if needed. The citizens gave representatives of the French Committee of National Liberation every assistance in helping to speed the return to normalcy.

Bombing Heard in Spain.

Irun, Spain, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—The sound of distant bombing and cannonading in southwestern France could be clearly heard today at the Spanish frontier, but a heavy fog masked all other signs of naval or military activity.

French military officials who announced an Allied landing last night in the Arcachon area southwest of Bordeaux declined to give any information on the situation there.

Border reports said that French forces continued to round up small parties of Germans.

Bordeaux Landing Is Reported

London, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—A third French invasion landing, striking into southwestern France near Bordeaux, was reported today from the Spanish frontier. French military authorities at Hendaye, France, said that the landing was begun last night under cover of a naval and aerial bombardment.

This report was cabled from the Spanish border by Charles S. Foltz, chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Madrid, who crossed the border into southern France after the Germans had evacuated frontier posts.

Twelve hours after Mr. Foltz's report was received, the Berlin radio said that a "small force" was put ashore near St. Jean de Luz, which is six miles from the Spanish frontier, lying between Hendaye and Biarritz.

[A Stockholm dispatch said that the Berlin correspondent of Aftonbladet had cabled that reports of a new Allied landing in the Bordeaux area were described in Berlin as "probably correct."]

The Hendaye officials said that the operation was co-ordinating with a ground attack by American and French forces, which effected a junction at noon yesterday at the outskirts of Bordeaux, closing in on that harbor city by inland routes.

Nazis Claim a Repulse.

There was no confirmation of any of the reports from Supreme Allied Headquarters.

The German account claimed that attempts to reinforce the landing party under the protection of naval guns were driven back by Nazi coastal batteries. St. Jean de Luz is 110 miles south of Bordeaux. It is 350 miles west of Marseille, the Mediterranean port besieged in the rapidly developing invasion of southern France.

Spanish advices said that American motorized columns had driven down from a crossing of the Loire River at Nantes in a 170-mile advance to Bordeaux, with French resistance forces striking up to the great port from the border of Spain, forming a junction on Bordeaux's outskirts.

A new landing could put a squeeze upon all of southwestern France, reportedly lightly garrisoned by the Germans, with French Partisans already seizing town after town. Inland drives could link up with the western invasion forces of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and the southern army of Gen. Sir Henry M. Wilson.

Says Blois Is Liberated.

The Morocco radio said the Partisans had liberated Blois on the Loire River, 100 miles south of Paris, an action which would give the Allies a firm hold on virtually all the big Loire cities from the sea to the capital.

It also said that Carcassone, forty miles in from the Mediterranean and 150 miles west of Marseille, had been set free.

Hendaye officials said that Allied planes had paved the way for the landing with a low level attack and that Allied warships had poured shells into Bordeaux for more than an hour.

The American troops participating in the assault from the landward side of the city were said to have driven southward from the Loire River, 170 miles to the north, while the French were described as a well armed division of volunteers which left Hendaye yesterday.

Explosion Heard.

Mr. Foltz, who filed his dispatch through Spain after returning to the border, said explosions which sounded like an intense aerial and naval bombardment in the Bordeaux area were clearly audible in the Irun-Hendaye frontier region. Just before the blasts were heard, he said ,a single plane dropped flares at intervals along the Spanish frontier, apparently to mark the border.

In response to queries concerning the reported landing a spokesman at Allied Supreme Headquarters said the French announcement was "outside our province" and declined further comment. The war Department Public Relations Office in Washington said it had no information on a new landing.

Luftwaffe Revives To Aid Retreating German Armies

London, Aug. 23 (AP)—German troops crowded back against the Seine river were bombarded today by United States Ninth Air Force Marauders and escorting RAF Spitfires with 1,000,000 leaflets urging them to surrender.

London, Aug. 23 (AP)—Sky battles raged from northern France to Vienna today as the resurgent German air force fought to protect their airfields and routes of their retreating armies.

Big bombers of the Allied Mediterranean air force, struck the Markersdorf airdrome, 35 miles west of Vienna, in the second consecutive raid on the Vienna area, fighting through to their targets against swarms of enemy fighters.

[The German radio said today that American bombers from Italy had attacked the Vienna area and that air combats developed over the near-by aircraft center of Wiener Neustadt.]

Nazis Lose 37 Fighters

The Germans suffered a heavy blow yesterday when they sent 100 fighters into the center of Allied air strength over the Seine northwest of Paris, and 37 of these planes were destroyed. Fifty-seven other planes were lost on the Mediterranean front.

[The Berlin radio said strong aerial formations were sent against American ferry positions along a 13-mile stretch of the Seine between Montes and Vernon today and claimed a number of rubber boats and pontoons were destroyed.]

1,400 Sorties Flown

Under clearing skies, approximately 150 Thunderbolts were sent into the area north of Paris late today, bombing and shooting up railway yards, canal barges and motor vehicles of the withdrawing Germans.

About 20 barges were reported riddled, 34 vehicles were destroyed, and numerous railway cars were knocked out.

Fighter bombers hit railway yards east of Cambrai, southeast of Glisy and south of Lille.

The Allied communique said 1,400 sorties were flown yesterday as weather lifted across the Channel and 600 tanks, locomotives, railway cars and vehicles were smashed along the Seine.

Mediterranean air forces continued to give close support to the southern France invasion armies, and in all operations, which included new sweeps against the Balkans, Allied losses were 45 planes.

It was announced that the Balkan air force, in a spectacular operation yesterday, evacuated more than 900 wounded soldiers of Marshal Tito's Yugoslav forces and a number of British and American flyers who had bailed out over Yugoslavia, without losing a plane or a passenger.

Flyers Smash 600 Nazi Vehicles

London, Aug. 23 (AP) — Allied aerial forces resumed their assaults upon the fleeing Germans in northern France as the weather showed signs of clearing today, and headquarters announced that they had smashed 600 tanks, locomotives, railway cars and other vehicles in sweeps from the Seine mouth to south of Paris in the past 24 hours.

The Germans were reported in a rout, attempting to cross the Seine in 30 places west of Paris in a motley fleet of craft which included many callapsible rubber boats.

Danube Region Raided

The German radio, meanwhile, announced that for the third straight day Allied Mediterranean-based bombers and fighters were attacking targets in the Danube region.

From their northern bases, the Allied air forces yesterday flew 1,400 sorties — only about one-eighth of their D-day record but much better than the previous day, when the weather stopped all flying.

The battered German air force threw 100 or more planes into the battle area. Thirty-one were shot down and six more were destroyed on the ground against a loss of two Allied planes reported so far.

Both American and British planes crossed the sunny Channel in waves in the early afternoon to join other air fleets based in France in hammering the German paths of retreat.

PLANNING TO SEND AIR FORCE TO REICH

London, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Allied air leaders were reported today to be planning an occupation air force, possibly of 15,000 bombers and fighters to work with ground troops, which will be sent into Germany to preserve order when the Reich capitulates.

Most indications are that for ground operation purposes Germany will be divided into three spheres of influence, controlled respectively by the United States, Britain and Russia.

On the air side, a joint, combined setup without separate spheres of influence is believed likely because the air distances in Germany are small and because pooling of the three nations' differing air resources probably would be more advantageous. On this basis, America and Britain might provide many heavy bombers, with Russia furnishing a large part of the fighter strength.

There is no precedent for the establishment of a large occupation air force. At the end of the first world war a few squadrons of observation planes were put in Germany for a short while to assist the ground troops, but since then the airplane has become a major weapon and hence a vital factor in preserving post-war order.

VASLUI CAPTURED IN RED'S DRIVE

Soviet Army 140 Miles from Ploesti Oil Fields—Many Towns Freed.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 24 — (AP) The two-fisted Soviet offensive that knocked Romania out of the war roared through its fourth day yesterday, capturing Vaslui, 140 miles northeast of the Ploesti oil center and toppling the two big Bessarabian bastions of Tighina and Cetatea-Alba on the west bank of the Dnestr, and more than 400 other towns.

Disregarding developments on the political front, at least for the present, the Second and Third Ukrainian armies deepened to as much as 60 miles the holes they have ripped in the German - Romanian defenses and advanced within 167 miles of the capital city of Bucharest.

Romania still was garrisoned with thousands of German troops, and the Russians were likely to continue their lightning campaign to drive the Nazis entirely out of the country, regardless of what Romanian troops chose to do.

The Romanians were attempting to retreat, and fighting the Germans in doing so, an early morning supplement to the Russian communique said. Already large numbers of Romanian officers and men have been slain by the Germans who are trying to bar their retirement, Moscow said, even as the Soviet advance continued.

While this campaign was bearing its first great fruits in Romanian surrender, the First Ukrainian army of Marshal Ivan S. Konev in southern Poland lashed out westward and seized the city of Debica, a large aircraft industry center and communications point 64 miles east of Krakow and 19 miles east of Tarnow, next probable objective of the offensive.

Konev's drive swept up more than 70 towns between Debica and Rzeezow to the east.

Continue Offensives

The flowering new offensive northeast of Warsaw advanced the Russians to within eight miles of the formidable Nazi fortress of Lomza, 20 miles below the East Prussian border, and freed another 80 towns, the Russians announced.

The Germans counterattacked from the Warsaw suburb of Praga, on the left flank of the Russian operations, but the Soviet communique said they were driven off with sharp losses.

Other German counterattacks were hurled repeatedly in Latvia,

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where they were trying to establish a workable communication line with the two Nazi armies still semi-isolated in the north Baltic states. The Russians said they not only beat off the German assaults but succeeded in improving their own positions.

They were silent concerning a German broadcast which said Russian forces had reached "the beaches of Riga," and the Germans themselves did not explain this apparently inconsistent report.

The plight of the German armies in the Baltic states became increasingly grave, despite the narrow escape corridor to East Prussia, as the Red armies in the north thrust to within four miles south of Tartu, Estonian railway hub and key point the German communications.

It was the Romanian front, however, that held the spotlight.

Linked with the land drive was a new series of air attacks on Romanian Black Sea ports, which the Russians said sank a total of eight ships, an auxiliary cruiser, a transport and a patrol cutter at Constanta, a transport, two barges and a cutter at Sulina and a motor ship at Valkov.

Premier Stalin announced the latest successes in two orders of the day addressed to the 2d and 3d Ukrainian Armies, teammates in drives heading toward the Danube and the German "breadbasket" and oil reserves.

Fall of Vaslui to the 2d Army under General Rodion Y. Malinovsky marked another giant stride forward in the swift overwhelming of northeastern Romania which began Sunday. The city, midway between the Pruit and Siret Rivers, is on the main railway from captured Iasi to Galati.

General Feodor Tolbukhin's 3d Army completely by-passed Tetatea-Alba and Tighina in its first rush deep into Bessarabia, the territory which Romania ceded to Russia in 1940 and then took back in 1941, but which Russia still considers part of the Soviet Union.

Today both fortresses fell. Tighina's alternate name, Bender, indicates the town's military value, being a Turkish word for "gate," after the fortress built there by the Turks in 1558.

Located On Lagoon

Ceteatea-Alba, also known as Akkerman and as Belogorod-Dnestrovsky (white city on the Dnestr), lies on the Dnestr river lagoon a dozen miles from the Black Sea and has been an important fortress and port since Greek colonial days. It is but 60 miles from the Danube river mouth which is one of the apparent Russian goals.

To seize it, specially trained Third Ukrainian Front troops ferried across the upper reaches of the lagoon in motor boats.

Moscow dispatches suggested that the two armies were aiming at a junction around Galati, in the triangle where the Siret and Prut flow into the Danube.

London, Aug. 23 (AP)—Russian troops have reached the beaches of Riga, Latvian seaport and capital, the Berlin radio reported today in an official DNB dispatch.

Riga, largest city in the Baltic States with 393,000 population, has been virtually besieged for a month or more.

Russians pushed a ten-mile wide corridor to the Baltic 25 miles west of Riga some weeks ago, but on Monday the Germans said the corridor had been snapped and communications reestablished with the German 16th and 18th armies, estimated to number up to 30 divisions of perhaps 300,000 men.

Steady Pressure

Four Russian army groups cleaning up Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have been pressing upon Riga for weeks.

Early this week, Red columns were reported within 18 to 20 miles south, 55 miles east and southeast.

If the Riga beaches have been reached, another trap has been sprung on the bulk of German troops still in the Baltic States.

New Red Offensive

Moscow, Aug. 23 (AP)—A new Red offensive, probably designed to knock Romania out of the war and break Hitler's grip on the Balkans, smashed forward today on a 150-mile front beyond Iasi to within 180 miles of Bucharest and 155 of the great Ploesti oil center.

Advancing over the bodies of 25,000 Germans slain in three violent days, while 12,665 others trudged back to prison cages, Russians under Generals Rodion Y. Malinovsky and Fedor I. Tolbukhin drove to within 51 miles of the mouth of the Danube.

German shock troops tried to stiffen Romanian divisions as Russian tanks rolled at least ten miles south of Iasi.

Tolbukin's drive through Bessarabia headed cross country for a junction with Malinovsky in the Galati Gap, the capture of which would make much of the Balkan area untenable for the enemy. Advances ranged to 44 miles. The Bessarabian capital of Chisinau was left trapped in a deep pocket on the Dnestr.

In northern Poland, the Russians gradually were outflanking Warsaw and splitting German forces between that besieged Polish capital and East Prussia. The Russians moved 14 miles southeast of Lomza, communications hub.

German attempts to salvage her Baltic positions brought new tank attacks in the direction of Jelgava, which controls road and rail routes in Latvia.

Peace Talk Booms

As the Red drive into Romania went through its fourth day, Bucharest was reported in panic with many of Premier Antonescu's formerly fanatical supporters openly discussing the chances of suing for peace. Each mile the Reds advanced strengthened peace tremors in Bulgaria, too, and gave new hope to Yugoslavia and Greece.

Romania, besides being Germany's greatest oil reservoir, is one of her largest breadbaskets.

Red Star said Iasi's many blocks of trim stone buildings on a hillside above the Prut generally were intact and the "Soviet blow was so swift the Germans and Romanians could not evacuate their wounded and left 147 cars of munitions and food in the rail yards."

ROBOTS COME OVER IN STEADY BARRAGE

Germans Appear to Be Trying to Use Up Supply Before We Overrun Launching Sites

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Germans released a stream of flying explosives at southern England in a dawn barrage today, as if trying to use up their stock of buzz-bombs before launching sites are overrun by the drive of the Allied armies, but improved Channel weather and intensified anti-aircraft defenses brought a lull later in the day.

As death and destruction mounted, Britain took heart in the hope that the present launching spots across the channel would be captured, but even so, precautions were taken to reduce the heavy casualty lists. The Ministry of Health set up a plan for the evacuation of 800 expectant mothers weekly from London.

Grimy, weary workers probed the ruins of a southern England woodshop demolished by a direct hit that brought death to many women employes. Hours after the explosion, rescuers still were on the job, but there was little hope survivors would be found.

But at times such labor showed results. Rescue squads heard a faint "tap, tap, tap" in another pile of rubble that had been an apartment house. They tunneled through the crushed masonry and brought out nine persons alive, among them a 3-year-old girl.

In the dawn attack, flying bombs darted over so thickly that gunners had no respite. Clouds of smoke over the sea and explosions in the air were signs that a number of the bombs had been stopped.

American Officer Killed

A number of casualties, including some deaths, were reported, mostly from bombs striking residential sections. Bomb shelters survived the bombardment. An American Army officer awaiting a bus was killed.

Sir Max Beerbohm, writer and cartoonist, and his wife had a narrow escape recently when a robot bomb blasted the cottage where they were staying. The dwelling was wrecked. All windows were shattered and the roof was torn off, but the Beerbohms escaped without a scratch. The bomb landed only a few yards away from the home.

Worst Flying Bomb Raid

London, Aug. 23 (AP)—South England today suffered its heaviest dawn barrage of flying bombs yet, as Allied armies beat toward the launching platforms in Pas-de-Calais, beyond the Seine.

The robots came so fast that gunners had no respite in throwing up a terrific curtain of ground fire. Clouds of smoke over the sea indicated the number of bombs brought down in the Channel. Others were heard exploding aloft.

The anti-aircraft fire was the heaviest yet heard—a continuous roar along the coast.

Number Of Casualties

One buzzbomb after being hit shot upward above a town, leaving a trail of smoke, then dived inland in a wide circle before crashing.

A number of casualties, including some deaths, were reported, mostly from bombs striking residential sections. Bomb shelters survived the bombardment.

An American army officer awaiting a bus was killed.

In one district where tenements were blasted the women's volunteer service established relief offices in a saloon and served tea in tankards. Red Cross boxes from the United States helped bring comfort.

Entire Lyon Area Is Taken By F. F. I.

London, Aug. 23 (AP) — French resistance forces were reported to have taken the entire Lyon region and the city of Perpignan from the German occupying forces today in fighting that raged along the entire Spanish frontier area and against German pockets throughout the whole of France.

A recapitulation showed that the Allied armies and French Forces of the Interior had liberated roughly one third of France—212,569 square miles—as the last vestige of the Vichy Government of Pierre Laval disappeared as a political force.

Radio France at Algiers reported the liberation of the Lyon region and said that three Allied planes had already landed at Perpignan to establish contact with the F. F. I.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig's headquarters announced the F. F. I. killed 475 Germans and took prisoners in the liberation of Haute Savoie.

Paul Morand, Vichy Ambassador to Switzerland, said he had lost contact with Marshal Henri Petain and Pierre Laval and told the Swiss Government he considered "his functions terminated."

Swiss Break With Vichy

London, Aug. 23 (AP)—Switzerland broke off diplomatic relations with the Vichy Government today, asserting Marshal Henri Philippe Petain no longer considered himself chief of state.

An announcement of the Swiss radio said: "The Swiss Federal Council, having taken note of Petain's statement that he had been taken forcibly from Vichy and no longer considered himself chief of state, has broken off diplomatic representation with the Petain Laval government."

Paris Radio Still Silent

Nazis Last Used It to Send Home Programs; F. F. I. Has Limoges

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP).—The Paris radio, which blacked out several days ago, still was silent tonight. The Germans last used two of the Paris wavelengths to send German home and overseas programs.

[The Radio at Limoges in central France went on the air Wednesday with an announcement it now was a station of the French Forces of the Interior, the Federal Communications Commission reported.]

Marshal Petain Urges French People To Unite

London, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Swiss radio said tonight that Marshal Henri Petain in a letter to the French people had called upon them to rally around leaders who would give France rebirth.

The broadcast quoted the letter as saying: "For you, like me, there is only one France—that of our ancestors. Therefore I again entreat you to unite. Unite around those who give you the guarantee to lead you on the way of honor and order. These should lead France to renovation."

[Petain was reported yesterday to have been arrested by the Gestapo at Vichy and taken to Belfort on the Swiss-French border.]

PETAIN REPORTED HELD AT BELFORT

London, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Marshal Petain, 88-year-old Chief of State of the Vichy government, was reported today to be a virtual prisoner of the Germans at Belfort, where he was taken by Gestapo agents who spirited him from Vichy Sunday.

Advices from the French-Swiss border said that Petain was unceremoniously carried away by the Germans with other members of his government, apparently as a result of his refusal to accompany Pierre Laval to the new puppet government seat.

Laval also was said to be a virtual prisoner of the Nazis at Belfort, a French city about twenty-five miles from Basel, Switzerland, and an equal distance from Germany.

Marshal Petain was reported to have reached Belfort Monday afternoon. An earlier report had said that he was being held at Wiesbaden, Germany.

German 7th Army Chief Wounded

London, Aug. 23 (AP)—Col. Gen. Paul Hausser, commander of the German Seventh Army, has been wounded in Normandy, the Berlin radio said tonight.

Hausser, under the over-all command of Field Marshal General Guenther von Kluge, led the army which was battered heavily in the Falaise pocket and now is falling back upon the lower Seine, menaced with a new envelopment.

Berlin said Hausser was wounded in fighting in the Dives river area. The river flows east of Falaise and southeast of Caen.

Nazis Praise Red Methods

Says Bolshevism Must No Longer Be "Untouchable"

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP).—In a frantic effort to whip the weary Germans into last-ditch mobilization, the Nazis are beginning to point to Russian success in organizing the strength of their whole population as a model to be followed.

Urging the utmost vigor in carrying out drastic mobilization decrees, "Das Schwaze Korps," Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler's weekly, today called for an "end to the attitude which looks upon Bolshevism as something untouchable."

The Nazis "differ from the Bolsheviks in race and blood," the publication said, "but we do not need to differ from Bolshevik methods. Any method of winning the war for us is the right method. It is up to us to see that only the effect is Bolshevik, but the origin German."

Bulgaria's Efforts to Quit War Find Both Sides Cool

Allies Reported Insisting Upon Unconditional Surrender

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP).—Bulgaria's efforts to get out of the war before Germay collapses received a cold reception today from belligerents on both sides.

Authoritative British sources termed Foreign Minister Parvah Draganov's peace speech yesterday, in which he insisted that his country's declaration of war had been a mistake, a rather silly show, and in other Allied quarters the Sofia government's attitude was likened to that of a man trying to sell something he no longer owned.

In Germany, where Bulgarian regrets for the error of declaring war on Great Britain and the United States could only mean recognition that Adolf Hitler's war is lost, a Foreign Office spokesman said he did not consider it necessary to express German reaction to Draganov's personal views.

Competent sources said the Bulgarians already have been told by Britain, Russia and the United States that it is too late to drive a bargain for peace, and that Bulgaria must surrender unconditionally, expell all Germans and withdraw troops from non-Bulgarian areas received as a gift from Hitler at the expense of Greece and Yugoslavia.

No Conditions, Allied Stand

All available information indicates that peace talks reported to have been conducted in Turkey between Bulgarian and Allied representatives led up to only one point on which Britain and the United States would agree to an armistice — unconditional surrender.

Foreign Minister Draganov's statement that his country was looking for "ways and means" to make peace followed the line first taken last Thursday by Premier Bagrianov in a speech to Parliament.

In his broadcast speech, recorded in London, Draganov told Parliament his Government was pursuing a policy of friendship with Russia, with which Bulgaria is not at war, and that she hoped her present attitude would be understood by Britain and the United States.

Major Decisions by Slovakia

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP).—The Bratislava (Slovakia) radio said tonight that the Slovak government "held a meeting and discussed urgent problems and that important decisions were taken."

Bulgars Endeavor To Retain Gains

London, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Bulgarian Government of Premier Ivan Bagrianov put forth another tentative bid for peace last night, but Turkish dispatches said it was conditioned upon retention of at least a part of the Balkan territory Bulgaria gained as a German ally.

"Bulgaria is too small to take part in this World War," Foreign Minister Parvan Dravanov said, asserting that his country's declaration of war on the United States and Britain had been a mistake and adding: "Her interests are confined to the Balkans."

Names Thrace, Macedonia

He insisted that these "interests" embrace Thrace and Macedonia and an outlet through Thrace to the Aegean—long a sore point in Balkan diplomacy—as well as certain former Yugoslav territory. He offered to withdraw Bulgarian garrison troops from what he called "non-Bulgarian" parts of Yugoslavia.

The Greek Government in exile has already expressed its opposition to any peace that would strip Greece of Thrace or Macedonia, and similar opposition undoubtedly would come from a reconstituted Yugoslavia.

LONDON POLES WEIGH SHIFT IN PRESIDENTS

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Seeking accord with Soviet Russia and unity among factions at home, Poland's exiled government in London, perhaps under a new President, will reshuffle and expand its Cabinet to include representatives of the underground army as well as the rival National Liberation Committee, it was disclosed today.

A shift in Presidents—with Thomasz Arciszewski succeeding Wladislaw Raczkiewicz—has been under consideration. This was revealed as the Cabinet forwarded to leaders of the resistance movement in Poland for their approval a copy of a broad policy that it hopes will stabilize the situation.

If the change in Presidents develops, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Premier of the London émigré government, would procede to Warsaw to form a new Cabinet.

PAPAL BLESSING ASKED BY POLES

London, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Declaring that the world is ignoring their plight, Polish women of Warsaw have appealed to Pope Pius XII to bless patriot forces battling in the city "for church and liberty," according to the Polish Telegraphic Agency.

The appeal, broadcast by radio, deplored the fact that "Russian armies which have ben standing at the gates of Warsaw for three weeks do not move a step forward," the agency said. Help sent by Britain in the form of supplies dropped by plane was described as insufficient.

TITO TAKES FORT

London, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Marshal Tito's Yugoslav partisans today announced capture of the heavily fortified German stronghold of Lebani, twenty-five miles south of Nis, junction on the Belgrade-Sofia rail line. Marshal Tito's broadcast communique said that the enemy garrison was trapped and wiped out with heavy losses, and 100 truckloads of war marterials were captured.

British Destroy 8 Ships In 2 Battles Off Brest

Royal Navy Vessels Escape Damage and Casualties

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP).—Royal Navy ships in two running battles destroyed eight enemy ships in the Audierne Bay between Brest and Lorient, before daybreak today, the Admiralty announced tonight. Two mine sweepers, three supply ships and three escort vessels were knocked out of action. Two of the escorts were heavily armed.

The British cruiser Mauritius and destroyer Ursa and the Canadian destroyer Iroquois took part in the action and came through without casualty or damage, although German shore batteries joined the battle.

Nazi Claim British Cruiser

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP).—The International Information Bureau, a German propaganda agency, declared today in a Berlin broadcast that a German submarine had scored three torpedo hits on a British cruiser of the Dido class in the Arctic Ocean.

The cruiser broke into two pieces and sank, said the broadcast. The German claim was not confirmed by British sources. The Dido class consists of eight 5,450-ton cruisers.

EIGHT NAZI SHIPS SUNK BY BRITISH

LONDON, Aug. 23 — (AP) Under the nose of German coastal batteries, Royal Navy ships destroyed eight enemy vessels before daybreak today in two running battles in Audierne Bay between Brest and Lorient, the British Admiralty announced.

Two minesweepers, three supply ships and three escort vessels were listed as the victims. Taking part in the engagements were the Canadian destroyer Iroquois, the British destroyer Ursa and the cruiser Mauritius, from which Capt. W. W. Davis commanded the force.

These ships came through without casualty or damage, said the Admiralty, although German shore batteries also opened up on them.

British Using New, More Powerful Incendiaries

London, Aug. 23 (AP)—The RAF is using a new and more powerful incendiary bomb which usually doesn't spare even the walls of a building. The old-style incendiaries customarily left the walls of a structure still standing.

The new type of bomb was used in the April 24 raid on Munich, when large industrial areas and Nazi party buildings were destroyed, and in a three-ply raid on Stuttgart in July, when hundreds of acres were devasted.

No details of the bomb were given in tonight's announcement.

HEADS COMBAT WING

A Liberator Base in England, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Col. Milton Arnold, 27 years old, West Pointer, who helped establish the Army Air Force's world-wide weather system, has been named commander of a Liberator combat bombardment wing, the U. S. Eighth Air Force announced today.

Col. Arnold, a native of Hogansville, Ga., whose wife, a former Versailles, Ky., resident, lives in Washington, D. C., also set up the two-way North Atlantic ferry route for the Air Transport Command, and inaugurated ferry service between Australia and India. He planned the air travel for the Casablanca conference of Allied leaders. He wears the Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with two oak-leaf clusters.

Baltimorean Hails Pilot's Bravery In Saving Crew

A Bomber Base in England, Aug. 23 (AP)—Sticking to his controls 15 minutes after his left foot had been blown off by flak, a courageous pilot saved the lives of his crew by pulling their crippled flying Fortress out of a 15,000-foot dive during the June 18 raid on Hamburg, Germany.

Even then the pilot, Lieut. Charles Hodges, of Sweetwater, Texas, felt his job was not done.

When he learned his copilot, Gaylord Corlis, of Albuquerque, N. M., would have to crash land the plane in England, he tried to crawl back to the cockpit to help him. Hodges has been recommended for a high decoration.

Baltimorean Praises Pilot

"I have never seen such a brave man as Hodges," said Lieut. Vincent Gisriel, of 2842 Ellicott Drive, Baltimore, bombardier. "Although he was in great pain and suffered considerable loss of blood, he was so determined to help Corlis out I had to hold him down."

Corlis landed safely at an RAF base, with Gisriel calling out the air speed from the nose. The airspeed indicator and other instruments in the cockpit had been wrecked.

A flak burst killed the command pilot, Lieut. Robert Crutcher, of Kansas City, Mo., who was sitting next to Hodges.

Administer First Aid

After Hodges leveled the plane, Gisriel and Raymond Alexander, of Mineola, N. Y., navigator, helped him out of the cockpit and administered first aid as Corlis took over the controls.

Alexander took Crutcher's seat, but a subzero wind blowing through the shattered cockpit windows forced him out, leaving Corlis to land the plane alone. Alexander's hands were frostbitten when he tried to board up the windows.

Catches Fire

The hydraulic system caught fire, but the top-turret gunner, Tech. Sergt. William Talbot, of Abilene, Texas, extinguished the flames.

Twice on the hazardous trip back through flak barrages the crew was given their choice of bailing out or staying. They stuck with the ship.

Canadians Wipe Out Nazi 'Murder' Unit

With the Canadian First Army, Aug. 23 (AP)—The German 12th SS Tank Division, accused by an Allied board of murdering 19 captured Canadian soldiers early in the French campaign, has been destroyed in the battle of the Normandy pocket.

A Canadian staff officer said today: "If the 12th SS ever shows up again on a battlefront, you can be quite sure it is an entirely reformed division bearing the same number as the one which has been eliminated."

The Canadians fought elements of the 12th SS Tank Division in a battle leading to the capture of Falaise. Then the division disappeared into the death trap along roads leading south from Trun, where the Germans suffered terrible casualties while trying to escape.

Patterson, Somervell Talk With Eisenhower

Supreme Headquarters Advance Command Post, Normandy, Aug. 22 (AP—Delayed)—Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commander of the United States Army Service Forces, conferred with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower yesterday, but the topic of their discussion was kept highly secret.

Patterson was accompanied by his son, Lieut. Robert Patterson, Jr., who flew over from a Liberator base in England for his first visit with his father since Christmas.

Among the cameramen accompanying the party was Sergt. Robert Hopkins, son of Harry Hopkins.

General Eisenhower recognized Hopkins in the crowd, extended his hand and shouted a "hello."

NEW BLACK WIDOW PLANES IN ACTION

United States Night Fighter Base, France, Aug. 14 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The new American "Black Widow" night fighter has gone into action with its 20-mm. cannon and already has destroyed four nocturnal German raiders.

The first victim of the P-61s, described as the greatest night fighter in the business, was a Junkers-88 shot down by Lieut. Raymond A. Anderson of Taylor, Wis.

Most details of the Black Widow and the date it went into action are secret. It is painted coal black, has twin engines and twin tails and looks very much like the P-38 lightning, but it is considerably heavier and larger. It carried a pilot and observer and there is a third seat for an engineer who often goes along. It is primarily a high altitude fighter and is reputed to have a faster rate of climb than any other two-engined fighter.

All Black Widow pilots have undergone special training in the United States. One of them, Lieut. Donald J. Doyle of Richmond, Cal., said: "We'll take on any day fighter made." In final training in England, the Black Widows shot down several robot bombs, proving themselves swift and ma[illegible]verable.

FRENCH SEEN MORE UNITED

Class Bitterness Lessens— Danger Of Civil War Scoffed At

By EDWARD KENNEDY

In Southern France, Aug. 23 (AP)—If the people of Provence are typical of all of France, it is certain that the French have come through four years of German occupation as a vigorous people with confidence in the future and a determination to make the Fourth Republic something that will restore French prestige in the world.

Not only have the resistance forces waged a full-scale war against the invaders, but they have taken over the local governments and have them working smoothly. They are maintaining order throughout the liberated territory in southern France.

On the surface, at least, there is little to support the oft-heard prediction that liberation of France would be followed by civil war.

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Class Bitterness Eased

The French, at the moment, seem united as they never were in peacetime, and class bitterness, which marked the days of the People's Front, seems much less now. Hardship apparently has made Frenchmen more tolerant of one another.

Officials have been jailed in some localities, but not in others. The Mayor of Tourvas was ousted, arrested, then provisionally released.

"In principle he was a collaborationist," the local resistance chief who succeeded him as Mayor said. "But he merely went through the motions of obeying the Germans and never did us any real harm."

De Gaulle's Worth Recognized

The anticipated clash between de Gaulle's provisional government and the resistance leadership inside France likewise has not materialized as yet. French Interior Force leaders here invariably say they recognize de Gaulle as the man who galvanized the French into continuing the war and as head of the French Government.

While the working classes seem to form the backbone of the French Forces of the Interior, there are also many aristocrats, professional and business men in them.

The bulk of the resistance people expect France's Government to be "very much to the left," but not Communist.

Communists Took Lead

They say, however, that the Communists were the most zealous and most effective of all the elements in the resistance movement.

"The proof is in the number of Communists who were shot—120,000 of them," a pistol-toting girl fighter said.

Frenchmen concede that France, a country of 40,000,000, bled white by the German occupation and in need of foreign supplies for its reconstruction, cannot immediately take its place as a world power of the same physical strength as the United States, Russia or the British Empire.

But they say Frenchmen always have been pioneers in the field of political ideas and in the realm of intellect and it is here that the new France will have its role immediately.

More Collectivism Seen

Important economic and political changes are likely to follow this war and France may be the test tube where many of them will be tried first.

"France will surely have more collectivism," a Frenchman said. "Our problem will be finding a formula which will keep the individual from being swallowed up by it."

The French are more restrained and less theatrical than the Italians in welcoming the liberating armies. But their feelings seem deeper and they are more inclined to weep as soldiers—especially French soldiers—enter towns on the heels of the fleeing Germans.

All Avid For News

Everyone is avid for news as the troops come in, for there have been no newspapers for a week and the cutting of electric power has silenced radios.

Towns are less battered than in Italy and the countryside is less despoiled, but food is short everywhere and the fine meals for which this country is famous have for most people been only memories in recent years. Despite this the French have not lost their magic touch in cooking. We found that out when we took army rations to a village hotel and let the proprietress see what she could do with them.

She turned out a meal fit for a king.

Johnson Raises Plane Toll to 37

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Wing Commander Johnny Johnson, top-scoring British ace, raised his kills to thirty-seven today when he led his Canadian fighter squadron against eighty enemy aircraft over France and shot down two FW-190's.

VIENNA RAIDED BY U. S. PLANES

Flyers Fight Way Through Big Nazi Forces.

Rome, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Several hundred American heavy bombers and fighters fought through large forces of Nazi interceptors today and bombed military installations in the Vienna area of Austria for the second straight day. Medium bombers attacked rail bridges in southern France near Lyon.

Particularly heavy opposition was encountered at the Markersdorf airdrome, thirty-five miles west of Vienna, which Liberators bombed. A number of Nazis were destroyed there.

The German radio said that the aircraft center of Weiner Neustadt also was attacked.

The four-engined craft also bombed Po River railway bridges at Ferrarra.

The flight to Lyon was the deepest penetration of southern France yet for the American Mitchells based in Italy. Other planes continued the methodical destruction of rolling stock used by the retreating Germans in southern France.

Gets 18th Nazi Plane.

Major Herschel H. Green of Mayfield, Ky., a Mustang pilot, shot down his eighteenth plane today, a Focke Wulfe 190, and became undisputed top American ace in the Mediterranean theater. He had been tied with Capt. James H. Varnell, Charleston, Tenn., who has seventeen victories.

Germany's interior plants appeared yesterday to oppose the massive United States Fifteenth Air Force bombing assault against Silesian and Austrian oil targets and fifty-seven were shot down, an official announcement said today. American losses were thirty-nine heavy bombers and six other aircraft, from all operations.

Approximately 200 Nazi fighters attacked the American formations, which bombed oil refineries, storage tanks and other vital fuel installations at Obertal, in German Silesia, and at Korneburg and Lobeau, near Vienna.

The fiercest battles were fought by Liberators and escorting Lightings over Lobau, where flak also was intense.

"I've never seen the Germans so determined to halt a formation," said Lieut. Hugh P. Breen of 26 Steward avenue, Trenton, N. J. "They threw everything they had at us and then went back for more. They took their toll. I watched some of our bombers in flame and disintegrate in the air while parachutes blossomed."

Lieut. J. W. Redmond of Tivoli, N. Y., a Fortress pilot on the Odertal raid, brought his bomber home with two engines knocked out and the main spar of the left wing shatte[illegible]. He declared the flak was th[illegible]rst he ever had seen.

Churchill Confers With Italian Chiefs

Rome, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill conferred with Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, head of the Italian Government, and Marshal Pietro Badoglio yesterday.

NAZIS ARE SEVERE ON ITALY PATRIOTS

Rome, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Increasing severity of enemy treatment of Italian patriots harassing the Nazi rear areas in northern Italy was disclosed by the Eighth Army's capture of an order from Col. von Hofman, which decreed the immediate shooting of "any one assisting the criminal and treacherous partisans by giving them food or lodging."

He announced that he would support "any officer who exceeds our customary degree of restraint in his choice of measures for dealing with the partisans," adding: "All civilians arrested in the course of reprisals against the partisans will be sent to concentration camps and shipped to Germany as laborers."

Only minor activity was reported on the entire Italian front, with the Poles continuing to clear the enemy from their few remaining positions on the south side of the Metauro River on the Adriatic sector.

Allied Planes Evacuate 900 Wounded Slavs

Rome, Aug. 23 (AP)—Landing and taking off from a runway among wheatfields with a battle raging near by, C-47 transports of the Allied Balkan Air Force evacuated more than 900 pounded Partisans of Marshal Tito's Yugoslav army to Italy yesterday, without loss of a plane or passenger.

Many of the wounded were carried as much as 20 miles to the airstrip in a single day by Yugoslav women stretcher-bearers.

SILVER STAR GIVEN TO STATE HEROES

With the Fifth Army, Italy, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Four men from New York State have been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action on the Italian front, the Fifth Army announced today.

Sergt. Frederick Juliano of 647 Locust street, Mount Vernon, crawled 200 yards ahead of his platoon, in plain view of the enemy and under intense fire, to use a flame thrower and force occupants of a key German pillbox to surrender.

First Lieut. Joseph J. Orenstein of the Bronx rallied the men of his platoon and took command of an adjacent leaderless platoon to lead an assault on enemy emplacements, resulting in the death of twenty Germans and the capture of nine.

First Lieut. Donald Fisher of Utica aided wounded men in his platoon under heavy fire when four tanks, including his own, were knocked out by the enemy.

Sergt. William D. McDowall of 148 69th street, Brooklyn, ran toward the enemy firing his submachine gun and prevented the use of a German self-propelled gun.

Lieut. Orenstein, Sergt. Juliano and Sergt. McDowall are all members of the 85th "Custer" Infantry Division.

Nazi Retreat Penalty: Death

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (AP).—German soldiers fighting against General Ivan Cherniakhovsky's 3d White Russian Army have been warned by Adolf Hitler that one man in ten will be shot if they retreat without orders, a front line dispatch said today.

Gen. Deane Returns To Moscow Post

Moscow, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. John R. Deane, chief of the American military mission to Moscow, and Rear Admiral Clarence E. Olsen, head of the naval section, returned today from Washington consultations.

2 Jap Flanking Forces Are Halted

Chungking, Aug. 23 (AP)—Two Japanese columns attempting to outflank Chinese positions northwest of the enemy-held Canton-Hankow rail junction of Hengyang have been halted, and to the south a battle was in progress with another Japanese column pushing eastward from the suburbs of captured Leiyang to prepare the way for a drive down the railway, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

The battles raged in a heavy downpour, but despite this a Chinese unit recaptured the small town of Sungpo, 18 miles south of Hengyang, about midway between the junction and Leiyang, and recaptured the position, the high command said.

Chinese Reach Tangyang

In Hupeh province, to the north of the Hunan fighting, Chinese diversionary drives reached the outskirts of Tangyang, key Japanese supply center northeast of Ichang, and several points were taken, the bulletin said.

United States 14th Air Force planes ranged a wide area over Hunan and the Yangtze in Hupeh, striking hard at Japanese water supply and land installations.

Blast Into Tengchung

On the Yunnan front in the west, Chinese forces blasted their way through breaches in the thick walls of Tengchung, besieged main Japanese bastion where a desperate garrison has been holding out for weeks.

The stubborn defenders were driven back to within 200 yards of the center of the city, and in the southwest portion of Tengchung, Chinese blasted fortified positions and took a number of public buildings after storming breaches in the wall. Fourteenth Air Force fighters strafed the enemy in the northwest corner of the city.

CHINESE TAKE TOWN SOUTH OF HENGYANG

Chungking, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Chinese troops driving forward in heavy rain have seized a small town eighteen miles south of Hengyang, and northwest of the city have halted twin enemy columns attempting to outflank their positions in the area of the fallen Canton-Hankow rail junction, the High Command announced tonight.

One Japanese unit pushed eastward from the suburbs of Leiyang, thirty-four miles south of Hengyang on the railway, and were engaged by defenders.

In Hupeh province to the north of the Hunan fighting, Chinese continued diversionary attacks on Japanese positions around Ichang, taking several points on the outskirts of Tangyang, important enemy supply center northeast of Ichang.

Chinese forces have w[illegible] consolidated of about one-third of Tengchung after bitter fighting and are slowly driving the Japanese garrisons back toward the center of the city, it was announced in a communique from the Yunnan front.

Drive On Tiddim Base Unopposed

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, Aug. 23 (AP)—Allied troops driving toward the enemy's western Burma base of Tiddim are thrusting forward unopposed in an attempt to bring the fleeing Japanese to battle, a communique reported today.

While the monsoon held down activity in Burma to patrol action below Myitkyina, and to artillery attacks on enemy positions in the Kabaw valley clear across the Burma to the west, Allied flyers were active in the lashing rains.

Fighters of the Eastern Air Command scored hits on a 120-foot steamer and 22 smaller craft along the Irrawaddy river from Mandalay north to Katha.

GENERAL DECORATED

Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Theodore F. Wessels received the Silver Star today for gallantry in the capture of Myitkyina in north Burma. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell made the award.

Gen. Wessels commanded the final assault on the Japanese base after Brig.-Gen. Frank Merrill had been relieved. His citation said that he repeatedly exposed himself to enemy forces.

Gen. Wessels' wife lives in Austin, Tex. A son is stationed at Fort Benning, Ga.

NAVY PLANES POUND DAVAO

Also Sink Jap Freighter In South Philippines

General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, *Thursday*, Aug. 24 (AP). Striking into the southern Philippines for the tenth time in two weeks, United States Navy Liberators touched off fires at Davao and sank a small Japanese freighter northeast of Mindanao, headquarters reported today.

Five other enemy vessels, one a destroyer tender, were hit in raids ranging from Celebes, south of Mindanao, to Palau in the Caro-

line Islands north of New Guinea.

Palau Bombed By Patrols

Air patrols bombed Palau Monday night, setting fires and explosions, and returned Tuesday to attack the destroyer tender and leave it dead in the water. Two enemy fighters ineffectively attempted interception, the only aerial interference reported in the raids listed today.

Near Celebes, patrol planes sank or badly damaged a small freighter and three coastal vessels Tuesday.

In the ten raids in the southern Philippines announced since August 7, the planes have bombed Davao dromes and water front four times and have sunk three ships and damaged five.

Continuing aerial assaults against the Moluccas, Southwest Pacific planes dropped 39 tons of bombs on Ceram Island Tuesday, and raided villages on Halmahera, north of Ceram.

PLANES BLAST HALMAHERA

American Attacks Stepped Up With 135-ton Bombing.

General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Unchallenged Liberators and Mitchells have begun to pour it on Halmahera, last island barrier between Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the Philippines.

A 135-ton bombing, which destroyed eight parked planes, supply dumps and defense positions and sank a freighter, was reported today against that octopus-shaped Japanese base. A 110-ton strike had been announced yesterday.

Considering Halmahera's topography—much of its 6,700 square miles are unexplored jungle wilds and only a few coastal sectors are of military use—these are gigantic blows.

They are being stepped up more than a week after its airfields were rendered useless to the enemy and its garrison has been weakened by continuous sinkings of small ships trying to sneak down with supplies from the Philippines.

These blows fit into the pattern of knockout punches.

The Halmahera action featured strikes of MacArthur's air arm, aimed largely at denying enemy garrisons replenishments, sweeping for 1,000 miles from Davao, southern Philippines, down to the Flores Sea.

Other air blows by planes based in the Marshalls and Marianas and extending over 90,000 square miles of ocean were reported from Pearl Harbor yesterday by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Near Marcus Island, a little over 1,000 miles southeast of Tokyo, two supply ships were left burning by Navy Liberators.

Other planes combed the Carolines chain, hitting Ponape on the eastern extremity, blasting Truk, despite interception, and touching off fires and explosions at Yap on the western end.

Admiral Nimitz also reported strikes at Wake, by-passed former American island north of the Marshalls, and the repeatedly bombed phosphate center of Nauru to the south.

2 In Jap Convoy Sunk In Bonins

Pearl Harbor, Aug. 23 (AP)—Sinking of two cargo ships, with a third set afire, near Chichi Jima, in the Bonin islands, by the navy search Liberators, was announced today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

The raid on the convoy, which was made up of the three cargo ships and two destroyers, occurred in an area a little more than 600 miles south of Tokyo. One of the two attacking Liberators was lost.

The announcement said the planes, from Fleet Airwing two, attacked at low level.

The action took place Tuesday. The day before, Seventh Army air-force Liberators attacked Yap, in the Carolines, in daylight, hitting bivouacs and airfield installations.

The attackers encountered meager anti-aircraft. One Liberator hit Asor in the Ulithi islands without opposition the same day. No planes were lost over Yap or Ulithi.

N. Y. Model Is Pacific 'Girl I Left Behind Me'

Allied Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, Aug. 19 (AP—Delayed)—Of all the sweethearts and wives of American servicemen in the Southwest Pacific, Jamie Sue Helmes, of New York city, has been adjudged the most beautiful.

Major R. B. Leonard, of the Australian army, and his associates, both Australian and American, so decided in the "Girl I Left Behind Me" contest. Judging was based on photographs submitted by the servicemen to *Guinea Gold*, the New Guinea soldiers' newspaper of which Leonard is editor.

Miss Helmes is a model with the John Powers studios in New York city and, as Mrs. Jamie Sue Osmun, is the wife of Capt. George Osmun, who is stationed at an advance base in New Guinea.

Miss Kay Coulter, Chicago, sponsored by Corporal Jack White, Signal Corps, was third.

New Zealand To Train Air-Force Men At Home

Wellington, N. Z., Aug. 23 (AP)—New Zealand will send no more airmen to Canada for training under the Empire Air Training scheme, Prime Minister Peter Fraser announced today.

He said the decision was reached after discussions with Allied staffs and governments. New Zealand will train 1,200 air-crew personnel yearly to meet increased responsibility in the Pacific.

New Zealand has sent about 25,000 air-force men overseas.

Guam Caves Sheltering Japs Sealed By Blasts

United States 77th Army Division, Guam Island, Aug. 14 (AP—Delayed)—Four mammoth caves, dug into the side of a depression in the jungle wilderness of northern Guam, became a tomb today for scores of bewildered Japanese soldiers who had retreated there before onrushing American troops.

By sealing the mouths of the caves with dynamite blasts, the Yanks left them still shrouded in mystery. The discovery of a powerful radio transmitter in the entrance of one indicated the cave might have been a headquarters.

Huge Underground Room

Col. A. D. Smith, San Antonio, Texas, said two natives who had been forced to dig the tunnels told him one underground room was 100 feet long and had concrete walls from a foot to 18 inches thick.

Japanese bodies were piled by machine-gun fire at one rear entrance to which the Nipponese fled after doughboys had wiped out scores of snipers on a ridge above the depression.

The caves were so cleverly concealed by bamboo trees that hundreds of American troops passed on a nearby trail without noticing the hideouts. The caves were discovered when a Japanese was caught running into an entrance. Then the battle began.

Capt. William H. McKeown, of Charlotte, N. C., who led an attacking company, said "there were bullets whizzing all around us. We couldn't see where they were coming from. They pinned us down three hours before we could get out."

Tanks Charge Ridge

The opposing front lines were so close the Yanks could not call for artillery or air support. Finally tanks charge the ridge above the caves.

As darkness fell the Americans withdrew. But they hit with force at dawn, charging the caves from different directions. The Americans covered every exit. Then the entrance was sealed with dynamite.

Capt. Edwin Lafferty, of Philadelphia, and Pfc. Charles E. Ryan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., reported small rail tracks, with carts on them, extended back into the tunnel.

AP Bolivian Writer Escapes Into Chile

Arica, Chile, Aug. 23 (AP)—Julio Valdes, Associated Press correspondent at La Paz, Bolivia, who took refuge last week in the Chilean Embassy at La Paz, arrived here by plane today.

Valdes, Bolivian citizen, took up residence in the embassy after sending out a dispatch reporting the reappearance in La Paz of the wealthy mine owner, Mauricio Hochschild, whose whereabouts had been a mystery for several weeks.

[There had been reports that Hochschild had been kidnapped and that the case had important political ramifications.]

ARGENTINA FINDS GERMAN SPY RING

Buenos Aires, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—The press sub-secretariat has announced that Argentine Federal police have uncovered a "new active organization" operated by German spies and that they have captured a large number of agents and confiscated a great quantity of material.

No details were included in the fifty-seven-word communique issued last night.

An unofficial but usually reliable informant said that the espionage inquiry being conducted by the police had resulted in the arrest of 126 persons and the seizure of twenty-six high-powered radio transmitters in recent months.

ARANHA QUITS POST IN BRAZIL'S CABINET

Foreign Minister Resigns in Protest as Police Close the Pro-American Club

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 23 (AP)—Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha, whose resignation was accepted today by President Getulio Vargas, was quoted tonight as saying "The foreign policy of Brazil will continue the same, unalterable, come what may."

Mr. Aranha's duties were taken over by Secretary General Ambassador Pedro Leao Veloso.

The official announcement said the retirement of Mr. Aranha was accepted with regret by President Vargas, and extolled him as having given to his country "numerous and signal services."

It added that "The Government of the Republic judges it opportune to reaffirm the directives of his foreign policy of continental solidarity and strict cooperation with the Allied nations."

Later, the afternoon newspaper Diario da Noite quoted Mr. Aranha as saying "It is difficult to translate my attitudes into English, but the policy of Brazil cannot change. I reaffirm that the foreign policy of Brazil will continue the same, unalterable, come what may."

There was no official explanation of Mr. Aranha's resignation, but sources in Buenos Aires with Brazilian connections said the Foreign Minister submitted his resignation more than a week ago because he was "humiliated" by the closing by the police of the Society of Friends of America a half hour before he was to address the organization on the occasion of his investiture as its vice president.

Mr. Aranha, a prominent member of the Brazilian Liberal Alliance, is said to have been the real leader behind the 1930 military revolt which placed Getulio Vargas in power and sent President Washington Luiz and President-elect Julio Presbes into exile. The United Press recalled. Mr. Aranha then became Interior Minister and later Minister of Finance in the provisional government.

He was appointed Ambassador to Washington in March, 1934, and held that post until December, 1937, when he returned to Rio de Janeiro to become Foreign Minister.

In that capacity he led Brazil into war with the Axis powers and presided over the Rio de Janeiro conference of American Foreign Ministers in January, 1942, which brought to its culmination the policy of continental solidarity.

Envoy Would Continue U. S.-Canada Trade Pact

Vancouver, Aug. 23 (AP)—Ray Atherton, United States Ambassador to Canada, today made an appeal for post-war continuation of a Canadian-American trade policy.

Addressing the Vancouver Board of Trade, he said, "we cannot participate in the great adventure of the 'era of the Pacific' spoken of by Vice-President Wallace and we cannot play our part in the right kind of post-war world unless we adopt sound policies at home, based on sound principles of expanded international trade."

BRITISH BUILD UP THEIR NAVAL POWER

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 — (AP) The British Information service announced today that Great Britain's Navy, despite the loss of 561 warships in nearly five years of sea warfare, "is actually more powerful now than at the beginning of the war."

Among the war losses listed up to Aug. 13 were: three battleships, two battle-cruisers, five aircraft carriers, two small carriers, 28 cruisers, 14 armed merchantmen, 124 destroyers, 64 submarines, seven frigates, 23 corvettes and 289 miscellaneous smaller craft.

The list of miscellaneous smaller craft, the service said, did not include landing craft of various types.

Death Of 2 More Jap Generals Announced

New York, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Japanese Ministry of War announced today in a Tokyo broadcast that two more Japanese generals had met death "in line of duty abroad," the Office of War Information said.

Maj. Gen. Genkichi Shima died August 6 and Maj. Gen. Genzo Minakami died August 8, the Ministry said in announcing their posthumous promotions to the rank of lieutenant general.

Swedes Note New Allied Mine

New York, Aug. 23 (AP)—A new type of Allied electric mine which is set off by sound and defies the usual mine-sweeping operations is cited by the Swedish press as an important reason that Swedish ship traffic with Germany is almost non existent, a dispatch received here today said.

Koiso Warns Japs Of Allied Landings

New York, Aug. 23 (AP)—Premier Kuniaki Koiso bluntly warned the Japanese people tonight that "the enemy is watching for an opportunity to land on our homeland," and appealed to them to increase the nation's "fighting power" and improve the air-raid defenses.

Koiso said American bombers were certain to increase their attacks on Japan, and the nation faced an "unprecedentedly grave national crisis."

Emperor Hirohito told a conference of prefectural governors that "the war situation is pressing," and "the rise or fall of our imperial nation rests upon the present day."

Excerpts from the Emperor's and Koiso's talks to the governors were broadcast by the Toyko radio.

Haven For Laval In Switzerland?

New York, Aug. 23 (AP)—The German Ambassador to Switzerland was reported by the secret German-language station radio Atlantik tonight to have asked the Swiss Government for asylum for Pierre Laval.

Radio Atlantik, whose location never has been officially announced, said the Swiss Government had not yet made any decision as this step was seen as an effort to assure a haven for Fascist leaders even from Germany.

There was no confirmation of the report in other quarters. Laval, Chief of Government in the Vichy regime, was last declared in Swiss-French border reports to be virtually a prisoner of the Germans in Belfort.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 1,674 Army casualties in the Asiatic, European, Mediterranean and Southwest Pacific war areas.

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NAVY CASUALTIES

The Navy Department announced today the names of 300 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard which makes a total of 55,972 casualties reported by the Navy since December 7, 1941. Of this total 23,063 are reported dead, 18,841 wounded, 9,602 missing and 4,466 prisoners of war.

9 Carriers Aided South-France Invasion

Washington, Aug. 23 (AP)—Ralph A. Bard, Acting Secretary of the Navy, disclosed today that nine Allied aircraft carriers participated in the invasion of southern France. This carrier fleet, providing air cover for the landing troops, included seven British and two American ships.

They were part of an armada of about 800 vessels of the American, British, French, Polish, Greek and Belgian navies, Bard said in a weekly review of naval activities. Emphasizing the light enemy opposition, he said the principal incident was the sinking of four enemy motor torpedo-boats by American destroyers.

Senate Confirms Patch Promotion

Washington, Aug. 23 (AP)—The promotion of Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, Jr., to the temporary rank of lieutenant general was confirmed today by the Senate.

General Patch, commanding the 7th American Army in southern France, is a native of Fort Huachuca, Ariz. He was elevated to his new rank at a session in which the Senate also confirmed promotions of ten officers to major general and 28 to brigadier general.

The major general list included promotions to that rank for Brig. Gen. James G. Christiansen, Portland, Ore., chief of staff of the army ground forces, and Brig. Gen. William Frazier Tompkins, Richmond, Va., chief of the army's special planning division for the post-war period.

used elsewhere.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, who recently visited France to see how it was working out, said he found the French accepting "invasion money" with confidence.

Succeeds "Spearhead" Type

"Invasion money" has succeeded "spearhead currency" in connection with military operations. "Spearhead currency" was used in North Africa and in the early days of operations in Italy. "Spearhead currency" is regular United States currency with a yellow seal to distinguish it from other money. "Invasion money" looks somewhat like a high-quality cigar-store coupon.

"Invasion money" is printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and turned over to military authorities. One question that never has been answered is who is going to pay for it in the end.

Different Payoffs

The payoff will be handled differently with each country, since each had a different status. Italy, for example, started out as an enemy and became a co-belligerent; France was an ally which fell under the Axis heel, and Germany has been an out-and-out enemy.

Some day the diplomats and financial experts will sit down with each country and add up the credits and debits, financially and otherwise.

In the case of Italy, it might—and only might—go like this:

The United States to take up the "invasion money" that troops spent and that military commanders used to obtain supplies, etc., but that Italy would have to stand for the money used for such things as the maintenance of schools and salaries of local officials.

France might be given a credit for the full amount of "invasion money" circulated there.

Germany might be told that, among other things, it was its job to pay off the "invasion money."

According To Law

The idea behind "invasion money" is not as complicated as deciding who's to pay off eventually. The purpose is to provide troops and commanders with a medium of exchange for goods and services. GI Joe wants to buy something for the girl friend back home. Having been paid in "invasion money," except what he sent home or put into war bonds, he goes to a shop, makes his selection and pays for it.

And it's all according to international law, which gives an occupying authority the right to provide for the currency needs of the area occupied.

The exchange rate is 100 lire to the dollar in Italy. In France, a dollar is worth 50 francs.

Who'll Pay For 'Invasion Money'?

Washington, Aug. 23 (AP)—When Anglo - American forces sweep across Germany's frontiers it's a pretty safe bet they will bring their "invasion money" with them.

"Invasion money" now is being used in France and Italy, will be used elsewhere.

Roosevelt Asks For Lend Lease Until War Ends

Sees U. S. Trade Aided, but Main Consideration Is Saving American Lives

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23. (AP).—The possibility that lend-lease will stimulate post-war American foreign trade was suggested in the latest report on its operations, sent to Congress by President Roosevelt today along with a recommendation that it be continued until both Germany and Japan surrender.

"The war has introduced American products to other countries in a volume and variety never approached before," the report commented. "After the war these countries will want to continue to obtain many of these products by buying them.

"American industry will have a greatly expanded foreign market, provided that our international economic policies make it possible for these nations to pay for their purchases."

The report, covering lend-lease operations through June 30, gave the total of American supplies and services furnished to Allies since the program started in 1941 at $28,270,351,000. In addition, American commanding generals in the field have been supplied with $678,241,000 worth of arms and other materials for lend-lease to Allied forces.

Big Increase Since D Day

The value of reverse lend-lease—the goods and services supplied to [illegible] forces by Allies, as estimated in excess of $3,000,000,000.

Possibly reflecting the vast expenditures of war materials since the June 6 invasion of Europe and the final equipping of the invasion forces, the report gave the total of American lend-lease in the three months ended June 30 as $4,045,000,000.

It also disclosed that the entire output of Britain's sheet steel rolling industry for three months was devoted to waterproofing various mechanized equipment used in the invasion.

In recommending continuance of lend-lease until Japan is defeated, President Roosevelt apparently took note of suggestions in Congress and elsewhere that the program be dropped once Germany falls. Under existing law, lend-lease will expire next July 1.

"We should not permit any weakening of this system of combined war supply to delay final victory a single day or to cost unnecessarily the life of one American boy," Mr. Roosevelt said.

"Until the unconditional surrender of both Japan and Germany, we should continue the lend-lease program on whatever scale is necessary to make the combined striking power of all the United Nations against our enemies as overwhelming and as effective as we can make it."

Here is the statistical story of lend-lease from its birth on March 11, 1941, to June 30, 1944:

Category	Amount	Pct. of total
Goods transferred:		
Munitions	$15,162,329,000	53.6
Industrial materials	6,026,086,000	21.3
Agricultural products	3,630,585,000	12.9
Services rendered:		
Servicing and repair of ships, etc.	$22,853,000	1.9
Rental of ships, ferrying of aircraft, etc.	2,210,752,000	7.8
Production facilities in U. S.	621,700,000	2.2
Miscellaneous expenses	96,046,000	0.3
Total lend-lease aid	$28,270,351,000	100
Goods transferred included:		
Planes	30,900	
Tanks	26,900	
Ships, naval	1,400	
Ships, cargo, 1,000 gr. tons up	511	
Ships, under 1,000 gr. tons	1,294	

Reverse lend-lease aid is put at more than $3,000,000,000 as of June 30, but preliminary figures are available only to April 1 and include:

Country	Value
United Kingdom	$1,934,400,000
Australia	457,623,000
New Zealand	109,368,000
Total	$2,501,391,000

In addition, reverse lend-lease aid in India is placed at more than $100,000,000 as of Jan. 1, 1944.

LEND-LEASE HELP GIVEN BY BRITISH

Washington, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—The entire output of Britain's sheet-steel rolling industry was taken for three months to waterproof hundreds of American and Britain wading tanks, trucks and other mechanized equipment used in the invasion of western Europe. This was disclosed in a lend-lease report submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt today.

In giving details of reverse lend-lease, it said that "one of the biggest last-minute rush jobs done for us by the British" was the waterproofing so that the Allied equipment would reach the invasion beaches in fighting condition after plowing through the surf. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Headquarters was said to have reported that the sheet steel used for this pre-invasion job would have been enough to build a bridge 150 feet wide across the English Channel from Dover to Calais.

"So wide is the scope of the reverse lend-lease aid we receive from the British," said the report, "that a United States naval base in Britain has been operated for a full twelve months without making a single cash payment." Included in British aid furnished to the United States forces which is not measured in terms of money were rockets based upon a British design which are being used against the Japanese in the Pacific; a British-developed radio set widely used in American tanks built for Britain and Russia, and the engine based upon the Whittle design which the report said is used in jet-propulsion planes.

Justice Department Sues 47 Railroads Under Sherman Act

United States seizes strike-bound mines of Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.....*Page 11*

Washington, Aug. 23 (AP)—In one of the largest anti-trust suits in history, the Justice Department today charged a group of railroads, trade associations, investment houses and rail executives wiith conspiracy to restrain and monopolize trade in the transportation of freight and passengers in the West.

Defendants named in the suit, filed in Lincoln, Neb., include the Association of American Railroads, the Western Association of Railway Executives; J. [illegible] & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York investment houses; 47 railroads and several score of individuals associated with the rail lines or the trade associations.

Collusive Action Charged

Individuals named include Roy B. White, of Baltimore, as president of the Alton Railroad Company [Mr. White is also president of the B. & O.], and William M. Jeffers, of Omaha, late rubber czar, as president of the Union Pacific.

Among many charges in the Justice Department complaint, the defendants are accused of acting collusively to maintain non-competitive rates; preventing improvements of service and facilities of Western lines, and with retarding and suppressing the development of motor carriers and other competitive transportation agencies.

Charge Of "Dictatorship"

Attorney General Francis Biddle, who is completing a tour of the West, declared in a statement that the "agreements, combinations, conspiracies and activities of the kind charged in the complaint violate the Sherman Act and are not authorized by the Interstate Commerce Act or any other act of Congress."

Charles E. Johnston, chairman of the Western Association of Railway Executives, asserted in Chicago, however, that most of the alleged violations "are actions necessary to comply with proper regulatory laws and mandates of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

Johnston declared the suit raised questions whether industry will be operated "under the dictatorship of the Attorney General" and whether a "revolutionary change shall be enforced in the method of establishing freight rates."

The complaint asks dissolution of the Association of American Railroads, an organization of major railroads, operating more than 85 per cent. of the nation's railway mileage, and of the Western Association of Railway Executives, an organization of Western railroads.

It seeks also to prevent the continuance or revival of the Western [illegible] agreement, the western commissioner, or the committee of directors, through which the department charges the defendants controlled railroad rates and services. It also seeks to enjoin the defendants from setting up any similar system "to restrain trade and commerce in violation of the Sherman Anti Trust Act."

Specific Charges

The complaint made these specific charges:

1. Freight rates are maintained for the Western United States which are higher than those fixed for the East, an inequality which has deprived the West of the advantage of low competitive rates and has been a detriment to the West's economic development.

2. Improved railroad technology has been stifled.

3. The delivery of perishable products has been delayed through an unwillingness to speed up schedules.

Other Carriers Mentioned

4. By conspiring with the major oil companies owning and operating common-carrier pipelines, arbitrary and non-competitive rates were established for the transportation by rail and pipeline of petroleum and petroleum products.

5. The defendants have conspired with motor carriers and water carriers to bring motor and water carrier rates up to the higher rail level.

6. A highway department was established within the Western Association of Railway Executives to retard the development of the trucking industry.

7. The defendant railroads entered into the Western agreement, which established the office of Western commissioner, who acted as arbiter in matters relating to transportation rates and services and that his activities were subject to review only by a committee of directors.

8. J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and their affiliates have and still control substantially all the financing operations and security issues of the defendant railroads, have similar control in relation to many Eastern railroads and have substantial financial interests in numerous large industrial concerns in the East.

The compalint said further that Morgan & Co. and its predecessor participated in the organization of the Association of American Railroads, and that the defendant banking firms are represented on the committee of directors established by the Western agreement

and have taken part in the alleged collusive fixing on non-competitive rates.

Wendell Berge, Biddle's assistant, told reporters the War and Navy departments had no objections to the filing of the suit but added he did not know what action might be taken by them later. The departments have requested the postponement of 30 similar suits.

it necessary to file this action in the midst of a national political campaign.

Regulated By Congress

"The railroad industry has been under rigid regulation prescribed by Congress for more than half a century and most of the alleged violations of the anti-trust law with which we are charged are actions

Railway Head Answers Biddle

AUG 25 1944

Chicago, Aug. 23 (AP)—Charles E. Johnston, chairman of the Western Association of Railway Executives, said today that the issues involved in an anti-trust suit are the same as those raised by Attorney General Biddle and his assistant, Wendell Berge, in speeches and interviews, they strike at the keystone of the economic and political structure of this country."

The association is a defendant in a suit filed by the Department of Justice.

Johnston continued:

"First, is the question of whether industry in the future shall operate under the dictatorship of the Attorney General through the questionable process of 'consent decrees' or under regulatory laws prescribed by Congress.

"Second, is the question of whether a revolutionary change shall be enforced in the method of establishing freight rates, resulting in widespread dislocation and reshuffling of industries throughout the nation and of agricultural production as well.

Produce National Chaos

"I wish to point out solemnly that anybody seeking to bring about a condition of economic paralysis at a time when the country is concerned with the successful conclusion of the war, reconversion of industries to peacetime pursuits, jobs for returning armed service men and women, and employment for the workers in closed war plants, could not have chosen a point of attack that would produce national chaos more certainly.

"Biddle and Berge will get the cheers of the elements in our country who are seeking the outright overthrow of our economic system.

"We have known for a long time that this suit was coming. We have neither invited it nor made any move to delay it, although it would have been our preference to concentrate all our efforts on the transportation job until the war was concluded. We are sorry, too, that the Department of Justice felt

necessary to comply with proper regulatory laws and mandates of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Charges of regional discrimination in freight rates are political buncombe, pure and simple. Anybody who can write a letter and has the price of a 3-cent stamp can file a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission. Any dissatisfaction with the commission arises from the fact that it considers complaints on their merits and resists the demands of pressure groups seeking advantages.

"Biddle and Berge propose to liquidate this procedure and set themselves up as the administrators of the railways and, presumably, every other form of private enterprise."

House Group Bars Jobless Pay For Federal Workers

Washington, Aug. 23 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee today struck from the Senate-approved Post-war Demobilization and Reconversion Bill a provision extending unemployment compensation to 3,500,000 Federal workers.

This action followed a committee vote yesterday eliminating from the legislation all provisions for retraining and reemployment of war workers and throwing out a program to pay for the transportation of these workers back to their homes or to places of new employment.

Provisions Retained

The committee retained in the bill a provision that States shall continue to determine the amounts and duration of unemployment benefits for covered workers.

It also accepted a Senate provision that the Federal Government guarantee the solvency of State unemployment compensation funds.

The committee's elimination of the Federal employes, including many shipyard and war workers, from the unemployment program was on motion of Representative Mills (D., Ark.). These workers are not now required to contribute to the unemployment compensation fund, as are those covered by the program.

"More Interested In Jobs"

Representative Knutson (R., Minn.), ranking committee Republican, said the committee "is more interested in planning to expand private enterprise, to create new jobs, than in spending all our time thinking about unemployment." He added: "We can deal with unemployment when we get to it. Let's try to assure jobs first."

The Ways and Means Committee changes left intact only a minute portion of the Senate measure, adopted in that body under the sponsorship of Senator George (D., Ga.) as a compromise among diverse proposals for unemployment benefits.

House Sets Up Machine... For Disposal of War Goo...

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 — (AP)

Legislation creating machinery for disposal of an expected $100,000,000,000 worth of surplus war property received House approval late today.

First of the big post-war bills to clear the House, it calls for one-man direction of the disposal program and is expected to run into controversy in the Senate. A measure providing for an eight-man board to direct surplus property disposal was reported earlier in the day by the Senate Military committee. A similar proposal was defeated in the House, 142 to 38.

Under the House bill, the surplus property director would receive $12,000 a year. Will L. Clayton, cotton exporter who now is temporary director, is considered in line for the proposed two-year term.

Would Set Up Board

Other provisions of the House measure would set up a board of the administration's highest officials to advise the director and require the director to submit a report to Congress every three months.

Policies set down in the legislation require the agency to give public, governmental, educational and charitable institutions an opportunity to obtain surplus war property, give returning veterans a chance to establish themselves as businessmen by purchasing some of the equipment and allow property owners a priority to reacquire what the government conscripted or got by condemnation from them.

The House accepted amendments requiring congressional approval before the government may dispose of any synthetic rubber or aluminum plant or any of the big oil pipe lines; requiring approval of the advisory board before any plant costing more than $1,000,000 to build may be sold; granting small business a priority at obtaining surplus property in small lots.

In addition to calling for an eight-man board instead of centralized authority under one man, the Senate bill differs in other important respects from the House measure. It would:

1—Place the Departments of Interior and Agriculture in joint control of more than 30,000,000 acres of land acquired by the government during the war. Farming land would be disposed of by the Agriculture department under a system of purchase priorities favoring former owners, tenants and war veterans.

2—The Office of War Food Administrator Marvin Jones would be given authority over the disposal of surplus foods, cotton and woolen goods, with instructions to frame such policies as would prevent a breakdown of farm prices.

The House will would leave both farm lands and surplus agricultural commodities under the overall suspension of a single administrator.

Goes to Floor for Debate

The Senate committee bill, which now goes to the floor for debate tentatively scheduled to start tomorrow, would thus have the effect of nullifying a recent order by administrator Clayton which placed lands disposal under the jurisdiction of the Reconstruction Finance corporation (RFC).

Senator O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.) said the committee favored a policy board rather than a single administrator 'because it felt the task was too complex and too far-reaching in its consequences" to be delegated to one man.

He said the proposed board would be composed of representatives of various geographical areas, and economic interests. In addition, two members of the Senate and two of the House would be non-voting members of the board, entitled to attend its meeting and keep Congress informed of its actions.

U. S. Loan Guarantees Proposed

Washington, Aug. 23 (AP)—Legislation to create a Government guarantee system for business loans, looking toward expansion of private enterprise after the war, was proposed today by Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve System.

"The guaranteeing of such loans by the reserve banks," Eccles told the House Banking Committee, "would not be competitive with the private banking system. A borrower would be expected to apply for such a loan through his usual banking connection. The bank would in turn make application to the Federal Reserve Bank of its district for the guarantee.

"It is contemplated that the guarantees by the reserve banks under this authority would not exceed 90 per cent. of the amount of the credit, since any enterprise which has reasonable prospects of successful operation should be able to obtain financing in which its bank assumes at least 10 per cent. of the risk under the loan."

Such guarantees, under legislation proposed by Eccles, would be available for any type of loan made by financing institutions to business and industry, on a short-term or long-term basis and to provide either working capital or facilities.

Eccles told the committee:

"Numerous enterprises will not be able to resume peacetime operation without financial assistance, in many cases beyond that available from private sources upon terms which will meet the borrower's requirements. . . .

"Some contractors, in order to avail themselves of a favorable opportunity for purchasing Government-owned facilities and inventory, may require a larger amount of credit than can be obtained upon terms customarily granted by banks. Such situations may occur before settlement of canceled contracts as well as thereafter."

Republican Split On Peace Plans

AUG 23 1944

Held Unlikely

Washington, Aug. 23 (AP)—A prediction that there will be "no party cleavage" over issues of peace and post-war security was made today by Senator Austin (R., Vt.) after a conference with John Foster Dulles, foreign policy adviser to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Austin, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who has supported the peace organization efforts that led to the present Soviet - British - American peace talks, and Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, another Republican committee member, discussed international questions with Dulles before he went to the State Department to confer with Secretary Hull.

Dulles came here as Dewey's representative after the Republican Presidential nominee had commented publicly upon the Dumbarton Oaks conference.

Vandenberg Agrees

Vandenberg, like Austin, said he thought the campaign could proceed with open discussion of foreign policy transcending partisanship.

"I don't think an unpartisan approach is necessarily a silent approach—quite the contrary," Vandenberg said, adding that discussions in the Senate illustrated this point.

The Michigan Senator said his views and Dulles' were "in complete accord and have been" since Dewey's adviser gave his approval to a draft of the Republican foreign-policy plank.

Dulles said only that "there was a very large area of agreement" in his talks with Austin and Vandenberg.

Reports GOP Senate Harmony

Leaving the private residence where Dulles is a guest, Austin said:

"I'm strengthened in my opinion that the campaign for President and Vice-President will not cast into the field of discussion any element of discord based on partisan, selfish interests."

Austin said that Republicans in the Senate, where opposition to the League of Nations after the last war blocked American participation, this time were in harmony.

"It is not today as it was before," Austin said. "It is my firm belief that today a very large majority of my colleagues hold these views which I have held for a long time. We have said so in the platform of the Republican party and in the Mackinac declaration. There is harmony that has not existed before for many years.

"Obstruction Not Aim"

"This encourages me to hold the view I express that it is possible to conduct a campaign without ripping open this matter on which practically all Americans are agreed."

As for the Republican party, Austin said: "It is not our purpose to obstruct; it is our purpose to be constructive." He added:

"This does not mean we are to shut our mouths and be silent and that the subject of international organization is not to be discussed from the party platform."

Details of the Dumbarton Oaks conference, Austin said, should be disclosed "as early as it is wise to do so."

Four Parley Subcommittees

While the peace-talk delegations were received at the White House by President Roosevelt, news from the conference was limited to an announcement of the formation of four subcommittees to deal with drafting of documents, legal questions, "general questions of international organization" and security.

The conference spokesman, Michael J. McDermott, special assistant to Hull, added to this the only other information he said he was authorized to give out—the time of various committee meetings.

Asked whether he could com-

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ment on a published report that the British, American and Russian plans were discussed at great length after they had been submitted secretly at yesterday's session at Dumbarton Oaks, McDermott said: "I am not authorized to make any comment on it."

Documents Stay Secret

Upon further questioning by reporters, McDermott said there was "no thought of releasing any documents" which have been laid before the conference.

The press officer also said that he could make no predictions about future changes in the policy of secrecy under which the conference is operating. The State Department Correspondents' Association then sought an appointment with Under Secretary Stettinius, head of the American delegation and chairman of the Dumbarton Oaks meeting, in the interest of obtaining relaxation of the strict secrecy surrounding proceedings.

Dulles Might Revise Ideas

Dulles at a press conference gave some broad indications of possible developments in his talks with Hull. He brought along, he said, his own ideas and those of Governor Dewey, the Republican Presidential nominee, on organizing world peace.

Depending on how the meeting with Hull develops, he expected to present those ideas to the Secretary and he made it clear that if they were in conflict with the American plan, as already presented at Dumbarton Oaks, he might suggest some eleventh-hour alterations. However, he said he did not know what the plan is and could not say in advance whether changes would be suggested.

Truman Sees Union Block On Jobs Unlikely

Chicago, Aug. 23 (AP) — United States Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, declared today: "I don't think unions can afford to stand in the way of veterans' preference" in post-war allocation of jobs.

"I think an understanding will be worked out between the unions and the veterans—there are as many union veterans as the other kind," Truman said at a press conference.

The Missouri Senator arrived from Kansas City this morning to address the National Encampment of Veterans of Foreign Wars. Much of his press conference discussion was devoted to the post-war picture as it relates to returning war veterans.

"I stand on the Selective Service law as written," Truman said. "It was the intent of Congress to give veterans preference; no seniority should stand in the way."

In an address to the VFW yesterday, Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said "absolute employment priority" would not be an advantage for discharged service men and women.

ANZIO HERO WEDS, FORGETS LICENSE

'One Man Army' Nervous Bridegroom, Admits He Was 'Scared'.

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RED HILL, Pa., Aug. 23.—(AP) The "One Man Army of Anzio," steel-nerved Pfc. Alton W. Knappenberger who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for holding off two German companies and mowing down 60 Nazis, was just another jittery bridegroom today.

He dashed into the parsonage of St. Paul's Lutheran church here with his childhood sweetheart, 16-year old Ruth Eickhoff; fumbled in his pockets nervously, and dashed out again.

He had forgotten the marriage license.

Back in the parsonage again, "The Army" nodded at the minister, the Rev. H. H. Krause, and the ceremony began.

In 10 minutes, "The Army" had taken a bride and his nerves had simmered down to the point where he could extend a steady hand for congratulations.

Earlier, he told the marriage license clerk at Norristown, "you bet I'm scared—more than I ever was."

U. S. Seizes Mines In Pa.

Washington, Aug. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt today ordered Government seizure of the mines and other workings of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company in the State of Pennsylvania because of "strikes, threatened strikes and other labor disturbances."

TAKEN."

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE DISCLOSURE OF THE "IMPORTANT DECISIONS," BUT IT WAS OBVIOUS A TREMOR WAS SENT THROUGH THAT LITTLE CENTRAL EUROPEAN STATE BY THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF ROMANIA'S CAPITULATION.

A REMNANT OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, SLOVAKIA WAS DECLARED AN INDEPENDENT STATE UNDER GERMAN "PROTECTION" IN MARCH, 1939. DR.JOSEPH TISO IS ITS PUPPET PRESIDENT.

BULGARIA APPEARS TO HAVE MISSED THE BUS. SHE WAS IN A PREFERRED POSITION AMONG GERMAN SATELLITES AS FAR AS PEACE WAS CONCERNED BECAUSE, UNLIKE ROMANIA, SHE NEVER JOINED GERMANY'S WAR AGAINST RUSSIA. BUT SHE WAS APPARENTLY STILL HESITATING WHEN BUCHAREST ACTED.

HUNGARY, ALTHOUGH CLOSER TO WHAT REMAINS OF HITLER'S ARMED MIGHT AND MORE EXPOSED TO NAZI VENGEANCE, NEVERTHELESS MIGHT RISK GERMAN RAGE AND STEP OUT OF THE WAR--IF SHE IS NOT BEATEN TO THE DRAW BY AN INTERNAL UPSET ESTABLISHING A NEW PEACE REGIME.

THIS MIGHT BE FOLLOWED QUICKLY BY A RUSSO-FINNISH PEACE.

BULGARIA'S EFFORTS ETC XXX PREV (A48) AT START

KK1044PEW

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FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN

LONDON, AUG 23-(AP)-PLUNGING SOUTHWARD 36 MILES IN 24 HOURS, THE SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMY CAPTURED THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF VASLUI TODAY, BRINGING THE NEW ROMANIAN OFFENSIVE TO WITHIN 167 MILES OF BUCHAREST.

THE GIANT STRIDE FROM IASI ON THE NORTHERN WING OF THE ROMANIAN FRONT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY BY PREMIER-MARSHAL STALIN.

EARLIER BERLIN RADIO IN AN OFFICIAL DNB DISPATCH DECLARED SOVIET TROOPS HAD REACHED THE BEACHES OF RIGA, LATVIAN SEAPORT AND CAPITAL.

RIGA X X X 2ND GRAF PREV.

SW334PEW

Add London Bordeaux xxx new landing.

THE BERLIN RADIO MADE NO MENTION DURING THE NIGHT OF THE SITUATION AROUND BORDEAUX.

BORDEAUX, A CITY OF 260,000 SITUATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE GIRONDE RIVER 110 MILES NORTH OF THE SPANISH FRONTIER, APPARENTLY IS THE LAST POCKET OF ORGANIZED GERMAN RESISTANCE IN SOUTHWESTERN FRANCE. ONE OF FRANCE'S MOST IMPORTANT ATLANTIC PORTS, IT HAD BEEN EMPLOYED BY THE NAZIS AS A SUBMARINE BASE DURING THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC AND IN

SECOND NIGHT LEAD BULGARIAN-ROMANIAN (220)

BY WADE WERNER

LONDON AUG 23-(AP)-THE BUCHAREST RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT THAT ROMANIA HAD ACCEPTED PEACE TERMS--ON THE SAME DAY OF THE NEWS OF THE LIBERATION OF PARIS--SIGNALLED WHAT MAY BECOME A QUICK COLLAPSE OF THE WHOLE STRUCTURE OF HITLER'S EUROPE.

AN APPARENT REPERCUSSION WAS THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE BRATISLAVA RADIO THAT THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT OF SLOVAKIA HAD "HELD A MEETING AND DISCUSSED URGENT PROBLEMS," AND THAT "IMPORTANT DECISIONS HAD BEEN

quiet Lancashire village of Freckleton.

It was feared thirty or forty other persons may have been trapped in the ruins of a snack bar across the street. None had been reached by rescue parties when darkness fell.

Eight American soldiers were among those killed, including three members of the plane's crew. The death toll was expected to reach seventy-five in Britain's worst accident of the kind.

The United States Strategic Air Force announced that the bomber, a Liberator, crashed after it was caught in a sudden storm. The pilot was among the three crewmen killed. Other members of the crew were injured. Identification of these casualties was withheld.

Another Liberator, accompanying the plane, continued on a local flight.

The plane smashed through the top of the school building, where forty-one children under five, many of them refugees from robot-bomb attacks, were assembled. It careened across the street and crashed into a snack bar, where several dozen soldiers and a staff of six women were gathered.

The flames spread rapidly through the school, the snack bar and several buildings near by. Fire brigades from neighboring districts brought the fires under control, and the bodies of thirty-four children and sixteen adults were recovered from the smoldering wreckage. Two or three of the fourteen infants removed were injured.

The rest were missing and believed dead and others who had been in the snack bar were unaccounted for. All 140 in another group of children who were in the junior and senior departments of the school escaped serious injury.

"There was a great crack, the windows caved in and children all over the school were knocked over," said F. A. Billington, the head master. "The flames spread rapidly everywhere."

American soldiers in the village joined in rescue work, comforted frightened children with candy and shed their coats to provide covering for others.

"The Americans were really splendid," said one mother. "After the crash they kept the children quiet by playing games and joking with them, and they did splendid rescue work."

Lacking full details, the United States Army Air Forces issued no report on the accident tonight.

U. S. Plane Falls Afire, Kills 54, 35 of Them Children, in England

L. Hawkins

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Fifty-four persons, including thirty-five children, all under five, were killed today when a flaming American bomber plunged into a church school infants' department in the

NIGHT

ALLIED HANDS COULD SERVE AS A MAJOR DEBARKATION POINT FOR SUPPLIES.

THE CITY WAS THE SEAT OF THE REYNAUD GOVERNMENT AT THE TIME OF THE FRENCH COLLAPSE IN JUNE, 1940, AND IT WAS THERE THAT THE DECISION WAS MADE TO SIGN AN ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY.

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WE414AEW

Add London FFI (J. King) xxxx Terminated.

IN A DISPATCH FROM IRUN ON THE FRENCH-SPANISH FRONTIER, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT CHARLES S. FOLTZ SAID FRENCH MILITARY AUTHORITIES AT BENDAYE ANNOUNCED THAT 800 FRENCH COMMANDOS WERE AMONG ALLIED FORCES LANDED SOUTH OF ARCACHON LAST NIGHT AND THAT OPERATIONS AROUND BORDEAUX WERE "PROCEEDING AS PLANNED."

THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAID THE COMMANDOS WERE LANDED FROM A FRENCH DESTROYER, BUT ADDED THAT THE MAIN FORCE IN THE OPERATION WAS COMPOSED OF AMERICANS.

IN THE REGION SOUTH OF BAYONNE, FOLTZ REPORTED, FRENCH CIVIL OFFICIALS WORKED SWIFTLY TO BRING ORDER OUT THE CONFUSION LEFT BY THE SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF THE GERMANS.

ALTHOUGH ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS REMAINED SILENT, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB TOLD OF THE LANDING OPERATIONS ON THE SOUTHEASTERN COAST OF FRANCE. THE BERLIN REPORT SAID AMERICANS, SUPPORTED BY THE FFI, LANDED NEAR ST. JEAN DE LUZ, JUST ACROSS THE SPANISH BORDER, YESTERDAY AFTER STRONG NAVAL FIRE.

WITH THE FFI STRIKING WELL INSIDE THE GERMAN LINES A REVIEW OF THEI WORK SHOWS THEY HAVE LIBERATED 56,000 SQUARE MILES OUTSIDE THE RANGE OF THE MAJOR FRONTS AND HAVE FREED FOURTEEN DEPARTMENTS.

MAQUIS OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN BLENDED INTO THE WHOLE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND STRATEGY WITHFRENCH REGULARS , BRITISH COMMANDOS AND AMERICAN PARACHUTE TASK FORCES JOINING THEM IN THE TOUGHEST BATTLES.

Add Bomber base in England (Bantree) xxx the ship!

OTHER CREWMEN WERE LT.FRANK FABEC, 208 57TH ST., PITTSBURGH, PA., CO-NAVIGATOR; TECH.SGT.ROBERT MEARE, ROMNEY, W.VA., RADIO OPERATOR; SGTS. WILLIAM MOGG, 384 E. 194TH ST., BRONX, N.Y.; EARL DAHLGREN, 1508 SIXTH AVE., STERLING, ILL., AND ROBERT NOBLE, GRANITE, MASS., GUNNERS.

SB919AEW

LONDON, AUG. 23-(AP)--SIR MAX BEERBOHM, VETERAN LONDON

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WRITER AND CARTOONIST, AND HIS WIFE HAD A NARROW ESCAPE WHEN A BUZZBOMB BLASTED xxxxx THE COTTAGE WHERE THEY ARE STAYING.

THE DWELLING WAS WRECKED. ALL WINDOWS WERE SHATTERED AND THE ROOF WAS TORN OFF. THE BEERBOHMS ESCAPED WITHOUT A SCRATCH.

THE BOMB LANDED ONLY A FEW YARDS AWAY IN THE MORNING TWO WEEKS AGO.

"WE HEARD IT COMING AND COVERED OURSELVES," SAID xxxxxxxx BEERBOHM. "IT HAPPENED ALL SO QUICKLY. WE HEARD IT OVERHEAD AND THEN THE EXPLOSION."

LADY BEERBOHM IS THE FORMER FLORENCE KAHN OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

JIMKING8-1550-cc-4:05P

LONDON, AUG. 23--(AP)-- SINCE D-DAY, COMBINED AIR TRANSPORT OPERATIONS ROOM (CATOR) HAS FLOWN MORE THAN 15,500 TONS OF SUPPLIES

FROM ENGLAND TO ALLIED UNITS IN FRANCE, FERRIED MORE THAN 16,000 SOLDIERS TO THE BATTLE AREA AND EVACUATED ~~XXXRXXXXXXXXXXX~~ MORE THAN 66,000 WOUNDED UP TO AUG. 19.

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APRA/ 0224SGOLDBERGS/KIN/ 1005P

LONDON, THURSDAY, AUG. 24--(AP)--THE MOSCOW RADIO CALLED UPON THE GERMAN PEOPLE TODAY TO "SURRENDER IMMEDIATELY, OR GO ON USELESSLYFIGHTING ON YOUR OWN SOIL TO YOUR COMPLETE DOWNFALL."

"THIS IS THE EVE OF VICTORY FOR THE ALLIED NATIONS," SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED HERE. "WE THEREFORE CALL UPON ALL GERMANS TO SAVE ANY FURTHER BLOODSHED BY STOPPING THIS USELESS STRUGGLE BEFORE BITTER FIGHTING IS BROUGHT TO THEIR OWN SOIL."

THE BROADCAST URGEDTHE GERMANS TO "JOIN WITH ALL FOR IGN WORKERS IN A MASS STRIKE" AND TO "PUT THE SS OUT OF ACTION BY A SUDDEN, BOLDE STROKE."

APL 00615 MB/105A

LONDON, AUG. 23-(AP)-RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS TODAY SAID FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR HAVE OCCUPIED PERPIGNAN AND THAT THREE ALLIED PLANES ALREADY HAVE LANDED THERE TO ESTABLISH CONTACT WITH THE FRENCH PATRIOTS. PERPIGNAN IS EIGHT MILES INLAND FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST AND 15 MILES NORTH OF THE SPANISH BORDER. AUG 23 1944

WE514AEW

LONDON AUG 23-(AP)-MILITARY SOURCES IN LONDON TONIGHT DECLINED TO ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF GERMAN DIVISIONS IN ROMANIA OR THE BALKANS, BUT IT WAS CONSIDERED HIGHLY PROBABLE THE NAZIS HAD FORSEEN THE ROMANIAN SURRENDER AND HAD WITHDRAWN LARGE FORCES TO MORE ACTIVE FRONTS.

A CORRIDOR OF 80 TO 100 MILES SEPARATES ROMANIA AND THE PARTISAN YUGOSLAV FORCES OF MARSHAL TITO. THE PARTISANS HAVE BEEN FIGHTING TOWARD ROMANIA RECENTLY.

KK919PEW

LONDON, AUG 23-(AP)-THE BRAZILIAN EMBASSY SAID TODAY IT HAD BEEN FORMALLY NOTIFIED BY BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER OSWALDO ARANHA THAT HE HAD RESIGNED HIS POST IN THE RIO DE JANEIRO GOVERNMENT.

NO REASON FOR ARANHA'S RESIGNATION WAS GIVEN, THE EMBASSY SAID, AND NOTHING WAS KNOWN CONCERNING HIS SUCCESSOR.

(REPORTS FROM MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES YESTERDAY SAID ARANHA HAD RESIGNED AS A RESULT OF OPPOSITION FROM BRAZILIAN NATIONALISTS. HE FORMERLY HAD SERVED AS AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON.)

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE RETIREMENT OF ARANHA WAS ACCEPTED WITH REGRET BY PRESIDENT VARGAS, AND EXTOLLED THE MINISTER AS HAVING GIVEN TO HIS COUNTRY "NUMEROUS AND SIGNAL SERVICES."

RECOGNIZING THESE SERVICES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, "THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC JUDGES IT OPPORTUNE TO REAFFIRM THE DIRECTIVES OF HIS FOREIGN POLICY OF CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY AND STRICT COOPERATION WITH

THE ALLIED NATIONS."

"SECRETARY GENERAL AMBASSADOR PEDRO LEAO VELOSO WILL EXECUTE THE FUNCTIONS OF MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

(SOURCES IN BUENOS AIRES WITH BRAZILIAN CONNECTIONS SAID ARANHA SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION MORE THAN A WEEK AGO BECAUSE HE WAS "HUMILIATED" BY THE CLOSURE OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF AMERICA A HALF HOUR BEFORE HE WAS TO ADDRESS THE ORGANIZATION ON THE OCCASION OF HIS INVESTITURE AS ITS VICE PRESIDENT. THESE INFORMANTS SAID THE POLICE ACTED UNDER MINISTRY OF JUSTICE INSTRUCTIONS, RAIDING THE ASSOCIATION'S HEADQUARTERS AND DETAINING SOME MEMBERS.)

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A188

LONDON, AUG 23-(AP)-THE LORRAINE CROSS FLAG OF THE NEW FRANCE AND THE TRICOLOR OF THE OLD SNAPPED IN THE WIND OVER LONDON STREETS TODAY AS VICTORY-EAGER THOUSANDS IN THIS BUZZ-BOMBED CAPITAL QUEUED FOR THE LATE NEWSPAPERS TELLING OF THE LIBERATION OF PARIS.

CHURCH BELLS AT MANCHESTER TOLLED THE GOOD NEWS THE HOUR IT WAS RECEIVED. AT BOMB-SCARRED ST.PAUL'S IN LONDON, ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE FOR A HALF HOUR BELL RINGING AT 1:30 P.M. TOMORROW.

SW1041AEW

LONDON, AUG. 23-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY HERALD SAID TODAY PLANS WERE BEING MADE FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TO BE PRESENT IN PARIS, "IF THAT IS PRACTICAL," WHEN ALLIED TROOPS PARADE UNDER THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE.

FRENCH TROOPS WILL HEAD THE ALLIED PARADE, WITH GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE PROBABLY HAVING THE PLACE OF HONOR, THE NEWSPAPER ADDED.

DECLARING THE MARCH INTO THE FRENCH CAPITAL WILL WAIT UNTIL THE "CAMPAIGN OF DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN ARMIES GOES A STAGE FURTUER," THE DAILY HERALD SAID SPECIAL NEWS REEL OPERATORS ALREADY HAVE BEEN DETAILED TO RECORD THE EVENT AND MILITARY MANDS WHICH WILL PARTICIPATE NOW ARE PRACTICING IN FRANCE.

THE DAILY MAIL SAID A CONFERENCE BETWEEN ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL WOULD "TAKE PLACE WITHIN A MATTER OF WEEKS ON FRENCH SOIL."

WE529AEW

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ROBOTS (210)

BY ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, AUG 23-(AP)-THE GERMANS RELEASED A STREAM OF FLYING EXPLOSIVES AT SOUTHERN ENGLAND IN A DAWN BARRAGE TODAY, AS IF TRYING TO USE UP THEIR STOCK OF BUZZBOMBS BEFORE LAUNCHING SITES ARE OVERRUN BY THE DRIVE OF THE ALLIED ARMIES--BUT IMPROVED CHANNEL WEATHER AND INTENSIFIED ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENSES BROUGHT A LULL LATER IN THE DAY.

AS DEATH AND DESTRUCTION MOUNTED, BRITAIN TOOK HEART IN THE HOPE THAT THE PRESENT LAUNCHING SPOTS ACROSS THE CHANNEL WILL BE CAPTURED, BUT EVEN SO, PRECAUTIONS WERE TAKEN TO REDUCE THE HEAVY CASUALTY LISTS. THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH SET UP A PLAN FOR THE EVACUATION OF 800 EXPECTANT MOTHERS WEEKLY FROM LONDON.

GRIMY, WEARY WORKERS PROBED THE RUINS OF A SOUTHERN ENGLAND WOODSHOP DEMOLISHED BY A DIRECT HIT WHICH BROUGHT DEATH TO MANY WOMEN EMPLOYES. HOURS AFTER THE EXPLOSION, RESCUERS STILL WERE ON THE JOB, BUT THERE WAS LITTLE HOPE SURVIVORS WOULD BE FOUND.

BUT AT TIMES SUCH LABOR SHOWED RESULTS. RESCUE SQUADS HEARD A FAINT "TAP, TAP, TAP" IN ANOTHER PILE OF RUBBLE WHICH HAD BEEN AN APARTMENT HOUSE. THEY TUNNELED THROUGH THE CRUSHED MASONRY AND BROUGHT OUT NINE PERSONS ALIVE, AMONG THEM A 3-YEAR-OLD GIRL.

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IN THE DAWN ATTACK, FLYING BOMBS DARTED OVER SO THICKLY THAT GUNNERS WERE GIVEN NO RESPITE. CLOUDS OF SMOKE OVER THE SEA AND EXPLOSIONS IN THE AIR WERE SIGNS THAT A NUMBER OF THE BOMBS HAD BEEN STOPPED.

LONDON, AUG 23-(AP)-IN CEREMONIES IN FRANCE, BRIG.GEN. SAMUEL ANDERSON, NINTH BOMBER COMMAND CHIEF, AWARDED THE SOLDIERS MEDAL TODAY TO 17 OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF NINTH AIR FORCE MARAUDER AND HAVOC BOMBER GROUPS, INCLUDING SIX GROUND CREW MEN WHO BATTLED FLAMES IN A LOADED BOMBER BEFORE ITS TAKE-OFF.

THE SIX WHO FOUGHT THE BLAZE WERE SGT.HAROLD ARNES, CLINTON WASH.; SGT.CHARLES CURTIS, JR., GRANITE, OKLA.; SGT.CLYDE DENETSTONE, CRYSTAL, NEW MEXICO; SGT.ERNEST TARTADELIS, PEABODY, MASS.; PVT. FRANK ROBERTSON, JR., 773 EDGEWATER PARK AVE., THE BRONX, N.Y., AND PVT. WILLIAM HIGGINS, 30 MIDDLE ST., SOUTH BOSTON, MASS.

LT.RICHARD ARMSTRONG 47 QUIMBY PL., WEST ORANGE, N.J., WAS DECORATED FOR PULLING A TRAPPED BOMBARDIER FROM THE WRECKAGE OF A MARAUDER.

SGT.CALVIN BATES, 1475 NORTH GRAND OAKS, PASEDENA, CALIF., WAS CITED FOR ENTERING A BLAZING MARAUDER AND SAVING THE TAIL GUNNER WHOSE ARM WAS BROKEN IN A CRASH.

OTHER AWARDS WENT TO MAJ.WALTER SNYDER, 56 KENT. ST., PORTSMOUTH, N.H., LT.ROBERT THREAGILL, 903 NO. 13TH ST., WACO, TEXAS, SGT.JOHN GRAY, 11 ADELAIDE ST., DETROIT, MICH., SGT.LOUIS BOOTH, 1104 1/2 NO. THIRD ST., ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., SGT.HENRY KERR, ROUTE 2, ALEXANDRIA, VA.; SGT.EDWIN MILLER, 3400 LAURA AVE., LINCOLN, NEB., SGT.NOBLE SCOTT, 425 SOUTHWEST SIXTH ST., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, SGT.JOHN WOODS, 816 SPALDING ST., WICHITA, KANSAS, AND SGT.ERNEST KELLY, WEATHERFORD, OKLA.

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SJ1030PEW

FRENCH ROUNDUP (440)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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LONDON, AUG. 23-(AP)-RESURGENT FRANCE EMERGED TONIGHT AS A FIGHTING POWER AFTER FOUR YEARS OF NAZI BONDAGE, HER CAPITAL OF PARIS AND HER SECOND CITY OF MARSEILLE LIBERATED IN THE ALLIES' GREATEST HOUR SINCE ADOLF HITLER SENT HIS LEGIONS TRAMPING ACROSS EUROPE.

THE MIGHT OF AMERICAN AND ALLIED ARMS WHICH MADE THESE HISTORIC VICTORIES POSSIBLE STEADILY WAS BREAKING THE GERMAN POWER TO RESIST IN FRANCE AND WAS SMASHING THE ENEMY BACK TO THE BORDERS OF THE REICH FROM WHICH HE BURST FOUR YEARS AGO.

AMERICANS FOUGHT INTO THE GREAT FRENCH INDUSTRIAL CITY OF GRENOBLE, 140 MILES NORTH OF THE MEDITERRANEAN BEACHHEAD IN A SENSATIONAL BURST OF SPEED AND WERE ONLY 240 MILES SOUTH OF OTHER DOUGHBOYS DRIVING BEYOND SENS AND THREATENING TO CUT FRANCE IN HALF.

THE PUPPET REGIME OF VICHY HAD VANISHED IN THE TUMULT OF EVENTS,

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AND FRENCH PATRIOTS RANGED BOLDLY OVER THE COUNTRYSIDE AFTER FOUR YEARS OF UNDERGROUND PLANNING AND STRUGGLE, FREEING ROUGHLY ONE-THIRD OF FRANCE.

MORE THAN 50,000 FRENCH PATRIOTS DROVE THE GERMANS FROM THE CAPITAL WITH THE HELP OF THOUSANDS OF CITIZENS FIGHTING WITH ANYTHING THEY COULD GET THEIR HANDS ON. AMERICAN TROOPS ALREADY HAD RANGED AROUND THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE CAPITAL.

AND SIGNIFICANTLY, FRANCE'S SECOND CITY AND GREATEST PORT OF MARSEILLE FELL TO FRENCH INFANTRY AND TANKS FIGHTING FAR TO THE SOUTH TO SPEED THE DAY OF THEIR HOMELAND'S COMPLETE LIBERATION. THESE TROOPS ARE PART OF THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY.

LT.GEN.JOSEPH PIERRE KOENIG, COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR, PROCLAIMED THE LIBERATION OF PARIS, AND WAS EXPECTED TO REACH THERE TOMORROW TO TAKE OVER AS THE NEWLY-NAMED GOVERNOR OF THE CAPITAL.

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GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE IS EXPECTED TO GO TO PARIS SHORTLY ALTHOUGH A FULL CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT WILL NOT MOVE IN UNTIL THE LAST GERMAN IS CLEARED FROM THE AREA.

THERE EVEN WERE SOME REPORTS THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL MIGHT HOLD THEIR NEXT MEETING IN THE LIBERATED CAPITAL.

MARSEILLE'S FALL CAME WITH EQUALLY DRAMATIC SUDDENNESS BEFORE THE RUSH OF INSPIRED POILU.

CAPTURE OF MARSEILLE'S PORT GAVE THE ALLIES THEIR LARGEST DOCK AREA WHERE FLOODS OF MEN AND MATERIALS CAN BE LANDED AND HASTEN THE RECONQUEST OF FRANCE.

THE BIG NAVAL BASE OF TOULON, ON FRANCE'S SOUTH COAST, STILL HELD OUT, BUT ITS GARRISON WAS TRAPPED AND FRENCH TROOPS WERE WITHIN A FEW HUNDRED YARDS OF THE CITY'S WHARFS.

NEWS FROM PARIS SAID THE FOUR DAYS FROM SATURDAY TO TUESDAY SAW A MOB BATTLE AGAINST THE NAZIS SURPASSING ANYTHING SINCE THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

GERMAN GARRISONS SET UP MACHINEGUNS AND MOWED DOWN DEMONSTRATORS, BUT THEIR ATTACKS CRUMPLED ON A ROCK OF PATRIOT RESISTANCE. THE FATE OF THE CAPTURED GERMANS WAS NOT KNOWN.

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BY LAST NIGHT ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS WERE IN PATRIOT HANDS, THE TRICOLOR FLOATED AGAIN ABOVE THE CAPITAL FOUR YEARS AND TWO MONTHS AFTER THE GERMAN ENTRY INTO THE CITY, AND VICHY COLLABORATORS WERE IN JAIL.

(EDITORS: LONDON NIGHT LEAD PARIS AND ROME SECOND NIGHT LEAD SOUTHERN FRANCE MAY BE PICKED UP AS DESIRED.)

SJ1013PEW

LONDON, THURSDAY, AUG. 24-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID ~~TONIGHT~~ today THAT "SHOOTING BETWEEN WITHDRAWING ROMANIAN FORCES AND GERMAN TROOPS BROKE OUT IN SEVERAL PLACES" ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

QUOTING THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU, THE RADIO SAID:

"GERMANS ARE FIRING ON RETREATING ROMANIAN FORCES AND ATTEMPTING TO BAR THE ROAD OF RETREAT.

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"LARGE PARTIES OF ROMANIAN OFFICERS AND MEN HAVE BEEN KILLED BY THE GERMANS.

"THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN GIVEN BY CAPTURED ROMANIAN PRISONERS."

HJ734PEW

FFI

LONDON, AUG 23-(AP)-FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR TOOK 5,300 GERMAN PRISONERS IN THE LIBERATION OF HAUTE SAVOIE DEPARTMENT ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, LT.GEN.JOSEPH PIERRE KOENIG'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY. SOME 1,800 WERE CAPTURED AT ANNERCY.

THE FFI KILLED 475 GERMANS IN HAUTE SAVOIE AND ANOTHER 300 IN CAPTURING CHATEAUROUX.

SW156PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, AUG 23-(AP)-BETWEEN 40,000 AND 50,000 PRISONERS HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THE ARGENTAN TRAP IN NORMANDY, AND THE GERMAN DEAD HAVE NOT YET BEEN COUNTED.

SW1136AEW

ONE OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON JR.'S AMERICAN THIRD ARMY COLUMNS IS OPERATING IN FONTAINEBLEAU, 35 MILES BELOW PARIS ON THE SEINE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED. EARLIER IN THE WEEK, A FIELD DISPATCH ANNOUNCED A BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE SEINE IN THE FONTAINEBLEAU AREA.

BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS MADE LOCAL ADVANCES TOWARD THE SEINE IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

SW1143AEW

PARIS

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, AUG 23-(AP)-UP TO 5:35 P.M. (11:25 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIMELN THE SUPREME COMMAND PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE SAID IT LACKED NEWS CONFIRMING LIBERATION OF

AUG 23 1944

5:35 P.M. (11:25 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME), THE SUPREME COMMAND PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE SAID IT LACKED NEWS CONFIRMING LIBERATION OF PARIS.

SW1144AEW

U.S. NIGHT FIGHTER BASE-FIRST ADD BLACK WIDOWS (AYE)

AXX MANEUVERABLE.

A KEEN VISION AND A KNACK FOR MASTERING INSTRUMENT FLYING ARE THE CHIEF REQUIREMENTS OF A GOOD NIGHT FIGHTER.

"ON A CLEAR NIGHT, YOU CAN SPOT AN ENEMY AIRCRAFT AT LEAST 900 FEET OFF AND CAN START FIRING AT AROUND 400 FEET," BOYLE SAID.

ONE OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR VICTORIES OF THE BLACK WIDOWS WAS SCORED BY A TEAM OF LT. PAUL A.SMITH, BILLINGS, MONT., AND LT.ROBERT TIRNEY, KANSAS CITY, MO. THEY ENGAGED A MESSERSCHMITT-110 IN A 23-MINUTE BATTLE AT SUCH CLOSE RANGE THAT THE PLANES ACTUALLY

30.24— 18241

SIDESWIPED EACH OTHER.

OTHER KILLS WERE REGISTERED BY TEAMS OF LT.RAYMOND ROMANS, MEDFORD, WIS., PILOT, AND LT. JOSEPH R.MORIN, HOLDEN, N.H., OBSERVER; AND BY LT.EUGENE B.AXTELL, EXCELSIOR, MINN., PILOT, AND LT.JOSEPH F.CREW, LAKE MAHOPAC, N.Y., OBSERVER.

COL. ORIS B.JOHNSON, NATCHITOCHES, LA., COMMANDS THIS FIRST GROUP OF BLACK WIDOWS IN OPERATION.

AMONG THE CREWMEN ON THIS FIELD ARE LIEUTENANTS LEWIS A.GORDON, FLOSMOOR, ILL.; CREEL N.MORRISON, NORTH RICHFIELD, UTAH; JAMES A. MONTGOMERY, GAINSBORO, TENN.; EUGENE LEE, SAN MATIO, CALIF.; AND ALFRED F.DORNER, HARRISBURG, PA.; CAPT. T.J.SPELIS, HARTFORD, CONN.; AND FLIGHT OFFICER ELEUTHERIOUS ELIFITHERION, ELMIRA, N.Y.

MJ947AEW

AUG 23 1944

On the British front, France, Aug. 23-(AP)-French refugees plodding wearily back to their liberated home cheered the allies and wept for today when informed of the deliverance of Paris.

"Paris est Liberee," a white-haired old French woman said, "France is reborn." Nearby her by the side of the Falaise-Argentan road lay a group of German dead. They lay beneath a black tarpaulins with their stiff jackboots pointed toward the sunny French sky.

AUG 23 1944

apl 1700 fourth rm greene 144p

BY SID FEDER

WITH FRENCH FORCES IN MARSEILLE AUG 23-(AP)-GERMAN RESISTANCE IN MARSEILLE COLLAPSED TODAY AFTER FRENCH SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS ENGAGED NAZI MARINES IN BLOODY STREET FIGHTING.

THE GERMANS FOUGHT BITTERLY FROM BEHIND BULWARKED FORTS AND BUTTRESSED HOTELS TO KEEP OPEN ESCAPE ROUTES FROM THIS SEAPORT, THE SECOND CITY OF FRANCE. HOUR AFTER HOUR THE FIGHTING CONTINUED DOWN THE CENTER OF THE WORLD FAMED LA CANEBIERE.

BUT FINALLY THE OPPOSITION WAS OVERCOME AND THE CITY WAS TAKEN.

KK1051PEW

BY JOSEPH DYNAN

WITH FRENCH FORCES IN THE SUBURBS OF TOULON AUG 23-(AP)-A HEAVY PALL OF DESTRUCTION, DEATH AND DISORDER HUNG OVER TOULON TODAY AS FRENCH INFANTRYMEN AND PARTISANS BATTLED GERMAN FORCES IN THE STREETS OF FRANCE'S MOST HEAVILY FORTIFIED SEAPORT UNDER A CANOPY OF ARTILLERY SHELLS.

THE NAZI GARRISON, STRONGLY HOLDING THE WATERFRONT ARSENAL, FT.MALBOUSQUET, AND THE PENINSULAR FORTS RINGING LA SEYNE AND SIX FOURS, THIS MORNING ATTEMPTED A BREAKTHROUGH WESTWARD TO MARSEILLES AFTER A NIGHT-LONG ARTILLERY BARRAGE ON FRENCH COMMUNICATIONS NORTHWARD THROUGH LEBEAUSSET. THEY WERE REPULSED BY COLONIAL TROOPS HOLDING SECTIONS OF TOULON INCLUDING THE RAILROAD STATION.

FRENCH TROOPS ALSO CUT OFF THE GERMANS AT BANDOL, 10 MILES WEST OF TOULON.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN BATTERIES ON THE HILLS NORTH OF TOULON WERE POURING TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON GERMAN POSITIONS AND RECEIVING PLENTY IN RETURN.

FROM THIS FORWARD COMMAND POST ON HILLS OVERLOOKING TOULON, THE CITY SEEMS LIKE A SAUCER INSIDE THE SURROUNDING HILLS. THROUGH THE HAZE YOU COULD SEE THE RED-TILED ROOFS OF HOMES AND THE TALLER BUILDINGS OF THE BUSINESS SECTION.

SMOKE RISES FROM THE ARSENAL SECTOR AS OUR SHELLS FIND THEIR MARKS ON THE GERMAN HOLDOUTS THERE. NAZI SHELLS WHISTLE OVERHEAD AS THE GERMANS THROW HEAVY COASTAL ARTILLERY BACK AT US. THE ALLIES HAVE NUMEROUS POSITIONS OVERLOOKING THE TOWN FROM THE NORTH, FROM WHICH THE INFANTRY BATTLED ITS WAY INTO TOULON'S STREETS TWO DAYS AGO.

THE ROAD INTO TOWN IS UNDER A STEADY HAIL OF SHRAPNEL, BARRING ENTRANCE TO ALL BUT ARMORED VEHICLES. INSIDE THE CITY WAR RAGES AS PARTISANS FIRE INTO NAZI MACHINEGUN NESTS AND AT SNIPERS IN BITTER HOUSE TO HOUSE COMBAT.

AUG 23 1944

KK1012PEW

BY HAL BOYLE

WITH U.S.TROOPS SOUTHEAST OF PARIS AUG 23-(AP)-AMERICAN ARMOR AND INFANTRY, SMASHING THROUGH LIGHT ENEMY GROUND RESISTANCE AND FIGHTING OFF SWARMS OF NAZI AIRCRAFT, HAVE DRIVEN BEYOND SENS TO WITHIN APPROXIMATELY 150 MILES OF THE GERMAN BORDER.

I DROVE MORE THAN 50 MILES TO SENS AND BEYOND TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO OVERTAKE TROOPS PUSHING EAST, AND NEVER SAW A CORPSE OR FLAMING VEHICLE.

TRUCKLOAD AFTER TRUCKLOAD OF PRISONERS STREAMED BACK FROM ADVANCE ELEMENTS AND NOTHING REMAINED IN

T

The WAKE OF OUR FORCES BUT A FEW GERMAN GUERRILLA OUTFITS TRYING DESPERATELY TO SIFT NORTH THROUGH THE LINES AND REJOIN GERMAN UNITS EAST OF THE SEINE RIVER.

THE MAIN BATTLE FOR FRANCE IS ALREADY OVER. PARIS--THE HEART OF FRANCE--IS ALREADY A MILITARY SIDE ISSUE IN THIS WAR, AND HAS BEEN FOR DAYS TO THE AMERICAN ARMY WHICH COULD HAVE OCCUPIED IT AT WILL BUT CHOSE FIRST TO CARRY OUT THE MORE IMPORTANT TASK OF KILLING NAZIS AND BREAKING THE BACK OF GERMAN RESISTANCE.

THAT MISSION HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED. THE BULK OF THE GERMAN ARMY IN FRANCE HAS BEEN DESTROYED IN TWO LIGHTNING ADVANCES--FIRST, LT.GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY'S ISOLATION AND CAPTURE OF GERMAN FORCES ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA AND, SECOND, THE GREAT ARMORED DRIVE LED BY MAJ.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., WHICH CUT OFF THE BREST PENINSULA AND POCKETED THE CREAM OF THE GERMAN ARMY WEST OF THE FALAISE-ARGENTAN LINE.

THERE APPARENTLY REMAINS IN FRANCE NO GERMAN STRENGTH CAPABLE OF LONG RETAINING THE NAZI GRIP ON THIS COUNTRY--AND THE GOAL OF EVERY FRONT-LINE DOUGHBOY AND TANKMAN FACING THE EAST TONIGHT IS THE GERMAN BORDER--THEN BERLIN AND VICTORY.

KK957PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE COMMAND POST, AUG. 23-(AP)-A HIGH-RANKING OFFICER OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S STAFF HAS ESTIMATED THAT 75,000 TONS OF FOOD A MONTH WILL BE MOVED INTO PARIS FROM NORMANDY BY TRUCK, RAIL AND BARGE AS SOON AS THE GERMANS ARE OUSTED.

HE SAID YESTERDAY THAT HUGE STOCKS OF FOOD, MEDICINE AND CLOTHING ARE WAITING IN NORMANDY FOR THE RELIEF OF PARIS RESIDENTS. THE RELIEF WILL BE ADMINISTERED BY THE CIVIL AFFAIRS BRENCH OF THE ALLIED COMMAND.

SUPPLIES WHICH FORMERLY FLOWED INTO PARIS FROM NORMANDY HAVE BEEN CUT OFF SINCE THE ALLIED ARMIES LANDED. THE GERMANS ARE REPORTED IN THE LAST 48 HOURS TO HAVE BEEN STRIPPING THE CITY OF SUPPLIES AND DESTROYING WHAT THEY CANNOT USE.

WE532AEW AUG 23 1944

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, FRANCE, AUG 23-(AP)-CANADIAN ARMY TROOPS FOUGHT ON FROM CAPTURED DEAUVILLE INTO TROUVILLE TODAY UNDER SHELLFIRE FROM GERMAN GUNS IN LE HAVRE, EIGHT MILES TO THE NORTH ACROSS THE SEINE ESTUARY.

DEAUVILLE FELL TO BELGIAN UNITS OF THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, AND BRITISH AND CANADIAN AIRBORNE TROOPS OPERATING AS INFANTRY PRESSED ON TO THE BORDERING RESORT OF TROUVILLE.

OTHER CANADIAN UNITS MADE AT LEAST THREE CROSSINGS OF THE TOUQUES RIVER FARTHER INLAND.

THE CANADIAN ARMY COUNTED 6,000 MORE PRISONERS YESTERDAY, BRINGING ITS TOTAL SINCE AUG. 7 TO 18,000.

THE FALAISE GAP NOW HAS DISAPPEARED FROM HEADQUARTERS MAPS, AND ALL THAT REMAINS IS THE ROUNDUP OF PRISONERS AND BURYING OF THE DEAD. IN THE LAST 10 DAYS, THE CANADIAN, AMERICAN AND BRITISH ARMIES HAVE TAKEN SOME 50,000 PRISONERS.

SW938AEW

BY SID FEDER

DIGNE, SOUTHERN FRANCE, AUG 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AFTER 13 HOURS OF FIERCE HOUSE TO HOUSE FIGHTING, THIS IMPORTANT ROAD JUNCTION TOWN THROUGH WHICH NAPOLEON PASSED ON HIS RETURN FROM ELBA FELL TODAY TO AMERICAN TROOPS, ALONG WITH SOME 500 PRISONERS.

SUPPORTED BY A MIGHTY ARTILLERY BARRAGE AND AIDED IN HAND TO HAND FIGHTING BY MAQUIS, THE AMERICANS FINALLY CLOSED IN ON THE TOWN FROM TWO SIDES AND CLEARED IF OUT BUILDING BY BUILDING, FINISHING THE JOB WITH A FINAL BRUISING ENCOUNTER AT 3 A.M. TODAY.

THE NAZIS RESISTED STUBBORNLY, HURLING GRENADES FROM HIDING PLACES IN BUILDINGS AND HARASSING THE ATTACKERS WITH SMALL ARMS FIRE.

AMONG THE BATCH OF PRISONERS WAS MAJ.GEN.HANS SHUBERT, CIVIL AFFAIRS COMMANDER FOR THE ENTIRE LOWER ALPS REGION, AND 48 OTHER OFFICERS. SEVERAL GERMAN HOSPITAL NURSES ALSO WERE TAKEN.

(EDS--IN A PREVIOUS DISPATCH FEDER REPORTED DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF SHUBERT, BUT CENSORSHIP DID NOT PERMIT HIM TO IDENTIFY THE TOWN WHERE THE NAZI GENERAL WAS TAKEN PRISONER.)

MK630AEW AUG 23 1944

ROME-2ND ~~ADD SECOND~~ NIGHT LEAD SOUTHERN FRANCE (A25) XXX THEIR AIR FORCE. Insert

(RADIO FRANCE OF ALGIERS SAID A JUNCTION OF FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR AND ALLIED INVASION UNITS AT LYON, WHICH DOMINATES THE RHONE VALLEY 170 MILES NORTH OF MARSEILLE, APPEARED IMMINENT. THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY FCC MONITORS, SAID ALLIED VANGUARDS WERE WITHIN 52 MILES OF LYON. IT ADDED THAT "IT IS KNOWN THE ENTIRE LYON REGION IS CONTROLLED BY PATRIOTS.")

AS THE SWIFT ETC XXX AS BEFORE

ROME,AUG.23-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.LAURENCE E.CRAIGIE OF STONEHAM, MASS., IS COMMANDING A COASTAL AIRFORCE FIGHTER WING IN THIS WAR THEATER IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY. AUG 23 1944

CRAIGIE WAS THE FIRST MILITARY PILOT TO OPERATE THE ALLIES' JET-PROPELLED PLANE, BUILT BY THE BELL AIRCRAFT COMPANY AND TESTED IN CALIFORNIA IN 1942.

PREVIOUSLY CRAIGIE HAD BEEN A REGULAR ARMY PILOT AND DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE'S EXPERIMENTAL AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM. HE BECAME A BRIGADIER GENERAL LAST NOVEMBER, AND ASSUMED IMMEDIATE COMMAND OF A FIGHTER WING WHICH HE BROUGHT OVERSEAS.

PS242PEW

Add Moscow Russian (Lead) xxx railyards."

ANNOUNCING LAST NIGHT THAT THE TWO-PRONGED ATTACK BEGAN FOUR DAYS AGO, A RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THE SECOND AND THIRD UKRAINIAN FRONT

ARMIES OF GENERALS RODION Y.MALINOVSKY AND FEODOR TOLBUKHIN HAD SWEPT THROUGH MORE THAN 350 TOWNS, TOPPLING THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF IASI, KILLING 25,000 GERMANS AND ROMANIANS AND CAPTURI G 12,000, AND GAINING 38 TO 44 MILES ON A 156-MILE FRONT.

PREMIER STALIN ANNOUNCED THE FALL OF IASI IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY. RUSSIAN FORCES FIRST DREW UP BEFORE THE CITY LAST APRIL. A COMMUNIQUE SAID "THE LARGE GARRISON WAS WIPED OUT TO THE LAST MAN" IN 24 HOURS OF STREET FIGHTING.

AUG 2? 44

MALINOVSKY'S TROOPS ALSO THREW GERMAN AND ROMANIAN FORCES OUT OF MIRONEASA, 16 MILES SOUTHWEST OF IASI; TARGU-FRUMOS, 27 MILES TO THE WEST, AND UNGHENI-TARG, 10 MILES EAST ON THE PRUT RIVER, THE SOVIET WAR BULLETIN SAID.

ON THE SOUTHEAST THE THIRD UKRAINIAN ARMY DROVE BEYOND THE ANCIENT FORTRESS TOWN OF TIGHINA AND CAPTURED CIMISLIA AND TARUTINO, 44 MILES FROM THE STARTING POINT. AMONG 150 OTHER TOWNS THAT FELL WAS VOLINTIRI, 60 MILES FROM THE DANUBE'S MOUTH.

A28

(FROM TARUTINO TOLBUKHIN'S TROOPS WERE SOME 70 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE GALATI GATEWAY LEADING BOTH TO PLOESTI AND BUCHAREST, THE ROMANIAN CAPITAL.)

IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE NEW OFFENSIVES RED ARMY PLANES RAIDED

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CONSM

ANUY BLACK SEA PORT

IN [illegible]CTION WITH THE NEW OFFENSIVES RED ARMY PLANES RAIDED

CONSTANTA, BLACK SEA PORT 135 MILES DOWN THE COAST. A COMMUNIQUE SAID TWO TRANSPORTS, FIVE AUXILIARY CRAFT AND FOUR BARGES WERE SUNK. OTHER VESSELS WERE DAMAGED AND AN OIL REFINERY SET AFIRE.

THE DAILY RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED STEADY GAINS ELSEWHERE ALONG THE BATTLEFRONTS ON THE NORTH, INCLUDING NEW WESTWARD PENETRATIONS NORTHEAST OF WARSAW AND EXTENSION OF A WEDGE INTO THE CENTER OF ESTONIA.

ENEMY EFFORTS TO WIDEN THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED ESCAPE CORRIDOR WEST OF RIGA FOR TWO GERMAN ARMIES IN LATVIA AND ESTONIA WERE FRUSTRATED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

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ZAMBROW, BETWEEN WARSAW AND BIALYSTOK, WAS CAPTURED IN A 15 MILE ADVANCE FROM PREVIOUSLY REPORTED RUSSIAN POSITIONS, AND NEARER WARSAW THE GERMANS WERE CLEARED FROM A 40-MILE SECTION OF THE SOUTH BANK OF THE BUG RIVER.

MOSCOW, AUG. 23-(AP)-LIEUT. COL. YEVDOKIA BERSHANSKAY, THE ONLY WOMAN IN THE SOVIET AIRFORCE TO COMMAND A NIGHT BOMBER UNIT, COMPLETED HER 130TH MISSION TODAY AND HER PROUD MALE PILOTS REMARKED THAT "MAMMA IS BLAZING THE TRAIL AS USUAL."

A BLUE-EYED, BRUNETTE DAUGHTER OF A KUBAN COSSACK, BERSHANSKAYA HAS BEEN FLYING 13 YEARS. SHE IS MARRIED TO A FIGHTER PILOT WHO SHE HAS SEEN ONLY ONCE DURING THE WAR--BY ACCIDENT. HE WAS WOUNDED IN AN AIR BATTLE AND MADE A FORCED LANDING ON HER FIELD. HE COULD STAY ONLY LONG ENOUGH TO HAVE A BULLET HOLE DRESSED.

THE WOMAN COMMANDER IS IN HER 30'S AND HAS A YOUNG SON, WHO TOO, HAS BEEN SEPARATED FROM HER THROUGHOUT THE WAR.

DESCRIBED AS OWL-EYED WHEN FLYING IN DARKNESS, BERSHANSKAYA PERSONALLY RECONNOITERS THE OBJECTIVES TO BE BOMBED BEFORE SHE SENDS OUT HER FORMATION.

HJ626PEW.

....FRONT.

Add Chungking (Chinese) Yunnan front

THE U.S.14TH AIR FORCE, WHICH BLASTED HOLES IN THE ANCIENT CITY WALLS THROUGH WHICH THE CHINESE DROVE FROM THE SOUTHWEST, ARE SUPPORTING THE DRIVE BY STRAFING THE JAPANESE IN THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF TENGCHUNG, THE BULLETIN SAID.

THE CHINESE ALSO REPORTED MINOR GAINS AROUND SUNGSHA AND LUNGLING IN THEIR EFFORT TO CLEAR THE BURMA ROAD WEST OF THE SALWEEN RIVER.

BULLETIN

~~SECOND NIGHT LEA~~

Add GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, ~~THURSDAY, AUG.24~~ XXX Ceram

(AP)-BOMBERS FROM THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC STARTED LARGE FIRES IN A RAID UPON DAVAO IN THE PHILIPPINES, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TDAY.

NAVY LIBERATORS PATROLLING THE WATERS OF THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES SANK A SMALL FREIGHTER NORTHEAST OF MINDANAO TUESDAY.

ALTHOUGH DAVAO HAS BEEN BOMBED BEFORE, THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT PILOTS REPORTED STARTING LARGE FIRES THERE.

OTHER PLANES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED A SMALL FREIGHTER NEAR CELEBES ISLAND, WEST OF NEW GUINEA, AND BLASTED CERAM ISLAND IN THE MOLUCCAS WITH 39 TONS OF BOMBS MONDAY.

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A82FX

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BOMBERS ALSO RAIDED PALAU IN THE CAROLINES MONDAY, AND LEFT A JAPANESE DESTROYER TENDER DEAD IN THE WATER.

HALMAHERA, LARGEST OF THE MOLUCCAS, ALSO WAS UNDER ATTACK.

JAPANESE AIR RESISTANCE OVER HALMAHERA HAS CEASED. AIRFIELDS AND DROMES NOT DESTROYED BY THE ENEMY TO PREVENT THEIR USE LATER BY ALLIED FORCES APPARENTLY HAVE BEEN BOMBED INTO USELESSNESS. DESTRUCTION OF PARKED PLANES IS REPORTED FREQUENTLY, INDICATING THE ENEMY CANNOT GET THEM INTO THE AIR.

SUPPLY DUMPS, BIVOUAC AREAS, PERSONNEL AND DEFENSE POSITIONS ARE BEING LEVELED BY THE SUSTAINED CAMPAIGN TO KNOCK OUT THE ISLAND, LAST MAJOR BARRIER TO A SOUTHERN INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

HEAVIEST BLOW OF THE CAMPAIGN FELL MONDAY ON ENEMY DEFENSES AROUND WASILE AND KAOE BAYS. HEAVY MEDIUM BOMBERS SCATHED THE AREA WITH 135 TONS OF BOMBS. EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES IN SUPPLY DUMPS AND PROBABLE DESTRUCTION OF EIGHT PARKED PLANES WERE REPORTED.

THE ALLIED AIR LASH ALSO FELL ON OTHER ENEMY ISLAND BASES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AND IN THE OCEAN AREAS TO THE NORTH AND NORTHEAST. A STRIKE AT TRUK, IN THE CAROLINES, BY 7TH ARMY AIR FORCE LIBERATORS WAS THE ONLY CONTESTED BLOW. SEVEN OF NINE ENEMY INTERCEPTORS THERE GAVE BATTLE BUT ALL PLANES RETURNED, THOUGH TWO WERE DAMAGED.

OTHER RAIDS REPORTED TUESDAY BY ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ WERE AGAINST ENEMY POSITIONS IN THE MARIANAS AND MARSHALLS, NAURU AND YAP IN THE WESTERN CAROLINES.

GG216PCW NM

DRINIUMOR RIVER FRONT,NEW GUINEA,AUG.10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE "DOC" AT THIS AMERICAN CASUALTY STATION -- CAPT.JOHN DE MEULENAERE, OF BROOKLYN,IOWA -- MADE A GUESS TODAY:

"AT LEAST 20 PER CENT MORE OF THE WOUNDED MEN BACK IN THE JUNGLE WOULD DIE WERE IT NOT FOR SULFA AND PLASMA."

SULFA PREVENTS INFECTION; PLASMA REDUCES SHOCK.

SO OFTEN IN THE CONFUSION OF BATTLE WOUNDED MUST REMAIN IN THE MUDDY, MAKESHIFT FRONT LINE CLEARING STATIONS FOR AS LONG AS A WEEK.

NATIVES BRING OUT THE WOUNDED IN STRETCHER CARAVANS. SOMETIMES PLASMA IS ADMINISTERED ON THE TRAIL -- WHILE THE CARAVAN IS IN MOTION.

DURING THE HEAT OF BATTLE, CAPT.DE MEULENAERE AND HIS MEDICAL CORPSMEN HAVE WORKED ALMOST AROUND THE CLOCK ATTENDING THE WOUNDED, KEEPING THE CARAVANS MOVING. DE MEULENAERE'S "BOYS" ARE SGTS. MAX BRINK, GRANT,MICH.; EDMUND WOJTOWICZ, (9114 KELLAAR ST.) DETROIT; EDWIN KIPP, GRAND BLANC,MICH.; ROLAND SEYMONS, (601 EASTLAWN) DETROIT; WALTER SPENCE, WYANDOTTE,MICH.; PFC. THOMAS THEOFANIS, FARRELL,PA.; CORP.RALPH HARPER, (168 WEST MARGARET ST.) DETROIT.

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SOMEWHERE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, AUG.9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AT A COLORFUL EVENING CEREMONY RECENTLY AT THE MARINE CORPS AIR STATION HERE, BRIG.GEN.WALTER G.FARRELL, COMMANDING THE THIRD MARINE AIR WING, WAS AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR EXCEPTIONAL HEROISM IN ACTION AGAINST THE JAPANESE AT GUADALCANAL AND IN THE RUSSELL ISLANDS..

THE AWARD WAS MADE BY ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY, COMMANDER OF THE THIRD FLEET.

THREE OTHER MARINE AVIATION VETERANS OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC AREA RECEIVED THE AIR MEDAL. THEY ARE LT.COL.OWEN A.CHAMBERS OF (312 NORTH COATES STREET) DAYTONA BEACH,FLA., CITED FOR HIS WORK AS PILOT FOR A MARINE PHOTOGRAPHIC SQUADRON; S/SGT.NEAL T. BARBOUR, A RADIO GUNNER OF ALLERTON,IOWA, WHO PARTICIPATED IN 34 BOMBING MISSIONS AND SORTIES AGAINST ENEMY SHIPPING AND STRONGLY DEFENDED SHORE POSITIONS, AND SGT.CLARENCE W.GRAY, RADIO GUNNER OF (5023 PRYTHINA STREET) NEW ORLEANS,LA., A VETERAN OF 40 MILLIONS.

FJ417ACW

WITH T... AMERICAL (CORRECT) DIVISION, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC -- (DELAYED)-(2-PVT.ANTHONY VELTRE, FROM WEBSTER,PA., WAS IN A FOXHOLE WITH A BUDDY WHO HAD JUST BEEN KILLED BY A BULLET IN THE HEAD.

THE SOLDIER, PEEPING OUT OF THE HOLE TO SPOT THE ENEMY RIFLEMAN, SAW A JAPANESE OFFICER, BRANDISHING A SWORD, BEARING DOWN ON HIM. HE LUNGED OUT, GOT A HOLD ON THE SWORD HILT AND WRESTLED THE OFFICER IN THE FOXHOLE.

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VELTRE WAS STRANGLING THE JAPANESE WHEN A GRENADE LANDED BESIDE HIM. HE FLUNG THE OFFICER ON TOP OF THE GRENADE AND HELD HIM THERE UNTIL IT EXPLODED.

THE OFFICER WAS KILLED INSTANTLY. THE PRIVATE UNINJURED.

F1356ACW

CC FOR AP OF THURSDAY AUG. 24)

(ADVANCE) SEVENTH AAF HEADQUARTERS, CENTRAL PACIFIC-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A BATTALION OF 7TH ARMY AIR FORCE AVIATION ENGINEERS, WHO IN FOUR DAYS AFTER LANDING IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS HAD HACKED AN AIRSTRIP FROM THE SMOKING DEBRIS OF ENEMY INSTALLATIONS, HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY COMMENDED FOR THEIR PERFORMANCES OF DUTY BY BRIG.GEN.ROBERT W. DOUGLASS, JR., COMMANDING THE 7TH AAF.

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IN 16 DAYS THE BATTALION HAD COMPLETED A CORAL RUNWAY MORE THAN 6,000 FEET LONG. THAT DAY FULLSCALE HEAVY BOMBER OPERATIONS STARTED FROM THE NEW BASE, WHICH BROUGHT WITHIN THEIR RANGE A NEW GROUP OF JAPANESE ISLANDS, ICCCLUDING TRUK AND PONAPE.

LT.COL.HERBERT E.BROWN OF ST.PAUL, BATTALION COMMANDER, SAID THE JOB WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE OF ACHIEVEMENT EXCEPT FOR THE ADAPTATION OF CAPTURED ENEMY EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL.

IN HIS COMMENDATION, GENERAL DOUGLASS SAID THAT WITH "NOTHING

30. 24 — 18245.

BUT NATIVE MATERIALS AND WITH A MINIMUM OF EQUIPMENT, YOU TRANSFORMED A SMOKING PILE OF RUBBLE, DEBRIS AND WRECKAGE INTO AN IDEAL HEAVY BOMBARDMENT BASE WITH EVERY FACILITY NECESSARY TO CARRYING OUT MAJOR OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ENEMY. X X X IN ALL ACTIVITIES CONCERNED, THE BATTALION SHOWED A SPIRIT AND ABILITY WORTHY OF THE HIGHEST TRADITIONS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES."

THE FIRST SURVEY PARTIES LANDED JUST BEHIND THE ASSAULT TROOPS AND WORKED UNDER SNIPER FIRE.

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OFFICERS AND MEN WHO DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES WITH THE BATTALION INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING:

FROM NEW YORK STATE:

TECH.CPL.CLARENCE DIEBOLD, WHOSE WIFE RESIDES AT 196 A.STREET, TONAWANDA, N.Y. HE HAS BEEN SERVING WITH THE 7TH AIR FORCE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC SINCE DECEMBER, 1943, AS A GRADER OPERATOR. ONE BROTHER, TECH.CPL.RAYMOND DIEBOLD, IS SERVING WITH THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS, AND ANOTHER BROTHER, TECH.SGT.HAROLD DIEBOLD, IS WITH A PORT BATTALION UNIT.

TECH.CPL.EDEN BERUSHA, WHOSE WIFE RESIDES ON MAPLE AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, N.Y., AND WHOSE FATHER, LEWIS BERUSHA, RESIDES AT LUDLOWE, VT. THE CORPORAL HAS BEEN SERVING AS A CARPENTER WITH THE 7TH AAF IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC SINCE DECEMBER, 1943. HE WEARS THE ASIATIC PACIFIC RIBBON WITH ONE STAR FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS CAMPAIGN.

TECH.SGT.JOSEPH E.LAFLURE, WHOSE PARENTS RESIDE ON RIVERSIDE DR., CHESTERTOWN, N.Y., WHO HAS BEEN IN THE ARMY SINCE NOVEMBER, 1942. HE

HAS BEEN SERVING WITH THE 7TH AIR FORCE AS A TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYOR IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC SINCE DECEMBER, 1943. THE SERGEANT LANDED WITH THE ASSAULT TROOPS DURING THE INVASION OF AN ISLAND IN THE MARSHALLS AND FOUGHT ALONGSIDE INFANTRY TROOPS UNTIL THE AREA WAS CLEARED SUFFICIENTLY TO START VARIOUS CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. HE FORMERLY WAS EMPLOYED AS A SURVEYOR AND INSTRUMENT MAN WITH THE WARREN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AT WARRENSBURG, N.Y., AND ALSO BY THE D. & H. RAILROAD AT ALBANY, N.Y.

AUG 23 1944

RHODE ISLAND:

TECH.SGT.BERTRAND T.BERNIER, 21, SON OF MR.AND MRS.THOMAS BERNIER, (49 CAPITAL ST.), PAWTUCKET, R.I. HE WAS GRADUATED FROM PAWTUCKET EAST HIGH SCHOOL IN 1940. HE ARRIVED IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC IN DECEMBER, 1943.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY AUG. 24)

7TH ARMY AIR FORCE BASE IN THE MARIANAS, (DELAYED)-(AP)-A ONE-MAN BEACHHEAD WAS ESTABLISHED VERY TENTATIVELY ON JAPANESE-HELD PAGAN ISLAND IN THE MARIANAS AUGUST 2 BY LT.JOHN J.DELP OF MULLENS, W.VA., AND HELD FOR 40 MINUTES.

DELP'S "INVASION" OF PAGAN WAS ACCIDENTAL, RESULTING AFTER HE WAS FORCED TO PARACHUTE FROM HIS THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER PLANE WHEN IT WAS HIT BY GROUND FIRE DURING A MISSION OVER THE ISLAND.

DELP HIT THE WATER ABOUT 10 MILES FROM PAGAN. HIS RAFT DRIFTED TO THE ISLAND & HE REMAINED ASHORE FOR 40 MINUTES BEFORE PUTTING BACK TO SEA BECAUSE HE THOUGHT HE HAD A BETTER CHANCE FOR RESCUE THERE. AN AMERICAN DESTROYER PICKED HIM UP 18 HOURS LATER.

EW805PCW

Add Mexico City French xxx extras

LIONEL VASSE, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEGAULLE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, WAS SWAMPED WITH CONGRATULATIONS.

C692PACW NM

VASSE COMMENTED: "WE ARE GRATEFUL TO THE ALLIES FOR PERMITTING FRANCE TO LIBERATE HERSELF.

"NOW THAT THE HEART OF FRANCE HAS BEEN RETAKE, LIBERATION OF THE REST OF THE COUNTRY WILL FOLLOW."

AUG 23 1944

"FRENCH ARE SHOWING THE WORLD THE SAME SPIRIT OF REVOLUTION AND OF LIBERTY AS IN 1792."

(180) FOLO LONDON ROMANIAN

MEXICO CITY AUG 23-(AP)-FORMER KING CAROL RECEIVED JOYFULLY TONIGHT THE NEWS THAT HIS COUNTRY WAS OUT OF THE WAR. WHEN HE SPOKE THE NAME OF HIS SON, KING MIHAI, IT WAS WITH WARM EMOTION.

WITH THE POINTS IN KING MIHAI'S PROCLAMATION BEFORE HIM, CAROL SAID HE WAS "VERY HAPPY THAT MY SON LISTENED TO THE REAL SENTIMENTS OF THE PEOPLE AND HAS PULLED ROMANIA OUT OF THE WAR, THAT ROMANIA CEASES BEING AN ENEMY OF THE NATIONS WHICH ALWAYS HAVE BEEN HER FRIENDS."

AUG 23 1944

"IT IS A VERY GOOD THING THAT THIS HAS HAPPENED IN A GOOD UNDERSTANDING WITH OUR POWERFUL NEIGHBOR, THE U.S.S.R.," HE SAID. "I AM SURE THAT THE DECLARATIONS OF (FOREIGN COMMISSAR) MR.MOLOTOV MADE SOME TIME AGO HAVE HELPED MUCH IN MAKING THIS DECISION AND THUS WILL MAKE POSSIBLE IN THE FUTURE A SINCERE COLLABORATION WITH RUSSIA.

"I HOPE TO SEE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE THE REALIZATION OF AN OLD WISH OF MINE, THAT THE STANDARD OF ROMANIA WILL SHORTLY FLY NEXT TO THOSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, NOT ONLY POLITICALLY BUT ALSO ON THE BATTLE-FIELD."

PRECEDE LONDON

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUG 23-(AP)-PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS HAS ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATION OF BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER OSWALDO ARANHA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE RETIREMENT OF ARANHA WAS ACCEPTED WITH REGRET BY PRESIDENT VARGAS, AND EXTOLLED THE MINISTER AS HAVING GIVEN TO HIS COUNTRY "NUMEROUS AND SIGNAL SERVICES."

RECOGNIZING THESE SERVICES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, "THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC JUDGES IT OPPORTUNE TO REAFFIRM THE DIRECTIVES OF HIS FOREIGN POLICY OF CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY AND STRICT COOPERATION WITH THE ALLIED NATIONS."

AUG 23 1944

"SECRETARY GENERAL AMBASSADOR PEDRO LEAO VELOSO WILL EXECUTE THE FUNCTIONS OF MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

(SOURCES IN BUENOS AIRES WITH BRAZILIAN CONNECTIONS SAID ARANHA SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION MORE THAN A WEEK AGO BECAUSE HE WAS "HUMILIATED" BY THE CLOSURE OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF AMERICA A HALF HOUR BEFORE HE WAS TO ADDRESS THE ORGANIZATION ON THE OCCASION OF HIS INVESTITURE AS ITS VICE PRESIDENT. THESE INFORMANTS SAID THE POLICE ACTED UNDER MINISTRY OF JUSTICE INSTRUCTIONS, RAIDING THE ASSOCIATION'S HEADQUARTERS AND DETAINING SOME MEMBERS.)

MJ1247PEW

NEW YORK, AUG. 23-(AP)-CBS CORRESPONDENT CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE FRENCH SECOND ARMORED DIVISION HAD ENTERED PARIS.

AUG 23 1944

ENTRY OF THE DIVISION, HEADED BY GEN. JACQUES LECLERC, FOLLOWED LIBERATION OF THE CAPITAL BY FRENCH PATRIOTS OPERATING UNDER ORDERS OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, COLLINGWOOD REPORTED IN A DISPATCH DATED AT THE FRONT NEAR PARIS.

COLLINGWOOD REPORTED THAT THE CHIEF OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR HAD CONCLUDED AN ARMISTICE WITH THE GERMANS YESTERDAY, AFTER WHICH THE GERMANS WITHDREW.

.THIS WAS THE FIRST REPORT OF REGULAR ARMED FORCES ENTERING THE CAPITAL, AROUND THE SOUTHERN HALF OF WHICH POWERFUL AMRICAN ARMORED FORCES HAVE BEEN RANGED FOR MORE THAN A WEEK.

BRIG. GEN. (CORRECT) LECLERC'S ARMY IS A PART OF THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY HEADED BY LT. ~~GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES~~ George S. Patton, WHICH IN TURN IS A PART OF THE TWELFTH ARMY GROUP HEADED BY LT. GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY.

COLLINGWOOD IS WITH THE SECOND FRENCH ARMORED DIVISION.

HE SAID THE CHIEF OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR STAGGERED INTO GENERAL BRADLEY'S HEADQUARTERS AND REPORTED THAT AN ARMISTICE HAD BEEN CONCLUDED WITH THE GERMANS.

THE ARMISTICE WAS TO EXPIRE AT NOON TODAY.

COLLINGWOOD SAID GENERAL BRADLEY DECIDED THE ALLIES MUST GO INTO PARIS AND HE ORDERED THE FRENCH DIVISION OUT OF THE LINE AND TOLD IT TO MOVE IN THE DIRECTION OF PARIS. AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE THE WHOLE MACHINERY WAS SET IN MOTION TO MOVE INTO PARIS.

COLLINGWOOD SAID PARIS IS IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

HJ701PEW

NEW YORK, AUG. 23-(AP)-NBC TONIGHT QUOTED THE RADIO ATLANTIK, SECRET GERMAN-LANGUAGE STATION, AS SAYING THAT THE PORT OF TOULON WAS IN ALLIED HANDS. THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

AUG 23 1944

HJ757PEW

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1--RUSSIAN FRONT: ~~322~~ 325 MILES (MEASURED FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF ~~WARSAW~~ Warsaw)

2--NORTHERN FRANCE: 525 MILES (MEASURED FROM A POINT NEAR SENS)

3--ITALIAN FRONT: 601 MILES (MEASURED FROM NORTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF

FLORENCE).

4--SOUTHERN FRANCE: ~~690~~ 610 MILES (MEASURED FROM ~~NEAR GRENOBLE~~ Grenoble).

BZ246AEW

NEW YORK, AUG. 23-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAS RECALLED AMBASSADOR TEIJI TSUBOGAMI FROM THE PUPPET STATE OF THAILAND AND ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF KUMAICHI YAMAMOTO, VICE MINISTER FOR GREATER EAST ASIA, AS HIS SUCCESSOR, THE TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY. AUG 23 1944

YAMAMOTO, A 55-YEAR-OLD CAREER DIPLOMAT, HAS SPENT MORE THAN HALF HIS LIFE WORKING FOR JAPAN ON THE ASIATIC CONTINENT. HE WAS VICE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE TOJO CABINET AND WAS GIVEN THE GREATER EAST ASIA POST WHEN KUNIAKI KOISO FORMED HIS NEW GOVERNMENT LAST MONTH.

THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION REPORTED THE TOKYO BROADCAST.

NEW YORK AUG.24-(AP)-- A BERN RADIO BROADCAST, RECORDED BY CBS, DECLARED EARLY TODAY THAT ~~MARSHAL~~ MARSHAL ION ANTONESCU, ~~DEPOSED~~ DEPOSED PREMIER OF ROMANIA, HAS FLED TO GERMANY.

THE BROADCAST RAISED THE POSSIBILITY THAT ANTONESCU MIGHT BE INSTALLED BY THE NAZIS AS HEAD OF ~~A~~ THE PUPPET "NATIONAL GOVERNMENT" WHICH THE BERLIN RADIO SAID A SHORT TIME EARLIER HAD BEEN FORMED TO "SAVE ROMANIA FROM BOLSHEVIZATION."

AUG 23 1944

CBS--~~BAX~~ JA--2A

NEW YORK AUG 23-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS TODAY LIBERATED PARIS--A BESSARABIAN VILLAGE MIDWAY BETWEEN THE PRUT RIVER AND THE BLACK SEA--IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW.

KK935PEW

UNDATED GERMAN SATELLITES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FORTY-THREE DAYS ELAPSED IN WORLD WAR I BETWEEN THE TIME THE FIRST GERMAN SATELLITE CEASED FIGHTING AND THA DATE OF GERMANY'S SIGNING OF AN ARMISTICE.

IN 1918 BULGARIA WAS FIRST TO DROP OUT, SIGNING AN ARMISTICE WITH THE ALLIES ON SEPT. 29.

ON OCT. 30 TURKEY WITHDREW FROM THE WAR. AUSTRIA FOLLOWED NOV. 4.

SK1032PEW

NEW YORK, AUG. 23-(AP)-HUNGARY HAS REPLACED ITS MINISTER TO ROMANIA, THE HUNGARIAN RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

ANDRAS VON HERTILENDY, MINISTER TO BUCHAREST, HAD BEEN "RELIEVED OF HIS POST" AND ZOLTAN MARIASSY HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO SUCCEED HIM, THE BROADCAST SAID.

AUG 23 1944

WE543AEW

(120) UNDATED ROMANIAN OIL
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ONE-THIRD OF GERMANY'S OIL SUPPLIES ONCE CAME FROM THE RICH FIELDS OF ROMANIA, BUT WHEN THAT COUNTRY ANNOUNCED HER DECISION LAST NIGHT (WED) TO SWITCH TO THE ALLIED SIDE, THIS FLOW HAD BEEN REDUCED TO A COMPARATIVE TRICKLE.

REPEATED ALLIED BOMBING ATTACKS ON THE PLOESTI OIL FIELDS VIRTUALLY ELIMINATED THEIR USEFULNESS AS A SOURCE FOR NAZI PETROLEUM.

A REPORT THIS WEEK FROM HEADQUARTERS OF THE U.S.15TH AIR FORCE IN ITALY SAID 14 OF ROMANIA'S 21 REFINERIES, INCLUDING EVERY MAJOR PRODUCTION UNIT, HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT OF OPERATION. THIS CONCENTRATED AERIAL ASSAULT OVER A PERIOD OF FOUR AND A HALF MONTHS COST THE U.S.AND BRITAIN 2,200 TO 2,500 FLIERS AND 250 TO 300 AIRCRAFT.

KK941PEW

FOLLOW LONDON BORDEAUX

NEW YORK, AUG. 23-(AP)-THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID MONITORS HAD RECORDED A PORTION OF A BROADCAST BY A NAZI RADIO IN FRANCE AT 2:35 A.M.EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY CONCERNING A REPORTED ALLIED LANDING "AT ARCACHON," ON THE BAY OF BISCAY TO THE SOUTHEAST OF BORDEAUX.

THE BROADCAST, THE BEGINNING OF WHICH WAS MISSED, SEEMED TO ACCEPT THE LANDING AS A FACT, ALTHOUGH IT ATTRIBUTED MOST OF ITS REPORT TO "AMERICAN INFORMATION," THE FCC SAID.

BROADCASTING ON A WAVELENGTH OF 40 METERS, FORMERLY USED BY THE RECENTLY SILENCED TOULOUSE TRANSMITTER, THE STATION SIGNED OFF AS "FRANCAIS RADIO DIFFUSION NATIONALE."

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE MONITORED PORTION OF THE BROADCAST AS REPORTED BY FCC:

"IT IS NOT YET POSSIBLE TO GIVE WITH PRECISION THE SCALE OF FORCES LANDED.

"EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS HAS NOT YET GIVEN ANY INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT, BUT IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT IT ALSO HAS REMAINED SILENT DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS ABOUT THE PROGRESS MADE BY THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY SINCE ITS BREAKTHROUGH SOUTH OF THE LOIRE FROM NANTES.

"ACCORDING TO AMERICAN INFORMATION, THE FORCES COMING FROM NANTES AND THOSE LANDED AT ARCACHON HAVE THE SAME OBJECTIVE--THE TOWN OF BORDEAUX."

WE513AEW

30.24 — 18249

(320) (NY)-UNDATED FRENCH CELEBRATION
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FRENCH TRICOLOR AND THE CROSS OF LORRAINE APPEARED ON FLAGPOLES FROM COAST TO COAST YESTERDAY (WEDNESDAY) WHEN AMERICA LEARNED PARIS HAD BEEN FREED AFTER FOUR YEARS OF NAZI OCCUPATION.

IN NEW YORK THE LARGEST CELEBRATION OF ALL WAS HELD IN ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, WHERE SOME 20,000 GATHERED TO WITNESS A PROGRAM SPONSORED BY FRANCE FOREVER, THE ORGANIZATION AFFILIATED WITH THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION.

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WHILE TICKER TAPE AND CONFETTI FLUTTERED DOWN FROM THE SURROUNDING SKYSCRAPERS, AN ARMY BAND PLAYED, CITY COUNCIL PRESIDENT NEWBOLD MORRIS, RICHARD DE ROCHEMONT, NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF FRANCE FOREVER, AND GUERIN DE BEAUMONT, AGENT GENERAL OF THE PROVISIONAL FRENCH GOVERNMENT, MADE SPEECHES AND LILY PONS SANG LA MARSEILLAISE.

FRENCH SAILORS AND GIRLS JUBILANTLY MARCHED ARM IN ARM THROUGH THE HISTORIC COMMON IN BOSTON AND THE FRENCH AND UNITED STATES ANTHEMS WERE PLAYED OVER THE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM. A FORMAL CELEBRATION WAS PLANNED FOR TODAY.

THE FRENCH FLAG, BY ORDER OF MAYOR A.P.KAUFMAN, WILL REPLACE THE CITY FLAG FOR A WEEK AT THE ST.LOUIS SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL.

A SPECIAL MASS OF THANKSGIVING FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL WILL BE SAID TODAY AT THE KANSAS CITY CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME DE SION, WHICH HAS NOT HEARD FROM ITS MOTHER HOUSE IN PARIS IN FOUR YEARS.

THE CROSS OF LORRAINE AND TRICOLOR FLEW BESIDE THE STARS AND STRIPES BEFORE LOS ANGELES CITY HALL WHILE MEMBERS OF THE CITY'S FRENCH COLONY, JOINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL, CELEBRATED ON THE LAWN.

AT ONE MOVIE STUDIO, ANN CODEE, ONCE A PARIS MUSIC HALL PERFORMER, LED A GROUP OF ACTORS AND TECHNICIANS OF FRENCH EXTRACTION IN SINGING LA MARSEILLAISE.

IN CANADA, THE TRICOLOR ALSO FLEW OVER MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS OF QUEBEC AND MONTREAL, WHILE THE LARGEST IMPROMPTU CELEBRATION WAS STAGED BEFORE THE FRENCH DELEGATION HEADQUARTERS IN OTTAWA.

KK1046PEW

INSERT IN SECOND LEAD BUCHAREST (OWI-74) AFTER FOURTH GRAPH (INCLUDING PREVIOUS INSERT OWI-81) X X X UNITED NATIONS."

O.W.I.

THE BUCHAREST RADIO, IN A LATER BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FCC, SAID THAT GEN. KONSTANTIN SANATESCU HAD BEEN NAMED TO HEAD THE NEW ROMANIAN CABINET AND THAT A NEW ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF AND LORD MAYOR OF BUCHAREST HAD ALSO BEEN APPOINTED.

GEN. GHEORGHE MIHAIL WAS NAMED CHIEF OF STAFF AND BRIG. GEN. VICTOR DONGORSCHI MAYOR AND PREFECT OF THE ROMANIAN CAPITAL.

BESIDES PREMIER SANATESCU, WHO SUCCEEDS MARSHAL ION ANTONESCU, THE BROADCAST LISTED THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW CABINET AS FOLLOWS:

MINISTERS OF STATE--JULIU MANIU, LEADER OF THE PEASANT PARTY; CONSTANTIN BRATIANU, LEADER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY; LUCRETIU PATRASCANU, A COMMUNIST LEADER, AND CONSTANTIN PETRESCU, A SOCIALIST LEADER.

NATIONAL DEFENSE-- GEN. MICHAEL POPOVICI.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS-- GRIGORE NICULESCU-BUZESTI.

INTERIOR-- GEN. AUREL ALDEA.

NATIONAL ECONOMY AND FINANCE-- GEN. ION POTOPEANU.

LABOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH-- GEN. DR. NICOLAE MARINESCU.

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AGRICULTURE AND DOMAINS-- DIMITRIE DECUTESCU.

PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS-- GEN. DIMITRIE DUMITRU.

NATIONAL EDUCATION-- GEN. ION VOICEANU.

UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE--AIR, GEN. ILIE GHEORGHIU; NAVY, VICE ADMIRAL ION GEORGESCU; INTERIOR, GEN. GHEORGE IUTEANU AND COL. DUMITRU DAMACEANU.

THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION X X X ETC., PICKING UP FIFTH GRAPH (FIRST GRAPH OF FIRST ADD --- OWI-75) AND ELIMINATING 12TH AND 13TH GRAPHS, STARTING "AS THE ROYAL" AND ENDING "NICHULESCU-BUZESTI."

ETB 8/23/44/759P EWT

WASHINGTON, AUG. 23-(AP)-THE PROMOTION OF MAJ. GEN. ALEXANDER M. PATCH, JR., TO THE TEMPORARY RANK OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WAS CONFIRMED TODAY BY THE SENATE.

AUG 23 1944

GENERAL PATCH, COMMANDING THE 7TH AMERICAN ARMY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, IS A NATIVE OF FT. HUACHUCA, ARIZ. HE WAS ELEVATED TO HIS NEW RANK AT A SESSION IN WHICH THE SENATE ALSO CONFIRMED PROMOTIONS OF 10 OFFICERS TO MAJOR GENERAL AND 28 TO BRIGADIER GENERAL.

THE MAJOR GENERAL LIST INCLUDED PROMOTIONS TO THAT RANK FOR BRIG. GEN. JAMES G. CHRISTIANSEN, PORTLAND, ORE., CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY GROUND FORCES, AND BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM FRAZIER TOMPKINS, RICHMOND, VA., CHIEF OF THE ARMY'S SPECIAL PLANNING DIVISION FOR THE POSTWAR PERIOD.

VH454PEW

30-24— 18251

YANKS RACE TO MOUTH OF SEINE, TRAP NAZIS; GERMANS SHELL ALLIES IN FIGHT FOR PARIS

AUG 25 1944

REPORT GERMANS MAY MAKE STAND ON RIVER'S BANK

AUG 25 1944

Bad Flying Weather Helped German Seventh Army to Save Some Armor.

MAY DRIVE FOR COAST

Some American Units Push Toward Germany, 150 Miles from Border.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Friday, Aug. 25. — (AP) American armor raced to cover the last 25 miles to the mouth of the Seine today and encircle the remaining German soldiers trying to hold back an Allied tide pouring through breaches in their Touques river line.

Highways converging on a pocket little more than 10 miles deep and 35 miles wide were loaded with troops, tanks and trucks hurrying Allied forces forward for the kill against whatever the German Seventh army has left between the Touques river and the Seine, 25 miles farther east.

Elbeuf, Seine river ferrying point 25 miles from the mouth, where the Germans shipped the bulk of their men and armor across, fell to a dazzling 25-mile American advance, and the enemy's main port of Rouen, 10 miles north, was believed under the sights of U. S. artillerymen.

Canadians streaming across the Touques swung on as much as 11 miles east and were nearing the mouth of the Seine for a junction with the Americans which will explode one more battle of annihilation before the last German is wiped out west of the big river.

May Try to Make Stand

Reports conflicted as to whether the Germans would try to rally for a stand along the Seine's east bank, but American forces already over the river both northwest and southeast of Paris were in a position to outflank these positions and roll them up against the sea.

One report said every available German soldier was being deployed along the stream while another said the Germans were in flight toward the Reich and had no more than 10 divisions left to hold the river and guard the rocket coast to the northeast.

Far to the south the Americans plugged the last hole in the Orleans gap south of Paris with the capture of Montargis, by-passed in the attack on Sens. Montargis lies about halfway between Orleans and Sens and controls most roads running through the gap.

The diversion of American and French troops to help hard-pressed Patriots liberate Paris apparently did not rob the Allied drive of any of its steam, although it was felt at headquarters that these forces could have been better employed elsewhere, since Paris' fall was a foregone conclusion anyway.

The swift American and Canadian advances reduced by half the area of the Seine loop held by the Germans only yesterday.

Inland the British were on the move. Other American forces hammering up from the south had linked up with the British, and the Germans were squeezed into a pocket no more than 10 miles deep and 35 miles wide, about half the area they held south of the Seine yesterday.

AUG 25 1944

Highways behind Pursuit were jammed with Allied vehicles, the great advance was on, the enemy's Seine base of Rouen was within range of American artillery, and the end of another big battle in the complete liberation of France was in sight.

The great port of Le Havre across the Seine estuary was in an untenable position. A big fleet of enemy light service warships and other vessels was seen putting to sea and wa... Allied warplanes pounced upon ... sinking an undetermined number of ships.

The Germans were holding out stubbornly northeast of their fallen communications center of Lisieux, but with the American deep behind their Risle river line—last stand before the Seine—it appeared the German command had written these rearguards off.

AUG 25 1944

Reports from the British front indicated the bulk of the men and armor of the Seventh army, with the reinforcements from the 15th, had got across the river during the recent days of bad weather, and the final bag would not be large.

All night long these crossings were under attack by British Mosquito planes and other night-flying craft, and undetermined numbers of boats and barges were destroyed. Bad weather hampered operations.

There was some speculation that the Germans now had but ten divisions left in northwestern France, both inside the pocket and along the rocket coast, while other reports said they were massing every available soldier for a stand along the Seine.

150 Miles From Border

Without waiting for this battle to end, hard-riding American forces hammered out two more bridgeheads across the Seine at Pontainebleau, 35 miles southeast of Paris, and pushed toward the German Border—some 150 miles away—along a 25-mile front.

Behind them all the area south of Paris to the Spanish border now was considered "Allied" and it was only a question of time until garrisons holding out in ports and cities were liquidated.

The American armored drive 15 miles south of Sens was nearing the road center of Troyes, 20 miles east of last reported positions. Troyes controls most of the enemy's routes still open to southern France.

(The German radio said these forces were preparing to sweep north on Paris "in an outflanking movement on a great scale.")

Front line dispatches said this juggernaut still had met little resistance from the ground, but the German air force rose against the challenge to its borders and suffered losses of 37 planes in dogfights which swirled near World War I battlefields.

Supreme Headquarters remained silent on the Mantes bridgehead across the Seine northwest of Paris, where American forces were in position to drive on the rocket coast or cut behind the Germans coming out of the Seine loop battlefield.

The collapse of the enemy's Toques River line broke the back of the sternest rear-guard resistance summoned by the Germans to protect their withdrawals across the Seine.

Blangy, a town three miles east of the river and fourteen miles inland from the sea, was overrun in general advances averaging more than six miles in depth. One force neared Cricqueboeuf, four miles beyond the river and almost at the mouth of the Seine.

GERMANS BREAK ARMISTICE PACT, RENEW FIGHTING

Conflicting Reports Received on Situation in French Capital.

AID IS RUSHED

Le Bourget Airfield Reported Held by Forces of Interior.

By JAMES M. LONG

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Friday, Aug. 25 — (AP) American troops and a French armored division, meeting heavy German artillery resistance, battled in and near the Paris suburbs early today in their drive to join patriots fighting the enemy in the streets for complete liberation of their capital.

A dispatch from Edward D. Ball, Associated Press correspondent with the Allies near Paris, said one column of Brig. Gen. Jacques Le Clerc's French armor had driven a wedge into German-held territory from the west and another from the south had advanced to within nine miles of Paris. These columns met fierce German artillery fire. Allied field guns moved up to engage the enemy batteries.

Conflicting Reports

(The Paris radio, now in the hands of the FFI, said in a broadcast recorded by CBS that troops of LeClerc, "passing through Pont de Sevres, have entered Paris."

(The radio de la Natione Francaise broadcast that some of Le Clerc's fighters along with some Americans had reached Paris and that the bulk was expected to reach the capital with Gen. Charles de Gaulle tomorrow. The broadcast, recorded by CBS, said preparations already were being made for deGaulle's triumphal entry.)

A Free French broadcast early today said German guns were violently bombarding sections of Paris. One section being shelled, the radio said, was the fifteenth district lying opposite suburban Clamart, where it placed advancing French and American forces.

The French radio also broadcast an "urgent appeal for help", declaring the townhall in the 11th district was being attacked by Germans and that patriots were running out of ammunition. This district lies in the east of Paris and includes the Place de la Republique, where barracks of the Republican guard were situated.

Supreme Headquarters broke its silence today on the confused situation within the capital—whose "liberation" was celebrated in United Nations capitals throughout the world yesterday — and declared Paris could not yet be considered entirely free of the Nazi yoke.

The supreme command declared that while portions held the "greater portion of Paris, it could not be considered liberated in the military sense of the word since General Dwight D. Eisenhower's forces neither control the city nor have free access to it.

AUG 25 1944

The latest word at Supreme Headquarters was that French forces of the Interior still were fighting the Germans in the streets, after the Nazis broke the terms of an agreement under which presumably they would have withdrawn east of the capital.

"An agreement was made by the FFI in Paris with the Germans for some sort of an armistice in the capital," a SHAEF statement said.

"It was intended to let the Germans clear out, but evidently they changed their minds and threatened to destroy everything.

"The French in Paris called for help and we are furnishing that help for them now. Allied forces began moving on Paris this morning but it is not yet known whether they have entered the capital. When they do Supreme Headquarters wil issue an announcement."

Associated Press correspondent, Edward D. Ball, at the headquarters of Brigadier General Jacques Le Clerc's French Second Armored division, said that at 5:30 p. m. today (11:30 a. m. Eastern War time) there was no confirmation of a British broadcast report that Le Clerc had entered Paris. It was this force which first was report-

ed in the capital.

Adding to a belief that the city's final liberation would be comparatively easy was the report of an underground leader that the Germans had fortified the city against the population, rather than against an invading army.

Machinegun posts have been set up at important crossroads, mostly in the Champs de Elysee, and there are some anti-tank obstacles.

Report Le Bourget Seized

(Radio France at Algiers said the great Le Bourget airfield outside Paris had been liberated, and the British radio declared the Germans had set fire to one wing of the famous building in Versailles where the peace treaty of 1919 was signed, the Federal Communications Commission reported.)

The Supreme Headquarters announcement took French sources in London by surprise. They declared their best information was that patriots still controlled the center of the city and the main public buildings although the Germans might be resisting Allied troops trying to break in.

General de Gaulle's headquarters yesterday released the announcement that Paris once more was a free city, which touched off celebrations throughout the world.

A German voice, speaking on the Paris radio wave-length, broke in repeatedly today saying: "Attention, attention, enemy tank spearheads which have broken through are to be wiped out at strongpoints. This is Unger speaking."

(The Germans still claimed control of Paris and said some sections had been wrecked by fighting after "terrorists" tried to "seize power.")

German Trickery

Unofficially it was understood the German request for an armistice was only an attempt to trick the patriots into granting safe conduct through Paris for troops who had been fighting the Americans west of the city.

At any rate, when the Germans turned on the Patriots, the French forces called for help and the Supreme Command sent columns rolling toward the city. There were no late reports on the progress of this fighting.

It was clear the armistice was negotiated without the knowledge of the Supreme command, whose orders are that no armistice can be negotiated without General Eisenhower's consent.

The feeling at headquarters was that the underground outbreak and the subsequent call for help caused the diversion of Allied troops which could be used to better advantage in destroying German armies, since the city's fall was a foregone conclusion anyway.

ELBEUF, KEY RIVER PORT, IS CAPTURED

Bulk Of German Forces, However, Are Thought To Have Escaped

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Aug. 24 (AP)—Allied armies, paced by a 25-mile American advance, cut the area of the Seine pocket in half today, but it appeared the bulk of the German forces had escaped across the river and were retreating before United States troops sweeping toward the Reich.

The strategic Seine city of Elbeuf was captured. Only 25 miles from the mouth of the Seine, it was a focal point for German boats and barges ferrying the Seventh Army across the river.

The Canadian First Army along the coast smashed the Toques river line and dashed on as much as 11 miles beyond, almost to the mouth of the stream.

British, Americans Joined

Inland, the British were on the move. Other American forces driving from the south had linked up with the British and the Germans were squeezed into a pocket no more than ten miles deep and 35 miles wide, about half the area they held south of the Seine yesterday.

The enemy's Seine base of Rouen, ten miles to the north, was within range of American artillery.

The great port of Le Havre across the Seine estuary was in an untenable position. A big fleet of enemy light service warships and other vessels was seen putting to sea, and waiting Allied warplanes pounced upon it, sinking an undetermined number of ships.

The Germans were holding out northeast of their fallen communications center of Lisieux, but with the Americans deep behind their Risle river line—last stand before the Seine—it appeared these rear guards must fall back.

Majority Believed Escaped

Reports from the British front indicated the bulk of the men and armor of the Seventh Army, with the reinforcements from the 15th, had got across the river during the recent days of bad weather, and the final bag would not be large.

All night long these crossings were under attack by British Mosquito planes and other night-flying craft, and undetermined numbers of boats and barges were destroyed.

There was some speculation that the Germans now had but ten divisions left in northwestern France, both inside the pocket and along the rocket coast, while other reports said they were massing every available soldier for a stand along the Seine.

Without waiting for this battle to end, American forces hammered out two more bridgeheads across the Seine at Fontainebleau, 35 miles southeast of Paris, and pushed toward the German border—some 150 miles away—along a 25-mile front.

The Americans plugged the last hole in the Orleans gap south of Paris with the capture of Montargis, by-passed in the attack on Sens. Montargis lies about halfway between Orleans and Sens and controls most roads running through the gap.

Called Question Of Time

Behind them all the area south of Paris to the Spanish border now was considered "Allied" and it was only a question of time until garrisons holding out in ports and cities were liquidated.

The American armored drive 15 miles south of Sens was nearing the road center of Troyes, 20 miles east of last reported positions. Troyes controls most of the enemy's routes still open to southern France.

[The German radio said these forces were preparing to sweep north on Paris "in an outflanking movement on a great scale."]

Front line dispatches said these troops still had met little resistance from the ground, but the German air force was out and suffered losses of 37 planes in dogfights which swirled near World War I battlefields.

Silent About Mantes

Supreme Headquarters remained silent on the Mantes bridgehead across the Seine northwest of Paris, where American forces were in position to drive on the rocket coast or cut behind the Germans coming out of the Seine loop battlefield.

The collapse of the enemy's Toques river line broke the back of the sternest rear-guard resistance summoned by the Germans to protect their withdrawals across the Seine.

Blangy, a town three miles east of the river and 14 miles inland from the sea, was overrun in general advances averaging more than six miles in depth. One force neared Cricqueboeuf, four miles beyond the river and almost at the mouth of the Seine.

While the Germans refused to budge from high ground east of Lisieux, Canadian forces on the south pushed ahead swiftly, captured Thiberville, ten miles east of Lisieux, and St. Aubin-de-Scallon, two miles north.

Pont L'Eveque Retaken

Ten miles north of Lisieux the Allies pressed back into Pont l'Eveque and found the town deserted. North of here they took Bonneville, two miles in from the coast.

There was heavy fighting near Lisieux, where Canadians won control of all the town but were under fire from enemy tanks and self-propelled guns directed by observers and snipers hiding out in the ancient cathedral to the east.

The town of Rugles was the southeast corner of the pocket yesterday, but the British during the day pushed on east and made contact with the Americans somewhere southwest of Conches, which is 14 miles northeast of Rugles.

Further tightening of the grip on the enemy, other formations reached Le Neubourg, 14 miles north of Conches and some 20 miles east of captured Thiberville. Patrols were reported pushing east of Thiberville without running into trouble.

NAZIS STILL BATTLE TO HOLD ON TO PARIS

Continued from Page 1.

P. M. (1:20 P. M. Eastern wartime), said: "Terrorists in some districts of the French Capital have attempted to seize power. As a result of the struggle waged against these terrorists, some sections have suffered heavy damage."

An earlier German broadcast said that Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr.'s United States Third Army was preparing a sweep on Paris from the southeast from the area of Sens and Troyes in "an outflanking movement on a great scale."

The Germans were said to have threatened widespread destruction to public buildings and installations. A French underground leader who came to London from Paris a month ago said that the Germans then had at least 10,000 regular troops in the capital and strong forces of Gestapo secret police.

Confusion Over 'Armistice.'

The "armistice" negotiations by the French street fighters in Paris apparently were made without previous knowledge of the Supreme Command. A directive provides that no field commander can negotiate an armistice with the Germans unless Gen. Eisenhower gives his consent.

French Forces of the Interior, Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, had announced early yesterday that the capital was liberated and their statements were hailed by governmental leaders the world over.

French underground leaders, after four days of street fighting in Paris, negotiated an "armistice" with the German garrison, presumably on the terms that the Nazis were to leave the city, supreme headquarters of the Allied expeditionary force said. The Germans apparently repudiated the agreement and kept on fighting and the underground called on the Allies for help.

[In a broadcast picked up at New York late this afternoon by NBC, a Free French radio using a Vichy frequency said that "the first American tanks have entered Paris through the Alesia Gate and established a junction with the French Forces of the Interior." The Americans were established in Bourg la Reine and the Germans were massed between the Orleans and the Chantilly gates, this station added.]

Surprise to French in London.

The supreme headquarters announcement was a surprise to French spokesmen in London, who acknowledged there might be fighting around Paris as the Allied troops sought to break in. The French said their best information indicated that the French Forces of the Interior still were in control of the center of the city and its main buildings.

[An official statement from Supreme Headquarters, as distributed by the OWI, said French patriots were in possession of "a greater portion of Paris." A little later, the Algiers radio announced in a broadcast picked up by the FCC that the famous Le Bourget air field, just outside of Paris, has been liberated. The British radio said that the Germans had set fire to one wing of the building at Versailles where the 1918 peace treaty was signed, and that the Allied forces called to Paris to help the French are meeting with resistance.]

A mysterious German call, possibly code, repeated over and over on the Paris radio wave lengths asserted tonight: "Attention, attention, enemy tank spearheads which have broken through are to be wiped out at strongpoints. This is Unger speaking."

The German radio said tonight that some sections of Paris had "suffered heavy damage" in fighting against French patriots and that the Nazis still controlled the capital.

A dispatch broadcast at 7:2

One unofficial report said that the German request for an armistice was only an attempt to trick the Patriots into granting safe conduct through Paris for troops who had been fighting the Americans west of the city.

The feeling was expressed at

Allied Troops Fighting to Enter Metropolis —Patriots Call for Help—Armistice Reported Repudiated by Foe.

London, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters disclosed today that Allied troops were fighting their way into Paris, large sections of which are held by the French Forces of the Interior. Fall of the city is expected momentarily, but so far as Allied Headquarters is concerned it has not yet been liberated.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the commander of the

30.24— 18253

Supreme Headquarters that the underground operations in Paris and the subsequent call for help resulted in the use of Allied troops which might well have been employed in operations of greater military significance.

It is expected at Supreme Headquarters, however, that German resistance before the city will be of a "rear guard" character.

Up to a late hour today, no word had been received at Supreme Headquarters that Allied forces actually had entered Paris.

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Headquarters Statement.

The text of the Supreme Headquarters statement today said:

"An agreement was made by the FFI in Paris with the Germans for some sort of armistice in the capital. It was intended to let the Germans clear out, but evidently they changed their minds and threatened to destroy everything.

"The French in Paris called for help, and we are furnishing that help for them now. Allied forces began moving on Paris this morning, but it is not yet known whether they have entered the capital. When they do Supreme Headquarters will issue an announcement."

In announcing the "liberation" of Paris yesterday, Gen. Koenig said "50,000 armed men, supported by several hundred thousand unarmed patriots," had gone into action.

"Toward 8 P. M. yesterday, August 22, after a four-day struggle, the enemy had been beaten everywhere and the patriots occupied all public buildings," Koenig's communique said, "representatives of Vichy were arrested or are in flight. Thus the people of Paris have taken a prominent part in the liberation of the capital. Long live France!"

The French announced today the capture of over 1,000 Germans in the first day of the four-day battle to liberate Paris, and declared that Nazi losses were heavy in bitter fighting street by street.

At least a dozen heavy tanks with which the German garrison charged massed patriots in the streets were destroyed in the first day of fighting and ten others were knocked out in the next two days. Many civilians were killed by the Nazis, the French forces of the interior commander, Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, announced in a communique.

Gen. Koenig said that the German commandant in the French capital tried to stall the fate of his troops by asking for an armistice. It was understood from other sources that he sought thus to gain temporary safe conduct for the withdrawal through Paris of German troops which still were in action against American forces in an arc west of the city. The French said they refused and fought it out and won.

Text of Communique.

The text of Gen. Koenig's communique today follows:

"Following orders for a general uprising on August 19, strikes became general and the Germans paraded the streets with tanks and fired into crowds, killing many civilians.

"Very soon guerrilla fighting was going on over the city. Particularly heavy fighting took place in the areas of the Hotel De Ville (the City Hall), the island of the Cite, between the Place St. Michele and Pantheon, between the Place Denferth-Rochereau and the Gobelins, between Porte D'Orleans and University City, and in the area between the Place De La Republique and the east station.

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"In the first day's fighting, a dozen heavy tanks were destroyed and more than 1,000 prisoners were taken as well as a large number of weapons including anti-tank guns.

"During the next night and day, the occupation of public buildings proceeded rapidly and during Sunday night, the enemy withdrew from certain positions.

Nazis Asked for Armistice.

"The German commander started negotiations for an armistice and offered to recognize the F. F. I. as combatants.

"In one action during Sunday and Monday, 400 Patriots entrenched in the Boulevard St. Michel destroyed ten tanks, four armored vehicles, twenty-one lorries and seventeen other cars. They inflicted heavy losses on the Germans."

Say Laval Seeks Asylum.

The German Ambassador to Switzerland was reported by the secret German-language station Radio Atlantic last night to have asked the Swiss Government for asylum for Laval.

Bordeaux Reported Taken—Patton's Tanks Plunge 25 Miles Toward Sea in Drive to Close Trap—Gain Below Paris.

London, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—American troops advancing north from the Riviera reached the border of Switzerland today, and Hitler's hold on France was slipping rapidly away.

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At the mouth of the Seine the Germans attempted a large-scale Dunkirk from threatened Le Havre, with many war vessels and other ships which were made the targets of ferocious assaults by Allied aircraft.

The Canadian First Army forces broke through German rearguards all along the line of the Touques River today and at some points their forward elements got eleven miles beyond, almost to the mouth of the Seine.

Bordeaux, last German stronghold in southwestern France, was reported to have been captured by American troops with the aid of French Maquis.

The Germans' evacuation fleet off Le Havre, including a wide assortment of torpedo boats, gunboats, corvettes and merchant ships, was bombed for eight solid hours from midnight on today by relays of British naval aircraft and other R. A. F. planes. The attempted German flight coincided with advances all around the Seine corner which hourly were choking off German escape routes. The Germans were retreating all along the front from Lisieux to the sea.

Nazis Have 10 Divisions Left.

Front line dispatches said Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge's Seventh and Fifteenth armies had been reduced to about ten divisions.

The British closed in rapidly on the dwindling Seine pocket, capturing Thiberville, ten miles northeast of Orbec, and two other nearby points.

Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army had pushed fifteen miles beyond Sens, sixty-two miles southeast of Paris, toward the German frontier, 150 miles away.

The two forces apparently were less than 200 miles from a junction isolating all southern France—but already much of southern France is free.

Bordeaux Reported Freed.

An Algiers broadcast said Bordeaux, big French port on the South Atlantic coast, had been captured by a combined force of Americans driving south from the Loire and French Maquis who had marched north from the Spanish border.

Gen. Patch's Seventh Army, continuing its pace northwest past captured Marseille, drove into the Rhone Valley, capturing Salon, only twenty miles from Arles at the mouth of the river.

French patriots were reported in control of the entire Lyon region, the great southern metropolis on the Rhone in southern France, and at Perpignan, just north of the Spanish border on the Gulf of Lion.

Allies Ride Roughshod.

With a swiftness indicating the completeness of the German rout, the American Third Army thrust twenty-five miles northwestward along the south bank of the Seine toward the sea and captured Elbeuf, one of the chief ferry points where Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge had been trying to rescue his broken forces.

This thrust—to within thirty miles of the mouth of the Seine and only nine miles from Rouen—narrowed the pocket into which the splintered divisions of the German Seventh and Fifteenth armies were caught. This and other advances cut the pocket down to half its former size.

British troops, now fighting on the east side of the pocket, reached Le Neubourg, nine miles southwest of Lebeuf and twelve miles beyond Conches.

Le Havre Guns Fire at Allies.

Along the channel coast Allied troops were so close to the great port of Le Havre that German guns there sent shells across the Seine Bay into Allied positions.

The German communique declared American forces which had crossed the Seine northwest of Paris at La Roche-Guyon, near Mantes, had been thrown back across the river. Allied headquarters, however, gave out no news concerning this spearhead which was in a position to strike northward toward the Somme battlefields of the first world war and the rocket coast.

The Germans also declared Americans had suffered a reverse northeast of Fontainebleau where they had crossed the Seine southeast of Paris. On the contrary, Supreme Headquarters announced a fifteen-mile advance from Sens to the southeast and beyond Montargris, thirty miles southwest of Sens. The Loing River had been crossed.

A Berlin broadcast reporting fighting in the sector southeast of Paris, said today that the situation has yet to be clarified in the Rommilly and Troyes areas, indicating that American spearheads may have approached those towns. Troyes is thirty-five miles east of Sens and Rommilly is thirty miles northwest of Troyes.

South of Paris the Americans had a front forty miles broad pointed toward Nancy, Strasbourg, Belfort—a string of former French strongholds facing the Rhine.

The Americans who reached the Swiss frontier presumably were the force which took Grenoble. This force apparently was headed for a junction with Gen. Patton's Army and a joint attack on the Germans' West Wall.

Geneva reports placed the Americans at St. Julien on the Swiss frontier five miles south of Geneva. A reliable report said other advanced units also had arrived at Evian, twelve miles from St. Gingolph in the frontier.

The German radio reported today that Allied troops had carried out a "small" landing operation "south of Biarritz." The broadcast did not make clear whether this was the same landing as that at St. Jean de Luz, announced yesterday by Berlin radio after the operation was initially described in dispatches from the Spanish frontier. St. Jean de Luz is approximately ten miles south of Biarritz on the southeastern coast of France.

U. S. Motorized Forces Sweep to Swiss Border

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French Patriots Clear Path for Troops 70 Miles North of Grenoble.

ROME, Aug. 24.—(AP) A highly mobile American task force of tanks, motorized infantry and artillery sped northward beyond Grenoble today along highways already largely cleared of the enemy by French patriots—racing to join forces with Gen Eisenhower's Allied armies in northern France.

(An Associated Press dispatch from Geneva said American troops had driven into St. Julien on the Swiss border 70 miles north of Grenoble and little more than 120 miles from the Rhine border of Germany. The report was not immediately confirmed by Allied sources.)

Patriots were reported in full control of the area from Grenoble north to the Swiss border, having cut off whatever German troops remain in southern and central France from communication with Nazi forces in northern Italy.

Except in and near the naval base of Toulon, where a trapped German garrison fought from well prepared positions, the only enemy opposition to the swift movement of Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army columns was coming from small and motley assortments of Nazi troops scraped together in some localities.

Thrown piecemeal into the hopeless task of trying to hold back the powerful American and French forces, these small units were being destroyed as fast as they appeared. Allied prison pens were filling so rapidly that an accurate count of captives was impossible. More than 17,000 had been tabulated.

Repair Marseille Docks

Allied engineers rushed into the great port of Marseille close on the heels of conquering French troops and began assessing the damage done to harbor installations by bombs and demolitions. Work began immediately to whip France's biggest port back into shape to handle a tremendous flow of Allied reinforcements and supplies.

Re-entry into Marseille was a sweet triumph for the French troops, among whom were many who sailed from the same port to refuge in North Africa when the Nazi panzer hordes crashed across their homeland more than four years ago.

There were unconfirmed reports that the Germans had sunk some vessels in the approaches to Marseille harbor, but it appeared certain that possession of the port would relieve the Allied supply services of the necessity of unloading thousands of tons of supplies on beaches from shallow draft landing craft.

Allied headquarters reported tonight that small pockets of Nazis were holding out in the harbor zone, but these were expected to be erased shortly. Sid Feder, Associated Press correspondent who accompanied French troops into the city, said bullets still were whizzing down streets throughout the city of almost a million population. He said some 500 German troops had been captured there.

The nightly Allied announcement said American forces striking westward across the Rhone delta toward Arles gained nearly 10 miles during the day. The Yank column speeding north from Grenoble made "further advances."

A field dispatch from Joseph Dynan, Associated Press war correspondent, reported that the German garrison of Toulon still held eight or ten of the 12 forts guarding the approaches to the besieged port and that the Americans were sending up artillery to help knock out these troublesome batteries.

Bitter Street Fighting

Dynan said bitter fighting was raging through Toulon's streets, with the hottest conflict in the neighborhood of the arsenal. Refugees from the city told him most residents were huddled in basements to avoid Allied shells and that normal activity was paralyzed. All public utilities had been out since French troops fought into the city last Sunday and food supplies were said to have been virtually exhausted.

(Ludwig Sertorius, German military commentator, said that all Allied attempts to reach the Toulon port area so far had been repulsed, but added gloomily that "enemy

pressure is increasing hourly, with new enemy reserves arriving steadily.")

Some 200 Germans were taken prisoner when the little island of Porquerolles outside Toulon harbor surrendered after being subjected to a fierce bombardment by an American heavy cruiser.

Weather Ideal

Striking 25 miles northwest of Marseille toward the Rhone valley, an American column captured the town of Salon, but 20 miles from the mouth of the broad passageway to northern France. Headquarters said French troops also were driving westward into the Rhone valley.

American units in the Durance valley were reported only 25 miles from Avignon, important Rhone valley town. The Allied advance had the advantage of ideal weather. By noon yesterday it was estimated that between 6,000 and 8,000 square miles of southern France had been liberated.

The naval command reported tonight that an undesignated American cruiser and the French cruiser Gloire successfully shelled targets in support of troops fighting at Toulon and the British cruiser, HMS Aurora, scored two direct hits on an enemy battery near Cape Brun in Toulon bay.

The American cruiser knocked out enemy positions near Giens on the coast about 10 miles east of Toulon.

Farther to the east six other light units including the French light cruiser Le Terrible waged a successful duel with enemy coastal defense guns on the shore of the Gulf of Napoule in the vicinity of Cannes. Warships also bombarded enemy pillboxes, mobile guns and a motor transport.

The long arm of naval aircraft reached well inland with fighters from Allied carriers shooting up enemy transport and communications.

Gun Battles Sweep Marseille As Nazi Nests Are Mopped Up

AUG 25 1944

By Sid Feder

MARSEILLE, Aug. 24 (AP).—This greatest seaport of France may have been captured, as French forces officially announced last night, but you would never believe it by what is going on inside the city today.

There was gun fighting in virtually every street, not only from strong pockets of the enemy in various parts of the city of 800,000, but also among Frenchmen as patriots tried to clear places where collaborators were believed hidden.

Today in various other parts of the city I saw the same savage street fighting I witnessed yesterday at the point where the Boulevard de la Madeleine joins the famous Cannebiere. And at that point, too, action was still hot as small garrisons of Germans held out in Fort St. Jean and Fort St. Nicolas at the waterfront point guarding the Vieux Port. They fired light artillery down the Cannebiere like pouring oil in a funnel.

There were fewer Germans in this second largest city of France tonight, however. Mopping up, street by street and house by house, French troops have rounded up nearly 500 of the Wehrmacht, most of them apparently veteran troops.

In the late afternoon, after several civilians and soldiers had met death in blazing gun fighting, the Germans finally were overrun and the city was ours. But it was a ripping, tearing, slugging match while it lasted.

The French had to root the enemy out of the Hotel du Louvre, on the Cannebiere, where they had machine-gun emplacements, and then go across the boulevard to do the same thing at the Hotel Nouailles. Many houses along the way were death traps, too, as snipers in upper stories tried to hold out until the final minute.

Today's battling was the climax of nearly a week of armed resistance patriots put up before their uniformed comrades arrived. Only yesterday they were barricaded in the prefecture of police and the Germans tried to blow them out with two raids by lines of armored cars.

One of these cars, carrying a Red Cross flag, witnessed the raid and the patriots refused to fire on it. When it reached the front of the prefecture it opened fire.

For more than an hour and a half infantry and patriots tried to break through to the two hotels to end the strongest enemy in the heart of this seaport city, but they made little progress against organized opposition.

Then the tanks rumbled in. The first came to a halt in front of the doorway in which I was crouching, and that was the signal to the enemy to turn loose everything in a last-ditch effort to stop their approaching doom.

But the tanks rumbled on, while patriots and foot soldiers, some armed only with small caliber pistols, went along as support. Then for an hour gun blasts reached a new high until the tanks finally rolled the length of this spacious, beautiful boulevard to clear up the enemy.

The final drive on Fort St. Jean, which was used as a barracks for the Foreign Legion before the war, was an inch-by-inch struggle all the way from Aubagne, eight miles eastward. Trees along all the roads were scarred and damaged by gunfire. Entire hillsides were burned bare and black from shells.

Between La Valentine and Marseille there were still hot fights going on this morning. We stopped at the curve in the road less than a minute before one began. Otherwise we would have run squarely into where enemy machine guns were slashing away from a mountain chateau. The only reason we stopped was because a patriot hailed us to tell us they had twenty-eight Germans rounded up in the house and wanted us to take them.

Although Marseille was completely occupied, there were still small pockets being moped up.

AP Reporter Visits Liberated France, Populace Is Orderly

AUG 25 1944

(Charles S. Foltz, chief of the Madrid bureau of the Associated Press, is the first correspondent to visit French territory on the Spanish frontier newly cleared of Germans by the French forces of the interior. In the following dispatch, he tells of an overnight trip to Hendaye, across the international frontier from Irun, Spain.)

By CHARLES S. FOLTZ

HENDAYE, France, Aug. 24—(AP) Territory held by France's internal army in southwest France many miles from the nearest Allied troops is under perfect control.

I have just visited a region where the tricolor floats and the only army is the French Forces of the Interior.

Thousands of towns and cities such as Hendaye are defended by citizens and soldiers of the new France.

Curfew in Force

I arrived in Hendaye at sundown. Although the curfew still keeps citizens indoors from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m., I was able to borrow a bicycle and visit a number of friends and acquaintances in both Hendaye and the outskirts of St. Jean de Luz.

They said I was the only out of town friend they had seen in years. They poured out their hearts to me. All knew of the reports of the fall of Paris, but they neither rushed out to kill collaborationists nor spent the night carousing in cafes.

I found them happily obeying the curfew orders they violated so frequently under German occupation. I watched them obey to the letter orders given them by soldiers without uniforms — Frenchmen like themselves—Frenchmen they trusted.

The only army at that time between the Bordeaux region and the Seine—300 miles apart, was the French Forces of the Interior.

In Hendaye and St. Jean de Luz it is by no means a Coxey's army of ne'er-do-wells nor is it composed only of those Frenchmen who obtained or already had arms. It is a carefully chosen army tried and found capable through four years of the toughest kind of fighting—underground warfare against the occupying army.

It has no uniform other than the FFI armband, but even without that all Hendaye recognizes the men who fought for freedom.

I talked to a member of the FFI committee of Hendaye. He told me that until now there has been no troop landings at St. Jean de Luz, although this morning an Allied warship and freighter entered the harbor.

He said the Allied landing in the area until this morning was limited to a landing at Verdon, at the mouth of the Gironde northwest of Bordeaux, and at Arcachon, southwest of Bordeaux.

Hendaye is an example of the people's determination to let no [illegible] desire for vengeance against the collaborationists cheat them of a democratic victory. There is plenty of hate stored up the past four years against Frenchmen considered traitors.

Yet so eager are both the FFI and the people to maintain their own self-respect, I was told everywhere, that not a single collaborationist had been assassinated or executed in Hendaye. I was told that not even the regular members of Jacques Doriot's collaborationists, the French popular party, had been arrested.

BRITISH TROOPS CONFIDENT WAR'S END IS IN SIGHT

AUG 25 1944

WITH BRITISH TROOPS EN-ROUTE TO THE SEINE, Aug. 24—(AP) All roads to the Seine are jammed tonight. The great advance is on.

In columns stretching many miles across the countryside, Allied armies are rolling eastward in what we all believe is the final phase of the war. I have heard British officers wagering that the European war will be over within the next three weeks. There were few takers.

Across the Seine, Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge is said to have massed every available soldier scraped from dregs of the German manpower reservoir to meet us.

"The enemy is leaving bits and pieces to try and delay us, but there is no major stand all the way back to the Seine," a field headquarters officer told the Associated Press.

On an 80-mile jeep ride to the front today, I traveled through and sometimes over wreckage of von Kluge's German Seventh army. The scene was incredible.

Mile after mile, sometimes forced to drive over enemy corpses squashed in the mud, we bumped along deep — rutted roads where the Germans made their last frantic attempt to escape the Normandy trap.

In ditches, in newly-harvested wheat fields, behind hedges lay hundreds upon hundreds of jack-booted enemy slain, dead horses, burned out tanks and charred skeletons of motor trucks.

Delayed Dispatch Explains Earlier Reports from Paris

AUG 25 1944

By DON WHITEHEAD

ON THE ROAD TO PARIS, Aug. 23—(Delayed)—(AP) A French armored column and some Americans moved on Paris today after an uprising of French Forces of the Interior had forced the Germans to seek an armistice under which they could withdraw from the city.

(This dispatch, nearly 36 hours in transmission, was written before it was disclosed that the Germans were still battling in the French capital. Supreme Allied Headquarters announced Thursday that Allied troops were fighting their way into the city to assist the patriots.

(Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball filed a dispatch from the headquarters of the French Second Armored Division, a unit of the U. S. Third army, at 5:30 p. m. Thursday—11:30 a. m. Eastern War Time—saying there was no confirmation at that time of a BBC radio report that French Brig. Gen. Jacques Le Clerc had entered Paris.)

The patriots' rebellion began Saturday and the entire French gendarme force went over to the patriots' side. Fighting raged inside the city for three days.

Tuesday the commander of the German forces inside Paris asked the FFI leader for an armistice until he could get his troops who were manning defense on the southeastern outskirts out of the city to the north. The armistice was granted until noon Wednesday.

The French resistance leader slipped out of Paris and came to Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley and asked that troops be sent into the city to control the situation. Bradley immediately designated a French armored column and an American unit to march on the city.

This development caused a swift night movement of armor and troops to get them into position facing Paris near Rambouillet and Dreux, where the Germans had road blocks guarding the approaches to the capital.

French armor and American units drew up on a line during the morning waiting for the armistice expiration. At noon the long columns began to rumble on Paris. The long awaited move to capture the great city, which fell to the Germans June 15, 1940, was under way.

The Germans had perhaps 15,000 troops, an officer estimated, guarding the approaches and manning the road blocks southwest of the city. The uprising inside Paris threatened these troops and cut off their supplies. Inside the city proper the Germans were believed to have had only some 2,000 security troops plus administrative officers.

The columns began their move on Paris expecting no resistance. Wildly cheering throngs of French stood on the roadside and gave the French and American troops a tremendous ovation.

As yet we do not know fully the story of what happened inside Paris since the rioting began Saturday. The leader of the French Forces of the Interior who directed the uprising reported the Germans had been increasingly nervous for days as the American advance neared Paris and the people became more excited.

The uprising was well planned and organized. It was not a leaderless mob action which the Germans could handle with a few well placed troops. In fact the Germans were so afraid of the workers' quarter of the city they threw a cordon around it rather than risk entering the streets.

When the hour came patriots brought guns and grenades out of hiding places and began attacking the enemy wherever they found him. It is not known how many Germans were killed by the patriots, but reliable sources say it was a considerable number.

Within a few hours after the battle began the Patriots held virtual control of all of Paris. The Germans had no freedom of movement and in fact were afraid to move through the streets.

Strange Development

And then came one of the strangest developments of all the war. The German military leader asked for an armistice on the understanding that he would withdraw his forces from the southwest and evacuate the entire city. The French leader agreed, but he wanted Allied troops to enter the city immediately after the armistice and take control.

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Bradley agreed and machinery was set in motion to get the columns on the move.

The French armored column was led by Gen. LeClerc, who fought alongside the British through the Libyan and Tunisian campaigns and won fame with his defense of Bir Hacheim.

Bradley gave the honor of entering Paris in force to the French—a gesture typical of the tall Missourian.

If Paris is entered at this time it would place a burden on the army for the city is in need of food and coal. A leader of the FFI said thousands of tons of coal were needed immediately to keep utilities operating even on a limited scale.

Apparently the Germans had not done any widespread demolitions or sabotaged utilities up until last night. But they may be today.

The Allied high command does not want to make Paris a battle ground and has no intention, if it can be avoided, of fighting in the streets and endangering people and historic monuments.

Many German units appear completely disorganized as a result of the widespread communications breakdown.

During the day German planes made a series of raids on front-line troops but Thunderbolt fighters and heavy anti-aircraft fire brought down a number of them and drove the rest away.

Lieut. William Corbett, 130-22 89th avenue, Richmond Hill, Queens, said the machine-gunner in his jeep, Private Dewaine Fields, of Portland, Ore., shot down one of the Nazi fighters which swooped down on close skies.

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"They started buzzing around," said Private Fields, "and I put twelve incendiaries and about forty-eight bullets into the guts of his plane. He started smoking and crashed over the hill. The pilot didn't get out."

Prisoners Annoy Engineers.

Combat engineers complained they were running into too many prisoners, who were slowing up

into the outskirts of the city. These Germans still can't believe how fast we can roll. They are completely disorganized now. They don't seem to know themselves what they are doing."

One German major had been

[illegible]o Sens to organize German [illegible]glers. Before he could [illegible]sh his mission he was himself [illegible]n a prison pen.

"We have taken at least 400 prisoners in this area," said Major A. W. Frank of Alhambra, Cal.

The Germans fled so quickly they failed to blow the bridge spanning the Yonne River—a sure sign that their communications were chaotic and that they had to flee with only brief warning. They left huge stores of military booty.

"We found at least thirty carloads of Diesel and fuel oil," Major Clark said, "and one carload of coffee and another carload of canned fish and canned beef and

Hustling Yanks Find Prisoners a Bother

By HAL BOYLE.

With United States Troops Southeast of Paris, Aug. 23 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The main battle for France already is over.

There apparently remains in France no German strength capable of long retaining the Nazi grip on this country, and the goal of every front-line soldier facing the east tonight is the German border—then Berlin and victory.

American infantry and armor, breaking through light ground resistance, but fighting off swarms of Nazi planes, have driven beyond Sens to within about 150 miles of the German frontier.

I drove more than fifty miles to Sens and beyond today and never saw a corpse or a flaming vehicle. Truckloads of German prisoners streamed back from advance elements. Behind there are only a few German guerrilla outfits trying desperately to escape to east of the Seine.

Having Wonderful Time.

The road from Pithiviers to Sens and beyond is one long lane of rapturously happy French citizens. At every freshly liberated village they swarm around every Army vehicle that pauses and shower the troops with fresh apples, pears, bright flowers and wine.

their work.

"We are looking for blown bridges to repair, and these Germans keep coming out and wanting us to take them," said Lieut. J. Clarke of Trenton, N. J. "And everytime we go through a town French patriots want to turn over more prisoners to us," said Lieut. Leo A. Voskan, 1454 University avenue, New York city. "Those French really are going to town."

At an infantry command post in the Sens area, Major A. K. Clark of Lincoln, Neb., told how fast-moving American armor had caught high Nazi officers completely by surprise.

"They had their main headquarters in the Hotel de Paris in Sens, and the manager said that the German officers appeared completely unworried and told him there was no possibility of the Americans getting that far.

Nazis Take It on the Lam.

"He returned about five minutes later and found these same Nazi officers madly ransacking drawers and packing everything they could lay their hands on. Then they took off on bicycles or any other vehicle they could find.

"Five minutes later the first American armored vehicle rolled

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Tons Of German Shells Captured

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

With United States Troops Attacking West of the Seine, Aug. 23 (AP—Delayed)—American troops west of the Seine are driving northward today. One of our headquarters outfits overran and seized tons of German ammunition in a forest.

Enemy shells in stack upon orderly stack fell to us in this wood—which will be outlived as a military position within a few hours as headquarters goes on again to the north.

The command post of this offensive has moved forward many miles in the last three days and the offensive itself has gained 25 miles since Sunday.

Prisoners are coming in by many hundreds. Some units up to company strength have been captured.

German resistance now is far different from what had been known before. Now the enemy, while still fighting, is without apparent conviction and without apparent heart.

Parisian Politics

Called Confusing

Houdan, France, Aug. 24 (AP)—A Paris businessman who fled the capital late yesterday declared today the city was in "great confusion" over the political situation.

He said most of the Germans had withdrawn in an orderly fashion, but that he had heard speculation it might be some kind of a trap.

"There has been little bloodshed there yet," he continued, "but a form of civil war is likely to break out at any time between local factions trying to take control if the regular troops do not occupy the city soon."

Eisenhower Gives DSC To Rear Admiral Wilkes

General Eisenhower's Headquarters in France, Aug. 24 (AP)—General Dwight D. Eisenhower pinned the Distinguished Service Medal today on Rear Admiral John Wilkes for "initiative, resourcefulness and ability" in the cross-channel movement of troops and supplies for the invasion of the continent.

Admiral Wilkes, whose home is Charlotte, N. C., now is stationed at Cherbourg in command of the United States ports and supply bases in France.

Argentina To Present Wheat, Meat To France

Buenos Aires, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Argentine Government announced tonight it was presenting 100,000 tons of wheat and 5,000 tons of meat to the people of France.

This food, the Government said in a decree, would be put immediately at the disposition of French authorities in the Buenos Aires port.

Papen's Cousin a Soviet Captive

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Russians were reported in a communiqué supplement, broadcast from Moscow today, to have captured Lieut. Col. Adolf von Papen, whom it identified as a cousin of Franz von Papen, the German diplomat. The officer commanded the 406th Regiment of the 201st German Security Division, said the broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor.

ROMANIA NOW

OPENS ATTACK ON HUNGARY

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Nazi Regime in Budapest Moves to Block Peace Intrigues There.

BULGARS SEEK PEACE TERMS

Moscow Calls On German People to Surrender at Once or Face Total Downfall.

London, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Bucharest today reported the Romanians marching against Hungary in swift succession to their sudden changing of sides in the war yesterday, when they made an about-face that direly threatened the whole German position in the Balkans.

Germany, stunned, denounced the new Romanian Government as a Communist regime, reported rioting in the rich oil and wheat kingdom and appealed to the Romanian troops "not to take orders from the traitor King . . . but to remain faithful to the German ally who sheds her blood for the defense of Romania."

At 7:55 A. M., however, a Bucharest dispatch relayed by the Swiss radio said that Romanian troops began a march into Transylvania last night." Transylvania is the mountainous province, half of which Adolf Hitler took from Romania and handed over to Hungary in 1940.

Decrees Curb Hungary.

Meanwhile today Budapest, occupied by the Germans and gravely threatened by the Romanian capitulation allowing Russian troops to reach the Hungarian frontiers, abolished all political parties, apparently in fear of intrigue to take Hungary out of the war.

The Cabinet order was published in the Official Gazette and as reported by DNB, the German official news agency, decreed that every political party, "irrespective of its political outlook," must dissolve at once.

Property belonging to former party organizations was frozen pending further disposition. Severe penalties were provided for violations.

Liberal and Left-wing parties were dissolved when the Germans occupied Hungary earlier this year. The new decree indicates that even the Right-wing

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groups are no longer considered reliable.

[In a broadcast reported by the FCC, the Budapest radio said today that the Hungarian Government had taken all measures necessitated by the new situation in Romania. On the other hand, CBS announced in a broadcast from Berne that most of Romania, according to the Swiss newspapers, is firmly in the hands of the Romanian people, that the Romanians are fighting German troops in the grea Black Sea port of Constanza, and fighting the Hungarians on the border of Hungary, while in Bucharest itself a state of siege has been declared in expectation of a German attack.]

Berlin Denies Surprise.

Russian armies driving swiftly toward the heart of Romania signaled the punch that finally blew down the house of cards which the deposed Premier Antonescu had built up in Romania.

The Germans announced that Romania's capitulation had been expected. The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm Aftonbladet said that German countermeasures can be expected. Berlin attributed Romania's move to the Russian offensive, Turkey's break with Germany, Bulgaria's peace overtures and the sustained Allied bombings of the Ploesti oil fields, he added.

Bulgaria, already outflanked in the south by Turkey's severance of relations with Germany, was now imperiled from the north as well, and was in a wholly untenable position. Yugoslavia and Greece, where patriot armies have been waging long and bitter guerrilla warfare against the Nazi yoke, were in a position for quick liberation.

The Hungarian and Slovakian Cabinets were reported in urgent meetings, and the expectation in London was that Bulgaria might capitulate in a matter of a few days or even hours.

[The British radio, in a broadcast recorded at New York this afternoon by CBS, quoted the diplomatic correspondent of the London Times as saying that the Bulgarian Government has officially asked the British Ambassador in Turkey "for conditions determined by the Allies which would permit Bulgaria to cease participating in the war." The correspondent added: "Naturally, the Russian Government was completely informed of the progress of the discussions. It is expected that now that Romania has ceased to fight, Bulgaria will do the same shortly."]

Call on Germans to Quit.

Meanwhile today the Moscow radio called upon the German people to "surrender immediately, or go on uselessly fighting on your own soil to your complete downfall." Continuing, Moscow said, "This is the eve of victory for the Allied Nations. We therefore call upon all Germans to save any further bloodshed by stopping this useless struggle before bitter fighting is brought to their own soil."

Moscow also urged the Germans to "join with all foreign workers in a mass strike" and to "put the SS out of action by a sudden bold stroke."

Germans in Panic.

The German Foreign Office threatened reprisals for "Romania's treason," but added: "The nature of the measures to be taken against Romania cannot yet be revealed. Developments in Romania are still in a fluid state."

Swedish correspondents in Berlin said that all communication between Bucharest and Berlin had been cut since last night, indicating that the Nazis were only guessing at what was happening within Romania.

The Germans were plainly in panic as the Balkan crackup seemed to be repeating the history of 1918 when the collapse of Bulgaria shocked the Kaiser's generals into a quick plea for peace.

Berlin announced the formation

of a "Romanian national government" but it was not clear whether this regime or King Michael's government controlled Bucharest. Nor was it clear who controlled the Bucharest radio, which announced a curfew from 8 P. M. to 5 A. M. and ordered all civil officials to report for duty. Street cars and train traffic were announced as cut off during those hours as well.

Foe Quitting Greece.

Even before Romania's announced acceptance of armistice terms, reports reaching London told of German troop withdrawals from southern Greece in apparent preparation for a large-scale contraction of their lines in southeastern Europe. A quick, grand withdrawal now is even more imperative.

The Germans, frantically trying to repair the damage, termed the capitulation the act of a "clique of traitors" and announced formation of a "national government"—presumably a puppet regime—around which Berlin broadcasts asked the Romanian people to rally.

"'Obey only its orders and not those of the traitors," urged Berlin in a broadcast beamed to Romania.

[The Federal Communications Commission said the Berlin broadcast was in the form of a communique attributed to the new "National Government." The communique, rebroadcast at intervals, did not name any of those constituting the new Government.

[The Romanian domestic radio announced that the military commander of Bucharest had ordered an 8 P. M. to 5 A. M. curfew in the city. "All train and trolley traffic will be halted during those hours, said this broadcast, also reported by the FCC.]

Antonescu's Flight Reported.

The Swiss radio, relaying Bucharest dispatches, said Marshal Ion Antonescu, deposed Romanian Premier, had fled to Germany—a report indicating he may have been chosen to head the pro-German Government.

"Apparently, one effect of the capitulation would be to bar Germany from Romania's productive Ploesti oil regions, where Hitler once obtained one-third of the supply needed to operate his war machines. Allied bombing, however, has reduced this flow to a comparative trickle.

Germany also found large numbers of her forces in the midst of a hostile country with uncertain communications to the rear.

Politically, Hitler's Balkan edifice was cracking badly. Bulgaria has been edging toward peace for at least a week. After the Romanian announcement, the Cabinet of puppet Slovakia reported "important decisions" were made in an "urgent" meeting.

Hungary in Nazi Grip.

Hungary is still tightly in the Nazi grip, but the effect there was expected to be electric—especially since King Michael declared conquest of Transylvania a major Romanian objective.

Without specific mention of Romania's shift, the Moscow radio shortly after the Bucharest announcement called upon the German people to "surrender immediately," adding: "This is the eve of victory for the Allied Nations."

In world war I, only forty-one days elapsed between the time the first German satellite—Bulgaria—ceased fighting and the date of Germany's own signing of an armistice.

King Michael's proclamation said "Romania has accepted armistice terms offered by the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States." There was no immediate official comment in any of the Allied capitals or any word as to what the armistice embraced. It was widely assumed, however, that the capitulation was based on Russian terms offered early in the summer after communication with the British and United States governments.

These terms never were disclosed. Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons August 2 called them "generous." Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, reaffirmed on the eve of the Russian entrance into northeastern Romania last spring Moscow's claims to Bessarabia and northern Bucovina, taken from Romania in 1940, but gave assurance Russia had no other territorial claims or any intention of interfering with Romanian affairs.

The Bucharest announcement said the Allied governments had guaranteed Romania's independence, had promised non-interference with internal affairs, and had recognized "the injustice" of Germany's award of Transylvania to Hungary at a Vienna arbitration conference in 1940.

King Michael's proclamation summoned his armed forces to the side of Allied armies as a co-belligerent but by all indications Romania's main offensive intentions will be directed against Hungary to recover Transylvania.

Transylvania, long a disputed region, was cut from Hungary and ceded to Romania, then one of the Allied nations, at the end of the last war. Occupying an area of 22,812 square miles, it had a population of 3,217,149 before the present war, including 1,000,000 romanians.

The new Romanian Premier, in a broadcast to the people immediately following the king's announcement, proclaimed the Antonescu "dictatorship" had been "cast aside."

Sanatescu pledged a "democratic regime in which public freedom and rights of the citizens will be guaranteed and respected." In his first decrees he closed concentration camps and turned loose virtually all political prisoners.

King Michael's proclamation said that the conquest of Transylvania, half of which Hitler awarded to Hungary in 1940, was a major Romanian objective. He summoned all Romania's armed forces to the side of the Allies as a co-belligerent and said: "We shall cross the frontiers unjustly imposed upon us at Vienna so as to liberate our Transylvania from enemy occupation."

Antonescu Reported in Flight.

Antonescu was reported to have fled to Germany. The new Premier, Konstantin Sanatescu, pledged a democratic regime. The anti-Nazi Peasant leader, Juliu Maniu, is a Minister-without-Portfolio in the new Government. A Swiss radio broadcast said that Gen. Mihail was new Romanian Commander in Chief.

Some optimistic prophets in London said that there was a good chance for the European war to end before October 1 on the basis of the Romanian switch.

Hungary Gets Warning.

A grave warning to the people of Hungary was broadcast by the British radio today. In a broadcast picked up at New York by CBS, London said:

"Hungary can either finish the fight on Nazi Germany's side and thus share Germany's fate to the full—a fate, that is, of complete national catastrophe—or else she can take her fate into her own hands.

"Hungary can save herself by coming to terms with Russia and her Allies at once, with a view to an immediate cessation of hostilities."

Two Soviet Armies Topple Bastions On Romanian Front

London, *Friday*, Aug. 25 (AP)—Sweeping through hundreds of towns and capturing 25,000 more prisoners in capitulated Romania, two Soviet armies yesterday toppled the Bessarabian capital of Chisinau (Kishinev) and four other major strongholds in an offensive which put the Red army within 35 miles of the Galati Gap defenses guarding the invasion path into the heart of he Balkans.

"Enemy resisance is now broken along the entire front," said a front dispatch from Captain Platov, Soviet correspondent who is with Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine Army forces. "Our tank and motorized troops are pressing forward in forces from various directions on groupings of German and Romanian troops. The enemy is sustaining huge losses."

Take 47,000 In Five Days

The daily communique broadcast from Moscow said Tolbukhin's troops and the Second Ukraine Army under Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky during yesterday alone captured 25,000 Germans and Romanians for a five-day total of 47,000.

These Germans and Romanians already have lost more than 25,000 killed in the first three days of the southern offensive, bringing to 853,886 the number of Axis troops slain or captured since Russia began her huge summer offensive June 23.

Capturing more than 550 towns and villages, the Russians swept to within 125 miles of Bucharest, Romanian capital, with the seizure of Barlad on the Iasi-Galati railway 58 miles north of Galati. The fall of that bastion, announced in one of the two orders of the day issued by Premier Stalin, also put the Russians within 35 miles of previously prepared Nazi defenses along the lower Siret and Putna rivers in the 45-mile-wide "Galati Gap" between Galati and Focsani at the edge of the Carpathian Mountains.

Stormed By Both Armies

Encircled Chisinau, pre-war Romania's second city 75 miles northeast of Barlad, was stormed and captured by troops of both Red armies, Stalin's first order of the day said.

The other major strongholds taken were Roman and Bacau, the latter 37 miles northwest of Barlad. Both are rail cities on the Czernowitz-Bucharest trunk line, and Roman is 26 miles north of Bacau. They were captured by the right wing of Malinovsky's forces descending swiftly toward Focsani.

The conquest of Barlad repre-

2 Soviet Armies Push On Romania

(Continued from Page 1)

sented a 68-mile advance in two days from Iasi, captured Tuesday on the third day of the offensive.

Fighting Way To Junction

Malinovsky's troops, striking southward between the Prut and Siret rivers, captured 300 localities yesterday, and Tolbukhin's forces after crossing the lower Dnestr river were fighting their way westward to a junction with Malinovsky's men along the Prut. Both sides were using great masses of tanks, cavalry and infantry and swarms of Soviet planes blasted a path at every German sign of resistance.

Dispatches via Switzerland said the German Eighth Army based along and north of the Galati Gap was in imminent danger of being entirely overrun by the defection of Romania, while the Sixth German Army in southern Romania also was imperiled by the swift advance of the Russians.

Malinovsky's troops captured 10,000 prisoners yesterday, and Tolbukhin's men took 15,000, among them Maj. Gen. Werner Klepp, commander of the German Ninth Infantry Division. He was the 29th Nazi general seized since the summer offensive began.

Moscow Won't Halt Its Armies Until Nazis in Romania Are Liquidated; Bucharest Reported in State of Siege; Berlin Assails Michael

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 25 (Friday).—Soviet Radio announced today that only by active military aid against the German Army could Romania obtain the armistice which Romania reported Wednesday night she had accepted.

A broadcast statement declared that "the conclusion of an armistice between Romania and the coalition of the Allies" could be effected only by Romania's military aid in the liquidation of the German armed forces.

It said that if Romanian troops stopped fighting the Russians and turned on the Germans, "or against the Hungarians for the liberation of Transylvania," then the Red Army "will not disarm them, will keep completely intact for them their entire equipment and help them in this honorable duty."

The text of the Foreign Commissariat's statement:

"In connection with events in Romania, the Soviet government considers it not out of place to confirm the declaration given in April of this year that the Soviet Union has no intention of acquiring any part of Romanian territory, or to change the existing social order in Romania, or to limit in any respect the independence of Romania.

"The Soviet government considers it essential to restore, together with the Romanians, the independence of Romania by the means of liberating Romania from the German Fascist yoke.

"The Soviet supreme command considers that if the Romanian troops discontinue military operations against the Red Army, and if they will undertake the obligation to conduct a war of liberation against the Germans hand in hand with the Red Army for the independence of Romania, or against the Hungarians for the liberation of Transylvania, then the Red Army will not disarm them, will keep completely intact for them their entire equipment, and will by all means help them fufill this honorable duty.

Must Beat Nazis First

"However, the Red Army can discontinue military operations on the territory of Romania only after liquidation of German troops in Romania which are the conductors of oppression and enslavement of the Romanian people.

"The assistance of the Romanian troops to the Red Army troops in the task of liquidating the German troops is the only means of speedy discontinuation of military operations on Romanian territory, and of the conclusion of an armistice between Romania and the coalition of the Allies."

The Germans, trying to salvage what they can from capitulated Romania, announced the vague formation of a puppet regime opposing King Michael's new pro-Ally government, appealing for Romanians to remain in the war on the Axis side, and said rioting had broken out in the country.

The Swiss radio broadcast a dispatch, dated Bucharest, saying that Romanian troops "started a march into Transylvania Wednesday night," referring to Michael's announced intention of recovering, with Allied help, that part of pre-war Romania awarded to Hungary by the Germans in the 1940 Vienna conference.

[A state of siege was proclaimed in Bucharest, according to an article in the Swiss newspaper "La Suisse," reported to the Office of War Information. A Romanian domestic broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission said that General Tedorescu, Bucharest military commander, had ordered an 8 p m. to 5 a. m. curfew, abolished concentration camps and granted amnesty to

Russia Says Romania Must Fight German Army to Get Armistice

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many political prisoners.]

Call Regime "Communist"

Berlin did not break the news of Romania's defection from the Axis until mid-afternoon, when the D. N. B. news agency told of the nation's acceptance of armistice terms offered by Russia, the United States and Britain. The new Romanian government, headed by Premier General Constantin Sanatescu, and including Juliu Maniu, Peasant party head; Dinu Bratianu, Liberal leader, and Socialist and Communist representatives, was termed a "Communist regime," and Berlin said that a new "National government" had been formed to combat it.

Berlin gave no details of this so-called National regime, either its organization or its supposed membership. By its praise of the ousted Premier, Marshal Ion Antonescu, the German radio suggested he might be a member. A Swiss broadcast said Antonescu had fled to Germany.

D. N. B.'s tardy bulletin on the situation said that "Chief of State Antonescu was ousted from the government as a result of Anglo-American pressure brought to bear on the King." Then, appealing to Romanians in the name of the shadowy "National" government, Berlin called the King a "willing tool of a small clique of traitors which has removed the state leader, Antonescu, and is now about to commit a miserable treachery by handing over all of us and our country to our arch enemy, Bolshevism."

The broadcast, beamed to Romania at intervals during the day, said the King was getting ready to flee tot America, as had his father, former King Carol, and

branded as an "infamous lie" Michael's assertion that the United Nations had guaranteed Romania's independence.

It said the British and Americans long ago had promised Romania to Russia, and appealed to Romanians "not to follow the traitor King and his corrupt clique of business men." Romanian soldiers were likewise asked not to take orders from the King and his army helpers, "but to remain faithful to the German ally who sheds his blood for the defense of Romania the same as you."

RUSSIA DEMANDS

AID OF ROMANIA

R. KASTSCHKA

Reds Declare Armed Assistance Price of Armistice With Allies.

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LONDON, Friday, Aug. 25—(AP) Russia called upon Romania today to send her armies against the Germans "hand in hand with the Red army for the liberation of Romania" and fixed this as the price of an armistice with the Allies.

In the first official reply from an Allied government to Romania's announced decision to accept Allied peace terms, the Soviet government said that if the Romanian troops stopped fighting the Russians and turned on the Germans, "or against the Hungarians for the liberation of Transylvania," then the Red army "will not disarm them, will keep completely intact for them their entire equipment, and help them in this honorable duty."

Russia disavowed entirely any desire to acquire Romanian territory in the statement, issued by the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs and broadcast by the Moscow radio.

The statement, recorded by the Soviet monitor, contained no direct reference to the proclamation by

RUSSIA DEMANDS AID OF ROMANIA

(Continued from Page One)

King Mihai of Romania on Wednesday, but it answered the youthful monarch plainly by declaring:

"The assistance of the Romanian troops to the Red army troops in the task of liquidating the German troops is the only means of speedy discontinuation of military operations on Romanian territory, and of the conclusion of an armistice between Romania and the coalition of the Allies."

In effect this meant that, despite King Mihai's proclamation, a state of war continues to exist between Romania and Russia, Great Britain and the United States.

No statement has yet been made by the British and American governments and in London diplomatic sources disclosed that Romania's sudden capitulation came as colt from the blue to Britain. Since there had been no recent consultation it was believed Romania was moving now to accept what Prime Minister Churchill has described as the "generous" terms" offered six months ago.

Russia held up to Romania, as one of the conditions for peace, that Romanian troops war against the Hungarians for "liberation of Transylvania." A later Moscow broadcast reported "fierce armed clashes" were taking place in northern Transylvania between the Romanian populace and Hungarian troops.

REDS CAPTURE ANOTHER CITY IN ROMANIA

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Drive Hard for Oil and Grain Centers of Country —Aim at Ploesti.

ADVANCE IN POLAND ALSO

Overrun Hundreds of German War Plants — Capture Several Key Towns.

London, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Premier Stalin in an Order of the Day announced tonight the capture of Kishinev (Chininau), in Romania, which the Russians had by-passed when they captured Iasi, fifty-five miles to the west, and Tighina, to the southeast. The city was the capital of the Soviet Moldavian Republic, which includes Bessarabia, annexed from Romania in 1940.

In a second Order of the Day Stalin said that the Russian forces have captured both Roman, thirty-three miles southeast of Iasi, and Bacau, fifty-three miles southwest of Iasi, along with several other Romanian towns. The advance took the Russians to within 120 miles of the oil center of Ploesti, he added.

Both Roman and Bacau are on the Cernauti-Bucharest railway skirting the Carpathians.

Rush for Oil Fields.

Moscow, Aug. 24 (A. P.)—Captives reported hostilities spreading between the troops of Germany and Romania today while two great Russian army groups swept toward the heart of the oil and wheat kingdom in drives apparently aimed at trapping any Nazi still in their path.

Companion offensives in south and north Poland continued apace.

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Troops which seized Debica were declared overrunning hundreds of German war factories, 150 of them in Debica alone. Red Star said the Lwow-Krakow railroad bristled with German war plants of all kinds. The advance moved within seventeen miles of Tarnov. Further north, Russian columns were within thirty-five miles of Krakow, and seventy-five of German Silesia itself.

Northeast of Warsaw, the Red Army drove within five miles of the important communications hub of Lomza, twenty miles below the East Prussian frontier, in an offensive gradually splitting German armies defending that Reich province and Warsaw.

Captured Romanians said the Germans had trained their guns on them, seeking to block their retreat in some places. Many Romanian units were reported raked by machinegun fire.

140 Miles to Ploesti.

The Russian advance continued uninterrupted toward the Danube Basin and Galati Gap. At midnight, Soviet troops had moved to within 167 miles of Bucharest and 140 of the Ploesti oil center, and less than fifty from the mouth of the Danube—a principal transport artery for Hitler. Tighina, Getatea-Alba and Vaslui all fell in Bessarabia.

Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army group has captured 6,000 square miles of Romanian territory in a push from Odessa and thundered on toward the Galati Gap. His troops were within thirty-five miles of those of Gen. Fedor I. Tolbukhin driving down from Iasi, and the armies appeared to be throwing a great noose around enemy forces clustered about the Bessarabian capital of Chisinau.

North of the Carpathians, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian Army group was overrunning swiftly the arsenals where thousands of Polish and Russian war prisoners were put to work in 1941 and 1942. The Red Army here was actually getting into vital German industries, factories upon which Hitler depended to keep Germany in the war.

West of Debica the Russians were across the Wistoka River. Konev's objective is Krakow, the mother city of Poland, her ancient capital and a great industrial center of a quarter of a million persons. The Germans offered stiff resistance, the Red Star said, behind well prepared steel and concrete forts. Konev's left flank was curling along the Czech frontier, eleven to twenty-one miles away in the Carpathians.

In the middle Baltic republics the Red Army appeared to have withstood the latest German tank drive. The Russians maintained their pressure on Riga from the east and south.

No fresh reports came from the Warsaw front, where other Russian armies were besieging the city for the twenty-fifth day from immediately north and east. News also was lacking from the East Prussian front, the eastern boundary of which was reached last week.

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The historic Bessarabian towns of Tighina and Cetatea-Alba on the west bank of the Dnestr, 167 miles from the Romanian capital, and Vaslui, 140 miles northeast of Ploesti, were among more than 400 towns that fell yesterday all along the eastern front, a Soviet communique said.

Soon after Moscow's guns boomed twin salutes to the Romanian victories, foreign radio reports were heard telling of Romania's capitulation to the Allies, but there was no information available from Russian sources.

Romanians Battle Nazis.

The exit of Romania from the war has been regarded as inevitable here, however, in view of the Red Army's offensive through huge sections of Moldavia and Bessarabia in the past four days. The effect of Romania's reported collapse in shortening the war could hardly be overestimated.

The Russian war bulletin declared the Romanians, attempting to retreat, were battling with Germans trying to bar them, and that large numbers of Romanian officers and men had been slain by the Nazis.

Meanwhile, in the new offensive northeast of Warsaw, aimed at East Prussia, the Russians advanced to within eight miles of the German fortress of Lomza, twenty miles below the Prussian border, and liberated another eighty towns, the bulletin said.

Nazi counter-attacks from the suburb of Praga, just east of Warsaw, were driven off, with the Germans suffering sharp losses.

Konev On Move Again.

In still other successes, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's Ukranian Army, in a westward thrust along the rail route leading to Krakow and German Silesia, seized Debica, large aircraft industry center and communications point sixty-four miles east of Krakow and nineteen miles east of Tarnow, the next probable objective.

German counter-attacks in Latvia, aimed at reaching Nazi Baltic troops, were not only beaten off but the Russians succeeded in improving their own positions, the communique declared.

[Moscow made no announcement concerning a German radio report which said Russian forces and reached "the beaches of Riga," and the Germans had no further explanation.]

Linked with the Romanian land drive, whose latest successes were announced by Stalin in two orders of the day, were a series of air attacks on Romanian Black Sea ports. The Russians sank eight ships—an auxiliary cruiser, transport and patrol cutter at Constanta; a transport, two barges, and a cutter off Salina and a motor ship at Valkov.

Predict New Nazi Retreat.

London, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The Polish Press Bureau in London said today that the Germans were evacuating equipment from Krakow in preparation for a fresh retreat in Poland.

Gen. Bor's embattled headquarters within beleagured Warsaw said that the Germans were fighting savagely to keep open three main east-west roads through the capital to handle traffic for a new retreat.

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Aug. 24 (AP)—Five thousand Allied warplanes—more than half of them heavy bombers—struck from Britain and Italy today against German oil, aircraft and industrial targets from the Baltic to the Balkans and smashed naval and merchant vessels the enemy hoped to use in evacuating his western ports.

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An estimated 8,000 tons of exploding steel poured down on at least 21 objectives stretching from the great Baltic port of Kiel on through Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and French and Dutch ports as good weather over Central Europe released the heavyweights which had been grounded five days.

25 Bombers, 5 Fighters Lost

Twenty-five bombers and five fighters of the British-based Eighth United States Air Force failed to return. But two of the bombers were known to have landed safely in Sweden. Reports of the Mediterranean losses were not immediately available.

Most of the 25 British-based bombers which went down were lost to heavy flak, although some formations encountered fighter opposition. Escorting fighters shot down ten German planes and bomber gunners accounted for two others. Fighters destroyed 14 Nazi planes on the ground.

Mustang Pilot Sets Record

Twenty-five separate attacks were made on light warships trying to escape from Le Havre and many were reported hit while others were chased back into port.

Fighters escorting British-based heavies strafed German planes parked on airfields. Capt. John T. Godfrey of Woonsocket, R. I., a Mustang pilot, destroyed four trimotored transport planes on an airdrome deep in Germany, bringing his total ground kills to 18—a new record for 8th USAAF fighter pilots.

Godfrey, former wingman for Capt. Don S. Gentile, one of the top United States aces, also has destroyed 18 enemy planes in the air.

Kill Battered

More than 1,300 American Fortresses and Liberators thundering from British bases under the escort of about 1,000 fighters battered industrial targets at Kiel and syn-

5,000 Planes Drop 8,000 Tons Of Bombs On 21 Objectives

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London, Friday, Aug. 25 (AP)—Southern Hungary was bombed in the night, a Budapest radio broadcast announced today.

AUSTIN-BEALMEAR

thetic oil plants, one refinery, bomber-fighter assembly and plane engine plants, two German airforce stations and a radio equipment factory across Germany and into Czechoslovakia.

Some 750 Fortresses and Liberators of the Italian-based 15th Air Force attacked Czechoslovakia oil refineries at Kolin, 40 miles east of Prague, and Parbudice, 55 miles east of Prague.

Following up an eight-hour assault by RAF coastal command planes on German naval and merchant vessels attempting to escape from Le Havre [fighter-escorted British Halifaxes attacked ships in the besieged port of Brest. Lancasters dumped six-ton factory busters on E-boats and R-boats and their shelters at Ijmuiden, Holland.

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8th Air Force Tops

In the first 70 days of the invasion, when all Allied airmen based in Britain and France shot down 2,990 German planes in combat, while Americans bagged 651 more on the ground, the Eighth USAAF topped the list in destruction. The Eighth's bomber gunners and fighter pilots destroyed 1,623 in the air and 548 on the ground.

Some of the Eighth's bomber crewmen today reported attacks by German fighters, including jet-propelled craft. Others had only heavy flak and some encountered no opposition.

Tactical air units which yesterday downed 50 German planes against a loss of 17 of their own over the northern France battle area were restricted by bad flying weather today, particularly in the Seine area.

3000 PLANES HIT NAZI WAR PLANTS IN WHIPSAW RAIDS

Big Armada Strikes From England — Strong Forces Flies From Italy.

AUG 25

London, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—A vast armada of 2,300 American planes smashed a dozen targets in Germany and on the Czech border today.

[Rome, meanwhile, reported that from Italy a strong force of heavy bombers, probably numbering 750, attacked Czecho-Slovak oil refineries at Kolin, forty miles east of Prague, and at Pardubice, fifty-five miles east of Prague today.]

The attacks in Germany by 1,300 heavy bombers and 1,000 fighters constituted one of the greatest assaults ever mounted by United States air forces.

Targets included synthetic oil plants to Merseberg, Misburg and Ruhland in Germany and Bruk on the Czecho-Slovak border. Also bombed were an oil refinery at Freital, near Dresden; two airplane plants at Brunswick; German air force stations at Kolleda, near Merseberg, and Langenhagen, near Hanover; a radio factory at Miemar and other industrial targets at Kiel.

The air forces announced late today that fifty German warplanes were destroyed in operations from the British and French bases yesterday, and that in the first 770 days of the invasion 3,641 German planes had been destroyed in the air and on the ground. In the same period 2,959 Allied aircraft were lost. The figures included strategic bombing attacks on Germany itself.

The reported destruction of 3,641 planes constituted a force larger than the whole Nazi air fleet based in western Europe on June 6. The Germans had been reinforced since from the east and south however.

Swift Mosquito bombers made a "concentrated" attack on Cologne last night.

Residents on the British southeast coast reported heavy naval gunfire in Dover Strait during the night and violent explosions along the French shore, possibly caused by Allied air attacks on flying bomb launching sites. The activity continued most of the night, with the most violent explosions coming from the Calais area. Windows on the British coast rattled with the sound of the blasts.

U. S. AIR FLEETS ATTACK REICH

Planes Strike From Both Britain and Italy.

London, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Great American air fleets were reported by Berlin to be striking Germany today from both Britain and Italy after a night in which swift Mosquitos made a concentrated attack on Cologne, while other planes bombed Seine River crossings. Allied fighters and bombers filled the Channel skies during the morning.

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Other British bombers blasted objectives in the north.

Residents on the British southeast coast reported heavy naval gunfire in Dover Strait during the night and violent explosions along the French shore, possibly caused by Allied air attacks on flying bomb launching sites. The activity continued most of the night, with the most violent explosions coming from the Calais area. Windows on the British coast rattled with the sound of the blasts.

Bag 45 Nazi Planes.

Rome, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The American Fifteenth Air Force chewed off another hunk of the Luftwaffe's fast dwindling power in central Europe yesterday, destroying forty-five enemy planes in the course of sweeping raids which included a heavy attack raids on airdromes in Hungary and Yugoslavia.

Allied air losses likewise have been heavy. Twenty-nine aircraft were lost yesterday and three during the preceding night.

Enemy fighters attacked formations of Liberators over Vienna with rocket and cannon fire yesterday, some diving in to within 100 yards of the big bombers.

The first Liberators over the Markersdorf airdrome west of Vienna showered fragmentation bombs on grounded planes and personnel. The next wave unloaded high explosives in installations.

The Fanto Vosendorf oil refinery six miles south of Vienna and unspecific military targets in the Vienna industrial district were other targets of the attacking Allied force, which numbered some 500 planes.

A brand new American Liberator bomber on its first mission came back to an Italian base yesterday from raiding on Vienna punctured with at least 150 cannonshell, rocket, flak and bullet holes. But the crew was happy—they shot down seven enemy fighters. Sergt. Lindley G. Miller, of Glen Cove, L. I., a gunner, shot down one.

Hitler Expected to Base All Hopes on Defense of Homeland

AUG 25 1944

By WES GALLAGHER

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 24—(AP) The defense system of Hitler's European fortress is crumbling, and with capitulation of satellites in prospect and Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's armored columns already driving for the German border, the Germans' only hope now is defense of the Reich itself.

While the Germans have their reorganized 15th army on the rocket coast, it has been badly stripped to bolster the Seventh army. It is unlikely it would be able to withstand an Allied onslaught. Military men expect Hitler to fight a rearguard action from northern France and lower Belgium to the Siegfried line, then base all on an appeal to the people to defend the homeland.

Many Allied military men are of the opinion one more crushing defeat in battle and the German army—riddled with intrigue and hate—will collapse entirely.

Hitler's defense system was built on the vast territory he dominated in Europe. He planned to trade space for time to wear his enemies down and out. But he did not reckon with the drive and daring of an American general like Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.

The force and violence of underground resistance movements, the wavering fairweather loyalty of his satellites in the east and the uprising by the French Maquis avenging four years of hate and brutality and the lightning Allied advance, particularly the speed of Patton's Third army, have given Hitler and the German army no time to establish any sort of defense line.

In the east, Romania—the Balkan weathervane which always first swings to the side most likely to win—has turned from the Nazis. Undoubtedly the Germans will be forced to withdraw from Romania as fast as possible before the onrushing Russian armies catch them in a vast trap. It is inconceivable that Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland will not quickly follow Romania's lead.

Their capitulation would force the Nazis from Yugoslavia and Greece. Thus, overnight, Hitler would lose "space" he so sorely needs.

He finds Gen. Sir Harold Alexander headed toward the Austrian border, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on the French border along hundreds of miles of front and the Russians hammering through Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Prussia.

To date there has not been the slightest sign the Germans will be able to mount a defense in northern France capable of halting the American, British and Canadian effort. One month ago Hitler had the Allies hemmed in on a hundred-mile front. He was unable to hold it and lost some 20 or 30 divisions in the process.

Reinforcements Rush In

In a few days the Allied front will stretch from the channel hundreds of miles to the Swiss frontier. It will be supplemented by armies being poured into France at the greatest rate in history.

To hold that line, Hitler will have 30 or less divisions than he had a month ago. Then he can do that retreat into the borders of the Reich. But there is every indication that he lacks the manpower to hold even that front.

If they had enough air power to protect the ground forces, Hitler and Heinrich Himmler, chief of the home army, could make the invasion of Germany itself a costly process of house-to-house and street-to-street fighting. There also is the problem of persuading the German people to carry out such a fight in the same way the Russians did.

Inner Germany does not have the living space of western Russia nor does the Wehrmacht have anything capable of dealing with the Allied airforces which sweep Germany at will.

Turning German towns into strongpoints will only mean that Allied war planes in the thousands will come over and level every house as tanks sweep on past towards Berlin.

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'AUSTERITY' RULE IN REICH PROVES NATION JITTERY

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LONDON, Aug. 24—(AP) In a new decree to squeeze out more manpower for Germany's armies and war factories, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels today ordered a 60-hour work week for office workers in public administration and industry and drastically restricted schools and entertainment.

He directed closing of all German theaters, music halls and cabarets, as well as all art exhibitions, art competitions, and professional schools and commercial colleges without a direct bearing on the war effort. Unviersities, too, he said, would be subject to far reaching restrictions.

Those released by the new "austerity order," said a Berlin broadcast, "are to be employed in armament production or taken into the Wehrmacht.

The new order does not apply to women over 50 or men over 65.

At the same time in a weekly article is Das Reich broadcast by the Berlin radio, Goebbels, attempting to rally Germans against "this hurricane raging over the Continent," said it would be "high treason" to question Nazi principles now.

He exhorted "the fikle among us" not to "lose sight of the star in the gloomy clouds which are darkening the horizon" and said the "slightest offense" against principles of the National Solialist state must be "punished severely."

Goebbels order suspended editions of fine art literature and fiction works and further curtailed the number of daily newspapers. Illustrated weeklies with two exceptions were directed to cease publication.

The save 300,000,000 ration cards every ration period he ordered new collective food ration cards for the period starting Oct. 16.

tember 1.

Film and radio entertainment will be available only to soldiers and war workers. Actors, circus performers and others will be drafted into the Army.

Goebbels also ordered closing of all art exhibitions, art competitions and art colleges and the suspension of publication of fine art literature, fiction and most illustrated publications. The number of daily newspapers will be curtailed.

Two hundred traveling theatrical companies of the "strength through joy" movement who have been entertaining troops will be dissolved.

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Professional schools, household schools and commercial colleges without direct bearing on the war effort will be closed and universities will be subjected to far-reaching restrictions.

People released by the new austerity order will be employed in armament production or taken into the Wehrmacht, Berlin asserted.

Goebbels also ordered those employed in public administration and offices of industry to work a sixty-hour week and canceled all vacations effective immediately. The order will not affect women over 50 and men over 65.

Infringements of the order will be punished by imprisonment and fines, with hard labor or death for particularly malicious evasions, the announcement, as distributed by DNB, said.

ALLIES SCORE GAINS IN ITALY

British And Indian Troops Cap-

German Theaters to Close

Goebbels's Order Will Put Actors and Other Entertainers in Army.

London, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—A new "austerity order" by Propaganda Minister Goebbels, Reich representative for total mobilization, will close all German theaters, shows, cabarets and theatrical and music schools effective Sep-

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ture Important Points

Rome, Aug. 24 (AP)—Taking quick advantage of lessening enemy resistance in the upper Arno valley southeast of Florence, British and Indian troops have advanced and captured several important points, including Mount Foresto, it was announced today.

Polish and Italian troops in the Adriatic sector made limited gains and established firm positions on the south bank of the Metauro river 12 miles inland from the Adriatic coast. German losses were reported high in that sector, where 800 prisoners had been taken by the Poles in the last 10 days.

Nazis Shell Florence

Nazi patrols were active in the area immediately north of Florence and enemy artillery dropped many shells "indiscriminately" into the central and southern portions of the art city during the day, headquarters said. Allied troops won possession of the city last Tuesday.

The front from Florence to the Tyrrhenian Sea remained quiet.

[The United Nations radio at Algiers reported General Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in Italy, had called upon Italian Patriots to attack a "considerable number" of Nazi troops who had been observed escaping into northern Italy from the battle zone of southern France.]

ALLIES ADVANCE ALONG THE ARNO

Rome, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—British and Indian troops of the Eighth Army have made a considerable advance on both sides of the upper Arno River in Italy, in the face of lessening enemy resistance, and have captured a number of important points including Mount Foresto, headquarters announced today.

Minor gains were reported in the Adriatic sector, where Polish and Italian troops established themselves firmly on the banks of the Metauro about twelve miles from the coast. Allied forces are in contact with strong enemy positions on the north bank, the bulletin said.

Considerable enemy patrol activity was noted around Florence, in which the Nazis were said to have suffered casualties.

Allied Headquarters disclosed that "indiscriminately aimed enemy shells fell in most of the central and southern portions" of Florence yesterday. The extent of damage and casualties was not announced.

PRINCE UMBERTO, CHURCHILL CONFER

ROME, Aug. 24.—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill met Crown Prince Umberto, ruler of Italy as Lieutenant General of the realm, at a luncheon Wednesday with Sir Noel Charles, the British minister, it was officially announced today.

Later Churchill received the entire Italian government, representing all parties, for an informal conversation at the British embassy.

The announcement said a conversation between Churchill and Premier Ivanhoe Bonomi at the British Embassy Tuesday was "long and cordial."

The luncheon today was given in their honor by the minister and was attended also by Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

The announcement made no mention of Churchill and Badoglio confering privately, but an Italian communique published in Roman newspapers today reported they did so.

Col. Huntington Heads Mission To Marshal Tito

Officer Sent From Italy By U. S. Army Formerly Practiced Law Here

By Joseph Morton

Associated Press Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press

MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS IN YUGOSLAVIA, Aug. 19 (Delayed).—An American military mission headed by Colonel Ellery C. Huntington jr., of Redding, Conn., has arrived at Marshal Josip Broz's (Tito's) headquarters.

Preceded by British and Russian missions, it is the fourth foreign group to join the Yugoslav leader. Several of its members served formerly under Brigadier Fitzroy Hew Royle Maclean on the British-American mission to Tito, which is now solely British.

Colonel Huntington came to his present post from an assignment at Allied force headquarters in Italy.

[Prior to the war, Colonel Huntington practiced law in New York as a member of the firm of Satterlee & Warfield, 49 Wall Street. He is a graduate of Colgate University and the Harvard Law School.]

Plans For Allied-Yugoslav Operations Set, Tito Says

By JOSEPH MORTON

Marshal Tito's Headquarters in Yugoslavia, Aug. 22 (AP—Delayed)—Plans for much closer coordination of military operations by Allied forces in Italy and the National Army of Liberation in Yugoslavia were worked out at the recent conferences of Prime Minister Churchill, General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson and himself, Marshal Tito told this correspondent today.

Joint operations by British and American ground troops and the Partisan army may be expected on a growing scale in the near future, he said.

Elbow-Deep In Work

Noting that detachments from the three forces already had carried out several actions together on the Dalmatian Islands, he said the necessity for secrecy forbade a more detailed discussion of plans.

Secluded in his new headquarters, garrisoned by hand-picked British ground troops and Commandos as well as his own men, the marshal was elbow-deep in work at the time of the interview.

Ten days of almost continuous discussion and negotiation with Allied military and diplomatic leaders and members of the Royal Government had tired him noticeably.

Agreed On Armaments

Matters discussed at his conferences with Churchill were principally military. He said among other things an agreement was reached on increased shipments of armaments to the National Liberation Army and on increased evacuation of wounded from the country.

In addition to the British Prime Minister, who Marshal Tito said made a deep impression on him, he conferred with Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commanding general of the Mediterranean Allied air forces and RAF Vice-Marshal William Elliott, commander of the newly formed Balkan air force. He also visited General Sir Harold Alexander at his headquarters and spent a day on the island of Capri as the guest of Grig. Gen. William J. Donovan, director of the United States Office of Strategic Services, which has just sent a military mission to Yugoslavia.

Mission Long Needed

This mission had been needed a long time and was very important, Marshal Tito said, because it took a very long time in America for the truth about the real situation in Yugoslavia to be known. While in Italy, the marshal reported, he and Dr. Ivan Subasic, Prime Minister of the Yugoslav Government in Cairo, reached complete accord on the use of remaining units of the Royal Yugoslav Navy, long a point of contention between the National Liberation Committee and the London Government.

It was agreed the vessels, principally corvettes, torpedo boats and mine layers, would remain part of the Allied Mediterranean naval command and be used to further the Partisans' war efforts, Marshal Tito said.

Disposition Of Forces

He and Dr. Subasic enacted agreements on a number of other points in discussions which lasted three days. The marshal reported it was decided that the 2,000 men of the Royal Yugoslav Army in the mid-East would fight as a unit under the supreme Allied command in the Mediterranean and that the Royal Yugoslav air force squadron likewise stationed in the mid-East would be permitted to fight intact.

A special commission comprised of three representatives of the National Liberation Committee and three of the Royal Government would handle matters pertaining to Yugoslavian gold deposits frozen abroad, he said, using them as security for loans to finance the common war effort.

Merger Discussed

He and Dr. Subasic likewise agreed on plans for obtaining assistance from the United Nations Relief Rehabilitation Administration, Marshal Tito expressing belief food, clothing and other aid for his war-ravaged countrymen would be forthcoming shortly.

The marshal stressed that the basic foundation agreement of June 16 under which all the negotiations have been carried out remains unchanged. Nevertheless, he said, ultimate merger of the Royal Government and the National Liberation Committee still is conditioned by these three prerequisites:

1. The degree and efficiency with which the Government of Dr. Subasic works abroad in favor of the people and the National Liberation Army.

2. To what extent this Government will, by its work and influence, correct the mistakes made by previous governments hostile to the people.

3. Whether conditions in the country become mature enough for such welding to contribute still more to the unification of all national forces and a still closer merger of the nations of each federal unit.

TITO SENDS PISTOL TO NEW YORK MAYOR

MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS IN YUGOSLAVIA, Aug. 24.—(AP) Marshal Tito is sending his pistol—which he carried through three years of warfare in Yugoslavia's hills and mountains—to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York as a token of his esteem.

Dr. Sava Kosanovic, Minister of the Interior in the new cabinet of the royal government who recently visited Tito at his headquarters, is carrying the gift.

In New York when he was appointed to his present post, Kosanovic was asked by LaGuardia to deliver a message expressing the mayor's admiration of the partisans' struggle.

Acknowledging the mayor's long friendship toward the National Army of Liberation, Marshal Tito is sending back the pistol along with a reply.

BULGARIA PEACE TERMS STUDIED

Allies Expected to Demand Unconditional Surrender.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 25—(AP) Peace terms for Bulgaria are under official consideration in London and Washington, it was reported in authoritative circles here today.

A representative of the Bulgarian government submitted his country's proposals through Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British ambassador to Turkey, these reports said.

Russia, not at war with Bulgaria, is being kept informed, and it is believed no official statement will be made until a decision is reached.

While official comment was lacking it was regarded as certain that negotiation with Bulgaria is out of the question, and that unconditional surrender will be required. Other Allied demands probably will include withdrawal of all Bulgarian

BULGARIA PEACE TERMS STUDIED

(Continued from Page One)

troops from invaded and seized territories, removal of Fascists from office and liberalization of the government.

Bulgarian officials, who have been blowing hot and cold in peace statements, have been warned by Anthony Eden, British foreign secretary, that the Allies do not intend to buy Bulgaria out of the war. Prime Minister Churchill has warned that "the time for Bulgaria's repentance is not yet past, although it is passing."

The Russians have been bringing peace pressure on Bulgaria, whose frontiers were laid wide open by the Red army advance into Romania.

London, Aug. 24 (AP)—A stampede of Adolf Hitler's unhappy satellite nations trying to get out of the war before Germany itself throws up the sponge appeared imminent today as indications grew that Nazi leaders fear revolt inside the Reich.

As the Nazis tried to offset the jolt of Romania's capitulation, the electric effect of the collapse was felt in the capitals of the satellite nations Bulgaria and Hungary and the cobelligerent Finland.

In Sofia, Bulgaria, already on record in public statements of her Premier and Foreign Minister that she was anxious to get out of the war, maintained contact with the Allies and the expectation in London was that the Bulgars would quit the war in a few days, perhaps in a few hours.

Finland "Clearing Decks"

In Helsinki, Finnish President Carl Gustav Mannerheim was reported "clearing decks" for an armistice in the face of "go-slow" propaganda from reactionary forces.

Stockholm reported that the Finnish Minister to Sweden, George Gripenberg, had left for Helsinki on a trip connected with efforts to withdraw Finland from the war.

In Budapest the Hungarian Government decreed banishment of all political parties "no matter what their political tendency," apparently in an effort to block a coalition action by combined parties such as negotiated an armistice for Romania. Regent Nicholas Horthy was reported to have called the Hungarian Cabinet into permanent session.

Slovakia Also Stirring

The Cabinet of satellite Slovakia also was reported in urgent session, although there was no details.

A bad case of jitters inside Germany was apparent in the German radio broadcast to the German army, heard by Reuter, which warned soldiers of "internal disorder such as terrorist attacks against your own people."

Moscow radio stabbed at the weakening home morale by urging the German population to "join with all foreign workers in a mass strike."

"Hang On" Nazis Urge

Further evidence of Nazi panic was seen in the tone of the latest editorials pleading with the Germans to hang on "for a few more weeks."

The *Muenchner Neueste Nachricten*, bluntly referring to the "immensity of the threat" confronting Germany in recent Allied victories, said there were a few weeks left before a decision, "but we must stand the test unless collapse just before or at the goal is to nullify five years of war."

Greece Wants Bulgaria Occupied By Allies

Cairo, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Greek Government demanded tonight Bulgaria's occupation by Allied forces to guarantee her punishment for "crimes" against Greeks, as Bulgarian capitulation in the wake of Romania's was widely predicted.

Although Bulgaria is not at war against Russia it was pointed in Soviet quarters that Red army divisions driving into Romania might press into Bulgaria and become a

force of occupation there unless Sofia surrenders soon to the Americans and British.

Among Greek demands made public tonight were:

1. Strategical guarantee of the northern frontier (Greece's) so that the keys to her house (Thrace and Macedonia) may not be held in foreign hands, especially Bulgarian hands.

2. Punishment of Bulgarian rulers and military chiefs and also all of those who have committed crimes against the population of Macedonia and Thrace.

3. Occupation of Bulgaria by armies of the United Nations as a guarantee for execution of the sanctions which will be applied on her.

Finnish sources said that Procope last Thursday told a secret session of Parliament that there was strong "pro-Finnish and anti-Russian sentiment" in the United States and that if Finland holds on, this sentiment "may make itself felt, despite the attitude of the American Government."

The United States ordered Procope to leave Washington for actions inimical to the United States.

Contact Reported Made.

Finnish newspapers today splashed the news of Romania's break with Hitler under banner headlines, and a Foreign Office spokesman was quoted as saying that, if the report is confirmed, "then naturally it must influence Finland's position."

The Arbetarbladet, the only newspaper commenting, said: "Romania changes sides in the war, and the road is now open to the Danube. The Finnish people now look to the Government and Finland's First Man (Baron Mannerheim)."

Finland May Quit War Too

Envoy Suddenly Leaves Stockholm in Move Linked to Peace Efforts.

Stockholm, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The Finnish Minister to Sweden, G. A. Gripenberg, suddenly departed by air today for Helsinki in a journey obviously connected with efforts to get Finland out of the war.

In reliable quarters it was said, however, that "as far as we know, the Finnish Government has made no attempt directly to contact Moscow up to Thursday morning." It was Gripenberg's second trip to Helsinki in two weeks.

Opinion here was that Romania's exit from the war might hasten action by Baron Mannerheim, President and Marshal of Finland.

Finnish informants said that the old leader had been "clearing the decks" for an armistice. Reactionaries, Germans and the former Finnish Minister to the United States Hjalmar Procope were reported pushing a "go slow" propaganda campaign regarding peace.

Information from Finland said that the Germans were spreading propaganda that they were giving up France in order to launch a tremendous offensive against Russia. Finn reactionaries were reported cooperating with the argument that "we had better wait because once the Germans have launched their counter-attack, we will be in a better position to negotiate with the Russians."

In a broadcast picked up at New York today by CBS, the British radio reported from Stockholm "that indirect contact between the Finns and the Russians has been established in the Swedish capital during the past few days."

Sweden's Diplomatic Ties With Vichy End

Stockholm, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Swedish Foreign Office announced today that diplomatic relations between Sweden and Vichy had been ended.

Vichy's Minister to Stockholm, Francois Conti, also declared that his mission to Stockholm had been concluded in view of the fact that Marshal Petain had been taken to Germany.

[Switzerland announced yesterday the ending of relations with Vichy.]

TWO U. S. LIBERATORS LANDED IN SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 24.—(AP) Two United States Liberator bombers made forced landings in southern Sweden today. The 20 men making up the crews were uninjured.

POPE TO BROADCAST

VATICAN CITY, Aug. Aug. 24—(AP) Pope Pius XII is reported to be preparing for a World broadcast Sept. 1, the fifth anniversary of the beginning of the war.

Australia Not to Serve Poles

Moscow Ends Property Powers Cites Link to New Committee

MOSCOW, Aug. 24. (AP).—The Soviet Foreign Office notified the Australian Legation today it could no longer recognize Australia as the protecting power for Polish nationals' property in the Soviet Union because of establishment of relations by the U. S. S. R., with the Polish Committee of National Liberation.

The Australian Legation, with the Kremlin's consent, assumed its Polish responsibilities at the request of the Polish government-in-exile in London after the Russian-Polish diplomatic break in April, 1943.

CBS EXPLAINS PARIS ERROR

Tells How Premature Dispatch On Fall Of City Got Through

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Aug. 24 (AP)—Supreme headquarters tonight described as a "pure but serious" error the manner in which a Paris-datelined dispatch by CBS Correspondent Charles Collingwood reached the air Wednesday without having been passed by or submitted to the supreme command censorship.

New York, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Columbia Broadcasting System issued the following statement today concerning a Paris-datelined dispatch under the byline of Charles Collingwood, CBS correspondent in France, which was broadcast and distributed to the press last (Wednesday) night:

"The story reached London by courier plane toward midnight, London time (6 P. M., E.W.T.). It was in typewritten form and with it was a film recording made by Collingwood. It was the first time in the experience of our London office that such a record had been accompanied by a script and it was assumed, it now appears erroneously, that the script had passed army field censorship.

"The radio censor in London passed the script in time for delivery on the air at 12.45 A. M., London time, upon the statement of Columbia men there that they had assumed such prior censorship had taken place.

Able War Reporter

"Both the Collingwood story and the film recording, which was played later and found to parallel the script, contained these words:

"'The people of Paris rose in their might and drove the Germans out and then we came in with the French Second Armored Division proudly leading the way into the city which is the spiritual home of all Frenchmen.'

"Collingwood is an able and experienced war reporter, whose coverage of the Allied invasion of North Africa won him both the Peabody and National Headliners award in 1943."

No Paris Dateline

Collingwood's original dispatch did not carry a Paris dateline. The version distributed by CBS by teletype to news agencies and newspapers in New York, had this introduction under Collingwood's byline:

"Paris, Aug. 23 (By Radio Via London)—The Second French Armored Division entered Paris today after the Parisians arose as one man to beat down the motley, terrified German troops who had garrisoned the city.

"It was the people of Paris who really won back their city. It all happened with dramatic suddenness."

Answer Was Paris

A CBS spokesman explained that editors who handled the dispatch for press distribution concluded that the context indicated convincingly that the dispatch came from Paris and that the Paris dateline was justified. The CBS New York office asked the London office where the dispatch came from and the answer was Paris.

Supreme allied headquarters announced today (Thursday) that in its view Paris had not yet been liberated, that "Allied forces began moving on Paris this morning, but it is not yet known whether they have entered the capital."

Collingwood's dispatch contained the first news to reach America of the armistice between the French Forces of the Interior inside Paris and the Germans and the fact that the F. F. I. had called for Allied help. This was confirmed today by a supreme headquarters announcement, which added, however, that the Germans had repudiated the armistice and fighting had been resumed.

7250 ROBOT BOMBS AIMED AT BRITAIN

London, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The Germans have sent about 7,250 flying bombs, each carrying a ton of explosive, against London and the south of England, the Government disclosed tonight as the buzz barrage continued after a lull of several daylight hours.

A joint committee from the Ministries of Air and Home Security estimated that the Germans fired 5,250 robots from the beginning of the attacks in mid-June until the end of July, and another 2,000 during the first three weeks of August. The number which reached their destinations was not disclosed, but intensified coastal defenses have been credited with considerable success in shooting down buzz-bombs before they reach congested areas.

The Ministry of Home Security announced that league football matches would be held in southern England as scheduled on Saturday, to be halted temporarily if flying bombs appear.

British Open 'Invasion' Coast, Warn Of Robots

London, Aug. 24 (AP)—The British War Office announced tonight that the last stretch of the English "invasion coast" on the east and southeastern sides of the island would be reopened to the public.

The army still is in control along the shore, however, and the War Office warned the public there still was danger of robot bombs coming over the coast. The British information service emphasized that warning, declaring flying-bomb salvos had reached such a pitch that 17,000 homes were being destroyed or damaged by them every 24 hours.

CRASH TOLL MAY BE 84

Freckleton, England, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—With fifty-four bodies removed already, fear was expressed today that thirty more persons may be buried in the wreckage of a school and nearby shack bar destroyed yesterday when an American Liberator crashed in this Lancashire gardening village.

The known dead included thirty-five children—all but six of the village's forty-one youngsters between 4 and 6 years of age. The other victims included nine American servicemen, two Royal Air Force men and eight civilians. The tragedy occurred when the Liberator was caught in a sudden storm while on a local flight.

American troops stationed nearby were praised fo rtheir rescue efforts. Many rushed to the scene and helped move women and children out of danger from a 100-foot wall of flame which enveloped the school and nearby houses.

Mass Funeral for 35 Children Held in British Town of Tears

FRECKLETON, Eng., Aug. 24—(AP) This is a town nearly without small children — a town of tears.

With the help of American soldiers, the populace today arranged for the mass funeral of 35 youngsters, all but six of the village's total. They and 19 adults, including nine American servicemen, were killed yesterday when a flaming U. S. Liberator bomber plummeted into the quiet Lancashire town—Britain's worst tragedy of the kind.

The plane, carrying three of its crew to death, crashed into an infants' school, its bursting gasoline tanks spraying it with flames, and caromed into a nearby snack bar.

Soldiers helped dig a communal grave for the children in the village churchyard where burial will take place Saturday.

Meanwhile an American air force officer accompanied the vicar of Freckleton from home to home of the grieving parents to offer the flying men's sympathy.

Townsfolk, their eyes swollen by tears and lack of sleep after a night of searching for bodies, told of the heroism of an American soldier. He hoisted an iron beam to his shoulder to free some trapped children. After they had been pulled to safety, the onlookers said, the beam collapsed, amputating the soldier's arm.

The expense for the damage to the town will be met by the U. S. government.

MAQUIS SAVE AIRMEN

Rome, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Sergt. Robert Allen of Austin, Tex., and Corp. Harold Waldron of Columbia, Ala., B-26 gunners, were back at their base today after spending ten days in enemy territory under the protection of French Maquis.

The two gunners bailed out when their Marauder was shot down over Toulon August 13 and landed in a field where the patriots clothed, fed, and hid them.

Shelling drove them from their shelter Tuesday night and they made their way to the outskirts of Toulon where they were picked up by an R. A. F. officer entering the town behind French troops.

COL. LAY ESCAPES

United States Bomber Base, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. Beirne Lay Jr., Washington author and commander of a Liberator group, has escaped German captivity and returned to England. His plane was shot down by ground fire over Europe last spring.

Col. Bobby Jones Asks Discharge As Overage

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Aug. 24 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Robert Tyre (Bobby) Jones, Jr., United States Ninth Air Force intelligence officer, has applied for a discharge from the army under the over-38 regulations and is on his way back to the United States or already there, the Ninth Air Force disclosed today.

The noted Atlanta golfer, who joined the air forces as a captain in June, 1942, was 42 last March 17. He entered the replacement pool in England a couple of weeks ago after returning from an assign-

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ment in Normandy.

Jones came to Britain nearly a year ago and took up duties with a fighter unit.

West Orange Man Decorated in France

London, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Lieut. Richard Armstrong of 47 Quimby Place, West Orange, N. J., received the Soldiers' Medal yesterday for pulling a trapped bombardier from the wreckage of a Marauder

He was one of seventeen officers and enlisted men of the Ninth United States Air Force decorated at ceremonies in France by Brig.-Gen. Samuel Anderson, chief of the Ninth Bomber Command.

CHINESE SEEK TO DIVERT FOE

Redouble Blows Along 370 Miles Of Yangtze River

Chungking, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Chinese have redoubled their diversionary blows along 370 miles of the Yangtze river between Hankow and Ichang in an attempt to distract the Japanese from their drive to cut China in half, the high command said tonight.

The Chinese attacks were directed at overland supply routes from Hankow to Ichang and came as the Japanese were reported building up reinforcements far to the south in Hunan province for a renewed drive to conquer all the Canton-Hankow railway.

The high command said the situation had improved in Hunan itself, farthest point of enemy advance southward along the railway to Canton, with attacks against the enemy flanks apparently making progress.

Chinese Take 3 Points

North of the Yangtze, the Chinese seized three strong points on the outskirts of Tangyang, northeast of Ichang and made progress in the Kingmen sector farther northeast.

Still farther northeast the Chinese recaptured four more points in the suburbs of Chungsiang, a Han river town 80 miles from Ichang, Chungsiang, Kingmen and Tangyang are connecting links in the enemy's overland route.

The Chinese also fought into the important Japanese stronghold of Kingshan, 75 miles west by northwest of Hankow, where street fighting was still raging, the high command reported.

Chinese Attack Liling

In Hunan province, Chinese entered the northeast suburbs and launched an attack on Liling, 75 miles northeast of the fallen railroad city of Hengyang and another key point on the enemy's overland routes.

In heavy rain the Chinese repulsed Japanese assaults at Chekiang, northwest of Hengyang, beat back an enemy column east of Leiyang, and entered the outskirts of Anjen, 38 miles east by southeast of Hengyang.

A report from the Salween front, where forces in southwest China are trying to join hands with Allied forces in Burma, said the Chinese had liberated more than 150 populated places and more than 10,000 square miles in the world's highest and toughest battleground since May 11.

HALMAHERA RAID HEAVIEST

156 Tons Of Bombs Hit Island South Of Philippines

General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, *Friday*, Aug. 25 (AP)—The heaviest single raid on Halmahera Island, southern guardian of the Philippines, was reported by headquarters today among an unusually strong series of aerial thrusts which unloaded a total of 315 tons of bombs on Japanese defenses.

An undisclosed number of raiders smashed 156 tons on Halmahera. More than 200 Allied fighters and attack planes ranged over Vogelkop peninsula, Dutch New Guinea. They left runways at the Babo, Nabire and Otawiri airdromes unserviceable.

400-Ton Total Dropped

This brings to more than 400 tons the explosives unloaded on Halmahera in the last three raids to be reported. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique Wednesday said 135 tons had been expended on the octopus-shaped island, and the previous day he announced a 110-ton raid.

Liberators smashed and set fire to bivouacs and supply dumps in the important Galela area, the northern part of Halmahera, during the record assault Wednesday.

No Jap Interception

There was no Japanese interception. Nipponese planes likewise refused to challenge the two previous heavy attacks. MacArthur previously had reported the enemy was withdrawing aerial garrisons from Halmahera to safer areas farther westward.

On the same day, 90 tons of bombs smashed Japanese positions on Vogelkop peninsula, northwestern Dutch New Guinea. In other widespread raids, Allied aircraft left 36 tons of bombs on the Kai Islands, in the Banda Sea, and 33 tons on the Sarmi area of Dutch New Guinea.

An additional 1,647 more Japanese were reported killed in ground fighting in nine scattered sectors, from Sansapor — the American beachhead at New Guinea's extreme tip—to Bougainville Island, in the Solomons.

Yap Hit For 4th Day; Paramushiro Bombed

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 24 (AP)—Yap Island on the eastern approaches to the Philippines was bombed for the fourth straight day, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported today.

Other bombers flying out of the Aleutians attacked Paramushiro Island on the northern approaches to Japan for the seventh time this month. A cargo vessel was sunk and direct hits scored on installations at the northern enemy naval outpost. One interceptor was shot down.

Pagan, Rota, Nauru Hit

The Paramushiro raid was made Sunday and the attack on Yap Tuesday. The airfield and bivouac areas were hit in the Yap sorties, made from recently conquered bases in the Marianas.

Pagan and Rota islands in the Marianas, and Nauru, phosphate island in the Central Pacific, were also raided.

Nimitz disclosed tiny Agiguan, a supposedly uninhabited Marianas island five miles south of captured Tinian, was bombed. The attack indicated that some Japanese escaped from Tinian in small boats and were hiding out on Agiguan.

Allies Control Most Of Pacific: Nimitz

San Francisco, Aug. 24 (AP)—The major part of the Pacific Ocean now is under Allied control, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said tonight in a broadcast from Pearl Harbor, and navy patrol search planes daily make it necessary for the Japanese to enter the portion left to him "at his peril."

The commander in chief of the Pacific fleet and Pacific Ocean areas spoke on the March of Time program in observance of the 31st anniversary of the creation of the naval air force.

He said the Pacific offensive is attaining the essential objective of winning control of the sea approaches to the Japanese Empire in order to sever ocean routes over which the enemy must move men and supplies.

"When this goal is completely achieved, the 'co-prosperity sphere will then become a non-prosperity sphere," the admiral said.

He characterized planes of the carrier task forces now ranging westward as "manmade typhoons."

Vandegrift Says Japs Know Not How To Quit

Washington, Aug. 24 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, commandant of the marines, said today the Japanese do not know the meaning of "quit."

Speaking at a news conference, he told of visiting Saipan, Tinian, and Guam.

"I want to stress that the people in those engagements thoroughly realize they are fighting an enemy that does not know the meaning of quitting," he said.

As an example of the fanatical Japanese opposition to surrender, he told of one instance where a father on Guam "took his child by the feet, bashed in its head and threw it over a cliff, cut his wife's throat and threw her over the cliff, then jumped over himself."

YAP BOMBED AGAIN BY YANK AIRPLANES

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CLASH IN BURMA

Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Allied troops pursuing Japanese forces retreating from India along the Tiddim Road have regained contact with the enemy ten miles inside Burma, Allied Headquarters announced today. Last contact with the Japanese was reported Saturday, when the enemy began a precipitate withdrawal.

Headquarters said that Allied aircraft had destroyed ten enemy river craft and damaged six near Kalew in the Chindwin Valley, from which the Japanese launched their ill-fated invasion of India.

Roosevelt Hails Free Paris

Washington, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt, asserting that "we rejoice with the gallant French people at the liberation of Paris," saluted today the French and Allied commanders who made possible "this brilliant presage of total victory."

The White House issued Mr. Roosevelt's statement prior to the arrival in this country of dispatches from Supreme Headquarters reporting that while French resistance groups held part of Paris the city could not be considered liberated.

Subsequently the White House said the statement was issued on the basis of all information available in Washington official sources at the time it was released. It was as follows:

"The joy that entered the hearts of all civilized men and women at the news of the liberation of Paris can only be measured by the gloom which settled there one June day four years ago when German troops occupied the French capital.

"Through the rising tide of Allied successes that patch of gloom remained and has only today been dispelled. For Paris is a precious symbol of that civilization which it was the aim of Hitler and his armed hordes to destroy.

"We rejoice with the gallant French people at the liberation of their capital and join in the chorus of congratulations to the commanders and fighting men, French and Allied, who have made possible this brilliant presage of total victory."

Secretary of State Hull also issued a statement at his noon press conference in which he said: "The news of the liberation of Paris will come to all Americans as it has to me, as one of the most heartening events of the past four years." He added:

"From the military point of view its importance is outstanding and it is inspiring to know that it was made possible by the combined action of French patriots and their Allied comrades in arms.

"But wholly apart from the military aspects of this great victory, the entire civilized world will rejoice with the French people in the lifting of the tyrant's yoke from their capital."

CAPITAL HAILS FREED PARIS

U. S. Officials Happy In Spite Of Military Reservations

Washington, Aug. 24 (AP)—Joyously—if a bit prematurely in the eyes of military commanders overseas—American officials from President Roosevelt on down today hailed the liberation of Paris as presaging final and full defeat for the Nazis.

Mr. Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and Secretary of War Stimson commented formally after the announcement from Gen. Charles de Gaulle that Paris had been freed.

About the time their statements were released, press dispatches arrived from supreme headquarters saying that officers there did not consider the French capital was yet liberated; that Allied troops were having to fight their way into the city.

Little Resistance Expected

Nevertheless, the general feeling here was that those Germans still in and about Paris could not put up any substantial resistance.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull both stressed the symbolic meaning of what they termed Paris' liberation.

The President's statement, which the White House later explained was issued on the basis of all the information available in Washington at the time, said:

"The joy that entered the hearts of all civilized men and women at the news of the liberation of Paris can only be measured by the gloom which settled there one June day four years ago, when German troops occupied the French capital. . . .

Called "Precious Symbol"

"For Paris is a precious symbol of that civilization which it was the aim of Hitler and his armed hordes to destroy."

Hull called it "one of the most heartening events of the past four years."

Stimson coupled with a recital of the favorable military developments a plea for no slackening now in the war effort.

"On every side Germany weakens," he said. "Now is the time for us to muster all our strength and unity for the final blows."

STIMSON CALLS WEEK HISTORIC

Says Foe Can't Make Stand in Northern France.

Washington, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson said

today that Allied military victories, coupled with the rising of French forces, have shattered German hopes of making a prolonged stand even in northern France. He told a news conference:

"This has been a historic week—the climax of the battle of northern France, the forward surge of the Allies in southern France, the liberation of Paris and now Romania's abandonment of the Axis. On every side Germany weakens. Now is the time for us to muster all our strength and unity for the final blows. The liberation of Paris by the French people themselves after our own American forces had half encircled the city is a fitting demonstration of the waning power of the Nazis and the rebirth of freedom."

Mr. Stimson said that already the great bulk of metropolitan France has been liberated, for all practical purposes, by the combined actions of Allied armies and the French people themselves.

Issues a Warning.

In the midst of success, he said, it still is necessary to remember that a substantial number of divisions of the German Fifteenth Army in the Calais area were not yet in combat. Standing north of the Seine River, he said, they undoubtedly will seek to reorganize such Seventh Army units as manage to escape from Normandy and increase their strength.

"Allied air and ground forces, with teamwork and power," the Secretary added, "are in the midst of effective action to undermine and crush the ability of the Germans to make a prolonged stand in northern France."

Mr. Stimson said that the spectacular advance of an armored force of the 7th Army in Southern France, pushing beyond Grenoble, threatens to cut the Rhone in its upper regions, ruining German plans for a hard fought withdrawal up the valley of that river from the coast. It also has sealed off all direct routes of communications between the German forces in France and Italy.

Some Pockets Exist.

Pockets of resistance, in some of which the Nazis are fighting bitterly, still exist in Southern and Western France, the Secretary said, but they soon "will be as isolated as the Japanese in the Eastern Marshalls or New Britain."

Mr. Stimson said that the only area left for a German attempt at a real defense is a region of the last war's battlefields in Northern France. But the enemy's supply and reinforcement routes into this territory are under constant air patrol and attack he added, as far as the interior of Belgium and the German border.

In the last week, Mr. Stimson said, Allied planes destroyed 2,279 railway cars of all kinds and destroyed or damaged more than 800 locomotives. Now they are concentrating on barges and small boats, while keeping up their attacks on German trucks, tanks and troops concentrations.

U. S. LOSSES 2975 IN SOUTH FRANCE

Washington, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson reported today that the first five days of the invasion of southern France cost the Army 2,975 casualties.

The five days began with the landings on the morning of August 15. The killed and missing number 1,221 and the hospitalized 1,754.

The latest over-all battle casualty figure for the armed services, on the basis of reports to next of kin, is 317,846. For the Army, Mr. Stimson put the total at 261,589 up to August 6, not including the southern France figures. The Navy said its most recent casualty summation was 56,257.

In the Mediterranean area, Mr. Stimson said, total ground and air forces casualties of the American Army from the first landing on the Italian mainland through August 7 were 17,035 killed, 54,377 wounded and 20,411 missing. The Army aggregate of 261,589 included 48,880 killed, 125,931 wounded, 42,956 missing and 43,822 officially reported prisoners.

This compares with a total of 244,775 announced a week ago as of July 29 and broken down as follows: 45,491 killed, 113,977 wounded, 42,102 missing and 43,205 prisoners.

The Navy's casualty total of 56,257 was divided as follows: 23,135 killed, 19,063 wounded, 9,593 missing and 4,466 prisoners. Comparative figures announced August 17 were 54,699, 22,665, 17,819, 9,746 and 4,469.

EDGE WOULD DELAY FRENCH CONTROL

Trenton, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Gov. Walter E. Edge, former United States Ambassador to France, believes the French people should be permitted to govern themselves "only after a free and uncontrolled election of their own citizens, those who are not tainted with collaboration or previous political scandals." Until that election is held, he added, the help of the Allied nations must be welcome and never resisted.

The Governor, in a statement commenting on the liberation of Paris, said:

"French liberation means much more to the Allies and in fact to the civilized world than just the restoration of French freedom, as much as that great accomplishment was so eagerly sought and desired.

"It means as well the re-establishment of a great republic, its representatives to sit with other liberty-loving peoples as a balance of power against possible greed and selfishness.

"The French have had their bitter lesson. With three overpowering invasions in the lives of their older citizens, they know the necessity of preparedness and security."

Radio Is Only Contact Between Spain, Reich

Washington, Aug. 24 (AP)—All German communications with Spain except by radio have now been cut as a result of Free French control of the French-Spanish border, it was learned today from official sources.

The Lufthansa has stopped all flights to Madrid and Lisbon, and German officials in both Spain and Portugal can communicate with Berlin only by radio, which the Allies are equipped to monitor.

LT. COL. GABRESKI,

AMERICAN FLYING ACE, IS PRISONER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—(AP) Lt. Col. Francis Gabreski, missing since he flew out on volunteer extra duty July 20 to protect his standing as America's all-time top air ace, is a prisoner of war.

The War department in making the bare announcement that the 25-year-old Oil City, Pa., flier is held in Germany, still withheld details of his last operational flight.

The fact that the Thunderbolt pilot was missing was announced in England July 29 and the news that he is alive, though a prisoner, brought joy to his family at Oil City, Pa., and to Kay Cochran of Prairie du Chien, Wis., his 20-year-old fiancee.

"Oh, I knew my prayers would be answered!" Miss Cochran exclaimed. She and the flier has made plans to marry this month. He was due for a 30-day leave Aug. 1.

At the time Gabreski was reported missing, his record stood at 28 enemy planes shot out of the air and three more destroyed on the ground. His air kill total was one more than that of Major Robert S. Johnson of Lawton, Okla., in Europe, and Major Richard I. Bong of Poplar, Wiss., leading act of the Pacific theater. He still was seven planes back of Wing Commander J. E. Johnson, commander of a Canadian Spitfire squadron, leading ace of the R.A.F.

There is a possibility that his record may have been built higher on the last flight. On the day he was recorded as missing, at least 13 German planes were downed out of formations which attacked heavy American bombers which Gabreski and other fighters were escorting over Germany. More planes were destroyed on the ground.

HOSTAGES FREED

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—(AP) The Polish Telegraph Agency said today that underground army forces in Warsaw had stormed the German police headquarters in Warsaw and freed eight priests seized as hostages in the Nazi "surrender" ultimatum to the Polish republic troops.

In the attack, 30 Germans were declared killed and 60 captured.

The agency, quoting a dispatch broadcast from Warsaw to London, said the Germans, in addition to taking the priests had set fire to Warsaw's Holy Cross church.

GAVE UP HOSPITAL TO YANK PATIENT

German Admiral Lays Sword On American's Bed

New York, Aug. 24 (AP) — The story of how a wounded radio operator-gunner of an American heavy bomber received the surrender of the Nazi medical staff of Marine Hospital, in southern France, was related today in a dispatch by Homer Bigart to the New York *Herald Tribune*.

The commandant of the hospital, Rear Admiral Karl Eyerich, laid his sword on the bed where the captured airman lay recovering from a broken leg and gravely said:

"I yield my command but on one condition. You must go out and find Americans and bring them here quickly."

He said he feared French Partisans would break into the hospital and harm his 300 German patients and staff of seven doctors and 28 nurses.

Despite the pain of his injured leg, the airman, a youthful sergeant from Cleveland, finally contacted American tanks. A short time later Lieut. Col. William McCarthy, a surgeon from Philadelphia, inspected the captured hospital. He found the majority of the patients were German, with some Dutch, Poles and Czechs.

The sergeant, who broke his leg when he bailed out August 13 when his Marauder was destroyed on a pre-invasion raid against gun emplacements, said the Germans gave him "good medical care" and good treatment.

"I think I know why they treated me so well. The Partisans were raising hell all about and they were happy to have an American around for heir own security," the sergeant said.

MINE OFF NAPLES SINKS LIBERTY SHIP

Washington, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The loss of the Liberty Ship James Guthrie off Naples a few weeks ago was reported today by the War Shipping Administration.

The James Guthrie and another Liberty ship, the Alexander Graham Bell, had discharged military cargoes at Naples and were starting home when they struck mines. Although extensively damaged, the Alexander Graham Bell has reached a home port. There were no casualties.

KUNG SUPPORTS ARMY OF PEACE

Chinese Foreign Minister Is in Favor of Plan.

Washington, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—China's Finance Minister, Dr. H. H. Kung, told the Senate today that the Chinese "are prepared to back up a properly constituted world organization with all we have in the enforcement of peace."

"For the Chinese Government and people," he asserted, "I am privileged to say here, that in all matters of international cooperation we wholeheartedly support the policies of the United States, which we are convinced are founded on the same ideals of justice and decency which the Chinese people traditionally cherish."

Peace and democracy can only be realized, as the Chinese sages taught long ago, Dr. Kung declared, when the big have learned to serve the small and the strong have learned to serve the weak. The United Nations, he said, have a unique opportunity to work toward the realization of a world commonwealth in which all nations shall live in peace and equality and all peoples shall be protected in their inalienable rights.

Dr. Kung gave assurances that his Government is "irrevocably committed" to a democratic program and is well on the way toward the development of a modern democracy, and, he said, the Chinese people are solidly behind the national government and its leader, Chiang Kai-shek.

After addressing the Senate, Dr. Kung was the guest of honor at a luncheon at the Capitol given by Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It was attended by high Chinese officials, representatives of the State Department, and Congressmen.

NO INTEREST

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 —. (AP) The Japanese-controlled Manila radio said today that Jose P. Laurel, puppet president of the Philippines, had reshuffled his cabinet "to enhance and revitalize the government" and to fill vacant positions.

Wedding Bells Scare Anzio's One-man Army

Red Hill, Pa., Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Wedding bells did what the enemy couldn't—shake the steel nerves of the "one man army of Anzio."

It took just ten minutes to turn Pfc. Alton W. Knappenberger, Congressional Medal of Honor winner for holding off two German companies and mowing down sixty Nazis, into a jittery bridegroom.

Maybe it was the marriage license clerk at Norristown who first noticed the change for he asked the "army" to speak louder.

That's when the 20-year-old veteran—his childhood sweetheart, 16-year-old Ruth Eickhoff, by his side—admitted he was "more scared than I ever was."

However, every one smiled when he hurried into St. Paul's Lutheran Church; rumbled in his pockets and then dashed off again, leaving his bride-to-be to explain:

He had forgotten to bring the

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marriage license.

It wasn't long before the "army" was back, with the license. The ceremony was started.

It was over in 10 minutes. By that time the "army" had steadied down to the point where he was almost as calm as his young bride.

The honeymoon trip will have to be postponed until after the war because the "army" expects to return to service soon.

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Paratrooper Honored.

Cleveland, Tenn., Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Sergt. Paul Huff, 26-year-old paratrooper, who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for action against the Germans in Italy, received the plaudits of his city and State in a celebration yesterday, but reminded his listeners that other service men and women are "serving their country just as faithfully as I ever have."

The slim paratrooper said: "I am thankful I have been able to serve my country as I have," and added:

"But don't forget these other men and women. They need your support, your prayers and your letters."

Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee extolled Huff as a man of "superb courage" and made him an honorary colonel on his staff.

2 Army Air Force Pilots Are Honored By Senate

Washington, Aug. 24 (AP)—Two American army air force pilots who distinguished themselves fighting with "Merrill's Marauders" in Burma—Cols. Philip [illegible] of Erie, Pa., and John R. Alison of Gainesville, Fla.—were honored by the Senate today.

While sitting in the gallery listening to debate on the surplus property disposal bill, the two officers were introduced by Senator Chandler (D., Ky.). Senators stood up and applauded while the aviators took a bow.

AUG 25 1944

Press Protests Secrecy Policy

Dumbarton Oaks Conferees to Issue Brief Communiques on Peace Talks.

Washington, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The Dumbarton Oaks security conference received today a protest from the State Department Correspondents Association against its "policy of complete secrecy," and Chairman Edward R. Stettinius Jr. responded with a promise of periodic communiques, provided that they did not interfere with the progress of the meeting. The statement presented to Mr. Stettinius, Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British delegate, and Ambassador Gromyko, the Russian delegate, by sixteen members of the correspondents' association, said, in part:

"The correspondents suggest that a dynamic information policy, emphasizing the release of facts on a day-to-day basis, rather than their suppression, would better serve the purposes of organized world peace than the policy of secrecy now in force. This would not necessarily mean a violation of the privacy which officials say is necessary to the work of the conference. It would mean seeking for substantial information to release instead of relying on the issuance of reports of meaningless mechanics."

Statement of Reply.

In reply, Messrs. Stettinius, Cadogan and Gromyko issued this statement:

"We wish everybody to understand that we have met here at Dumbarton Oaks to hold informal conversations and exchanges of views on the general nature of an international security organization, the results of which are subject to the approval of our respective governments. We hope, after we have had opportunity for the fullest and freest exchange of viewpoints, to arrive at agreed recommendations which we can submit to our respective governments.

"We will release, through our press officers, periodically joint communiques, in so far as these will not interfere with smooth and rapid progress toward agreed recommendations regarding an international security organization conference."

News Is Up to Hull.

Secretary of State Hull and John Foster Dulles, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's foreign policy adviser, after their first meeting yesterday, told reporters that in the more than two and a half hours they were together, they made "very considerable progress in exploring the possibilities of bi-partisan co-operation." One thing they talked about, Mr. Dulles said, was the question of the policy of secrecy which cloaks all conference discussions.

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He said that he was inclined to think more information could be given out, but he declared that Secretary Hull, as host, was responsible for the conference's public relations policy and obviously he had the final decision. They were to confer again late today.

Cadogan Presses for Decision.

Evidence from Romania that Hitler's Europe is beginning to collapse on political as well as military fronts gave new emphasis today to British insistence at the conferences for early decisions on post-war world security organization.

Sir Alexander Cadogan has taken the lead in urging that at least a part of the security organization should be set up soon to span the gap between the end of the European war—which, he says, may come sooner than expected—and the formal creation of a new international league to preserve peace.

The British view, it was learned, is in line with the feeling in some quarters of the American delegation that the British-Russian-American-Chinese pledge made at Moscow to co-operate in the enforcement of peace after the war should now be given some specific and organized form.

This has raised speculation in diplomatic circles here that the spadework of the Dumbarton Oaks talks might be followed relatively quickly by a meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin to conform and set in action three-Power co-operation in the European area in the immediate post-war period.

Want Small Nations' Views.

The present plan is to delay forming a permanent peace agency until all smaller nations have had opportunity to make suggestions and offer criticisms of the proposals to be evolved here.

Despite recent assertions that the work might be rushed through to a full-dress United Nations conference this fall, the opinion in informed quarters here still is that it will be the end of the year or the first part of 1945 before such a meeting can be arranged.

Although there was no official report of progress, it was known that the delegates worked into their fourth day of combing over their three separate plans for points of agreement, setting aside for the time being issues on which they find themselves in disagreement. It was understood that the areas of agreement were fairly large and the hope was that the work would proceed rapidly.

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DULLES AND HULL REPORT PROGRESS

Conferences to Be Continued Tomorrow After Two Hour Session Today

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—(AP) Indicating progress has been made toward a bi-partisan agreement on American participation in a world security organization, John Foster Dulles said tonight he would continue conferences with Secretary of State Hull "to be sure we have a meeting of minds and a clear program agreed on."

Dulles, who is foreign affairs adviser to Republican presidential nominee Thomas Dewey, held his second two-hour session with the secretary today exchanging views on international affairs. He told reporters afterward that the unprecedented convetsations would take place for a third time tomorrow morning at 11:30 o'clock.

Dewey's representative was asked if difficulties had arisen which necessitated continuing the talks.

"We are trying to do something rather novel in American political life," he replied. "We are breaking new ground and moving slowly and carefully."

Dulles added that the talks are taking longer than he first thought they would because "we have got a lot of things to cover."

The issue of secrecy surrounding the Dumbarton Oaks world security conference threatened to overshadow the three-power talks themselves tonight as Undersecretary of State Stettinius, chief American delegate, told correspondents he will consult with Russian and British delegates to see if "something can not be worked out."

Stettinius made his statement after receiving a protest from correspondents over the skeleton communiques which have been issued thus far, reporting only mechanical aspects of the meeting.

Later he went to the White House, accompanied by four members of the American delegation, but declined to say whether he had taken up with President Roosevelt the policy of withholding all details of the American-British-Russian conversations on establishment of a world peace agency.

Late in the afternoon Michael J. McDermott, press spokesman for the conversations, released a four-line communique which indicated that detailed discussions had begun on proposals for an international court.

The communique read:

"The subcommittee on international organization continued its discussions at a meeting this morning.

"The legal subcommittee met this afternoon and began its discussions on the subject of an international court."

DULLES AND HULL REPORT PROGRESS

(Continued from Page One)

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SENATE GETS NEW OIL PACT

Submitted As Treaty By President For Ratification

Washington, Aug. 24 (AP)—An Anglo-American oil agreement, signed for the declared purpose of assuring fair utilization of the world's petroleum resources, was submitted to the Senate by President Roosevelt today in the form of a treaty requiring ratification.

The action drew its significance from the fact that the Administration had decided to regard the pact as a treaty rather than an executive agreement which would not require Senate approval. It came at the beginning of a period when international pacts will be negotiated more frequently.

Could Broaden Influence

In asking for ratification of the oil agreement, the Administration has set a pattern which, if followed through, could broaden rather than restrict Senate influence in the field of international affairs.

The oil agreement was made public August 8. At the time, State Department officials said it had not been determined whether it was an executive agreement, or a treaty.

But the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which acts on treaties, and a special petroleum committee took a deep interest in the document, studied what members termed its "merits and demerits," and decided that perhaps it needed long and careful consideration.

Use Of Pressure Apparent

Members would not say so openly, but it was apparent they were using pressure to persuade the Administration that the Senate should have an opportunity to ratify any agreements of such magnitude.

The Foreign Relations and Oil committees held a joint session yesterday and subsequently met separately. Members reported no decisions were reached.

But late today a special message from the President arrived in the Senate transmitting the "oil treaty" and asking for ratification.

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Secretary Forrestal Back From War Fronts

Washington, Aug. 24 (AP)—James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, back from a tour of the European fighting fronts, reported today that 231 American ships, including 60 warcraft, participated in landings on the southern coast of France.

The battlesnips Texas, Arkansas, and Nevada, topped the list of American craft under command of Vice-Admiral H. K. Hewitt. Others included the cruisers Quincy, Augusta and Tuscaloosa; the light cruisers Brooklyn, Marblehead, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Omaha; the escort aircraft carriers Tulagi and Kasaan Bay and 47 destroyers. He did not identify the destroyers except to say that one was the Plunkett which he reported "had been blown off by a German bomb at Anzio last spring, but is now back in the ring."

In addition, he said, American craft in the big invasion operation included 12 assault transports and 159 other ships.

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Free World Press Is Held The First Step in Peace'

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—(AP) Determined and vigorous measures to assure truthful news in all countries are urged by Kent Cooper, Executive Director of the Associated Press, and Christopher Chancellor, General Manager of Reuters, in separate articles in the September issue of "Free World" magazine, out tomorrow.

The "elemental, essential step" to a durable peace, says Cooper, "is the assurance of the free and untrammelled flow of news between nations."

In his article, "Free News—First Step in Peace," Cooper writes:

"It is a shocking revelation to most people when they are informed that the great masses of intelligent thinking people throughout the world have had no adequate and effective means of knowing the truth about each other.

"How will they have such means after this war, unless determined, thoughtful and strenuous effort is immediately applied to this long overlooked problem."

He asserts that "systematic and purposeful distortion, perversion and choking of the news channels" had long been a common practice over much of the world, carried out by secret arrangements between foreign news agencies in-

...ced by governments and other ...terests.

Now, however, Cooper points out, the entire background has changed, referring particularly to the change in the British agency, Reuters, which became a cooperative operated mutually for the newspapers of Great Britain three years ago, and to the disappearance of several other foreign agencies during the war.

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"While government control of the flow of news and information must be prevented," Cooper continues, "major governments of the United Nations should lend their benediction to the development of independent news agencies responsible only to the publications, radio stations and other outlets they serve, which in turn are responsible to their public.

"They can now well advance the principle that the peace settlements will include guarantees of the right of men to get, send and publish the news."

Offered as an amendment to the Surplus Property Disposal Bill, it would permit this procedure: If a buyer of surplus government property sold it for large profits, the government could "renegotiate" the original sale and recover a part of the profits.

The amendment was proposed by Democratic Senators McKellar of Tennessee, Eastland of Mississippi, and McFarland of Arizona with the [illegible] McKellar put it, of preventing a gang of speculators from hornswoggling" the government.

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) opposed it on the ground it would "permanently regiment" $100,000,000,000 worth of property" as it passes from hand to hand."

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) argued it would wreck the bill and impose an "administrative impossibility."

Fears Labrador Airport Loss

Mead Cites Report of Bid to Reimburse U. S. for Goose Bay Airport.

Washington, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Senator Mead (D.-N. Y.), chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, expressed concern today over a reported proposal by Canada to pay the United States for its investment in the Goose Bay airport in Labrador and to control this highly developed property after the war ends.

Senator Mead told Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, during a committee hearing: "If my information is correct, our interests are not being protected."

The chairman said that if reports reaching him were true, Canada desired to perfect an agreement under which she would pay the United States $77,000,000 for this country's investments in airport facilities in that country and Newfoundland. This nation originally agreed, he said, to pay for the improvements on a 50-50 basis with Canada, but it appears, he said, that Canada and Newfoundland now do not want the United States to pay its part.

He stated that of all the airports in the section, Goose Bay is most important as a post-war commercial aviation post.

Mr. Crowley told Senator Mead that his agency had nothing to do with airport matters—that it was the concern of the military.

Outlines Policy.

Outlining lend-lease policies before the committee in connection with disposal of surpluses abroad, Mr. Crowley told the committee it would be his policy to continue to supply lend-lease goods to the United Kingdom, Russia, France and other Allies after the war with Germany ends, to help win the war against Japan.

He took the position that lend-lease cannot be cut off abruptly when the war terminates, but must be continued during the transition period and gradually tapered off.

Vast amounts of surplus goods can be used for lend-lease and the United National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Mr. Crowley said.

House Committee Rejects Plea For Broader Postwar Benefits

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 — (AP) The Administration's program for broader postwar jobless benefits was rejected flatly today by the House Ways and Means committee as it approved a demobilization and reconversion bill emphasizing economy in peacetime federal expenditures.

Unemployment compensation administration is left entirely in the hands of the states.

The committee voted down a proposal by War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes that the government set minimum standards for unemployment benefits, with payments of at least $20 weekly for 26 weeks for top pay workers.

Rep. Knutson (R-Minn), ranking committee Republican, said: "We have protected the public purse."

Revamping a Senate-approved measure, the committee knocked out provisions for federal retraining of war workers for lower jobs and removed 3,500,000 government workers from unemployment compensation coverage.

While the House group acted on this measure, the Senate debated stormily a proposal that the government be authorized to renegotiate sales of surplus property in the way that war contracts have been renegotiated.

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SOLDIER BALLOT

MAY KEEP VOTE RESULT IN DOUBT

11 States Will Not Count Poll of Those in Service on Election Day.

DELAY OF A MONTH POSSIBLE

In Event of Close Race Nebraska Could Hold Up Winner of Presidency Until Dec. 7.

AUG 23 1944

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Because eleven States will not count their soldier votes on election day, November 7, it is possible that the outcome of the 1944 presidential election will remain in doubt for several weeks after the polls close.

Should the election be unusually close, the winner might not be known until as late as December 7, when the canvass of Nebraska's absentee vote could determine whether the State's seven electoral votes would be cast for President Roosevelt or Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

These possibilities grow out of an Associated Press survey which indicates that more than 2,000,000 men and women in the armed forces have applied for absentee ballots and that, by the most conservative estimates of State election officials, approximately twice that number will vote in November.

Soldier Vote May Decide.

The soldier vote is likely to be decisive in most of the eleven States, which do not immediately tabulate it, and the eleven—including Pennsylvania with thirty-six, California with twenty-two and Missouri with fifteen—have a combined electoral vote of 116. President Wilson's electoral margin over Charles Evans Hughes in 1916 was only twenty-three.

In Pennsylvania, where officials expect 200,000 to 300,000 soldier ballots, the absentee vote will be counted on November 22. "The votes of 100,000 to 125,000 persons could easily swing a close election," commented a member of Gov. Edward Martin's official family. "We may not know who has won until the absentee votes are counted."

California, whose Secretary of State predicts a service vote of 175,000 to 200,000, will not canvass it until November 24. Missouri, receiving more than 1,000 ballot applications daily, will start counting absentee votes the Friday after Election Day.

Gave Roosevelt 99.

Of the States which will defer their soldier-vote count, eight gave President Roosevelt a total of 99 electorial votes in 1940. The other three gave Wendell L. Willkie 17.

Besides Nebraska, Pennsylvania, California and Missouri, the States which will add up some or all of their soldier votes after election day are Colorado, six electoral votes, November 22; Delaware, three, November 9; Florida, seven, November 17; North Dakota, four, December 5; Rhode Island, four, December 4; Utah, four, November 27, and Washington, eight, November 27.

Florida's canvassing boards usually meet the Friday after election although the law gives them until November 17. Utah counts State ballots on Election Day, but Federal ballots may be counted until November 12 and would not be shown in the total count until the official canvass November 27.

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4,000,000 SOLDIER VOTES MAY BE CAST

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 — (AP) If the admittedly conservative estimates of most state election officials are correct, approximately nine per cent of the votes in the November election will be cast by men and women in the armed forces.

An Associated Press survey determined that some 2,000,000 applications for absentee ballots have been received from battlefronts, ships and training camps, with thousands of others engulfing employes of nearly all the 48 states.

Estimates of the number of GI votes to be cast in each state indicated a nation-wide total of at least 4,000,000 although some estimates would add up to a higher figure.

Only nine states have up-to-date registration figures. These, with recent primary election returns and estimates based on the last presidential election, point to a total of 43,000,000 persons qualified to vote in November, compared with the 49,548,221 who voted for major party candidates four years ago.

Illinois' secretary of state, Richard Yates Rowe, estimates service men and women from that state will cast up to 12 per cent of the total vote—"enough to swing any election," he says. Charles K. O'Connell, who holds the same office in Kentucky, predicts the election "will depend on the way the absentee voting goes."

WILSON QUITS WPB; SAYS NELSON AIDES IMPAIRED HIS WORK

Charges Group Spread Stories That He Opposed Reconversion Plans.

LAUDED BY ROOSEVELT

'Aware of Some Dissention' Says President in Accepting Resignation.

AUG 23 1944

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 — (AP) The lid blew off a bitter row in the War Production board today when Charles E. Wilson, executive vice chairman, resigned and charged that he was the victim of "unfair attacks and criticisms" by aides of Chairman Donald M. Nelson.

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Wilson, former president of General Electric company, accused Nelson's personal assistants of inspiring stories that he was acting as spokesman for big business and industry to a peacetime basis.

Sends Letter to FDR

"The dissension within the organization does harm to the war production effort and, therefore, to the country," Wilson wrote President Roosevelt. "I am unwilling to be a party to such a controversy."

The resignation was accepted with expressions of regret by the President, who said he was "aware of some dissension" within WPB, key agency in charge of the country's mammoth output of war materials.

The development confronted Nelson with one of the most serious crisis in WPB history, just as he was preparing to depart on an economic mission to China at the behest of Mr. Roosevelt.

The President tonight named Lt. Commander J. A. Krug to be acting chairman during Nelson's absence in Chungking. Krug recently left a WPB vice chairmanship to take a naval commission.

High sources said Nelson planned to take the helm of WPB personally on his return and would not again delegate full authority over WPB operations to any vice-chairman, as he did in the case of Wilson.

Tells Views to Committee

Wilson who quit the $175,000-a-year presidency of General Electric to take the vice chairmanship two years ago, went to Capitol Hill late in the day to tell his views to the Senate War Investigating committee. The committee chairman, Senator Mead (D-NY), later issued a statement saying rumors of a Nelson-Wilson row over reconversion were "unfounded and unfair to both men."

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) added that the government should have stopped the rumors that cost it Wilson's services. He also asserted Nelson should not be sent to China at a time when the reconversion problem is to the fore.

"I think it is a calamity to have him out of the country, with Mr. Wilson out of the picture, when the European war might end before he can get back," Ferguson said.

During the day Wilson personally announced his decision to resign at a closed "unity" meeting of nearly 200 top WPB officials called by Nelson. Nelson, who addressed the WPB session first, had no advance knowledge that Wilson planned to make the announcement. The meeting broke up in a burst of cheering as the men shook hands.

Holds Nelson Responsible

However, at a news conference later, Wilson indicated that he held Nelson at least partly responsible for the prolonged undercover dissension.

"Our staff has been continually pilloried with the story that we were holding back reconversion, favoring big business, and other stories that were completely untrue," Wilson asserted.

The reports of big business opposition to a start on reconversion now, had been to the effect that larger industrial units generally are tied up with high-priority war orders not likely to be cancelled, and want an even start with smaller enterprises whose facilities might be freed earlier.

Failed to Keep Promise

"Nelson has repeatedly promised to hold a press conference and completely vindicate the staff and myself," Wilson said.

"The promises were never"—Wilson repeated the word with emphasis—"never carried out."

The departing vice-chairman said that his general program for reconversion—centering in the WPB production executive committee headed by him—had been laid before Nelson early in the year.

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"Twenty weeks elapsed before we could get the agreement of Nelson to put it into effect," he said.

Accusations that he had opposed issuance of Nelson's program for limited civilian goods production were unfair, Wilson continued.

He acknowledged he had recommended delaying the program until the Manpower commission agreed it could be instituted without hurting war production, but declared: "I was ready and willing to put it into effect on July 1, as Nelson requested. Mr. Byrnes (War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes) instructed me not to put it in on July 1."

Wilson declared himself fully in accord with the principles of Nelson's program, whose four elements went into effect on a staggered schedule which delayed the last and most important order until August 15. This was the action permitting limited civilian goods production in plants not needed for war work.

A complete blueprint of plans prepared by his staff and intended to be thrown into immediate effect upon Germany's collapse, has been placed in Byrnes' hands, Wilson said.

Nelson Silent

There was no immediate comment from Nelson on Wilson's news conference remarks and reporters' attempt to get in touch with him were unsuccessful.

Krug, who is to be temporary WPB chief, was formerly power manager of the Tennessee Valley authority. He joined WPB in June, 1941, and quickly rose in the organization. He was made chief of the power branch shortly afterwards and later director of the office of war utilities, then vice-chairman in charge of programs. He is 37 years old.

On Capitol hill today a row between Nelson and Lieut. General Brehon Somervell, head of the Army service forces, was laid bare in bristling testimony from Nelson that military opponents of civilian reconversion sought "blunderbuss" labor edicts to cure isolated munitions shortages.

Testimony Released

The War Production board chairman told the Senate War Investigating committee that with rare exceptions all military demands "are being met." The committee released Nelson's story, told at a secret meeting last week, as the aftermath of publication of testimony by Major General Lucius D. Clay, army materiels director, stressing artillery and other deficits he attributed primarily to manpower shortages.

Nelson declared that:

1. Somervell complained to War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes about "a great shortage of manpower" just prior to announcing the recent airplane cutback releasing thousands of workers for other jobs."

2. War production "does not need more than 100,000 of the 700,000 workers already released from munitions industries.

3. The War Production board is not kept advised of military reserves at the front and must accept Army and Navy requests at face value.

4. Tremendously-increasing requirements for heavy artillery was due to the army's delay in acknowledgement that aircraft bombing could not take the place of artillery.

Asserting that the recent airplane cutback would solve manpower shortages in the forging industry, Nelson testified the army had anticipated the cut for three months prior to its announcement.

In the airplane industry, he said, unemployment "will be acute and by the first of January will affect three to four hundred thousand workers."

"I feel confident that the assurance that civilian production is being planned in every area and shop where it is not interfering with war production will serve to defer any haste in leaving a war job," Nelson said.

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NELSON TAKES ISSUE WITH HIS ARMY CRITICS

WPB Head Says Somervell Called Man Power Short on Eve of Cutback.

EMPLOYMENT DECLINE NOTED

AUG 25 1944

Drop in Man-power Requirements by Another 300,000 at End of Year Is Forecast.

Washington, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, was disclosed today to have told Senate investigators that Lieut.-Gen. Brehon B. Somervell complained of man-power shortages on the eve of a recent cutback in airplane production which released thousands of workers for other jobs. Though acknowledging the need of men to meet the expanded requirements of specialized items, Mr. Nelson said in his testimony last week before the Senate War Investigating Committee that virtually all critical military programs were being met.

He added that the remaining problems would not be solved "by letting loose a blunderbuss against the whole man-power situation or by general edicts and broad limitations on the use of labor." Testifying that the airplane cutback would solve the man-power situation in the forging industry completely, the war production chief said that the army had anticipated the cutback for three months.

Cannot Be Explained.

He added that when Gen. Somervell, chief of the Army's Services of Supply, was talking with James F. Byrnes, war mobilizer, "about the great shortage of man power, and so forth, I told Gen. Somervell, 'You have an airplane cutback coming soon, probably next week.'"

Asked by Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) how he reconciled the man-power shortage statement and the subsequent cutback announcement, Mr. Nelson replied: "We just don't, sir."

The release of the testimony also disclosed a statement from Mr. Nelson that he was not kept informed as to military reserves at the front.

Farewell Conference.

"There are no figures available to us at all," he said. "Once they leave storage in this country, you have no figures available as to what the reserves are."

While his testimony was being made available on Capitol Hill, Mr. Nelson spent an hour with President Roosevelt in a farewell conference before his departure on a special mission to China. He declined to discuss the talk with reporters and gave no indication when he would leave.

Mr. Nelson's side of his row with the Army was released by the Senate War Investigating Committee today as the aftermath of earlier publication of testimony by Major-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Army material director, placing primary blame on man power shortages for big deficits in heavy ammunition and other items.

Stability and Security.

"The decline in employment," Mr. Nelson told the committee last week, "must be recognized as a decline in labor requirements, even though there is an urgent demand for about 100,000 workers in direct war production and another 100,000 in sustaining civilian production. "Our own estimate is that overall man power requirements will go down by at least another 300,000 by the end of the year, even though both Germany and Japan continue at war with us and all our production schedules remain in effect."

Mr. Nelson said that war production "does not need more than 100,000 of the 700,000 workers already released from munitions industries, that war plants could not employ the 700,000 and that the millions needed at their war jobs "should be given the assurance that civilian jobs will be available when war production eases up."

"I feel quite confident that the assurance that civilian production is being planned in every area and shop where it is not interfering with war production would be regarded as a factor of stability and security by war workers, and therefore will serve to defer any haste in leaving a war job," he said.

Answer to Army Complaint.

Asked about the Army's complaint that people are deserting wartime for peacetime jobs, Mr. Nelson replied: "If that is true, why haven't they been gravitating into the tire industry? That is one of the best-paid industries in the country."

Questioned about the recent resignation of the rubber director, Bradley Dewey, upon what Mr. Dewey said was the completion of the rubber program, Mr. Nelson declared: "It was completed—all but getting the tires."

"Then you don't agree that the job was completed?" asked the committee counsel, Rudolph Halley. "No sir. It is like the Army saying they are completed except for the shooting."

Text of Wilson's Letter Of Resignation to FDR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—(AP) The texts of Charles E. Wilson's letter of resignation as Executive Vice Chairman of the War Production Board, and President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance:

My Dear Mr. President:

Two years ago you requested me to accept an appointment with the War Production because you thought I might contribute to war production, particularly to aircraft and shipping programs, which production programs you then believed to be lagging. We agreed then it would require six months service.

Last December when I had been with the board for more than a year war production had progressed so satisfactorily I felt my job was completed and I asked you to permit me to return to my business. You insisted upon my remaining.

Again in April I felt that the production programs generally were in such condition that I could be asked to be released, but you prevailed upon me to remain, indicating that you might consent to my leaving about the end of July. Last Saturday you again presented the same request. You asked that I remain until Germany capitulated or the several production programs now lagging had improved. I agreed and I left you with renewed inspiration.

Since Saturday when you issued your public statement regarding Mr. Nelson's trip to China and your request that I assume direction of the War Production Board, there has been renewed circulation in the press and over the radio of stories to the effect that because of my former position as a president of the General Electric Co. from which company I resigned when I joined the War Production Board, I am opposed to reconversion. These statements, like many similar statements that have appeared in recent months, were, in my opinion inspired by subordinate officials of the board connected with the personal staff of Mr. Nelson. Many of my immediate staff and I have presented to Mr. Nelson urgent requests that these individuals be forced to discontinue their unfair attacks and criticisms of members of the organization.

Mr. Nelson has disclaimed any responsibility for these attacks, asserting that they were made without his knowledge or approval. He has acknowledged many times to us that there has never been any issue in the War Production Board as between small and large business and that no problem was ever decided on that basis. He has also repeatedly acknowledged that the staff and I have been fully cooperative in reconversion.

"I need not tell you that I favor reconversion and have approved and set in operation many steps which have already affected reconversion to a large degree. I have done this without publicity because I believe publicity might interfere with war production. I have again and again expressed the view that I am opposed to any interference with war production as its necessities are presented to me by the commander in chief and by the joint chiefs of staff.

"It is apparent to me that instead of being discontinued these attacks upon me and upon members of my staff will be increased. I cannot answer them unless I employ publicity experts. I am unwilling to do that. A continuance of the attacks will impair the efficiency of key men and will more than offset any contribution that I can make to the improvement of the lagging programs. When the minds of men are diverted from their tasks to answering criticisms they believe to be unfair the war effort will suffer.

It is obvious that the unjust attacks upon me do me great personal injury. However, that is important only to me. The thing that is important is that the dissension within the organization does harm to the war production effort and, therefore, to the country. I am unwilling to be a party to such a controversy. I feel that anything I can do to end the controversy would be a service to my country.

I appreciate the great honor you bestowed on me when you gave me the responsibility of war production. You have supported and inspired me. I have given my best. For the reasons stated above, I have reached the definite conclusion that I can best serve the country and you by resigning. Therefore, I tender herewith my resignation to take effect today.

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Mr. Roosevelt's Letter

The text of Mr. Roosevelt's letter of acceptance:

August 24, 1944.

Dear Charlie:

I have your letter tendering your resignation.

You are correct in stating that originally I requested you to come to Washington to solve some of the problems connected with the aircraft and shipping programs. The wonderful record we have made in aircraft production and shipping construction is evidence of the splendid contribution you made to the war effort.

It was because of your success in these two important programs that I would not accept your resignation last December and again in April persuaded you to remain. For the same reason I requested you last week to remain until the surrender of Germany.

Of course, I have been aware of some dissension within the War Production Board. I had hoped it would disappear. I have accepted your judgment in other things. I must accept it in this matter.

With reluctance I accept your resignation. In doing so I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the patriotic service you have rendered at great personal sacrifice to yourself.

At a critical time in our war effort your expert knowledge of mass production methods contributed to the success of vital programs that today are reflected in our successes on many battle fronts. Those who are charged with the direction of our armed forces have frequently expressed to me their appreciation of your intelligent cooperation. I am sure I speak for them and for the people generally when I say you have rendered outstanding service to your country.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

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LONDON, AUG 24-(AP)-A SWISS BROADCAST, QUOTING DISPATCHES FROM BUCHAREST, DECLARED TODAY THAT MARSHAL ION ANTONESCU, DEPOSED PREMIER OF ROMANIA, HAS FLED TO GERMANY.

THE BROADCAST ALSO ASSERTED THAT ROMANIAN TROOPS LAST NIGHT MARCHED INTO THE BORDER PROVINCE OF TRANSYLVANIA, WHICH ROMANIA CEDED TO HUNGARY EARLY IN THE WAR AT GERMAN BEHEST.

THE REPORT OF ANTONESCU'S FLIGHT SUGGESTED THAT HE MIGHT BE INSTALLED BY THE GERMANS AS THE HEAD OF THE PUPPET "NATIONAL GOVERNMENT" WHICH A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID EARLIER HAD BEEN FORMED "TO SAVE ROMANIA FROM BOLSHEVIZATION."

JR211AEW

BY FRANKLIN BANKER

AUG 25 1944

U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, AUG 24-(AP)-WOMEN IN SOUTHERN FRANCE WERE DOUBLY PLEASED WHEN U.S. FLYING FORTRESSES DROPPED GUNS AND SUPPLIES TO THE MAQUIS--THEY USED THE SILK PARACHUTES TO MAKE UNDERDRAWERS.

FACTS BEHIND THREE FORTRESS MISSIONS TO THE GUERRILLAS, KEPT SECRET FOR MONTHS, WERE DISCLOSED TODAY. AN AMERICAN INFANTRY GENERAL AND AMERICAN MARINES WERE ON THE GROUND WITH THE MAQUIS.

"THE FRENCH WOMEN REALLY WENT FOR THOSE SILK PARACHUTES," SAID COL. KARL TRUESDALE, JR., WASHINGTON, D.C., WHOSE GROUP LED THE FIRST TWO MISSIONS. "THEY MADE DRAWERS OUT OF THEM. THEY HAD A CHOICE IN COLORS, TOO. RED, WHITE AND YELLOW PARACHUTES WERE USED."

BY A PRE-ARRANGED SIGNAL THE MAQUIS ON THE GROUND TOLD THE FORTRESS CREWS WHERE TO DROP ARMS AND AMMUNITION USED IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE NAZIS. ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS SERGEANTS HUNG BY ONE HAND OVER OPEN BOMB BAY DOORS TO CUT THE SHROUDS OF PARACHUTES WHICH OPENED UP INSIDE THE PLANES.

ASSISTING IN THE DRAMATIC OPERATIONS WERE A FEW MAQUIS AND PARATROOPERS RIDING IN THE FORTRESSES.

AUG 25 1944

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME FORTRESSES EVER HAD BEEN USED ON THIS TYPE OF MISSION SO THE CREWS, ACCUSTOMED TO BOMBING FROM GREAT HEIGHT, PRACTICED FOR TWO WEEKS DROPPING SUPPLY-LADEN CANNISTERS ON THEIR OWN FIELD FROM 500 FEET.

KA1003AEW

LONDON, AUG 24-(AP)-KING GEORGE VI TODAY TELEGRAPHED GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER:

"TO YOU AND ALL IN THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE I SEND MY WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS ON THE GLORIOUS VICTORIES ALREADY GAINED IN FRANCE. ALL MY PEOPLES WILL JOIN ME IN THANKING GOD FOR THE OUTSTANDING SUCCESS VOUCHSAFED TO ALLIED ARMS."

AUG 25 1944

KA1036AEW

LONDON, AUG. 24-(AP)-LT.TED LINES OF 402 SOUTH MESA DRIVE, MESA, ARIZ., BAGGED TWO PLANES OF THE 10 SHOT DOWN BY FIGHTERS WHICH ESCORTED U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBERS TO GERMANY TODAY.

PILOTS CLAIMING ONE EACH WERE LTS.HARRY HERMANSEN OF 110 WEST THIRD STREET, EL CAMPO, TEX.; GERALD TYLER OF 1028 LAKE STREET, KALAMAZOO, MICH.; BAYARD AUCHUNCLOSS OF 16 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY; HAROLD ASPER OF 1004 BALWIN STREET, AUSTIN, MINN.; ARGENT ACOSTA, JR., OF 2612 CASTIGLIENE STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.; EDWARD BEAUMONT OF 1153 SOUTH MASSELIN AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., AND JOHN GAWLENOWSKI OF 597 GROVE STREET, IRVINGTON, N.J.

LTS.GRANT L.JONES OF 495 HARVARD AVENUE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, AND ELMER A.TAYLOR OF GREET FOREST, ARK., SHARED ONE.

AUG 25 1944

WE744PEW

A136 (150)

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG 24-(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS IN THIS ARMY WERE STILL MEETING DETERMINED RESISTANCE IN LISIEUX TODAY AND THE GERMANS APPEARED TO BE USING AS A SNIPERS' NEST THE SHRINE TO STE.THERESE DE L'ENFANT JESUS, FAMOUS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ABOUT 150 SNIPERS IN THE AREA OF THIS WHITE BASILICA WERE HARASSING BRITISH TROOPS TRYING TO CLEAR UP THE TOWN.

PROGRESS ON THE CANADIAN FRONT SLOWED AS ALLIED TROOPS FOUGHT A SERIES OF PITCHED BATTLES WITH POCKETS OF THE DOGGEDLY RESISTING ENEMY. THE GERMANS HAD NO REAL DEFENSE LINE BUT ENOUGH 88 MM. GUNS MACHINEGUNS AND MORTARS TO IMPEDE THE ADVANCE.

AIR-BORNE TROOPS OPERATING AS INFANTRY WERE PUSHED BACK YESTERDAY IN THEIR BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE TOUQUES AT PONT L'EVEQUE, NORTH OF LISIEUX. SIMILAR RESISTANCE WAS ENCOUNTERED IN THE ORBEC AREA SOUTHEAST OF LISIEUX.

THE ALLIED LINE NOW STRETCHES FROM ELBEUF ON THE SEINE ABOVE ROUEN

THROUGH RUGLES WHERE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH FORCES HAVE JOINED. FROM RUGLES AND LAIGLE TO ORBEC THE LINE IS MANNED BY BRITISH FORCES, AND FROM ORBEC TO THE CHANNEL BY THE CANADIAN ARMY.
KA1009AEW

ROME, AUG.24-(AP)-A BRAND NEW AMERICAN LIBERATOR BOMBER ON ITS FIRST MISSION CAME BACK TO AN ITALIAN BASE YESTERDAY FROM THE RAID ON VIENNA PUNCTURED WITH AT LEAST 150 CANNONSHELL, ROCKET, FLAK AND BULLET HOLES. BUT THE CREW WAS HAPPY -- THEY SHOT DOWN SEVEN ENEMY FIGHTERS.

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SGT.ORVILLE W.RICHEY, 2621 NORTH HOLLAND ST., UNION CITY, IND., AND STAFF SGT. DICK L.MOREAU, 4232 TRUMBALL AVE., DETROIT, MICH., WERE EACH CREDITED WITH DESTROYING TWO FW190S.

GUNNERS WHO GOT ONE FW190 EACH WERE TECH. SGT. LINDLEY G. MILLER, GLEN COVE, N.Y.; SGT. TEDDY S.GOSUNSKI, 27 HICKORY ST., TERRYVILLE, CONN., AND TECH. SGT. RAYMOND L.FISCHER, ROUTE ONE, MAX MEADOWS, VA.

ROME, AUG.24-(AP)-PFC. MARVIN M.DOOLIN OF DANVILLE, VA., RECEIVED THE DSC FROM LT. GEN.MARK W.CLARK YESTERDAY FOR ACTION NEAR MARONOLA, ITALY, WHERE HE KILLED TWO GERMANS, ENTERED THEIR POSITIONS AND KAYOED THREE GERMAN MACHINEGUN NESTS AND WHEN HIS GUN JAMMED COVERED THE REMAINING NAZIS WITH HIS USELESS GUN UNTIL HELP ARRIVED.

DOOLIN LATER WENT ON A KILLING SPREE AND BAGGED AT LEAST TWO GERMAN OFFICERS AND AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF MEN AND DESTROYED AN ENEMY OBSERVATION POST.

AUG 25 1944

CLARK ALSO AWARDED THE DSC TO SGT. GEORGE L. MAXWELL OF WILMINGTON, DEL., AND SGT.HERSHEL D. SWANN OF TUSCALOOSA, ALA., WHO KILLED ALL THE DEFENDERS IN A GERMAN POSITION, DESTROYED A MACHINEGUN NEST, CAPTURED TWO INFANTRYMEN AND SHOT A SNIPER.

[redacted]ERS DRAFTEES.

30.24 — 18267

ROME, AUG.24-(AP)-TWENTY-THREE YEAR OLD LT.WARREN CHRISTIANSON, 1629 SIXTH STREET, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., STARTED OUT ON HIS 15TH RAID ON THE VIENNA AREA YESTERDAY WITH A FULL CREW OF TEN MEN IN HIS FLYING FORTRESS. HE CAME BACK ALL ALONE IN THE PLANE WITH ONLY TWO OF ITS ENGINES WORKING.

FLAK SHOT OUT ONE ENGINE OVER THE TARGET AND PARTLY JAMMED THE RUDDER. VIBRATION THREATENED TO SHAKE THE FORTRESS APART AS IT STARTED HOMEWARD.

AUG 25 1944

"I ORDERED THE CREW TO THE RADIO COMPARTMENT TO PREPARE TO BAIL OUT WHILE I CROUCHED ON THE FLOOR OF THE COCKPIT AND TRIED TO FLY THE SHIP BY REGULATING THE AUTOMATIC PILOT," CHRISTIANSON RELATED.

"THEN EVERYTHING HAPPENED AT ONCE. ANOTHER ENGINE CAUGHT FIRE. THE SHIP HEELED OVER IN A SPIN. I REMEMBER SHOUTING TO THE CREW TO BAIL OUT BUT FOUND THE INTERPHONE DISCONNECTED. I JUMPED INTO THE COPILOT'S SEAT AND MANAGED TO BRING HER OUT OF THE SPIN. THE SHIP MUST HAVE FALLEN AT LEAST NINE OR TEN THOUSAND FEET.

"I SAW I COULD FLY THE PLANE NOW BECAUSE THE PROPELLER AND PART OF NUMBER ONE ENGINE WERE GONE, STOPPING THE VIBRATION. I COULD NOT GET A RISE OUT OF THE CREW ON THE INTERPHONE AND KNEW THEY HAD JUMPED.

"I HAD TWO INBOARD ENGINES LEFT AND THE SUPERCHARGER ON ONE OF THEM WAS OUT."

AUG 25 1944

ALTHOUGH HE CLEARED ONE RANGE OF MOUNTAINS BY ONLY 200 FEET, CHRISTIANSON BROUGHT THE FORTRESS BACK TO HIS HOMEFIELD AND LANDED PERFECTLY DESPITE A FLAT TIRE.

W918AEW

BY HOWARD COWAN

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS &GENERAL EISENHOWER'S HOMF&8':

AUG 25 1944

GENERAL EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, AUG. 24-(AP)-GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER PINNED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL TODAY ON REAR ADMIRAL JOHN WILKES FOR "INITIATIVE, RESOURCEFULNESS AND ABILITY" IN THE CROSS-CHANNEL MOVEMENT OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES FOR THE INVASION OF THE CONTINENT.

"REAR ADMIRAL WILKES WAS CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE NAVAL ASPECTS OF TRAINING ALL UNITED STATES NAVY AND ARMY PERSONNEL IN AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS AND PREPARING ALL LANDING SHIPS AND CRAFT TO BE USED IN THE ASSAULT," READ THE CITATION.

"THE INITIATIVE, RESOURCESFULNESS AND ABILITY DISPLAYED BY REAR ADMIRAL WILKES MADE POSSIBLE THE COMPLETION OF THE CROSS-CHANNEL MOVEMENT TO THE CONTINENT WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A SINGLE CRAFT DUE TO IMPROPER LOADING OR INSUFFICIENTLY TRAINED PERSONNEL.

"HIS FORESIGHT AND ABILITY HAVE BEEN DEMONSTRATED BY THE SUCCESSFUL ARRIVAL OF SUPPORTING TROOPS AND SUPPLIES AT REGULAR INTERVALS SINCE THE INVASION BEGAN."

AUG 25 1944

ADMIRAL WILKES, WHOSE HOME IS CHARLOTTE, N.C., NOW IS STATIONED AT CHERBOURG IN COMMAND OF THE UNITED STATES PORTS AND SUPPLY BASES IN FRANCE. HE FLEW TO GENERAL EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS TODAY FOR THE BRIEF CEREMONY IN AN APPLE ORCHARD, WITNESSED BY AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SI ARTHUR TEDDER AND MAJOR GENERAL F.W.DEGUINGAND, GENERAL SIR BERNARD MONTGOMERY'S CHIEF OF STAFF.

GENERAL EISENHOWER TOLD ADMIRAL WILKES IT ALWAYS GAVE HIM PLEASURE TO BESTOW SUCH HONORS UPON NAVY PERSONNEL IN HIS COMMAND, BUT THAT IT WAS PARTICULARLY APPROPRIATE TODAY BECAUSE HE HAD JUST RECEIVED COPIES OF ADMIRAL ERNEST J.KING'S MESSAGE TO GENERAL GEORGE C.MARSHALL PRAISING THE JOB THE ARMY HAS DONE.

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ADMIRAL WILKES WAS ACCOMPANIED HERE BY HIS AIDE, LIEUTENANT PEYTON MOSS, 27 ANGELL ST., PROVIDENCE, R.I.

WILKES PREVIOUSLY WAS DECORATED WITH THE NAVY DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR HIS SERVICE WHILE IN COMMAND OF SUBMARINES WITH THE ASIATIC FLEET IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE PACIFIC WAR. HE WAS AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR MERITORIOUS DUTY AS COMMANDER OF THE CRUISER U.S.S.BIRMINGHAM IN THE SICILIAN INVASION.

WE940PEW

PRECEDE LONDON DAY

HENDAYE, FRANCE, AUG. 24-(AP)-AN ALLIED WARSHIP AND A FREIGHTER ENTERED THE HARBOR OF ST. JEAN DE LUZ, A SMALL ATLANTIC PORT SIX MILES NORTH OF THE SPANISH-FRENCH FRONTIER THIS MORNING, THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR SAID TODAY.

HOWEVER, NO IMMEDIATE TROOP LANDINGS WERE REPORTED THERE. AN FFI SPOKESMAN SAID TWO ALLIED LANDINGS HAD BEEN MADE IN THE BORDEAUX AREA, ONE AT VERDON, ON THE MOUTH OF THE GIRONDE RIVER NORTHWEST OF BORDEAUX, AND AT ARCACHON, SOUTHWEST OF BORDEAUX.

(THE GERMAN RADIO SAID THURSDAY THAT ALLIED TROOPS HAD CARRIED OUT A SMALL LANDING OPERATION "SOUTH OF BIARRITZ," WHICH IS 10 MILES NORTH OF ST. JEAN DE LUZ.)

AUG 25 1944

WITH FRENCH

BUENOS AIRES, AUG. 24-(AP)-PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS OF JOY WITH WHICH THE ARGENTINE PUBLIC YESTERDAY GREETED NEWS OF THE LIBERATION OF PARIS CONTINUED FAR INTO THE NIGHT IN BUENOS AIRES AND

30.24 — 18269

OTHER CITIES.

CROWDS PARADED THROUGH THE STREETS SINGING AND SHOUTING "VIVA FRANCIA," "VIVA DEMOCRACIA."

AUG 25 1944

ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO COMMENT ON THE LIBERATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT, THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY--ONLY WESTERN HEMISPHERE STATE WHICH IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS FAMILY--REACTED IN A WAY THAT LEFT NO DOUBT OF THEIR SYMPATHY FOR FRANCE.

DISPATCHES FROM OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN CAPITALS TOLD OF DEMONSTRATIONS UNEQUALLED SINCE THE ARMISTICE WHICH ENDED THE FIRST WORLD WAR. THOUSANDS JOINED IN IMPROMPTU PARADES, AND FROM THE GOVERNMENTS OF MANY COUNTRIES CAME FORMAL EXPRESSIONS OF PLEASURE.

JS402AEW

JS357AEW

A23
WITH FRENCH

BUENOS AIRES, AUG. 24-(AP)-PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS OF JOY WITH WHICH THE ARGENTINE PUBLIC YESTERDAY GREETED NEWS OF THE LIBERATION OF PARIS CONTINUED FAR INTO THE NIGHT IN BUENOS AIRES AND OTHER CITIES.

CROWDS PARADED THROUGH THE STREETS SINGING AND SHOUTING "VIVA FRANCIA," "VIVA DEMOCRACIA."

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JS402AEW

AUG 25 1944

W149
NIGHT LEAD ARGENTINE (110)

BUENOS AIRES, AUG. 24-(AP)-UNIFORMED AND PLAIN CLOTHES POLICEMEN, BEATING PEDESTRIANS WITH NIGHTSTICKS AND CHARGING STROLLERS ON HORSEBACK TO KEEP THEM ON THE MOVE, PREVENTED CROWDS FROM CONGREGATING THROUGHOUT THE CITY TONIGHT TO CELEBRATE THE LIBERATION OF PARIS.

A HUGE THRONG, DEMONSTRATING IN THE PLAZA FRANCIA IN CELEBRATION OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL'S FREEDOM, WAS DISPERSED BY THE POLICE. SEVERAL DEMONSTRATORS WERE INJURED AND MANY WERE ARRESTED.

THE DISTURBANCE CAME AFTER THE CROWD, SHOUTING "ARGENTINE YES, NAZIS NO," HOISTED GEN. ARTURO RAWSON, ARGENTINE'S 2-DAY PRESIDENT DURING THE JUNE, 1943, REVOLUTION, AND CARRIED HIM ON THEIR SHOULDERS. POLICE THEN CHARGED THE DEMONSTRATORS.

TA1123PEW

LON.
BZ643AEW

A90FX (KX FOLO)
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, AUG.24-(AP)-ALL AUSTRALIAN STATES WILL HOLD PUBLIC CELEBRATIONS TOMORROW AND CHURCH BELLS WILL BE RUNG EVERYWHERE SUNDAY IN OBSERVANCE OF THE LIBERATION OF PARIS.

THE FRENCH CONSULATE HERE WAS DELUGED WITH HUNDREDS OF CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES.

JP345APW

AUG 25 1944

A91FX
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, AUG.24-(AP)-CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ARMED AND CIVILIAN FORCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONTRIBUTING TO THE LIBERATION OF PARIS AND CAPITULATION OF ROMANIA WERE EXPRESSED IN RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED TODAY BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JP345APW NM

A151
NEW YORK, AUG. 24-(AP)-A SPANISH EFE AGENCY BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION QUOTED A SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT TONIGHT AS SAYING THAT FRANCOIS PIETRI CONSIDERED HIS MISSION AS VICHY AMBASSADOR TO MADRID ENDED.

VICHY ENVOYS TO SWITZERLAND AND STOCKHOLM EARLIER HAD ANNOUNCED THEIR WITHDRAWAL IN VIEW OF THE GERMANS' REPORTED SEIZURE OF MARSHAL PETAIN.

TA1127PEW

CS 12

AN MEXICO CITY, AUG. 24-(AP)-MAURICE GARREAU DOM-BASLE, FREE FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO, RETURNED TODAY FROM ALGIERS WHERE HE CONFERRED WITH GEMERAL DEGAULLE.

AUG 25 1944

HE SAID THAT NEVER IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD HAD THERE BEEN SUCH AN IRRESISTIBLE ADVANCE AS THAT MADE BY THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN HIS COUNTRY. THE LIBERATION OF PARIS, HE DECLARED, MEANT THAT THE WAR IN EUROPE WAS ALMOST OVER.

O SS10.55PCS-44.

AUG 25 1944

MOSCOW, AUG 24-(AP)-NOT ONE PARIS BUT TWO WERE LIBERATED YESTERDAY.

WHILE FRENCH PATRIOTS DELIVERED THE FRENCH CAPITAL, RUSSIAN TROOPS FREED PARIS, BESSARABIA, IN THE ROMANIAN OFFENSIVE.

KA1116AEW

QA124

CHINESE (160)

CHUNGKING, AUG 24-(AP)-AIRCRAFT OF THE 10TH U.S. AIRFORCE BASED IN INDIA HAVE BEEN IN ACTION FOR THE FIRST TIME OVER THE SALWEEN RIVER FRONT, FLYING 60 SORTIES OVER BESIEGED TENGCHUNG IN WESTERN YUNNAN PROVINCE, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE PLANES UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF LT.GEN.RUSSELL E. RANDALL DROPPED INCENDIARY BOMBS. THE CITY HAS BEEN SO REDUCED TO RUBBLE THAT THE FIRE BOMBS WERE UNABLE TO SET IT AFIRE BUT THEY HAD A "DEMOLISHING AND EXTERMINATING EFFECT ON JAPANESE WITHIN RANGE OF THE BURSTS," SAID THE HIGH COMMAND.

ALL OF THE OLD SECTION OF THE BURMA ROAD TOWN OF LUNGLING WAS CAPTURED BY THE CHINESE TWO DAYS AGO, THE CHINESE WAR BULLETIN SAID. FOUR DEFENSE POSITIONS OUTSIDE THE TOWN PROPER ALSO WERE TAKEN.

AFTER LOSING IT TO A JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK THE CHINESE AGAIN WERE IN POSSESSION OF THE MAIN PEAK OF THE HUNGSHAN MOUNTAINS FROM WHICH THE ENEMY MUST BE CLEARED BEFORE THE BURMA ROAD CAN BE RESTORED TO USE.

SB908AEW

CLR 911A NX A125

AUG 25 1944

A174 (120)

CHUNGKING, AUG 24-(AP)-THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND TONIGHT PICTURED AN IMPROVED SITUATION IN HUNAN PROVINCE, WITH ATTACKS AGAINST THE JAPANESE FLANKS MAKING PROGRESS.

OTHER REPORTS, HOWEVER, SAID THE JAPANESE STILL WERE FURTHER REINFORCING THEIR STRENGTH IN HUNAN PREPARATORY TO A LARGE-SCALE OFFENSIVE AIMED AT OCCUPYING THE WHOLE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

CHINESE DIVERSIONARY ATTACKS IN HUPEH PROVINCE HAVE WIDENED, HEADQUARTERS INDICATED, AND THERE IS FIGHTING AT A NUMBER OF POINTS NORTH OF THE YANGTZE BETWEEN HANKOW AND ICHANG, 372 MILES FARTHER UP RIVER.

A COMMUNIQUE FROM GEN. JOSEPH W.STILWELL REPORTED AIR BLOWS ON JAPANESE YANGTZE SHIPPING, RAILWAY YARDS IN THE HANGCHOW AREA, AND STRONGPOINTS AT ICHANG.

AUG 25 1944

KA1210PEW

PACIFIC WAR (190)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, AUG.24-(AP)-THE ALLIED AIR CAMPAIGN TO ISOLATE JAPAN'S ISLAND GARRISONS BY SINKING SUPPLY SHIPS YIELDED REPORTS TODAY OF NEW BLOWS ON THE PHILIPPINE'S DOORSTEP AND IN JAPAN'S FRONT YARD.

AUG 25 1944

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S THURSDAY COMMUNIQUE LISTED SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS IN HIS COMMAND AREA ON SIX ENEMY VESSELS, INCLUDING A FREIGHTER SUNK NEAR MINDANAO, SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES.

THIS WAS THE TENTH RAID IN TWO WEEKS ON MINDANAO, THE BULK OF WHICH HAVE BEEN DIRECTED AT SUPPLY SHIPPING. TODAY'S REPORT, HOWEVER, ALSO TOLD OF LARGE FIRES SET BY NAVY LIBERATORS AT DAVAO, CAPITAL OF MINDANAO.

AMONG THE OTHER SHIPS HIT WAS A DESTROYER TENDER, LEFT DEAD IN THE WATER OFF PALAU.

AT PEARL HARBOR, ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ ANNOUNCED A RAID TUESDAY BY TWO NAVY LIBERATORS ON A FIVE-SHIP CONVOY OFF CHICHI JIMA, IN THE BONINS, A LITTLE OVER 600 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO.

TWO CARGO VESSELS WERE SUNK AND A THIRD SET AFIRE. ONE LIBERATOR WAS LOST.

AUG 25 1944

(TOKYO RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MINITORS AT NEW YORK, SAID TWO LIBERATORS AGAIN RAIDED CHICI JIMA THURSDAY, JAPANESE TIME, AND THAT ONE WAS SHOT DOWN.)

WASHINGTON,AUG.24-(AP)-AMERICAN BOMBERS, POUNDING AGAIN AT PARAMUSHIRO IN THE NORTH PACIFIC, SANK ONE SMALL JAPANESE CARGO VESSEL OFF SHORE THERE AND SCORED A NUMBER OF DIRECT HITS ON STORAGE AREAS AT THE ENEMY'S MOST POWERFUL NORTHERN PACIFIC BASE.

ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ, PACIFIC FLEET COMMANDER, REPORTING

THE ATTACK WHICH WAS CARRIED OUT SUNDAY SAID TODAY THAT ONE OF SEVEN JAPANESE FIGHTER

(MORE)

AP-HW405PEW AUG 25 1944

WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD NIMITZ X X X ONE OF SEVEN JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES WHICH SOUGHT TO INTERCEPT THE AMERICAN BOMBER FLIGHT WAS SHOT DOWN. ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS MEAGER AND ALL AMERICAN PLANES RETURNED TO THEIR BASE.

NIMITZ REPORTED ALSO THAT OTHER BOMBING PLANES ON TUESDAY FLEW THROUGH MEAGER ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE TO BATTER BIVOUAC AREAS ON YAP ISLAND FAR TO THE SOUTH IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC CAROLINE ISLANDS.

MEANTIME, HE SAID, OTHER PLANES CARRIED ON THEIR REGULAR ASSAULTS AGAINST PAGAN AND ROTA ISLANDS IN THE MARIANAS AND AGAINST NAURU, JAPANESE PHOSPHATE SUPPLY SOURCE.

FRA11PEW AUG 25 1944

PACIFIC

U.S PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, AUG 24-(AP)-FOR THE FOURTH STRAIGHT DAY SEVENTH U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE LIBERATORS BOMBED YAP ISLAND, CRADLE OF PACIFIC TYPHOONS 1,200 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MANILA.

THE ATTACK WAS MADE TUESDAY BY WARPLANES BASED IN THE RECENTLY CAPTURED MARIANAS ISLANDS, AND ANNOUNCED TODAY BY ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ.

JAPANESE BIVOUACS AND AIRFIELD WERE BOMBED. AUG 25 1944

D34WX

WASHINGTON, AUG 24-(AP)-TREASURY SECRETARY MORGENTHAU, RECENTLY RETURNED FROM NORMANDY, SAID TODAY THERE WAS NO THREAT OF INFLATION IN LIBERATED FRANCE.

MONEY IS COMING BACK INTO FRANCH BANKS FASTER THAN ANYONE EXPECTED, HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE, AND A RECENT SURVEY AMONG ALLIED TROOPS INDICATED THAT ONLY ABOUT 10 PER CENT OF THEIR MONEY IS BEING SPENT IN FRANCE.

PUBLISHED REPORTS OF GROWING INFLATION, THE SECRETARY SAID, ARE SIMPLY NOT TRUE.

REPORTING THAT HE SAW A SAMPLE OF COUNTERFEIT DOLLAR BILLS DROPPED BEHIND AMERICAN LINES BY GERMAN PLANES, MORGENTHAU SAID THE COUNTERFITING WAS NOT VERY GOOD.

SUAB1146AEW AUG 25 1944

FILIPINO PUPPET CABINET RESHUFFLED TO MEET "PRESENT REQUIREMENTS"

(O.W.I.) AUG 24, 1944

THE JAPANESE-CONTROLLED MANILA RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT JOSE P. LAUREL, PUPPET PRESIDENT OF THE OCCUPIED PHILIPPINES, HAD RESHUFFLED HIS CABINET IN WHAT WAS TERMED THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF "NEW APPOINTMENTS AND A SHIFTING OF HIGH-RANKING OFFICIALS" TO HARMONIZE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE REGIME "WITH THE REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS OF THE PRESENT TIME."

THE DOMESTIC BROADCAST, WHICH WAS REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THAT THE BOARD OF INFORMATION WOULD MAKE FURTHER "IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS" ON NEW APPOINTMENTS TO "REVAMP AND REVITALIZE" THE ADMINISTRATION.

IN THE SHAKE-UP ANNOUNCED TODAY, GEN. MANUEL ROXAS, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD, WAS ELEVATED TO MINISTERIAL RANK. WHILE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE OLD GOVERNMENT WERE REASSIGNED, THERE WAS ONLY ONE OTHER NEW MEMBER ADMITTED TO THE CABINET. THIS APPOINTEE WAS JOSE PAEZ, MANAGER OF THE FILIPINO RED CROSS, WHO WAS NAMED MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS. AUG 25 1944

THE REASSIGNMENTS FOR THE INCUMBENTS WERE LISTED AS FOLLOWS:

MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS--TEOFILO SISON, FORMER MINISTER OF JUSTICE

MINISTER OF JUSTICE--QUINTIN PAREDES, FORMER MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS--PEDRO SABIDO, FORMER EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY--EMILIO ABELLO, FORMER VICE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE MANILA RADIO SAID A NEW VICE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS WOULD BE APPOINTED LATER. NO MENTION WAS MADE OF A NEW FOREIGN MINISTER; A PORTFOLIO THAT PRESUMABLY REMAINS IN THE HANDS OF CLARO M. RECTO.

(NO PICKUP)

AUG 25 1944

DU-8/24/44-647PEW.

WASHINGTON,AUG.24-(AP)-JULIUS ALBERT KRUG, WHO HAS BEEN NAMED ACTING CHIEF OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD TO SERVE DURING CHAIRMAN DONALD M.NELSON'S ABSENCE ON A WAR MISSION TO CHINA, WAS BORN IN MADISON,WIS., NOV.23, 1907.

HE GRADUATED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN IN 1929 AND THE NEXT TWO YEARS WAS A RESEARCH STATISTICIAN FOR THE WISCONSIN TELEPHONE COMPANY. THREE ADDITIONAL YEARS WERE SPENT WITH THE WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION BEFORE HE JOINED THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATION COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON.

SUCCESSIVELY HE WAS TECHNICAL DIRECTOR FOR THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, CHIEF POWER ENGINEER AND MANAGER OF POWER FOR THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY; CHIEF POWER CONSULTANT TO THE OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT AND THEN BECAME DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR PRIORITIES OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD IN 1942.

AUG 25 1944

SINCE FEBRUARY 1943 HE HAD BEEN WPB VICE CHAIRMAN OF WPB AND DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF WAR UTILITIES.

KRUG, WHO PRONOUNCES HIS NAME AS IF IT WERE SPELLED "KROOG" IS MARRIED AND HAS TWO CHILDREN, A BOY AND A GIRL.

A BIG HEFTY MAN WITH A YOUTHFUL FACE, HE GOES BY THE NICKNAME OF "CAP" AMONG HIS FRIENDS.

AS DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF WAR UTILITIES HE HAS CONTROL OVER THE NATION'S ELECTRIC POWER NETWORK, ITS GAS LINES, WATER POWER AND COMMUNICATIONS.

AUG 25 1944

WITH THE AID OF A CAREFULLY SELECTED STAFF OF ENGINEERS, KRUG HAS SUPERVISED THE PROJECTS BY WHICH POWER HAS BEEN PROVIDED FOR THE WAR INDUSTRIES WHICH MUSHROOMED OVER THE NATION, TAXING THEN EXISTING FACILITIES.

ALTHOUGH SUBJECT TO BE CALLED UP FOR MILITARY SERVICE, KRUG ASKED HIS BOSS, DONALD NELSON, NOT TO ASK FOR HIS DEFERMENT AS AN ESSENTIAL WORKER, BEFORE HE COULD TAKE HIS ARMY PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, THE NAVY HAD TAKEN HIM AS A LIEUTENANT COMMANDER WITH UNSPECIFIED DUTIES.

WHEN THE WAR IS OVER HE AND HIS FAMILY WOULD LIKE TO GET BACK TO NORRIS,TENN., THE SPOT THEY CALL HOME NOW.

AUG 25 1944

ROME, AUG 24--AP--GAS SERVICE IS EXPECTED T BE RESTORED IN ROME SEPT. I, THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION ANNOUNCED TODAY. A RAILROAD SPUR AND REPAIR OF THE BRIDGE IN GROSSETO PROVINCE WILL RESULT IN A FLOW OF 450 TONS OF COAL INTO ROME DAILY, MAKING RESUMPTION OF SERVICE POSSIBLE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

******

BY EDWARD D. BALL

OUTSIDE PARIS,AUG. 24--(AP)--A PILLOW SLIP ~~XXXX~~ SERVED AS A A FLAG OF TRUCE FOR AN AMERICAN LIEUTENANT COLONEL, A SERGEANT AND A WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO STRODE INTO MONTARGIS YESTERDAY IN AN ATTEMPT TO PERSUADE THE GERMANS TO SURRENDER BEFORE THE TOWN FINALLY WAS CAPTURED.

LT.COL. JOHN HONE, SALINA,KAN. HEADED THE PROSESSION, SGT. EFRIAN ACKERMAN, BROOKLYN, NY CARRIED THE TRUCE FLAG. SGT.SAUL LEVITT A YANK MAGAZINE CORRESPONDENT WAS THE THIRD OF THE GROUP WHICH MOVED INTO MONTARGIS, 50 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PARIS.

THEY FOUND ONLY TWO GERMAN BICYLISTS AND FRENCH RESISTANCE MEN DISARMED THESE. THE REST OF THE GERMANS HAD GONE INTO HIDING IN HOUSES AND THE HILLS ABOUT THE TOWN.

THE TWO BICYCLISTS HAD BEEN DISARMED AFTER THE AMERICANS

30.24— 18273

ENTERED AND WITH GREAT CEREMONY THE TRIO PERSUDADED THE FRENCH TO RETURN THEIR ARMS TO THE TWO NAZIS. THEY DID THIS TO MAKE THE EVENT JIBE WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW CO CERNING THE TRUCE FLAG -- WHICH, INCIDENTALLY, KEPT SLIPPING DOWN THE STICK ACKERMAN WAS HOLDING ALOFT.

AFTER THE AMERICANS RETURNED T THEIR LINESA CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE PATROL MOVED INTO MONTARTIS AND TOOK IT WITH ONLY A FEW SHOTS FIRED. BY TODAY MORE THAN 400 PRISONERS WERE ROUNDED UP IN AND ABOUT THE TOWN.

WHEN THE TRUCE MISSION WAS BEING ARRANGED TWO OTHER WAR CORRESPONDENTS-- IRA WOLLERT OF NANA AND TOM WOLF OF NEA-- TOSSED WITH LEVITT FOR A PLACE IN THE PARTY AND LOST.

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AUG 25 1944

BUENOS AIRES, AUG.24--(AP)-- FEDERAL POLICE ANNUNCED TONIGHT THEY HAD ARRESTED 17 PERSONS ENGAGED IN NAZI ESPIONAGE AND SEIZED A LRGE QUANTITY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC, RADIO AND OTHER EQUIPMENT USED IN WHAT THEY TERMED "A VAST, COMPLETE AND ALMOST PERFECT SYSTEM OF XX ESPIONAGE."

TWELVE GERMANS, TWO ARGENTINES, A POLE, A SPANIARD AND A CHILEAN WERE LISTED AMONG THE PRISONERS.

******

Argentina Restores A. P. Wire

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 24 (AP).—Argentine authorities today restored to The Associated Press its direct leased wire facilities between the Buenos Aires and Montevideo, Uruguay, offices. These facilities were suspended last March when postoffice officials took serious repressive steps against American and British news organizations.

AUG 25 1944

ADD-BAIRES.

A FEW DAYS AFTER THE REPRESSIVE MEASURES PART OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FACILITIES WERE RESTORED WHEN INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED THERE HAD BEEN NO INFRACTION OF COMMUNICATIONS REGULATIONS. BUT THE TELETYPE MACHINE WAS REMOVED FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE TO THE WIRE COMPANY PREMISES ON THE PRETEXT OF ENFORCING A STRICTER CENSORSHIP.

AUG 25 1944

THE MACHINE NOW IS PERMITTED TO OPERATE FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS HEADQUARTERS AS BEFORE.

REUTERS NEWS AGENCY AND THE UNITED PRESS, WHICH LOST THEIR MACHINES AT THE SAME TIME AS THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, ALSO HAVE MADE APPLICATION TO HAVE THEM RETURNED.

HAMRPEN

Blank

DE GAULLE IN PARIS; GERMAN COMMANDER CAPITAL SURRENDERS

AUG 26 1944

AUG 26 1944

YANKS AND FRENCH IN CENTER OF CITY

NIGHT

Nazis Give Up After Bitter Battle With Allies in Streets—Parisians Wildly Welcome Troops Entering to Rescue Them.

London, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—The Free French radio announced that Gen. Charles de Gaulle entered Paris at 7 P. M. (1 P. M., Eastern war time) today.

BULLETIN

AUG 26 1944

The German commander of Paris has surrendered to Brig.-Gen. Jacques le Clerc and the commander of the French Forces of the Interior, the Paris radio reported today in a broadcast recorded by Columbia Broadcasting System.

AUG 26 1944

Under terms of the surrender, German commanders were ordered to cease firing immediately and hoist the white flag.

"The weapons will be collected and the men gathered without weapons in a determined place, until new orders are given," the terms stipulated. "The weapons will be surrendered intact."

Allies Seize Heart of City.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—French and American forces seized the heart of Paris today just as it was falling from the failing grasp of patriots.

The first French column to enter the city reached the Luxembourg, near the center of the city, at 10:20 A. M. and engaged in a battle with the Germans and collaborationist militia.

In the fog of early morning, American infantry—the first of this second American Expeditionary Force within a generation to enter Paris—battled to Notre Dame, whose ancient bells a few hours before had welcomed the first French patrols to the city.

On all sides the liberating French and Americans were greeted by hungry Parisians, mad with joy, who had fought alone against the German oppressors since they were called to arms last Saturday.

Brig.-Gen. Jacques Leclerc, hero of the Fighting French in the North African campaign, was in the forefront of the battle, leading the tanks to the rescue of patriots who had been frantically calling for help as the Germans fought back throughout the night.

Those on the outside had heard the electric cry over the radio "To the barricades!"—historic call to arms of the French Revolution—which testified to the plight of the patriots.

Soon fighting raged throughout the city, along the Place de la Concorde, before the Chamber of Deputies, toward Les Invalides, as Americans and French drove the Germans from their barricades and buildings converted into fortresses.

When the last enemy rear guards blocking entrance to the city caved in under the shock of American and French attacks, the capital went wild with joy. Men, women and children lined the path of the Allied advance.

Storms Into Versailles.

A. P. correspondent Edward D. Ball reported earlier that an Allied column, driving due east toward the capital, had stormed into Versailles, ten miles from the center of the city.

The Germans were driven from many strategic parts of the city by the combined onslaught of the French military and the fury of citizens fighting for their liberties, and themselves fell back behind barricades for a last-ditch stand.

Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, Commander in Chief of the French Forces of the Interior, announced in a communique that all the main official buildings and most of the highways were now under the protection of Le Clerc's Second Armored Division.

The first patrols of the French division reached F. F. I. headquarters at the Hotel De Ville at 10 P. M. last night (4 P. M. yesterday, Eastern war time), an F. F. I. broadcast said.

Allied Flags Flying.

Then another liberating force rumbled into the city this morning, passing through the Chatillon gate at 7:15 A. M. and along streets draped by Allied flags, as the bells of Notre Dame Cathedral and other churches throughout the city rang out a welcome.

[The Germans admitted for the first time "street fighting in the center of Paris" and said that Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton had shifted his entire Third Army attack to the capital and

30. 24— 18275

had reached the outskirts. This wholly unconfirmed report might have been a fishing expedition, for the enemy was believed to have lost track of Patton's movements.]

Gen. de Gaulle's Chief of National Defense, Gen. Alphonse Pierre Juin, declared the whole area around the capital a battle zone early today and barred all traffic into the city.

Some main buildings had been converted into fortresses by the Germans, the FFI reported, and women joined men in manning firing posts, as they have done in revolutions in Paris before.

Situation Critical Last Night.

The FFI commander within the city said that for a time last night the situation of the Parisians was critical, their ammunition was low, and the Germans seemed to be gaining the upper hand, but the French regulars arrived dramatically just in time and went into action.

An FFI broadcast from Paris said officials met the first regular Army tanks in the courtyard of the Seine police prefecture, and the national anthem of "La Marseillaise" echoed through the streets.

The advance detachment went through the Boulevard St. Germain in the heart of the city, accompanied by about fifty German prisoners rounded up en route, and moved on to the Place de la Concorde, on the east bank of the Seine and attacked an enemy resistance center.

Meanwhile, Allied troops smashed German rearguards on the south during the night, and fought into the city by way of Ponte d'Orleans, the southern entrance to the capital, Associated Press Correspondent Harold V. Boyle said.

LeClerc Himself Enters.

Gen. LeClerc himself entered by this gate with small groups of Americans at 10:50 A. M. this morning.

Four Frenchmen who had escaped through the German lines said the Nazis had brought up artillery into the streets and were blasting at F. F. I. forces.

They drew a picture of streets filled with flying bullets as patriots clashed with squads of Germans. Some of the heaviest fighting was in the Latin quarter, on the left bank of the Seine, where the Liberal and Bohemian population long has gathered.

As the core of German resistance crumbled before the French armored attack, and Allied tanks rumbled into the city through the fog the population went mad with joy.

FREED PARIS IS PROCLAIMED BY DE GAULLE DAY

General Tells Populace, "We Will March Into Enemy Territory"

AUG 26 1944

London, Aug. 25 (AP)—Speaking to cheering crowds in front of the prefecture in Paris, Gen. Charles de Gaulle tonight proclaimed the liberation of Paris and declared "we will not rest until we march into enemy territory as conquerors."

The President of the French Committee of National Liberation, back in the capital after four years of fighting from exile, told his listeners that "France will take her place among the great nations which will organize the peace."

His speech was broadcast by the Paris radio, and the shouting and singing of the crowd could be clearly heard, repeatedly interrupting the French leader.

French Rights Cited

"France has rights abroad," de Gaulle continued. "France is a great nation and she has rights which she will know how to make heard.

"She has the right to security.

"She has the right to insist that she never again be invaded by the enemy who so often has invaded her.

"She has the right to be in the first line among the great nations who are going to organize the peace and life of the world.

"She has the right to make herself heard in all four corners of the world.

"France is a great world power—she knows it and she will act so that others may also know it, because this is of supreme interest, that is the interest of humanity.

"Paris Which Stood Erect"

"Men and women, we are here in a Paris which stood erect and rose in order to free herself—a Paris oppressed, downtrodden and martyred, but still Paris.

"Paris is free now—freed by the hands of Frenchmen—the capital of fighting France, of France the great eternal.

"It is not enough that with the aid of our dear and splendid allies we should drive the enemy from our soil. After what happened to France, we will not rest or be satisfied until we enter—as is only right—upon the enemy's own soil as conquerors.

"We are going to fight on to the last day—to a day of total and complete victory."

Laval Reported Preparing Case

Delle, France, Outside Morvillars, Aug. 24 (AP—Delayed)—Pierre Laval, with Marshal Petain still at his side, is working desperately at Morvillars to "build a case" for himself and it is expected some sort of a new French collaborationist government will be announced shortly—if there is yet time.

PATTON'S FORCES WITHIN 130 MILES OF REICH BORDER DAY

Doughboys Approach Marne River, Battleground in First World War.

DRIVE ON ROCKET COAST

Pilots Report Nazis Pulling Out of Fortifications, Planes Harass Retreat.

AUG 26 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Saturday, Aug. 26—(AP) American tanks in a 23-mile advance yesterday rolled into Troyes, 85 miles southeast of Paris and 163 miles from the German border at the Rhine, while far behind them Allied armies were stamping out the last sparks of German resistance south of the Seine.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's armor, now racing toward soil known to Americans who fought the First World War, was cutting across the last German communication lines to southern France and raising fresh perils to the Reich's frontier.

At Troyes the Doughboys stand 130 miles south of the German border at the Saar, 163 miles west of it where the Rhine winds northward near Strasbourg, and 138 miles west of Belfort gap, which the Germans are expected to defend strongly because it leads into the industrial Rhineland.

Near Last War's Battlefields

At Troyes they also are 37 miles south of the Marne, scene of many a bloody battle in the first war, and 50 miles west of Chaumont, Gen. John J. Pershing's headquarters in that war.

There were signs that even more momentous fighting was impending on the plains north of Paris, with the Germans possibly falling back to a battle line along the Somme river, another scene of heavy engagements in the First World War.

At least part of their forces were pulling out of the rocket coast fortifications, pilots reported, probably before the menace of the American bridgehead 30 miles northwest of Paris which the Germans have failed to wipe out despite the heaviest fighting.

Fighters and fighter-bombers in clearing weather struck hammer blows at these forces along and beyond the Seine, destroying or damaging 105 tanks and 158 other vehicles.

They shot down 41 enemy planes trying to protect these movements, probably got six more, damaged 21 others and lost 18 of their own number.

Allied ground forces, closing in on such forces as the Germans still have south of the Seine, cracked the final enemy line before the river and closed in from every direction.

Allied planes by night were attacking German trucks moving away from the rocket coast toward Amiens, indicating the 15th German army might be pulling out of its fortifications to meet the Allied threat along the Seine or heading east to man a line somewhere amid the battlefields of the First World War.

Quiet About Seine Crossings

Supreme Headquarters said little about its bridgeheads across the Seine, one at Mantes little more than 100 miles from the border of Belgium and Germany, others southeast of Paris.

The thrusts were opposed by harassed German forces which showed little sign of putting up more than the usual stiff rearguard action short of the Somme-Marne lines of the first war.

Meanwhile, onrushing Canadians on the west were trying to foil a clever German defense which has held open a gap of 25 miles from the mouth of the Seine, for its beaten Seventh army to cross.

Enemy positions in the loop were little more than 15 miles deep and 25 miles wide, but they had held the Americans back on the south around Elbeuf while the bulk of their forces apparently got across.

Canadians, in a lightning advance, joined up with the Americans on this sector between captured Brionne, 14 miles west of Elbeuf, and Le Neubourg, nine miles southeast of Brionne.

This lunge smashed the Risle river line—the last the enemy has manned west of the Seine five to 15 miles to the east along this sector.

Belgian forces driving up the coast captured Honfleur, five miles southwest of the great port of Le Havre across the Seine estuary. They also took Villerville and mopped up the last resistance in Trouville.

Allied advances below Honfleur kept pace. Beuzeville, 7 miles southeast of Honfleur, fell as did Liurey. Thirteen miles farther southeast the town of St. Georges du Vievre was seized and Canadian elements pushed two miles farther east to within two miles of the Risle river.

The first crossing of the Risle river—where the Germans were expected to make a determined rearguard stand—came when the Canadians carried Brionne and entered the hamlet of Nassandres, five miles south.

Canadians Take Bernay

Seventeen miles east of where the Germans were holding out yesterday around Lisieux, the Canadians captured Bernay. This gauges to some extent the swift pace of the Allied advance.

British units of the Canadian army cleared the last snipers from Lisieux itself and, dashing nine miles northwestward, seized Cormeilles, which is 13 miles in from the sea.

In all these sweeps there was little German resistance, bolstering a belief that the Germans have got most of their forces across the Seine unless they have sizeable forces lurking in the forests along the west bank.

(Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, the Nazi commentator, said it was assumed that the German command had extricated all but rearguards from the Seine pocket.)

Between bad weather and the excellent cover of the forests, it seemed likely the Allies had been cheated of a victory comparable with those they achieved with their traps in the Cherbourg peninsula and around Argentan. The forest of Brotonne alone is large enough to hide a small army.

But credit also was given the German command, which threw the bulk of its strength against the Americans who had driven to Elbeuf and prevented them from sealing off the Seine river crossings. The capture of Elbeuf was claimed yesterday, but the announcement was premature and it last was reported still in German hands.

AUG 26 1944

Bombers Attack Crossings

The crossings were kept under daylong aerial attack, and American artillery was in position to command some of the crossings near Rouen.

Every mile of advance now will cut down the coastal front from which some robot bombs have been launched against England, but SHAEF had no word on the number of launching sites already seized south of the Seine.

(The Germans said the Americans had thrust some tanks across the Seine in a new bridgehead near Elbeuf, but this was without Allied confirmation.)

A senior air officer predicted that the wholesale destruction of Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge's armor in the retreat to the Seine never would be repeated in this war unless the Germans elect to stand this side of the German border, perhaps along the Somme and Marne rivers.

Nazis In Paris Surrender To NIGHT Gen. Leclerc

New York, Aug. 26 (AP)—The German commander of Paris has surrendered to Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc and the commander of the French Forces of the Interior, Paris radio reported today in a broadcast recorded by Columbia Broadcasting System.

London, Aug. 25 (AP)—Paris appeared to be in Allied hands tonight with the French Second Armored Division operating in the city. Fighting, however, still was going on in and around the French capital.

General Eisenhower's supreme command declared that Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc's armor was operating in the capital and a broadcast from a reporter with American forces spoke of the liberation of Paris as "a fact."

As fighting continued, the French Forces of the Interior appealed by radio for Parisians to come to the barricades.

Yanks Reported In City

Broadcasts from the city said the joyous citizens already were celebrating their freedom. Other radio dispatches said American troops had entered the city in support of the French.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, commander of the French Forces of the Interior, announced at 6.02 P. M. that Leclerc's tanks were operating in the very heart of Paris and that the Patriots were holding all the main official buildings and most of the highways.

Standoff Fight

Koenig said the Germans had barricaded themselves for a standoff fight in several places. He declared that first French armored patrols reached FFI headquarters in the Hotel de Ville (city hall) just off the Rue de Rivoli at 10 P. M. last night and that the bulk of the French armored division entered Paris this morning.

Both FFI and German broadcasts said heavy fighting was raging inside the city and that an American tank column had driven into the Paris outskirts from Versailles in the west and along the Paris-Etampes road leading south.

The Germans said the heaviest clashes with tanks and Patriots were near the Arc de Triomphe and the Palais Luxembourg.

General Leclerc entered the Orleans gate at 9.43 A. M., broadcasts from Paris said.

The bulk of the French general's Second Armored Division—30,000 strong—was massed in the Pont de Sevres sector in southwest Paris and already had begun to march in, said one Allied transmitter broadcasting from Paris.

De Gaulle Outside City

Gen. Charles de Gaulle was said to be at Bagneux, a southwestern suburb six miles from the center of Paris, waiting to be conducted into the capital where the carillons of Notre Dame and church bells throughout the city already her-

alded the entry of one spearhead.

In the courtyard of the Seine police prefecture "The Marseillaise" was sung and soon the anthem was taken up through the neighboring streets. Streets of the capital were draped with Allied flags.

Control Of Suburbs

Fighting was said to be dying down in the old tapestry manufactory, the Gobelins and the French were mostly in control of the suburbs—the Red Belt.

The FFI was ordered to hold its positions "at any price" until relief arrived in strength.

Patriots in the town hall of the 11th ward in the northeast called for reinforcements and ammunition replenishment during the night.

But "a great part of the capital has been liberated," a Colonel Rolle, identified as an FFI commander, broadcast.

The Patriots were in control of several bridges and all barricades were declared manned.

To Place De La Concorde

Leclerc went through the Boulevard St. Germain and moved on the Place de la Concorde.

American forces stationed at Bourg la Reine and Bagneux started moving into the city at 8.15 A. M.

Other tanks and vehicles of Leclerc's command entered by the Chatillon gate at 7.15 A. M. and traveled the Boulevard Brune.

The arrival of a detachment in the center of the city was reported by an American correspondent in a broadcast.

The correspondent, whose broadcast was heard here by Reuter, said he was speaking from the Hotel de Ville—the Paris city hall. His words came over the radio of the French Forces of the Interior in Paris.

Sounds Of Battle

"From the Hotel de Ville from where I am speaking to you I hear the explosion of shells and the spatter of machine guns of the regular army and the machine guns of the FFI," said the reporter, who was not identified immediately.

The broadcast said Leclerc's first patrols—several Sherman tanks, two infantry sections and a section of engineers—entered the capital just before midnight, passing through the Port d'Italie.

The Morocco radio said the "bulk of German armor is leaving Paris."

The German high command, in its first mention of Paris in one of its communiques, told of heavy fighting in the suburbs, which it said had been reached in strength by Allied armored and motorized forces.

Transocean said the Americans breached German lines at two places between Versailles and Longjumeau on the west and south.

Fight For Paris

Both enemy and Allied reports indicated the Nazis were making a fight for Paris. But there was no sign they were throwing any large number of fresh forces into the city.

A dispatch by Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball, dated at 11.15 A. M. yesterday at Rambouillet, 20 miles west of Paris, said resistance forces were reported in control of most of the Paris suburbs, but the Germans were firmly in control of a triangular area in the heart of the city.

This area covered the Champ-de-Mars, Place de la Concorde and the Champs-Elysees.

The Germans, even with small forces, retreating from street to street, could inflict considerable casualties on the attacking force with a minimum of effort, as well as cause extensive damage to the city.

It was from this type of warfare that General Eisenhower had hoped to spare Paris by wide flanking movements.

Forced To Change Plans

It was clear that the premature uprising in Paris and the subsequent call of the FFI inside the city for help had forced an improvisation in the military plans of Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley of the American army group, causing him to divert forces to Paris.

At supreme headquarters, correspondents sought to establish the command chain in connection with General Koenig's premature announcement of the city's liberation. Koenig's FFI is a part of Eisenhower's command.

The controversy ended with a ranking supreme headquarters public relations officer declaring, "there are no official communiques other than those issued by supreme headquarters."

This seemed to leave the status of any communique issued by Koenig on operations in France in the "unofficial" class.

AUG 26 1944

Patton's Troops Now Only 130 Miles From Reich Border—Brest Battle Flares As Warships And Planes Bombard Garrison

As the Paris radio reported last night that the German commander of Paris had surrendered, American tanks, in a 23-mile advance, rolled into Troyes, 85 miles southeast of the capital. This thrust placed Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's forces only 130 miles from the German border.

To the north, Allied forces cracked the final defense line before the Seine and closed in from every direction on enemy troops still left west of the river.

DAY

Americans Reach Troyes, 37 Miles From The Marne

London, Saturday, Aug. 26 (AP)—The News Chronicle said today an unofficial report had reached London placing the Americans at Reims, 85 miles northeast of Paris and 15 miles north of the Marne. The source of the report, unconfirmed at Allied headquarters, was not given.

Supreme Allied Headquarters, *Saturday*, Aug. 26 (AP)—American tanks in a 23-mile advance yesterday rolled into Troyes, 85 miles southeast of Paris and 163 miles from the German border at the Rhine, while far behind them Allied armies were stamping out the last sparks of German resistance south of the Seine.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's armor, now racing toward soil known to Americans who fought the first World War, was cutting across the last German communication lines to southern France.

At Troyes the Americans stand 130 miles south of the German border at the Saar, 163 miles west of it where the Rhine winds northward near Strasbourg, and 138 miles west of Belfort Gap, which the Germans are expected to defend strongly, because it leads into the industrial Rhineland.

37 Miles From Marne

At Troyes they also are 37 miles south of the Marne, scene of many bloody battles in the last war, and 50 miles west of Chaumont, Gen. John J. Pershing's former headquarters.

There were signs that heavier fighting was impending on the plains north of Paris, with the Germans possibly falling back to a battle line along the Somme river, another scene of heavy engagements in the first World War.

At least part of their forces were pulling out of the rocket coast fortifications, pilots reported, probably before the menace of the American bridgehead 30 miles northwest of Paris which the Germans have failed to wipe out despite the heaviest fighting.

Fighters and fighter-bombers in clearing weather struck at these forces along and beyond the Seine, destroying or damaging 105 tanks and 158 other vehicles.

AUG 26 1944

41 Planes Shot Down

They shot down 41 enemy planes trying to protect these movements, probably got six more, damaged 21 others and lost 18 of their own number.

Allied ground forces, closing in on such forces as the Germans still have south of the Seine, cracked the final enemy line before the river and closed in from every direction.

The Americans seized Elbeuf, 25 miles from the mouth of the Seine, whose capture was erroneously announced Thursday.

They then branched out six miles to the west and linked up with Canadian forces pressing in from the west. French civilians said the Germans in the pocket were so short of transport they had commandeered everything with four wheels or four legs.

100 Miles From Belgium

Supreme headquarters disclosed that the Americans were on or across the Seine most of the 175 miles from Elbeuf to Troyes.

Both at Troyes and north of Mantes, the Americans were barely a hundred miles from the Belgian border and the German Alsace-Lorraine.

Allied planes by night were attacking German trucks moving away from the rocket coast toward Amiens, indicating the 15th German Army might be pulling out of its fortifications to meet the Allied threat along the Seine or heading east to man a line somewhere above the battlegrounds of the first World War.

AUG 26 1944

Brest Attack Launched

Far to the west, the battle to clear the port of Brest flared up, with Allied warships pouring in salvos on the garrison from offshore and artillery bombarding it from the east. More than 300 medium bombers joined the battle.

Meanwhile, the Canadians west of the Seine were trying to foil a German defense which has held open a gap of 25 miles from the mouth of the river for its Seventh Army to cross.

Enemy positions in the loop were little more than 15 miles deep and 25 miles wide, but they had held the Americans back on the south around Elbeuf while the bulk of their forces apparently got across.

The Candians, in a quick advance, joined up with the Americans on this sector between captured Brionne, 14 miles west of Elbeuf, and Le Neubourg, nine miles southeast of Brionne.

Risle Line Smashed

This lunge smashed the Risle river line—the last the enemy has manned west of the Seine.

Belgian forces driving up the coast captured Honfleur, five miles southeast of the port of Le Havre across the Seine estuary. They also took Villerville and mopped up the last resistance in Trouville.

Allied advances below Honfleur kept pace. Beuzeville, seven miles southeast of Honfleur, fell, as did Liurey. Thirteen miles farther southeast the town of St. Georges-du-Viervre was seized, and leading elements pushed two miles farther east to within two miles of the Risle river.

The first crossing of the Risle river — where the Germans had been expected to make a determined rear-guard stand—came when the Canadians carried Brionne and entered the hamlet of Nassandres, five miles south.

Canadians Take Bernay

Seventeen miles east of where the Germans were holding out yesterday around Lisieux, the Canadians captured Bernay.

British units of the Canadian army cleared the last snipers from Lisieux itself and, dashing nine miles northeastward, seized Cormeilles, which is 13 miles in from the sea.

In all these sweeps there was little German resistance, bolstering a belief that the Germans have got most of their forces across the Seine.

[Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, German radio commentator, said it was assumed that the German command had extricated all but rear guards from the Seine pocket.]

American Thrust Opposed

The German command had thrown the bulk of its strength against the Americans who had driven to Elbeuf, and prevented them from sealing off the Seine river crossings.

The crossings were kept under daylong aerial attack and American artillery was in position to command some of the crossings near Rouen.

U. S. FORCES TO NORTH CRACK LAST DEFENSIVE LINE BEFORE THE SEINE

AUG 26 1944

GERMAN LEADER HAS SURRENDERED, PATRIOTS REPORT

DAY

Gen. De Gaulle Speaks from Capital, Tells Troops to Fight Invaders.

TANKS ENTER CITY

AUG 26 1944

U. S., French Troops Reported Battling Enemy in Streets.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 25 — (AP) The Paris radio announced late tonight that the French capital had been liberated and that the German commander had signed a document ordering his troops to cease fire immediately.

DAY

The announcement followed entry of American and French troops into the capital during the day. There was no immediate confirmation here.

Fight in Center of Paris

The latest word at Headquarters was that American and French troops had joined fighting French patriots on the Ile de La Cite in the heart of the Capital after bitter fighting with Germans and French collaborationist militiamen.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, president of the French Committee of National Liberation, said in a speech broadcast from Paris:

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"France will take her place among the great nations which will organize the peace. We will not rest until we march, as we must, into enemy territory as conquerors."

The commander of the Paris region for the French Forces of the Interior, Colonel Rouel, issued this proclamation to his forces, the radio said:

"F. F. I. of the Ile de France (the Paris region), you have unleashed a rising which has liberated Paris. You have improvised your tactics, animated by the strong desire to win, and you have won."

In another broadcast the Paris radio said that the German commander had signed the following document, presented by Brig. Gen. Jacques LeClerc, commander of the French Second Armored division and leader of the French force which entered the capital during the day:

"The German commander gives orders to the forces under his command to cease fire immediately. Arms are stacked.

"Personnel assembles without arms at places to be indicated, and will wait for orders there. Arms have to be delivered intact."

A broadcast by the French radio Diffusion de La Nation Francaise at Paris, reported by the Federal Communications commission, listed these terms of the surrender signed by the German commander:

"One—to give strongpoint commanders an order to cease fire immediately and to hoist a white flag. Arms will be collected.

"Two—Give military dispositions of mobile units and equipment depots within your command. Depots must be handed over intact with their records.

"Three—Give particulars of destruction to defense works and depots.

"Four—Send to General Le Clerc's staff headquarters the same num-

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ber of German staff officers as there are strong points or garrisons.

"Five—Conditions of evacuation of Wehrmacht personnel to be determined by General Le Clerc's staff.

"Six—Once the agreements are signed and the orders transmitted the Wehrmacht forces that continue to fight will no longer come under the laws of war. Those, however, who continue to fight unaware of the surrender will be humanely treated."

Second Liberation Bulletin

It was the second time this week that the French Forces of the Interior had announced the liberation of the capital from four years of Nazi rule. On Wednesday they announced Paris had been freed from within, but later reported that the Germans had repudiated an armistice agreement and resumed fighting.

Tonight's announcement followed bitter fighting in the heart of the capital by French and American armored forces of the U. S. Third army which rolled in this morning.

Col. Raoul said in his proclamation as broadcast from Paris:

"The F.F.I. belonging to the liberated parts of the Ile de France is marching forward and organizing itself to fight with its comrades from other regions, from which a new French army will emerge which will definitely push the invader off French soil and into its own territory to smash the regime of oppression."

At the time of the Paris announcement that the capital had been liberated the German radio was saying that fighting still was raging in the center of the city and that no one group could claim control of Paris.

The first French column to enter the city reached the Luxembourg, near the center of the city at 10:20 a. m. and engaged in a battle with the Germans, and Collaborationist militia.

In the fog of early morning, American infantry — the first of this Second American expeditionary force within a generation to enter Paris — battled to Notre Dame, whose ancient bells a few hours before had welcomed the first French patrols to the city.

On all sides the liberating French and Americans were greeted by hungry Parisians, mad with joy, who had fought alone against the German oppressors since they were called to arms last Saturday.

Brig. Gen. LeClerc, hero of the Fighting French in the North African campaign, was in the forefront of the battle, leading the tanks to the rescue of patriots who had been frantically calling for help as the Germans fought back throughout the night.

Rally to Call to Arms

Those on the outside had heard the electric cry over the radio "to the barricades!" historic call to arms of the French revolution — which testified to the plight of the patriots.

Soon fighting raged throughout the city, along the Place de La Concorde, before the Chamber of Deputies, toward Les Invalides, as Americans and French drove the Germans from their barricades and buildings converted into fortresses.

Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead, who was with the first American troops to enter Paris, said the Germans were holding out on both sides of the Seine along the Champs Elysees, the Place de La Concorde, the Quai d'Orsay, the Tuileries, the Gardens of the Louvre, the Madelaine, the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate and the Hotel Crillon.

When the last enemy rear guards blocking entrance to the city caved in under the shock of American and French attacks, the capital went wild with joy.

Men, women and children lined the path of the Allied advance, and Whitehead said that when his column stopped he was all but smothered by Frenchmen swarming around his jeep.

Said one old man, saluting with tears in his eyes:

"God bless America. You have saved France."

That seemed to sum up the feeling of many in the vast throngs.

AP Correspondent Edward D. Ball reported earlier that an Allied column, driving due east toward the capital, had stormed into Versailles, ten miles from the center of the city.

Driven from Strongpoints

The Germans were driven from many strategic parts of the city by the combined onslaught of the French military and the fury of citizens fighting for their liberties, and themselves fell back behind barricades for a last-ditch stand.

Lt. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, commander-in-chief of the French Forces of the Interior, announced in a communique that all the main official buildings and most of the highways were now under the protection of LeClerc's Second Armored division.

The first patrols of the French division reached FFI headquarters at the Hotel de Ville, that city hall which in the turbulent history of Paris has become a symbol of revolt against oppression, at 10 p.m. last night (4 p.m. Eastern War Time), an FFI broadcast said.

French Position Critical

The FFI commander within the city said that for a time last night the situation of the Parisians was critical, their ammunition was low, and the Germans seemed to be gaining the upper hand, but the French regulars arrived dramatically just in time and went into action.

The advance Allied detachment went through the Boulevard St. Germain in the heart of the city, accompanied by about fifty German prisoners rounded up en route, and moved on to the Place de la Concorde, on the east bank of the Seine and attacked an enemy resistance center.

General Leclerc himself entered by this gate with small groups of Americans at 10:50 A. M. this morning.

Four Frenchmen who had escaped through the German lines said the Germans had brought up artillery into the streets and were blasting at FFI forces.

They drew a picture of streets filled with flying bullets as patriots clashed with squads of Germans. Some of the heaviest fighting was in the Latin Quarter, on the left bank of the Seine, where the liberal and Bohemian population long had gathered.

Germans Start Wild Retreat From Channel Coast Front

Canadian and American Troops Link Lines South of Seine as Von Kluge's Men Fall Back.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge was reported swinging his beaten German armies back to the line of the Somme and the Marne today in a headlong retreat which would abandon much of the channel coast and the vicinity of Paris.

The battle in the pocket below the Seine, swiftly whittled to an area of only twenty miles long and fifteen miles deep, appeared likely to be ended in another twenty-four hours as Americans, British, Canadians and Allied troops pressed in from all sides. The Canadians, advancing along the coast, captured Honfleur, five miles across the Seine bay from Le Havre.

According to a dispatch from a correspondent at the front with the Canadian First Army, Canadians late today established contact with American forces on the Seine River at Louviers south of Rouen.

A western Canada armored car regiment made the twenty-mile dash from Beaumont on the Risle River and linked up with the Americans at La Haye Malherbe, a small town three miles west of Louviers.

To the north of this flying column, which met little if any opposition in a lightning thrust over straight macadam roads, British reconnaissance units spearheading an armored advance reached other Americans at St. Armand Des Hautes Terres, five miles southwest of Elbeuf on a bend in the Seine above Louviers.

The Germans said that they were engaged in a "detaching movement" below the Seine, and R. A. F. intelligence reported the pattern of the retreat indicated von Kluge's armor was in a mad dash across the Seine toward the Somme and the Marne.

"The wholesale slaughter of the cream of Von Kluge's armor may never be repeated again in this war," a senior R. A. F. officer said in France.

"We just can't hit armor the enemy hasn't got," he explained.

Dispatches said the sideroads in the Seine pocket were lined for miles with the litter of wrecked German tanks and military vehicles, enemy dead piled in the ditches and under trees or draped over burned and smoldering equipment.

Even if an attempted stand is made on the Somme-Marne line, the R. A. F. officer said, it was doubtful if the enemy has enough armor to make the stand he did in Normandy, and he spoke of the possibility the Germans would retire to the German border.

Allied Armor Rushing Up.

Dispatches from elsewhere on the front said great lines of Allied armor and infantry were swinging down toward the Seine, determined to keep the enemy on the run.

The march is on, one dispatch said, with Allied officers optimistically looking forward to the Rhine.

The swing of Von Kluge's line to the Somme and Marne would bring the battle to the hard-fought fields of the first world war, the scene of the German breakthrough to the channel at Abbeville in 1940 and the short-lived battle for France the same year when Generalissimo Maxime Weygand vainly sought to save Paris by a stand along the Somme.

Won't Surrender Rocket Coast.

It would not surrender the rocket coast around Pas de Calais, but front line dispatches said an end might be put to the buzzbomb terror for England soon.

There was a blackout of news on operations of Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army southeast of Paris. No official report had been made on the progress of this spearhead nearest Germany since yesterday's announcement of an advance of fifteen miles east of Sens.

The Germans said that the Americans were driving into the elbow of the Seine between Troyes and Romilly, and dispatches from that sector said a drive of miles could be made without seeing a single German soldier who was not a prisoner, and spoke of the complete disorganization of the German defense.

Almost forgotten, except by military men, was the siege of the great naval base of Brest in Brittany. But it was brought into the news with disclosure that a nine-wave attack by Ninth Air Force bombers sent 300 planes winging over its fortifications this afternoon.

As an inlet for supplies direct from America and Britain, Brest would be of greater importance to the Allies than Paris even.

"The enemy is leaving bits and pieces to try and delay us, but there is no major stand all the way back to the Seine," a field headquarters officer said last night after a sharp Canadian advance of twenty miles had driven the Germans into an area about twenty-five miles long and fifteen miles wide.

The Germans fell back before this enveloping attack, managing to get many of their troops beyond the Seine they left thousands of others and a great bulk of equipment behind. The Supreme Command still remained largely silent about the activities of Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's armored forces southeast of Paris. The only news was that Montereau, near Fontainebleau, and Montargis, further south, had been occupied, with an advance east of the latter city. There was no report on the Americans who two days ago penetrated fifteen miles beyond Sens, approaching to within 150 miles of the German frontier.

Southeast of Paris, the official communique said American armored elements advanced eastward after capturing Montargis. South and southeast of the capital Allied troops have crossed the Seine near Melun and in the Fountainebleau area.

The present speed of advance indicated that the lower Seine pocket, which extends from Elbeuf to Bernay then roughly to the coast at a point four miles from Honfleur, may be wiped out in another twenty-four hours.

The Germans shoved the bulk of their forces remaining in the pocket against the Americans at Elbeuf and heavy fighting still was in progress on both sides of the town which the Americans reached yesterday but which the enemy still held.

Clearing weather today indicated that what Germans remain in the pocket are going to be heavily battered from the air.

Supreme Headquarters said that the Allied bridgehead across the Seine at Mantes near Paris had been firmly held despite a heavy German counterattack.

On the fringes of the Seine estuary pocket the most significant advances were scored yesterday by Canadian forces which captured Bernay, then swept on across the Risle River and entered Nassandres about seven miles due south of Brionne.

Only minor opposition was encountered in a twelve-mile northeasterly drive by British troops from a point four miles due east of Lisieux to a spot just south of Saint Georges du Vieuvre, four miles from the Risle.

A field dispatch by Associated Press War Correspondent John F. Chester said that these advances "strengthened the general belief that unless German troops were hiding in the heavily wooded areas along the Seine, the final bag when the pocket is squashed flat will be comparatively small."

On the Allied coastal flank, some forces were driving on Honfleur from less than four miles away. Honfleur lies five miles across the Seine estuary from the big port of Le Havre.

Farther inland British forces cut the road just below Beuzeville and to the south Cormeille was captured.

London, Aug. 25 (AP)—American and British light naval forces intercepting Nazi ships trying to escape from Le Havre at the Seine's mouth today blew up an escort vessel, an armed trawler and E-boat, and damaged at least five other enemy warships in a series of running battles.

With the Canadian First Army, France, Aug. 25 (AP)—Canadians late today established contact with American forces on the Seine river at Louviers south of Rouen.

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First Eye witness Account of Fighting in Paris

NIGHT

[The following graphic account of the Allied entry into Paris by a veteran Associated Press correspondent is the first eyewitness dispatch to come out of the embattled capital of France. It was passed by field censorship and transmitted by regular press channels.]

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By DON WHITEHEAD.

Paris, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Street fighting raged through the heart of Paris today as American and French columns drove into the city from the south amid a tumultuous welcome from hundreds of thousands of Parisians.

The first French column to enter the city reached Luxemburg at 10:20 A. M. The Germans, the collaborationist militia and the French Gestapo organization opened fire with machine guns, rifles and pistols and the battle was on.

An American infantry column drove to Notre Dame at 11 A. M. in a spectacular ground attack to close in on strongholds still defended by the embattled Germans and the Vichy French militia.

[This dispatch was filed at 12:28 P. M., 6:28 A. M., Eastern wartime.]

The columns fought toward the center of the city where 5,000 French Forces of the Interior and city police have held out for the past week.

Machine guns and rifles cracked on all sides as the column I was with drove to within a block of the Luxembourg.

Joyous, happy throngs who greeted the entrance of the tanks and infantry with a thundering welcome fled to the safety of buildings and within a few mintues the streets that had been choked with humanity, laughing and crying over the liberation, were bare battlegrounds.

Where Nazis Hold Out.

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As I write this story the Germans are still holding out in the area on both sides of the Seine halfway along the Champs-Elysees, Place de la Concorde, Quai d'Orsay, Tuileries, Gardens of the Louvre, the Madelaine, the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate and the Hotel Crillon.

French patriots have a grip on the Ile de la Cite, the Palais de Justice, the Prefecture of Police, the Prefecture of the Seine, most of the Mairies and the factory district.

But Frenchmen are fighting Frenchmen as well as Germans in liberating a city wild with happiness over the freedom which they waited for four years.

There was so much confusion and excitement over the entrance into the city that it is difficult to give a coherent account of the events that moved so swiftly, once the French armored column began rolling through the heavy morning fog that made vehicles look like prehistoric monsters appearing out of the swamps of creation.

But when the last enemy resistance crumbled at the gate to Paris then this heart of France went mad—wildly, violently mad with happiness.

All the emotions suppressed by four years of German domination surged through the people. The streets of the city as we entered were like a combined mardi gras, Fourth of July celebration, American Legion convention and New Year's Eve in Times Square all packed into one.

Our column began to roll at 7 A. M. from Longjumeau, six miles south of Paris. A French captain stopped all correspondents one mile from town and insisted he had orders that no one without a written permit could enter the city. He told three British correspondents they would be shot if they drove by without a pass.

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An American colonel heard the story and said the captain was acting without proper authority. I drove to the blockade and suddenly my jeep lurched forward into the column (of troops). Unfortunately it was too late to turn back, so I kept going.

Two miles farther the column halted. Forward elements had run into a German strongpoint and mines on the road.

French Brig.-Gen. Jacques Leclerc and his staff went into conference. Tanks wheeled and started to outflank the position but after a while they returned because they ran into the route of an American infantry advance.

Strongpoint Knocked Out.

Then the column began to roll again. The strongpoint had been knocked out ahead of us. And at 9:57 A. M. my jeep rolled through the gates into Paris.

Never do I expect to see such scenes as I saw on the streets of Paris. There was only a narrow lane through which the armor could roll. Men and women cried with joy. They grabbed the arms and hands of soldiers and cheered until their voices were hoarse.

When the column stopped I was smothered, but pleasantly, with soft arms and lips giving not one kiss but the usual French double one. They hugged me and my jeep driver and pined French Tricolors on us, and left us exhausted, with our bosoms covered with emblems and ribbons.

Cries 'God Bless America.'

One old man came up, saluted, and said with tears in his eyes: "God bless America. You have saved France."

Men and women, old and young, and children stormed the jeep everytime the column stopped and they were wild with emotion.

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Crowds were banked from the center of the streets to the sidewalks in a colorful, cheering throng which stretched for miles. There seemed to be no end and apparently every one in Paris except the Germans and collaborationists was standing there to cheer, shout, cry, and leave themselves exhausted with happiness.

Our column moved to a point one block from the Luxembourg. Then from all sides burst machine-gun fire. From housetops and windows guns rattled. Machine guns of tanks opened up in reply. We leaped from the jeep and took cover behind a tank.

Jerry Beatson of Rockford, Ill., was beside me and leveled his carbine at the top of the building. The gun cracked in my ear.

"There's one ——— up there," he cried, and kept firing at the rooftop.

Bullets rattled on the streets and glanced off with ugly whines.

The crowds, which a few minutes before lined the streets, melted as if a blast from a furnace had hit a snowbank. Then the streets were terribly lonely and barren except for armor with guns clattering.

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My driver and I leaped into a jeep and raced back down the street, but another burst of machine-gun fire sent us diving for the curb. We felt bare and exposed there in the street.

F. F. I. resistance leaders crouched and ran from door to door, pointing to the rooftops and windows.

Up there, shooting down on us were the milice (Vichy collaborators) who were helping the Germans defend the city. One Frenchman said there were many German snipers in civilian clothes.

Red Cross aid men dressed in white ran out of a doorway with a stretcher. A nurse in starched white followed them. They picked up a wounded man and laid him on a stretcher while waving a Red Cross flag.

An F. F. I. member ran up to me and cried in English: "Give us arms and ammunition. We want guns and bullets. That's all we ask. We'll clean out these ——.

"We haven't enough ammunition and most of us have only pistols."

Ahead of us patriots crouched along the buildings and answered the enemy fire. Lying there, I felt lonely and lost in the city which all of us had dreamed of entering as a joyous occasion.

The drive on Paris began at 7 A. M. yesterday under sullen, drizzling skies. The French and American columns had moved into position on Wednesday afternoon facing the enemy's position west of Paris.

The Germans did not have much in front of us—but enough to make the armor move cautiously, and occasionally artillery would pound gun positions along the way.

Our column avoided the main road to Versailles and turned into a secondary road leading to the Grand National Highway running due south of the city to Orleans. Other columns of armor, assault guns, half-tracks and supply trains fanned out on other roads. The historic move on Paris was under way.

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Move Forward in Lurches.

The column moved in lurches, going forward for short distances, then stopping, either for reconnaissance or for guns to engage strongpoints. Rain glistened on the dark green trees and hedges and gave the countryside a freshly washed appearance.

In small towns people crowded along the streets, despite the rain, to wave Tricolors and to cheer each vehicle that passed. Never have I seen more joyous faces than those along the road to Paris. It was a triumphal, exciting and colorful march.

Pretty girls stood on the roadside and tossed flowers at the vehicles. As the column would stop, they would deck the tanks and armored trucks with flowers until they seemed to be camouflaged as mobile flower pots. Farmers tossed fresh tomatoes and apples to the troops.

Sergt. Bob Fraley of Des Moines, Iowa; Private Ray Rooney of Glen Ellyn, Ill., and Pvt. Harry Grant of Hamburg, Ark., sat in a jeep watching this outburst of emotion at the edge of the war.

"This is the first real holiday I've had in weeks," Farley said. "We've been doing reconnaissance up where the fighting really was tough. But this is like a circus."

Suddenly there was an uproar in the streets. Down the road came the French in lightweight summer uniforms which I last saw in the desert and Sicily. Most of them were middle-aged or older, but they looked well

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fed and in excellent physical condition.

A ripple of excitement ran through the crowds.

The Enemy's Last Stand.

The Maquis marched down the street with four women whose heads were bald as babies'. The crowd jeered and heaped scorn on these women because they had kept company with German soldiers. One of the women glared defiantly at the crowds.

"That woman," some one said, "had a husband in Germany as a prisoner. He escaped and returned to her, but she betrayed hi mto the Germans and he was shot."

The other women hung their heads and stumbled along with their faces ashen and ugly from fear and embarrassment.

Late in the day the Germans shelled the town and sent the crowds scurrying to cover. Two shells burst squarely in the main street, but the casualties fortunately were light among the civilians.

All night the guns duelled, but this was the enemy's last stand before Paris.

Paris Laughs, Cheers And Cries As Allies Enter

The following account of the Allied forces' entry into Paris by Don Whitehead, veteran Associated Press correspondent, is the first eyewitness dispatch to come out of the embattled capital of France. It was passed by field censorship and transmitted by regular press channels.

By DON WHITEHEAD

Paris, Aug. 25 (AP)—American and French columns fought their way into the heart of Paris today and received a thundering welcome from her citizens as they opened battle with Germans and Vichy militiamen still intrenched in important strongholds.

The Allied troops entered the city from the south and almost immediately—as they reached the beautiful Luxembourg gardens—the Germans and their collaborationist militiamen opened fire with machine guns, rifles and pistols.

A column of American troops streaked for the Ile de la Cite in the heart of the capital to the relief of French patriot forces and police who had been fighting the Germans for nearly a week.

Drove To Notre Dame

On reaching this island in the Seine, the American infantrymen drove to the Cathedral of Notre Dame, reaching there at 11 A. M. and closing in with a mighty ground attack against enemy positions.

Joyous, happy throngs which greeted the entrance of the tanks and infantry with a thundering welcome fled to the safety of buildings. Within a few minutes the streets that had been choked with humanity, laughing and crying over the liberation, were bare battlegrounds.

As I write this story the Germans are still holding out in the area on both sides of the Seine halfway along the Champs-Elysees, Place de la Concorde, Quai d'Orsay, Tuileries, Gardens of the Louvre, the Madelaine, the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate and the Hotel Crillon.

French Patriots have a grip on the Ile de la Cite, the Palais de Justice, the prefecture of police, the prefecture of the Seine, most of the Mairies and the factory district.

But Frenchmen are fighting Frenchmen as well as Germans in liberating a city wild with happiness over the freedom which they waited for four years.

Rolling Through Fog

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But when the last enemy resistance crumbled at the gate to Paris then this heart of France went mad—wildly, violently mad with happiness.

Emotions Stirred

All the emotions suppressed by four years of German domination surged through the people. The streets of the city as we entered were like a combined Mardi Gras, Fourth of July celebration, American Legion convention and New Year's Eve in Times Square all packed into one.

Our column began to roll at 7 A. M. from Longjumeau, six miles south of Paris. A French captain stopped all correspondents one mile from town and insisted he had orders that no one without a written permit could enter the city. He told three British correspondents they would be shot if they drove by without a pass.

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Smothered With Kisses

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Guns Opened Up

Our column moved to a point one block from the Luxembourg. Then from all sides burst machine-gun fire. From housetops and windows guns rattled. Machine guns of tanks opened up in reply. We leaped from the jeep and took cover behind a tank.

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Crowds Melted

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Aid From Red Cross

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Other Columns Fan Out

Other columns of armor, assault guns, halftracks and supply trains fanned out on other roads.

The historic move on Paris was under way.

The column moved in lurches, going forward for short distances, then stopping, either for reconnaissance or for guns to engage strong points. Rain glistened on the dark green trees and hedges, and gave the countryside a freshly washed appearance.

In small towns, people crowded along the streets, despite the rain, to have Tricolors and to cheer each vehicle that passed. Never have I seen more joyous faces than those along the road to Paris. It was a triumphal, exciting and colorful march.

GIs Watch Action

Pretty girls stood on the roadside and tossed flowers at the vehicles. As the column would stop they would deck the tanks and armored trucks with flowers until they seemed to be camouflaged as moble flower pots. Farmers tossed fresh tomatoes and apples to the troops.

At Limors, Sergt. Adrian P. Minsince, of Evanston, Ill., turned our jeep toward Versailles. The traffic began to grow less and less. Then we drove down lonely, deserted stretches of road. There was only the sound of tires on the wet pavement and the swish of rain on the roof.

In the village of Gometz le Chatel we stopped for information. The townspeople crowded around to shake hands. They said there were Germans three kilometers down the road. We drove slowly on to Bures-sur-Yvette where a Frenchman ran into the road and waved us to a halt.

Has Note In English

He had a note written in English which said: "Germans are approaching from the hill and are scattered through the woods. The resistance force has only two guns and we need help immediately to save the town." There was no signature.

We turned back and gave the message to Lieut. Thomas W. Parr, of Dorchester, Mass., whose reconnaissance platoon was moving down the road.

"Our mission is to go to Paris," he grinned.

From Limors the main column thrust to St. Germaine and then turned north for Paris. By this time the sun had broken through the clouds and we raced up the broad Grand National Highway at 50 miles an hour on some stretches. People were wildly excited and almost lined the route all the way. Arms grew tired returning salutes and waves of the people.

Holiday For Rejoicing

To the French people this symbolized the French army returning to France and their day of freedom. This was a holiday for rejoicing. And with the column moved a weird assortment of private cars, trucks, motor cycles and bicycles carrying Maquis with tommy guns and rifles slung across their shoulders—a civilian army going to battle alongside regulars.

At times the columns were slowed by crowds pushing into the roads and streets to try to grab the hands of troops leaning from the vehicles. At one place near a school boys and girls chanted, "*Vive de Gaulle, Vive de Gaulle.*"

We rolled through tumultuous cheers at Long Jumeau to the top of the ridge above the city. And there in the distance was the Eiffel Tower. This was the greatest thrill of the entire drive—but a sign on the roadside said we were six miles from the heart of Paris.

Germans Hold Strong Point

Two miles ahead Germans held stubbornly to their strong point, and guns in the fields were blasting to knock out the enemy position.

While guns roared and enemy shells fell, near by a crowd in a cafe beside the road laughed and chatted as though Paris had already fallen. Jeeps raced up and down the road and tanks lumbered forward. Two hundred yards behind us townspeople of Longjumeau were holding open house for the troops. Everybody in the town was jammed into the main street.

Sergt. Bob Fraley, of Des Moines, Iowa; Private Ray Rooney, of Glen Ellyn, Ill., and Private Harry Grant, of Hamburg, Ark., sat in a jeep watching the outburst of emotion at the edge of the war.

Like A Circus

"This is the first real holiday I've had in weeks," Fraley said. "We've been doing reconnaissance up where the fighting really was tough. But this is like a circus."

Suddenly there was an uproar in the streets. Down the road came the French in lightweight summer uniforms which I last saw in the desert and Sicily. Most of them were middle-aged or older but they looked well fed and in excellent physical condition.

A ripple of excitement ran through the crowds.

The Maquis marched down the street with four women whose heads were bald as babies'. The crowd jeered and heaped scorn on these women because they had kept company with German soldiers.

One Glares At Crowd

One of the women glared defiantly at the crowds.

"That woman," someone said, "had a husband in Germany as a prisoner. He escaped and returned to her, but she betrayed him to the Germans and he was shot."

The other women hung their heads and stumbled along with their faces ashen and ugly from fear and embarrassment.

Later in the day Germans shelled the town and sent the crowds scurrying to cover. Two shells burst squarely in the main street, but the casualties fortunately were light among civilians.

All night the guns duelled, but this this was the enemy's last stand before Paris.

Embassy Reached By Phone

DAY

By DON WHITEHEAD

Paris, Aug. 25 (AP)—Yesterday, even before I entered Paris, I learned by a telephone call that Mme. Blanchard, who has been housekeeper for the American Embassy in Paris for 16 years, was excitedly awaiting the arrival of the Americans so she could raise the Stars and Stripes over the embassy again.

At the town of Longjumeau, Sergt. Adrian Pinsince, Evanston, Ill., heard a garage man say he had just talked to Paris.

We decided to call the embassy. We even discussed the possibility of calling the commander of the German troops inside the city and suggesting he might as well toss in the towel.

Call Goes Through

At the Longjumeau telephone exchange Mme. Brun said, "Certainly, we can call Paris for you."

She put through a call for Anjour 7460 and Adrian, who speaks French, asked for Mme. Blanchard, whose name we learned from a young woman formerly employed at the embassy.

"Who is calling?" she asked in English.

I identified myself and Madame

exclaimed, "Mon Dieu, where are you?" I explained I was calling from outside Paris, not figuring this was a military secret since the Germans were shelling near by and knew the location of our column.

I asked Madame how things were at the embassy which has been in charge of the Swiss Government since Ambassador William C. Bullitt closed it in June, 1941.

"Everything is going all right now," she said, "but there was an attack against the embassy by German soldiers four days ago. They wounded our guard outside the door and forced their way in after firing on the building. They walked in and went all over the place. Everything is covered with broken glass."

Normally Mme. Blanchard lives in her own home in Paris but when the fighting became so bad in the streets she decided to stay and bring her mother to live with her until the Allies entered the city.

Tells Of Shooting

"There is shooting everywhere," she said. "We hear reports that the Americans are already in the city. I was told not to go to the gate or I might get in trouble. So we stay inside. We have enough food to last for several days.

"Everything in the embassy is shipshape. You know it is my job to see that it stays that way. *Mon Dieu*, I hope the Americans move in tomorrow. I am carrying an American flag with me wherever I go. We aren't allowed to fly the flag now but I hope the Americans will let me help them hoist the flag the first time it is flown."

day. Today I can supply some of the answers which I was prevented from releasing Wednesday evening.

I was with Gen. Omar Bradley for the final meeting with the group that came out of Paris under cover of a white flag to announce the surrender of the city. This group consisted of a Swedish diplomat, acting as a neutral protecting authority for the German units; a Belgian counsel; two members of the F. F. I from Paris and a British officer. They had come through to our lines in Gen. Patton's area, reported to him and were sent back to Gen. Bradley for a decision.

None of Stories Agreed.

None of their stories agreed. In fact, the one British officer had to act as moderator of the meeting to keep their reports to strict fact.

The Swedish diplomat was brief and fairly factual. He told Gen. Bradley that the German High Command felt itself unable to conserve Paris; and would henceforth not take the responsibility of policing it. Then he itemized the German properties reportedly in danger. This was a bold-faced German effort to produce a clean record to the world while actually it was used as a carte blanc to carry out reprisals against the Partisans wherever and whenever the opportunity presented itself.

One Frenchman said that the Paris Maquis controlled all the city. The other claimed the underground forces could only control those parts of the city that the Germans would not use for their withdrawal. The Belgian reported on the civil distress within Paris and the British officer gave the real sound warning that German defense positions in Paris were still intact, and a clear approach to the city would be costly.

Didn't Know Who to Believe.

Gen. Bradley himself told me that beyond the British officer he didn't know who to believe but that he was in a position to spare the Second French Armored Division and would order it to Paris. It was estimated that the Second French Armored Division could not be within the city within forty-eight hours—and that is exactly what it took.

Later Wednesday afternoon I flew to Paris in a reconnaissance aircraft. Other planes ahead of us over the city were dodging balloons and heavy ack ack barrages, indicating then that the French control of the city was not complete.

Paris certainly helped liberate itself but it remained for the gallant French armored forces together with large numbers of attached American units to drive the hated enemy from the city of glamour and strife.

Seine bridge.

I crossed the bridge under sniper fire. Along the right of the bridge lay twelve Germans just killed by Frenh fire.

When we hit the edge of Paris yesterday, the Germans began to fire from bushes. Ammunition dumps began to blow up. But the people paid little heed, not even bothering to dodge shell fragments. Their attitude seemed to be: "This is our hour of deliverance and we intend to see it if we have to die to do it."

Behind the reconnaissance column with which we approached Paris were many Americans. Lieut. Peter Demetros of Atlanta, Ga., said that his outfit had met with tough fighting.

By EDWARD D. BALL.

Outside Paris, Aug. 24 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Travelers from Paris said today that the Grand Palais on the Champs Elysees—Paris's analog of Madison Square Garden—burned with a loss of scores of lives during a circus performance on Wednesday when

Eiffel Tower's an Oil Well to Yank

NIGHT

HOLL-BOYLE

An American Artillery Cub Airfield, Near Paris, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Two Oklahoma "sooners" flew the first Grasshopper plane over the Paris area—and one mistook the Eiffel Tower for an oil well.

"We had just set up in the field and took a little flight around because we had all been dying for days to get a glimpse of Paris," said Major Jerome to Byrd of Oklahoma City. "When we saw Paris, it was the most beautiful thing I have ever seen in my life—like a dream city shining in the sun. The first thing we saw was the Eiffel Tower and some great white building which I didn't know.

"'There's Paris and there's the Eiffel Tower over there,' I yelled to my observer, Lieut. H. H. Montgomery of Tulsa. He grinned and yelled back: 'I thought it was an oil derrick at first.'

"I didn't see much signs of fire or smoke. Between the city and Versailles you could see long columns of our tanks and trucks moving up, but there was no movement on the roads on the enemy side. We made two trips and didn't see a single hostile aircraft.

"I will never forget my first sight of Paris—it was different from any city I have ever seen. From the air it was gleaming white like pictures of the Taj Mahal in India. I don't know how badly it may look from the ground, but I will always remember the way it looked to us with those tall white spires—I suppose they were churches shining in the sun against the background of rain clouds.

"It looked serene and peaceful until you saw the puffs from mortar bursts and flashes from small arms fire around the edge of the city."

He'd Treat Everybody.

"I would swap my Cub plane right now if I could get leave and go into town," said Lieut. E. A. Wilson of Harper, Kan. "If the French people in Paris are any nicer than those we met on the way, they are really tops."

"What I would like to do is land right in the middle of that big place withth e four lane roads in it, inside town—what do you call it?" asked Lieut. A. F. Baker of Wichita.

"It's the Champs Elysees, Lieutenant," answered Pfc. Ilya Balagurchik of 1646 Stadium avenue, the Bronx, who said he had been there in peacetime, "and I'd give my right leg to fly over it now."

"That's the place," said Lieut. Baker. "Id like to plop down right in the middle of it and walk over to the nearest bar and ask for a bottle of champagne—I'd treat everybody in the place."

American in Paris Describes Unbelievably Savage Battles

NIGHT

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE.

At the West Gate of Paris, Aug. 25 (9:30 A. M.) (A. P.).—Fires were going up today from Versailles, where the 1919 peace was signed, as a guerrilla battle of almost unbelievable savagery burst out in the battle for Paris.

The pent-up feelings of the French, who for four years had undergone imprisonment at the hands of the Germans, and the desperation induced by the specter of imminent defeat on the side of the Germans combined to make it a battle of ferocity.

I reached the Seine last night with an advanced column of Gen. Leclerc's armored division after a hard and bitter running fight with rearguard German defenders who fought like Indians from some eighteenth century forest but with tanks, 88-mm. guns and all sorts of light weapons. The force had to fight all the way from Chateaufort on up to the edge of Versailles. It by-passed Versailles, and as it hit the edge of Paris, French tanks were firing at snipers and German dead lay along the approaches to the a pitched battle began in the surrounding streets between the Germans and French patriots.

The fighting started, these informants said, as Patriots in a police sub-station in the Palais basement opened fire on the Germans. Flames quickly spread through wood shavings covering the circus arena and in the wild dash for the exits many in the audience were trapped.

L'Hotel de Ville—the City Hall—was reported damaged in a clash on Tuesday when the Patriots barricaded themselves in the building, where many Germans were held prisoner.

One traveler said that the streets outside were littered with both French and German dead. L'Hotel de Ville, famous from Revolutionary days, was said to have been hit by shells from tanks brought up by the enemy.

Explains Confusion Over Paris

NIGHT

Radio Reporter Says Group Announcing Surrender Could Not Agree on Story.

By MERRILL MUELLER.

NBC Correspondent Representing the Combined American Networks.

With American Forces in France, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—With the liberation of Paris by Franco-American troops now finally a fact, the destruction of the sixteen German divisions remaining west of the Seine continued at an increased tempo today.

The American push over the Seine at Melun, south of Paris, continues to make excellent progress. Mopping up operations are going on along the western outskirts and in the city.

Undoubtedly the world is asking what went wrong with the liberation of Paris following Gen. Koenig's broadcast on Wednes-

NAZI OIL SUPPLIES CUT 49 P.C. BY RAIDS

NIGHT

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—The production of finished oil products for Germany, both gasoline and lubricants, was reduced by an estimated 49 per cent by Allied air bombardments during May, June and July, it was announced today.

A joint statement of the American and British Air Forces declared that the attacks were made by day and night from bases in Great Britain, Italy and Russia on oil installations both in Germany and in her satellite countries.

"The enemy is finding the resulting situation extremely troublesome, as is indicated by the overriding priority he has given to the repair and rebuilding of synthetic and natural oil plants seriously damaged in May, June and July," the statement continued.

French resistance" today.

Townspeople stood four deep on both sides of Grenoble's main street throughout the day to cheer the Americans as they rolled by in tanks, trucks and jeeps. The troops were pelted with flowers and showered with gifts of fruit.

Sing "Marseillaise"

It was in this region that French resistance forces always have been reported stfongest and throughout the whole German occupation they have held mountain areas despite Nazi efforts to annihilate them.

Today these Maquis came into their own as they marched out of the mountains into Grenoble, guns slung jauntily over their shoulders and singing the "Marseillaise." They herded 50 German prisoners along with them.

2,000 Persons Jailed

The Patriots signalized the liberation of Grenoble by jailing 2,000 persons as collaborationists, but it was expected that many of them would be released after an investigation.

The local resistance leader was installed as Mayor, succeeding the aged Paul Cocat, who was turned out of office as a Vichyite but was not arrested.

Record Welcome In Grenoble

NIGHT

Grenoble, Aug. 23 (AP—Delayed)—American troops received the heartiest welcome yet given them in their rapid advance from the shores of the Riviera when they marched into this "capital of

Shells Unbalance Scales of Justice

DAY

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE—(AP) As American troops entered St. Servan, they passed a ruined cottage which had been heavily shelled. Before it stood a weeping French woman.

She pointed to a woman in a neighboring house and said: "That woman danced with the Germans when they were here, and gave them flowers. She gained many special favors.

"Neither I nor my husband would have a thing to do with the Boche. We never spoke to them and we never attended a party where Germans were present. We gave them no wine, no flowers and asked no favors from them.

"Yet, when the battle comes and we are freed of the Germans, what happens? Her house is untouched and mine is destroyed."

AMERICANS SEIZE CANNES, PUSH EAST

30. 24 — 18281

DAY

Drive to 20 Miles From Italy, Spear Along Rhone — Foe Hints at Retreat to Lyon

By The Associated Press.

ROME, Aug. 25—American troops lunging suddenly eastward from their Riviera beachhead, in southern France, have captured the famous resort towns of Cannes and Antibes and tonight were fighting forward less than twenty miles from the Italian frontier.

Nice, within short artillery range of the advancing Americans, was expected to fall at any hour.

Other swift Allied columns drove methodically toward the heart of France and a junction with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's armies in the north. Tonight's communiqué said forces probing into the delta of the Rhône valley were close to Arles and Tarascon, river towns a few miles apart.

[A German communiqué indicated that a general retreat was in progress up the Rhône Valley toward Lyon, which had been reported in the hands of French patriot forces. Italy-based Mitchells bombed bridges near Lyon on Friday. DNB, German news agency, said the Germans were withdrawing from southwestern France, leaving the Bay of Biscay, with its great harbor city of Bordeaux, and the Pyrenees along the Spanish frontier. Bordeaux had been reported on Thursday as having been taken by French and United States forces.

[The Rome newspaper Tempo said American forces had moved to within fifteen miles of Lyon, where they were engaged in a violent battle, The United Press reported. It asserted that Chambery, twenty-eight miles northeast of Grenoble and on the last German-held railroad from France to Italy, had fallen, along with St. Etienne, thirty-two miles southwest of Lyon.]

Toulon Belt Constricts

Bitter fighting still raged in the naval base of Toulon, where French troops drew their ring of steel tighter about a stubbornly resisting garrison. A heavy Allied attack had been launched to wipe out the last four pockets of Germans in Marseille. Two German generals and 5,000 prisoners had been captured in the Marseille area in the last seventy-two hours. In eleven days of unbroken Allied advances about 20,000 Germans have been taken prisoner.

American units driving westward from Salon, northwest of Marseille, were reported within less than eight miles of Arles on the Rhône. Another column pounding along the Durance Valley was approaching Avignon, on the Rhône north of Arles.

Still officially unconfirmed was the report from Switzerland that advanced American units had reached the Swiss border near Geneva. However, fast armored columns often work far in advance of the main body of Allied troops and it was possible that mechanized cavalry and combat engineers were at the frontier.

[An Associated Press dispatch from Geneva said an American patrol that on Thursday reached St. Julien on the border had proceeded westward to Bellegarde, thirteen miles from St. Julien and seven miles from the frontier.]

An official announcement said that the American force that had captured the industrial city of Grenoble, seventy miles from the Swiss border, was such a flying column operating in advance of the main body of troops. It said the entire Grenoble area since had been "firmly occupied" with the assistance of French patriots.

French troops assaulting Toulon occupied the land arsenal within the city, but a headquarters spokesman said the Germans still were resisting stiffly around the naval arsenal in the harbor and on the two peninsulas that partly landlock the harbor.

Street Fighting in Ports

Hand-to-hand fighting went on in the streets as fanatical Nazis refused to surrender. Similar street fighting raged in parts of Marseille, but on a reduced scale. A dispatch from Sid Feder, Associated Press war correspondent, said the French began a final concerted attack on remaining strongpoints today after laying down a heavy artillery barrage on a commanding hill in the southwest section of Marseille.

Except for these two knots of resistance, nearly 9,000 square miles of France were held securely by Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army. Continued fair weather and attacks by Allied planes made it costly for the enemy to attempt sizable troop concentrations anywhere.

Allied naval guns ranged ever farther east and west along the southern French coast, ceaselessly pounding assigned targets in harmony with advancing ground forces.

The capture of Cannes came after enemy coastal batteries in the vicinity had been heavily pounded by warships. The final rush into the resort city covered less than five miles. The Germans, apparently anticipating the Allied thrust eastward, announced several days ago that they had destroyed harbor installations at Cannes.

Two German panzer divisions which might have been intended to oppose the American push toward the Italian border were attacked by United States medium bombers near Turin in northern Italy and checked.

Allied fighter-bombers have been pouncing on rolling stock in southern France and have left few bridges standing.

Gestapo Prevents Surrender

MARSEILLE, Aug. 25 (AP)—One of the two German generals seized within the last three days and 500 German soldiers were seized after a bitter twelve-hour battle in the Larosa resort district on the northeastern outskirts of Marseille while 200 more were bagged at the Champ des Courses race track.

One general was reported still trapped in the city. Two days ago he had a conference with the French commander concerning surrender of Fort St. Jean and Fort San Nicolas, from which the Germans had been firing shells into the city. The French commander said today that the conference ended when the German officer indicated he was unable to give up because he was under pressure from the Gestapo.

Although Marseille was officially reported captured two days ago except for small pockets of resistance, French officers now say the pressure on the enemy from an encircling movement had pushed many of those stranded outside back into the city, where they have joined German garrisons.

Bordeaux Mayor Held

IRUN, Spain, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Mayor of Bordeaux, Adrian Marquet, Deputy Minister of the Interior in Pierre Laval's Vichy Government in 1940, was arrested within an hour after the port was taken, according to French Forces of the Interior reports reaching here today.

The French said they expected American troops to reach the Spanish-French frontier at Hendaye, across the border from Irun, some time today.

Allied technicians were declared already hard at work repairing the port installations of St. Jean de Luz, Bayonne and Bordeaux, and at Port Vendres on the Mediterranean. These ports were wrecked by the Germans before their departure.

Bloody engagements were said to have taken place at Bordeaux. There was no estimate of the casualties.

The Maquis' successful assault on Perpignan, near the Mediterranean, resulted in the death of thirty-five Germans and eighteen

Yanks Capture Cannes; Nearing Italian Line

NIGHT

Rome, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Seventh Army has occupied Antibes on the Mediterranean coast of France, it was announced today.

Rome, Aug. 25 (AP) — United States troops of the southern invasion arm seized the French Riviera resort of Cannes and thrust on today within less than 20 miles of the Italian frontier.

(Berlin radio declared German troops began withdrawing from southwestern France several days ago, and the German communique indicated the retreat extended over most of southern France.

(French headquarters said Patriot troops had entered Lyon, 170 miles north of Marseille.)

Grasse Captured

On the western beachhead flank the Allies opened great assaults to crush German pockets still holding out in Marseille.

The Americans who took Cannes also seized the near-by inland town of Grasse.

Another United States column, smashing westward from Salon, northwest of Marseille, was reported within eight miles of Arles and the lower Rhone river, in the drive on that vital natural highway for a juncture with Allied armies in northern France.

Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's headquarters said nothing of gains by American troops striking north of Grenoble. Geneva dispatches said the troops had reached the Swiss frontier, about 70 airline miles north of Grenoble.

Still Fighting In Ports

"The force which captured Grenoble after a spectacular advance northward from Draguignan was a flying column, including some armor operating in advance of the main body of the American troops, which subsequently ha[d] firmly occupied the area with the cooperation of the French Forces of the Interior," was the only official comment today on the activities of that swiftly striking force.

(The Allies launched a smashing attack on the four remaining enemy strongpoints in Marseille after capturing two German generals and 5,000 prisoners in this area in the last 72 hours, a dispatch from Marseille said.

Land Arsenal Occupied

(Preceding the attack, a heavy artillery attack was made on Notre Dame de la Garde, a commanding hill in the aristocratic southwest section of Marseille, crowned by a fort and the cathedral. German headquarters was in that area, which projects westward into the bay and forms a protection for the harbor.

(One frontline report said shells hit the dome and nave of the cathedral.)

In Toulon French troops drew a ring of steel tighter around the desperate Germans entrenched in the naval port and the nearby coastal area. The French troops occupied the land arsenal within the city as well as the suburban town of Ollioules to the northwest. The enemy's stiffest resistance was around the naval arsenal in the harbor and on the two peninsulas which almost landlock the harbor to the southwest and southeast.

Some 20,000 prisoners already have passed through the pens established on the beachheads, and hundreds more continued to march back from the rapidly expanding front, while hard-striking American and French troops wiped out small enemy units as fast as they were encountered.

Coastal Batteries Blasted

Capture of Cannes in a five-mile advance at the eastern end of the beachhead was the first offensive movement toward the Italian frontier reported in recent days. It came after bombardment of enemy coastal batteries in that vicinity by Allied warships.

The Germans reported several days ago they had destroyed the harbor installations at Cannes.

Nazi fears that a full scale attack might be launched eastward along the Riviera was reflected in airforce reports of two Panzer divisions north of Turin apparently ready to march to the danger area. They were attacked heavily by American medium bombers.

Allied Silence Explained

The reticence of the Allied command regarding current activities of the swift task forces operating out of Grenoble and others thrusting northwest toward Avignon and the vital Rhone Valley roads north to Lyon, apparently was intended to keep the enemy guessing about the availability of escape routes from southern France.

As isolated enemy units were attempting to flee toward Germany through the dwindling gap between Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's and Patch's armies, advanced Allied forces were expected to maintain radio silence concerning their precise whereabouts.

From the activities of Allied air forces in recent days it is evident that Nazi troops from southeastern France still are trying to run the gantlet north through the Rhone valley before the armies effect a junction. Fighter bombers have been hammering every piece of rolling stock spotted on the rail networks of southern France.

Gun Positions Bombed

Once Patch's forces reach Avignon—and at last reports twin columns driving along the Durance valley were making rapid progress in its direction—the Rhone valley highways and railroads definitely would be cut.

American P-47 Thunderbolts late yesterday bombed and strafed enemy gun positions and vehicles on roads and rail cars ten miles northeast of Avignon in the Rhone valley, and bridges and other communication targets in the areas of Montpelier and Nimes, to the west of the lower Rhone.

FRENCH REPORT BORDEAUX TAKEN

DAY

IRUN, Spain, Aug. 25.—(AP) Information reaching this border town today from the FFI said Bordeaux, France's fourth largest city, had been liberated.

(Capture of Bordeaux by French and American forces also was reported Thursday by the French radio at Algiers, but no confirmation has yet come from official sources.)

The mayor of Bordeaux, Adrian Marquet, deputy minister of the interior in Pierre Laval's Vichy government in 1940, was arrested within an hour after the port was taken, according to the French patriot authorities.

The French said they expected American troops to reach the Spanish-French frontier at Hendaye, across the border from Irun, sometime today.

Allied technicians were declared already hard at work repairing the port installations of St. Jean de Luz, Bayonne and Bordeaux, on the Atlantic and Port Vendres, on the Mediterranean, which were wrecked by the Germans before departure.

A number of bloody engagements were said to have taken place at Bordeaux. However there was no estimate of the casualties.

The successful Maquis assault on Perpignan, near the Mediterranean, resulted in the death of 35 Germans and 18 Frenchmen, it was announced.

Reds Reach Galati Gap; German Losses 205,000

DAY

60,000 Nazis Encircled In Bessarabia; Drive On Bucharest Shaping As 2 Russ Forces Merge

London, Saturday, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Cairo radio said today Hitler, shaken by Romania's capitulation, had called a conference of military and political leaders at Berchtesgaden.

Romania declares war on Germany after Bucharest is bombed by Nazi planes.....*Page 3*

London, *Saturday*, Aug. 26 (AP)—Two Russian armies racing toward the heart of Romania at a better than a mile-an-hour clip yesterday reached the Galati Gap defenses at Tecuci and also drove a spearhead down to the Danube river delta at Kiliya in a six-day whirlwind offensive which Moscow announced cost the enemy nearly 205,000 killed and captured.

In perhaps the greatest defeat yet inflicted on the Axis in a comparable period, the Russians also announced they had encircled 12 German divisions of upward of 60,000 men southwest of fallen Chisinau, provincial capital of Bessarabia.

Thirteen thousand of the Germans already have surrendered in two days, and the remainder are being annihilated, said the Moscow broadcast bulletin.

Drive On Bucharest Due

Thousands of Romanians were abandoning the struggle against the Russians and turning to fight the Germans, dispatches said, as the Second and Third Ukraine armies under Generals Rodion Y. Malinovsky and Feodor I. Tolbukhin linked up for a quick drive on Bucharest, within 112 miles of Soviet columns which seized Tecuci on the Barlad river.

General Malinovsky's troops now were at the Galati Gap, a 45-mile stretch of defenses prepared along the Putna, Siret and Barlad rivers just above where those streams empty into the Danube.

Kiliya On Danube Taken

To the southeast, a Soviet midnight communique said the Russians had captured Kiliya on the Danube, 15 miles west of the Black Sea port of Valcov at the mouth of the delta, and 22 miles east of the port of Ismail.

General Tolbukhin's Third Army seized that point. To the northwest his troops reached the Prut river on a 70-mile front between captured Leuseni and Kagul, the latter being only 30 miles northeast of the big river and rail junction of Galati.

The capture of Gasan Batyr also put the Russians only 30 miles from Ismail on the northeast.

In six days the Russians have captured nearly all of lower Bessarabia.

AUG 26 1944

A total of 350 towns and villages were swept up by the two armies, and the capture of Tecuci found the Russians within 92 miles northeast of the bomb-wrecked Ploesti oil wells. Gen. Malinovsky's troops now were at the Gelati gap, a 45-mile stretch of defenses prepared along the Putna, Siret and Barlad rivers just above where those streams empty into the Danube.

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Troop Trains Bombed

Soviet aircraft added to the slaughter by attacking Axis military trains at Galati, the supplementary communique said.

In six days the Russians have captured nearly all of lower Bessarabia, the province ceded by Romania to Russia in 1940 and then recaptured by the Romanians in the German-Romanian offensive of 1941.

On the northern Poland front Gen. G. F. Zakharov's Second White Russian army gained up to five miles in this steady effort to drive a wedge between Warsaw and the lower border of East Prussia.

Outflanking the two big strongholds of Lomza and Ostrow-Mazowiecka, the Russians captured Ratovo, eight miles southwest of Lomza. At the lower end of a 26-mile front they converged on Ostrow-Mazowiecka from several directions, taking Grodziki, five miles north of Ostrow; Ugniewo, two miles to the east, and stare Kacowon five miles southeast.

The Russians captured 40 localities in this area, and to the southwest beat down for a third straight day a heavy series of German counterattacks east and northeast of Praga, embattled Warsaw's eastern suburb.

On the disintegrating southern front, Bucharest radio reports said, Romanian troops now are actively assisting the Russians. A broadcast said Bucharest had been liberated from the Germans, and that the Nazi escape roads leading to the Galati gap were littered with wrecked German equipment and dead.

The Moscow statement of Axis losses in six days raised to nearly 1,000,000 the announced number of enemy killed and captured since the Russians began their gigantic summer operations June 23. On the basis of Moscow announcements the total is 935,888, with some Soviet armies yet to turn in their reports.

40,000 Enemy Killed

Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army in its swift drive down the Prut river killed 40,000 of the enemy and took 48,900 German and Romanian prisoners in fighting from Aug. 20 through yesterday, the special announcement said. It destroyed 99 planes, 104 tanks and self-propelled guns, 426 guns of various calibers, 480 mortars, 807 machine-guns and 1,050 trucks.

During the same period this army captured 54 tanks, 859 guns, 841 mortars, 3,660 machine guns, 19,150 rifles, 2,730 carts with supplies, and other equipment, including 5,500 horses, 40 locomotives, and 1,119 railway cars.

Two Romanian generals were included in the Second Ukraine army's prisoner bag.

Tolbukhin's Third army killed 60,000 of the enemy and captured 55,840, the statement said, and also destroyed and captured equally great quantities of equipment in its sweep across the Dniestr river to the Prut for the junction with the Second army southwest of Chisinau which trapped the 12 Nazi divisions.

The communique said that 60 localities were captured on the Estonian front.

RUSSIANS DRIVE FLEEING NAZIS TOWARD GALATI

Cossacks, Mobile Infantry and Planes Mow Down Disorganized Hordes.

WHOLE DIVISIONS CUT UP

NIGHT

Red Army in the North Meanwhile Captures Tartu, Key Estonian Communications Center.

London, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Russian troops pursued German forces retreating toward the Galati Gap leading to central Romania today as thousands of Romanians quit the struggle, and on the Baltic front other Soviet units captured by storm the key communications city of Tartu in Estonia.

An order of the day by Premier-Marshal Joseph Stalin announced the fall of the university city of Tartu, on the Riga-Tallinn railway 100 miles southeast of Tallinn, Estonian capital. Marshal Stalin termed it "an important strongpoint in German defenses covering the roads to the central areas of Estonia," and ordered a twenty-salvo salute from 224 of Moscow's victory guns.

With the seizure of Tartu, Estonia's second city of 60,000, Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic Army was only seventy-two miles south of the Baltic Sea, and seventy-six miles from the eastern shore of the Gulf of Riga, in its effort to seal off and annihilate a large segment of two German Baltic armies.

Nazis Hacked Down in Flight.

In Romania the Germans were being cut down by Cossack horsemen, encircled and annihilated by mobile Russian infantrymen, and hounded from the sky in their panicky effort to escape through the Galati Gap, a forty-five-mile defense line between Galati at the head of the Danube Delta and Focsani at the edge of the Transylvanian Alps.

Moscow dispatches said bitter fighting had broken out between German rear garrisons and Romanian soldiers. Romanian captives told stories of being machine-gunned by the Nazis and of turning to kill their Nazi masters.

Soviet front dispatches said the bodies of Romanian and German Elite SS troops were found together where they had died fighting each other.

The Germans were so disorganized by the pace of the Russians that whole divisions were being separated and cut up. In some places the Germans failed to blow up bridges after fleeing across them. Enemy armored forces, however, still were fighting fiercely.

King Mihai's new pro-Ally Government has a force of 300,000 men which Moscow is hoping will be held together for an onslaught against both the Germans in Romania and the Hungarians in adjacent Transylvania.

47,000 Prisoners Taken.

The Red armies, slashing ever deeper into Romania, have taken 47,000 prisoners in five days, and prisoners in five days, today were within thirty-five miles of the Galati Gap defenses guarding the Danube gateway to Bucharest and the Ploesti oil fields.

The armies of Gen. Malinovsky and Gen. Tolbukhin, obviously taking no chances on the outcome of Romania's peace bid through King Mihai, swept up more than 550 cities, towns and villages yesterday, including the Bessarabian capital of Chisinau (Kishinev).

In a lightning attempt to get a firm grasp on Romania before her Nazi overlords can complete plans for counter-measures, the armies took 25,000 German and Romanian prisoners in a single day, and sent spearheads to less than 100 miles from Ploesti and slightly more than that from Bucharest.

Reds Enter Many Towns.

Front dispatches said that Red Army tankmen, as liberators and not conquerors, cruised through hundreds of northern Romanian towns and villages, followed by sweaty, dusty columns of singing infantry.

Red Army political officers, carrying out the official Russian position, explained to Romanian soldiers and civilians that liquidation of German forces in the country must be achieved before military operations cease and an armistice can be concluded.

Civilian populations literally cried for joy on hearing of a second promise by the Soviet Government not to annex Romanian territory, change its existing social regime or harm its independence, dispatches said.

The Red Army has recognized the utmost necessity of speedy action in order to prevent the Germans from regrouping their Balkan forces and overpowering Romanian garrisons elsewhere in King Michael's realm.

Governing Plan Agreed Upon For France

NIGHT

London, Aug. 25 (AP)—A British-French agreement covering the civil administration of liberated areas in France was signed today by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Rene Massigli, Fighting French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Eisenhower-Koenig Accord

Washington, Aug. 25 (AP)—Arrangements to administer liberated France until the French people choose a permanent form of government went into effect today, the State Department announced.

These arrangements were set in motion through an exchange of letters between General Eisenhower, as commanding general of United States forces, and General Koenig, commander of the French Forces of the Interior.

Censorship Situation

They deal with administration of civil affairs and related matters, including a provision that there will be no censorship of political news in liberated France and that only the ordinary rules of military censorship will prevail. This provision was included as the result of American suggestions during negotiations recently concluded in Washington.

The Franco-American agreement covers civil administration and jurisdiction, currency, captured war material and property, publicity and distribution of civilian relief supplies.

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Romania Declares War on Germany After Nazi Bombers Hit Bucharest

DAY

LONDON, Aug. 25.—(AP)—Romania declared war on Germany today after Nazi bombers raided Bucharest, the capital, and radio reports said German ground troops within Bucharest had been swiftly overwhelmed by King Mihai's regiments.

The declaration of war against Germany by her former satellite was announced in a proclamation by King Mihai's new government which was broadcast from Bucharest.

It said the Romanians had gained complete control of the capital from the Germans, whose whole Balkan edifice was fast collapsing.

(A Romanian High command communique broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications commission said: "We have taken more than 4,000 prisoners and captured large quantities of war material. The liquidation of a few islands of resistance around Bucharest continues.")

The Bucharest radio said the Germans tried to capture the Baneasa airport near Bucharest, but were thrown back by the Royal Romanian Guards regiments and that roads from there to the capital were littered with German guns and vehicles.

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The new government, which is trying to swing the country effectively to the side of the Allies, again called upon Romanians to "rise and fight the Germans."

The war proclamation said Romania gave the Germans an opportunity to withdraw without interference but, "after assurances as solemn as they were perfidious," German units attacked Romanian units and "even machinegunned the peaceful population of villages and the capital."

It said the German air force "in strength bombed the capital and other towns aiming particularly at the royal palace" and "by these acts of aggression which occurred simultaneously in various parts of the country Germany has placed herself in a state of war with Romania."

Chaos in the Balkans, with irreparable harm to the German war machine, was evident in these other reported developments:

Nazis

Berlin acknowledged a big retreat was underway by Nazi divisions trying to escape the Soviet steamroller sliding down to the Galati gap, key to Balkan plains, and the Nazis seemed likely to give up all Romania;

Bulgaria was on the verge of trying to jump on the Allied bandwagon.

Hungarian Government Changed

Germany quickly "reshuffled" the puppet Hungarian government under Premier Doeme Sztojay to meet the new dangers from the southeast -- a reference to Romania's desertion and Hungary's peril from the threat not only of Russian troops but Romanian soldiers eager to regain Transylvania.

Open fighting between Hungarians and Romanians in Transylvania, ceded by Romania to Hungary under Nazi dictation in 1940, was reported.

Romania's declaration of war on Germany was reported by the Cairo radio, which quoted a statement picked up from the Bucharest radio.

"The Romanian government asks Romanians to take an active part in the liberation of their country and expresses its confidence in the nation at this critical moment, and its confidence that the Romanian army will fight courageously against the Germans and that the civilian population will offer its resistance," the broadcast said.

News that German planes had attacked the capital came over the same channel.

Romanian troops were surrendering in droves to the Russians and also turning to fight the Germans, dispatches said. This Romanian action against the Axis is part of Moscow's official demands upon the country, with the approval of the United States and Britain. It is part of the price that Romania must pay to "work its passage home."

U. S. Considers Surrender

Armistice terms for Bulgaria based upon unconditional surrender were reported under consideration in Washington and London. There were reports that Bulgaria was about to break off diplomatic relations with Berlin and had begun moving her troops out of Greece and Yugoslavia. Russia, who is not at war with Bulgaria, is being kept informed of Allied negotiations with that country.

Berlin gave no details of the cabinet reshuffle in Hungary, but it was obvious that Germany was making a stern effort to keep that last major satellite from bolting the Axis. German foreign minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was reported in Budapest conferring with harassed Hungarian leaders.

The German High command, reflecting the heavy impact of Romania's defection, said today that German troops were "disengaging themselves toward the Prut and Siret (rivers) after parts of the Romanian troops had ceased to fight" the Russians.

German naval forces were reported ready to scuttle all their ships in the Black sea.

An authentic informant here disclosed that military leaders had informed British and American diplomats that Germany probably would let the Balkans go entirely in order to strengthen her northeastern line against Russia.

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Romanian War Declaration Reported

NIGHT

New York, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Cairo radio said today that Romania had declared war on Germany and that German planes "heavily bombed" Bucharest. The FCC recorded the broadcast, which was without confirmation elsewhere.

Earlier, the German radio had commented bitterly:

"Russian troops have scored easy victories because of the attitude of Romanian troops. Those same Romanian divisions which a few days ago fought side by side with their German comrades defending Romanian soil against the Bolsheviks now have turned against their former comrades."

"Won Headquarters"

"The king's party won military headquarters for their plan even before the Russian offensive started."

Another Berlin broadcast said there was no resistance from parts of the Romanian army which had opposed the start of the Russian offensive last Sunday.

The Cairo radio said the Romanian declaration of war and an appeal to Romanians to fight the Germans were broadcast over the Bucharest radio after the Bucharest bombing.

Urges Citizens To Resist

"The Romanian Government asks Romanians to take an active part in the liberation of their country and expresses its confidence in the nation at this critical moment, and its confidence that the Romanian army will fight courageously against the Germans and that the civilian population will offer their resistance," the Bucharest broadcast said, as quoted by the Cairo radio.

The British radio said "clashes between Romania troops and Hungaran civilians in Transylvania" had been reported. It gave no further information or authority.

Romanian Troops Quit

London, Aug. 25 (AP)—Germany announced officially today that "some" Romanian troops had stopped fighting and Moscow dispatches told of widespread local engagements between Nazi rear guards and King Mihai's army, thrown to the Allied side by the Balkan kingdom's abrupt capitulation and reversal.

While Russian armies drove swiftly through the oil and wheat empire to within 35 miles of the strategic Galati Gap between the Carpathians and the Danube delta, the Soviet Union informed Romania she could earn an armistice only by ordering her troops to fight "hand-in-hand with the Red army," a move ordered in King Mihai's dramatic proclamation Wednesday night.

Repercussions were swift.

Outflanked Bulgaria intensified its search for peace and London speculated that a capitulation from the Bulgars would come shortly. Hungary's boundaries were bared to the advancing Russians and, according to Bucharest broadcasts, to the Romanians too.

Effect On Other Nations

The liberation of adjoining Yugoslavia and nearby Greece were brought infinitely closer. Even Finland, far to the north, was reported in the new peace overtures.

The German communique told of the staggering military and political blow that Romania's about face constituted in these words:

"In the southeast sector of the eastern front, our troops are disengaging themselves toward the Prut and Siret rivers. After parts of Romanian troops had ceased to fight, many enemy tanks were destroyed."

Moscow reported that Romanians, who previously had deserted, told advancing Russian troops that Germans machine gunned them for retreating and that they, the Romanians, in turn, killed their Nazi military masters.

A correspondent for *Izvestia* said he saw bodies of Romanian troops and a German SS officer at one point where the Romanians rebelled. Soviet Cossacks were hailed frequently by surrendering Romanians who were ordered to continue without guard to Red army bases, Moscow said.

Bulgar Armistice Move

Russia's offer of cobelligerent status to all Romanians willing to fight the Germans and Hungarians hastened a complete collapse of Nazi rule in the Balkans and implied recognition of Romania's right to Transylvania, the AP's Daniel de Luce cabled from Moscow.

The Moscow statement came simultaneously with reports that Washington and London were considering a Bulgarian armistice move.

Dealings with Bulgaria, it was reported here, were initiated by a petition delivered to Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugesson, British Ambassador in Turkey, by an accredited representative of the Sofia Government. It was believed that any terms would be based on unconditional surrender.

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F. D. R. Uninformed On Europe Commission

NIGHT

Washington, Aug. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today he did not know what plans the European Advisory Commission has made for such war events as recent developments in Romania.

At his news conference, a reporter asked whether the commission had made plans to handle situations that might develop inside Europe. Mr. Roosevelt replied he had no documents on the subject.

Does the State Department know what plans the commission has for future events?

The President said he did not know.

"Does that mean these things are being handled in London?" his questioner continued.

"Not necessarily," Mr. Roosevelt replied.

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RADIO SURRENDER OF ROMANIA NOW

SATISFIES U. S.

DAY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—(AP) American officials are now satisfied that the radio surrender of Romania probably will turn out all right, it was learned today, but for a time inner circles were entirely in the dark and there is none too much light yet.

This government has not received any official word that Romania wants to get out of the war. Even more surprisingly, it was said, is the fact that up to a fairly late hour today the Russians had not received such word either. An effective surrender would have to be made to the Russians.

FDR Tells Reporters

These facts coupled with certain inside developments over several months apparently were in President Roosevelt's mind today when he told his news conference that he did not know what the European Advisory commission had done about planning for the surrender of the Balkan countries, especially Romania.

Ever since the German retreats in Russia reached high speed the Romanians have wanted to get out of the war. The question was how early this spring they sent to Cairo a recognized liberal, Prince Stirbey.

Allied Agency, finally convinced that he had something to offer in the way of early Romanian surrender, agreed to rush through a set of terms in conferences at Cairo. Ambassador Lincoln MacVeagh represented the United States in these negotiations.

The terms provided along other things:

1. Unconditional surrender.
2. The Romanians should stop fighting the Russians and immediately start fighting the Germans.
3. While turning on the Germans, the Romanians would not become entitled to treatment as Allies.
4. Romanian troops would be permitted to fight their way into Transylvania provided they were killing Germans in the process but they would not gain thereby any permanent claim on Transylvania and no permanent disposition would be made of that area, which Hungary took at the start of this war, until the peace settlements.

The provision that Romania could send troops into Transylvania was included deliberately as bait. It was made very clear to the Romanians that their chances of keeping the territory depended on how they fought for it.

Concocted Hurriedly

These terms were concocted so hurriedly that they could not be put through the European advisory commission, the usual Allied authority on such matters.

Stirbey forwarded the terms but he never had an answer from Bucharest. The Russian armies came up to Romania, then shifted their weight to the Polish front. Romania got a breathing spell and stalled on surrender. Stirbey was left high and dry in Cairo.

Wednesday night the Bucharest radio suddenly announced that Romania had accepted Allied terms. Stress was laid on a "promise" that Transylvania would be returned to Romania. Actually this may or may not happen. It was never promised in the first place, and the implication that it might be given back was made in the interest of getting Romania out of the war last spring, not this August.

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Reds Speed Up 2 Drives In Romania

NIGHT

London, Aug. 25 (AP)—Marshal Stalin announced today the capture of Tartu (Dorpat) in Etonia.

Moscow, Aug. 25 (AP)—Two Red armies, slashing deeper into Romania after taking 47,000 prisoners in five days, today were within 35 miles of the Galati Gap defenses guarding the Danube gateway to Bucharest and the Ploesti oil fields.

The armies of Gen. Rodio Y. Malinovsky and Gen. Feodor Tolbukhin, obviously taking no chances on the outcome of Romania's peace bid, swept up more than 550 cities, towns and villages yesterday, including the Bessarabian capital of Chisinau (Kishinev).

25,000 Captured In One Day

In a lightning attempt to get a firm grasp on Romania before the Nazis can complete plans for countermeasures, the armies took 25,000 German and Romanian prisoners in a single day and sent spearheads to less than 100 miles from Ploesti and slightly more than that from Bucharest.

Front dispatches said Red tankmen, as liberators and not conquerors, cruised through hundreds of northern Romanian towns and villages.

Red Army political officers explained to Romanian soldiers and civilians that liquidation of German forces in the country must be achieved before an armistice can be concluded.

Cry With Joy

Civilian populations literally cried for joy on hearing of a second promise by the Soviet Government not to annex Romanian territory, change its existing social regime or harm its independence, dispatches said.

There were still no indications whether the Germans hoped to draw up a new defense line. They are vastly outnumbered by the Second and Third Ukrainian armies.

The Germans have been fleeing in such haste the past 24 hours that they failed to demolish bridges and left some fortifications unmanned.

The Russians said the Nazis were killing any Romanian soldier or civilian making any show of resistance.

At the other end of the extended Eastern front Soviet forces plunged within sight of Tartu in Estonia and Edged within striking distance of the German bastion at Lomza in Poland, near the East Prussian frontier.

The 47,000 casualties announced at midnight brought to 853,886 the number of enemy troops announced as killed or captured in the Russian summer offensives since June 23. The 28th German general was captured.

Close On Focsani

The Russian thrusts brought armored scouts racing down the west bank of the Siret river within grasp of the rail town of Focsani, 76 miles from Ploesti. Focsani commands the foothill flank of the Galati Gap, through which the Germans are believed to have their main defenses in territory full of natural obstacles.

Germans Admit Tensions in Hungary.

Shake-up In Budapest.

London, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Ger many today announced a reshuf fle of the Hungarian Governmen because "events in Romania have caused certain political tensions' in Nazi-occupied Hungary. De tails of the shake-up were not disclosed.

Quoting a German Foreign Office spokesman, DNB, the German official news agency, said: "The tensions which have lately

arisen in Hungary, in consequence of events in Romania, have been eliminated immediately in view of the dangers with which the Hungarian people are confronted," The "tensions" were not explained.

Germany occupied Hungary earlier this year. Only yesterday, a decree abolished all political parties apparently to forestall any intrigue that might take Hungary out of the war.

Also yesterday Swiss dispatches reported that Romanian troops had started marching against Hungary.

This morning Germany announced officially that some Romanian troops had stopped fighting the Russians. On the other hand, Moscow dispatches told of widespread local engagements between Romanian troops and Nazi rear guards as a result of Romania's abrupt capitulation and changing of sides in the war.

Admitting the German retreat in Romania, the Nazi communique, as broadcast by the Berlin radio, said: "Our troops are disengaging themselves toward the Prut and Siret rivers. After parts of Romanian troops had ceased to fight, many enemy tanks were destroyed."

While the Russian armies drove swiftly through the rich oil and wheat kingdom to within thirty-five miles of the strategic Galati Gap between the Carpathians and the Danube delta, the Soviet Union notified Romania that she could earn an armistice only by ordering her troops to fight "hand in hand with the Red Army," a move already ordered in King Michael's dramatic proclamation on Wednesday night.

In a statement subsequently hailed in Foreign Office circles here as "very good news," the Soviet Foreign Commissariat made it clear that the Romanians would be welcome to assist the Allies, either in helping drive the Germans from Romania or in attacking the Hungarians through Transylvania. And from Moscow an Associated Press correspondent reported that this offer of co-belligerent status to all Romanians willing to fight the Germans and Hungarians, implied recognition of Romania's right to Transylvania.

Also it hastened the complete collapse of Nazi control in the Balkans.

Repercussions were swift. Outflanked Bulgaria intensified her search for peace and London speculated that a capitulation from the Bulgars would come shortly. Hungary's boundaries were exposed to the advancing Russians and, according to Bucharest broadcasts, to the Romanians too.

[In a broadcast picked up at New York today by NBC, the British radio asserted that the terms to be imposed on Bulgaria for an armistice are now being considered in London and Washington.]

A correspondent for Izvestia, the Soviet Government newspaper, said he saw bodies of Romanian troops and a German SS officer at one point where the Romanians had rebelled. Russian Cossacks were hailed frequently by surrendering Romanians, who were ordered to continue without guard to the Red Army bases, Moscow said.

AUG 26 1944

Mountbatten Back at Post From Allied Talks in London

NIGHT

London, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Admiral Mountbatten has returned to his post as head of the Allied Command in Southeast Asia, it was disclosed here today, after a series of conferences in London with British and American leaders at which plans were made to step up the war against Japan.

His visit here coincided in part with that of James V. Forrestal, the American Secretary of the Navy.

Admiral Mountbatten said that his men were fighting an often fanatical foe over some of the world's worst terrain, and that the Allied hardships in this theater were largely unnoticed by the folks back home. He declined to forecast future operations, but reviewed at a press conference, the campaign which has been hampered, he said, by the lack of landing craft withdrawn for use at Anzio and France. He said that the loss of their vehicles meant a revision of his plans "on a less ambitious scale," aimed at clearing the Japanese from northeast Burma and thus improving the supply situation for China and Major-Gen. Claire L. Chennault's "very effective" Fourteenth United States Air Force.

Praises Stilwell.

The clearing of Northeast Burma was effected by bitter fighting along 700 miles of jungle and mountain front by American, British, Indian and West African troops, often with invaluable aid from Kachin and other Burmese tribesmen.

He said that the campaign strategy was for Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell to drive on Mogaung and Myitkyina with American and Chinese forces while the Fourteenth British Army blocked Japanese reinforcements from moving to meet him and also engaged the bulk of the Japanese strength in Burma. The blocking of reinforcements was achieved by the late Gen. Wingate's Chindits making a long penetration, assisted by American Air Commandos.

The Japanese "fortunately played into our hands," Admiral Mountbatten said, by sending three divisions on an ill-fated thrust into Manipur State in India last March. Gen. Stilwell "with great gallantry himself commanded" the Allied force in North Burma which achieved its goal, he added.

Fighting in Burma in 1944 cost the Japanese a minimum of 42,000 killed and the Allies 10,000 killed, 3,000 missing and 27,000 wounded, Admiral Mountbatten said, adding that a quarter of a million casualties had been suffered from sickness, chiefly malaria and dysentery.

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U. S. Air Fleets Whipsaw Nazis

NIGHT

Fortresses Batter 14 Targets in Germany and Four More in Czecho-Slovakia.

London, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—More than 1,600 American heavy bombers with many hundreds of escorting fighters and fighter-bombers today attacked fourteen targets in Germany and Czecho-Slovakia, while waves of other planes battered the beleaguered Breton port of Brest.

Upward of 1,100 of the Flying Fortresses and Liberators flew from Britain. Another 500 from Italy attacked two aircraft factories and two airdromes in Czecho-Slovakia. Lesser planes from the south bombed two bridges northeast of Lyon in southern France, in the path of the retreating German armies, and knocked out a German gun position in an island just off Marseille.

One of the objectives of the British-based planes was the Peenemunde experimental station where flying and rocket bombs are developed. The targets also included four aircraft factories, three air force stations, a research center and a synthetic oil plant.

Peenemunde lies on the Baltic, 110 miles from Berlin, and has been a frequent Allied target. Recent advices have said that the Germans were developing their "V-2" weapon there, variously described as a sixty to ninety-ton rocket carrying about a ten-ton explosive warhead.

Seize Upon Good Weather.

The Fortresses and Liberators took advantage of their second successive day of good weather to disperse over Germany and bomb such targets as these: Wismar, a bomber assembly plant and a bomber parts plant; Lubeck, a bomber components plant; Rostock, a bomber assembly plant; Politz, a synthetic oil plant; German air force stations at Anklam, Schwerin and Neubrandenburg; Rechlin, a German air force research center.

The renewed grand-scale strategic bombings, which started at midnight on Wednesday when foul weather began to lift, have sent Allied planes from Britain and Italy against nearly every section of the Reich and its edges.

Keeping after the Germans' evaporating oil supply, the bombers added Politz to the list today and crews said that the results were good.

Hit For First Time.

All the Czecho-Slovak targets were attacked for the first time. The Lisen aircraft factories and the Kurim airplane engine plant were bombed at Brunn (Brno), seventy miles north of Vienna. The airdrome there and another forty miles northeast at Prostejov also were bombed, probably in support of the Russian armies.

Escorting Mustangs and Lightnings on the attacks in Czecho-Slovakia shot down a number of interceptors to add to the toll of 155 enemy planes destroyed by Mediterranean air forces in three days. None of the bombers was reached by the enemy fighters.

Simultaneously, nine waves of Marauder and Havoc bombers attacked the fortifications of Brest for almost a solid hour starting at 3 P. M. About 300 planes participated, Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters said. Elements of three German divisions have been locked in the Brest forts for several weeks.

R. A. F. Is Active.

Bostons and Mitchells of the Second Tactical Air Force, Royal Air Force, bombed a gasoline and oil dump at Clermont in France and blew up a long string of freight cars at a siding nearby. The Fighting French Lorraine Squadron accompanied the bombers.

R. A. F. Mosquito bombers blasted objectives in France and Belgium last night, continuing an Allied air offensive in which 5,000 planes from Britain and Italy struck yesterday at vital oil and industrial targets from the Baltic to the Balkans.

R. A. F., Canadian and other Allied aircraft were credited with destroying at least sixty-five enemy vehicles last night in the Gournay area fifty miles northwest of Paris on the railroad to Dieppe. Two trains also were bombed in the Gournay station, touching off large fires and explosions.

Fifty railway cars and a German staff car were reported destroyed in other sweeps over France and Belgium. One plane was listed as missing.

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NAZI RESEARCH CENTERS HIT

1,100 U. S. Bombers Pound Experimental Stations

DAY

Stockholm, Aug. 25 (AP)—Five American bombers and two fighters made forced landings in southern Sweden today. One bomber burst into flames after landing, but all crews are safe.

London, Aug. 25 (AP)—In a smashing blow at Hitler's flying bombs, rockets and jet-propelled planes, more than 1,100 American heavy bombers from Britain blasted at targets in Germany today, while tactical air forces roared into the battle of France on two fronts.

Vital experimental and research centers for Hitler's new weapons of destruction were hit.

The British-based heavies were escorted by nearly 750 fighters, which shot down 11 German planes in combat and destroyed 40 more on the ground. Seven Allied fighters and 17 bombers were missing.

One Eighth United States Air Force task group smashed at a synthetic oil plant at Politz, cutting further into the fuel supply for Germany's war machine in a follow-up to yesterday's 2,000-plane assault on enemy oil installations.

Peenemunde Raid

Among targets blasted by other British-based bombers were the Peenemunde flying-bomb and rocket experimental station, the German air force research center at Rechlin, maintenance and experimental stations at Anklam, Schwerin and Neubrandenburg, all west of Stettin, for the first time, and bomber assembly or parts plants at Wismar, Lubeck and Rostock.

It was the third American daylight raid in six weeks on Peenemunde.

Weather was clear for the second straight day and bomber crewmen reported good results.

Foe Pounded At Seine

On the Western front American and British medium and light bombers returned to action after being grounded nearly a week and ripped German positions at the extreme ends of the French fighting zone. Fighter-bombers continued their devastating pounding of the retreating enemy at and beyond the Seine.

In one action more than 300 American Marauders and Havocs pounded German batteries and strong points at the besieged Brittany peninsula port of Brest.

Clermont Dumps Hit

RAF Mitchells and Bostons bombed a Nazi oil and gasoline dump at Clermont, 40 miles north of Paris, and bombed and strafed retreating Germans.

A German broadcast said planes of an Allied fleet air arm had raided Alten Fjord, where the crippled Nazi 35,000-ton battleship Tirpitz lies. The Tirpitz, at last reports, was seaworthy but unable to risk a heavy battle.

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U. S. Flyers Hit Robot Centers In Wide Sweep

NIGHT

1,700 Big Bombers Blast European Area Targets, Fighters Busy in France

LONDON, Aug. 26 (Saturday) (AP).—More than 1,750 heavy American bombers blasted targets in Germany and Czecho-Slovakia yesterday, including vital research and experimental stations for Hitler's flying bombs, rockets and jet-propelled planes.

Other hundreds of planes from tactical forces in France and Italy hammered at the enemy on two fronts.

One armada of more than 1,100 Fortresses and Liberators ranged deep into Germany from Britain, battering ten targets. Later a force of up to 250 bombed industrial targets in northern France and Belgium.

From Italy nearly 500 heavies winged over Czecho-Slovakia for the second successive day, pounding two plane plants and two air fields.

92 Nazi Planes Destroyed

On the first raid the heavies from Britain were escorted by nearly 750 fighters which shot down eleven German planes and destroyed forty more on the ground. No Nazi fighters were able to reach the bomber formations, but flak was heavy. Allied

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losses on the raid were seventeen bombers and seven fighters. There were no losses on the second raid.

American fighters and fighter-bombers pursuing the fleeing Germans beyond the Seine River destroyed forty-one enemy planes in the air, probably destroyed six and damaged twenty-one. Allied losses on these missions were eighteen.

Late in the day Royal Air Force heavies, with a fighter escort, attacked robot bomb-launching sites in northern France and apparently were out over Germany again in the night. The German radio reported after midnight that a bomber formation was over northwestern Germany and nuisance raiders were over Brandenburg Province.

One 8th American Air Force task group smashed at a synthetic oil plant at Politz, in a follow-up of Wednesday's 2,000-plane assault on enemy oil installations.

Peenemunde Blasted

Among other targets blasted were the Peenemunde flying bomb and rocket experimental station, the German air force research center at Rechlin, maintenance and experimental stations at Anklam, Schwerin and Neubrandenburg, all west of Stettin, and bomber assembly or parts plants at Wismar, Lubeck and Rostock.

Royal Air Force Mitchells and Bostons bombed a Nazi oil and gasoline dump at Clermont, forty miles north of Paris, and bombed and machine-gunned retreating Germans.

A German broadcast said planes of an Allied fleet air arm had raided Altenfjord, where the crippled Nazi 35,000-ton battleship Tirpitz lies. The Tirpitz, at last reports, was seaworthy but unable to risk a hard battle.

Allied bombings from Britain, Italy and Russia during May, June and July of German oil supplies were estimated by authorities to have reduced production of finished oil products in Germany and her satellites by 49 per cent.

LONDON'S ROBOT DAMAGE SOARING

NIGHT

London, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Nazi robot bombs sent against England at the rate of 100 a day have caused "heavy casualties" and "shocking damage to property," the Government asserted today in a fresh appeal to Londoners to keep their children away from the capital. (Last officially announced figures showed the death toll was nearly 5,000. It likely has surpassed that total now.)

The appeal came from Minister of Health Henry U. Willink in the midst of a several-hour lull in the bombardment and shortly after it had been disclosed that historic Lincoln's Inn in Chancery Lane was among the famous buildings smashed by the buzzbombs.

The Minister of Health, accompanied by Lord Woolton, Minister of Reconstruction, toured London's bomb-damaged areas. He said parents "must not let the glorious victories of the Allied armies blind them to the risks to which children who are kept in London still are exposed. We have to expect that these dangers will continue for some time—cornered beasts are dangerous."

Windows and woodwork of Lincoln's Inn gatehouse, which bears the date of 1518, as well as lawyers' offices and residential quarters adjoining, were badly damaged but no one was hurt.

The British Information Services announced today that the fury of the robot bomb attack on England has now reached such a pitch that houses are being destroyed at the rate of 17,000 every twenty-four hours.

AUG 26 1944

Robots Bagged As Skies Clear

DAY

London, Aug. 25 (AP)—Clear Channel weather which gave coastal anti-aircraft batteries a chance to get flying bombs on the wing, today brought a temporary respite from the menace in southern England after the Germans had delivered their usual post-dawn attack.

Returning from an inspection tour of London's bombed districts, Health Minister Henry U. Willink cautioned evacuees against drifting home.

"We have to expect that these dangers will continue for some time—cornered beasts are vicious," he said. "Parents must not let the glorious victories of the Allied armies blind them to risks to which children who are kept in London and other evacuation areas are still exposed."

The Government disclosed the buzz *Blitz*, which has made southern England the target for 100 of the winged explosives daily, has caused "heavy casualties" and "shocking damage to property."

It was revealed that among famous buildings badly smashed by the bombs was historic Lincoln's Inn in Chancery Lane which bears the date 1518.

Mustang Squadron Bags 29 Planes, Damages 20

DAY

A United States Fighter Base, England, Aug. 25 (AP)—A Mustang squadron commanded by Lieut. Col. John P. Randolph, Schertz, Texas, destroyed 19 land planes and 10 seaplanes and damaged at least 20 other craft today in attacks on a German airfield and a seaplane base north of Berlin.

Lieut. Joseph Mansker, Long Beach, Cal., destroyed six planes in the attack.

"I just dropped in on the merry-go-round and pressed the trigger every time I swung by," he said. "I used up 1,682 rounds of ammunition."

Randolph himself destroyed two of the planes.

Lightnings Down 5 Nazis

DAY

London, Aug. 25 (AP)—A group of Lightning fighters commanded by Col. Hubert Zemke, of Missoula, Mont., encountered 40 Messerschmitt 109's in the Rostock area today and sent five crashing to the ground.

HITLER CALLS MEETING

DAY

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 26 — (AP) The Cairo radio said today Hitler, shaken by Romania's capitulation, had called a conference of military and political leaders at Berchtesgaden.

...hips Sunk ...eeing Le Havre

DAY

London, Aug. 25 (AP)—American and British light naval forces intercepting Nazi ships trying to escape from Le Havre at the Seine's mouth early today blew up an escort vessel, an armed trawler and E-boat, and damaged at least five other enemy warships in a series of running battles.

Light American coastal craft first chased a group of German E-boats north of Le Havre, hitting some before they escaped in darkness. British motor torpedo [illegible] meanwhile were shooting up a convoy north of Cap d'Antifer. A torpedo hit blew up an armed trawler.

3 Damaged, 1 Sunk

United States light coastal craft engaged another group of E-boats, damaging one severely, and British destroyers continued the action, setting fire to two, one of which blew up and sank, and damaging a third.

The German convoy was engaged again later by British MTB's despite shore battery protection, and one R-boat was set afire and another silenced. Other British MTB's later engaged a group of enemy escort vessels, hitting one which was believed to have sunk.

The American and British ships were not damaged, and personnel suffered only three slight casualties, an Admiralty communique added.

NO MORE PIGEONS TO CARRY STORIES

NIGHT

London, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—The Army no longer is using pigeons to rush uncensored stories from the French front, because of fear the birds might land behind German lines—or even be lured off by some pigeon "Mata Hari."

Two More Deaths Raise Toll Of Plane To 59

DAY

Freckleton, England, Aug. 25 (AP). A 65-year-old schoolteacher and one of her 6-year-old pupils died today of injuries suffered in the crash of an American Liberator upon Freckleton's schoolhouse Wednesday, increasing the death toll to 59.

Thirty-seven school children between the ages of 4 and 6 years who died in the accident will be buried tomorrow in one grave dug by United States troops in the village churchyard.

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Primary Role In Air Held Aim Of Britis...

DAY

London, Aug. 25 (AP)—Britain intends to play a primary role in post-war international air transport, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary for Air, declared today.

Addressing a gathering commemorating the 25th anniversary of the first British commercial air service, Sinclair said Britain wanted to see air transportation developed "in an orderly fashion without waste or international friction" and that it was not attempting "to impose any particular framework to secure that end."

"We seek no domination," he asserted. "We want all United Nations whose squadrons have fought so gallantly alongside our own in the war to share with us in the future of international air transport in peace. But we will not accept a secondary role in international aviation."

He said Britain's aims were two-fold—to see that civil aviation becomes a "means of uniting nations, not plunging them into rivalry" and to insure the empire that air communications are "worthy of it and give services it needs for the life and prosperity of its people."

Army Piles Up Food For Relief of Paris

NIGHT

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP).—An Allied food supply has been assembled to feed hungry Paris and will be rushed in as soon as the French capital is completely cleared of Germans. Part of a ten-day stockpile already is in France and the rest is on the way.

Lieutenant Colonel Frank L. Howley, of Drexel Hill, Pa., a former Philadelphia advertising man, will command an Army civil affairs detachment which has been assigned to Paris and given the task of preventing hunger in the French capital.

UNRRA Seeks Right To Enter Enemy Lands

DAY

London, Aug. 25 (AP)—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will seek authority at its conference in Montreal next month to enter countries on the heels of the military to begin arranging for history's biggest mass migration, it was learned today.

The present charter contains a clause specifically forbidding the UNRRA from operating in enemy territory.

Germans Honor Flyer For 301 Air Victories

DAY

London, Aug. 25 (AP)—The German radio said today that Lieut. Col. Ernest Hartmann, German air ace credited with 301 aerial victories, had been awarded the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross with Diamonds.

The Nazi high command communique earlier said the flyer downed 11 planes on the Russian front yesterday.

London Reporter Wounded in France

NIGHT

London, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—William Makin, war correspondent for the Daily Sketch and the Kemsley newspapers, was wounded during the fighting on the Cherbourg peninsula while accompanying American troops. Mr. Makin was shot in the abdomen.

CZECH TARGETS HIT FROM ITALY

500 Bombers Raid Nazi Aircraft Plants And Dromes

DAY

Rome, Aug. 25 (AP)—Up to 500 American bombers from Italy smashed at two Nazi aircraft factories and two airdromes in Czechoslovakia today. One hundred and fifty-five enemy planes have been destroyed in three days.

Today's targets were a plant turning out parts for Messerschmitt 109 fighters, an airplane-engine factory and an airdrome, all at Brno in Czechoslovakia, and an airfield 40 miles northeast of Brno. Several Nazi fighters were shot down by escorting Mustangs and Lightnings, which shielded the big bombers so perfectly that not one was attacked from the air.

53 Planes Bagged, 19 Lost

In ranging over six countries yesterday Allied planes from this theater shot down 53 enemy craft with a loss of 19 planes missing. They ranged almost at will over Hungary, Greece, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, northern Italy and southern France.

Mustang fighters sweeping across Yugoslavia attacked a German motor convoy stretching for 20 miles along a highway leading northward to Belgrade and destroyed at least ten vehicles. The long enemy column indicated the Nazis might be evacuating Yugoslavia as a result of Romania's capitulation.

Romanian Raids Cost 250 Planes

A statement from headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Allied air commander in the Mediterranean, disclosed that approximately 24,000 tons of explosives had been dropped on oil installations and communications in Romania at a cost of over 200 heavy bombers and 50 escorting fighters. A total of 353 enemy planes were shot down in the course of these attacks.

The extended assault on one of Germany's greatest sources of oil had reduced the capacity of the Ploesti fields by 79 per cent., the statement declared. Production of gasoline, the most critical item, was cut 95 per cent.

"Germany's prize in Romania was turned to ashes," Eaker's review of the air campaign said. "In the struggle for possession of the country's wealth the Germans were defeated by long-range air power."

2,000 Flyers Lost

Of some 60,000 Allied airmen who participated in the attacks on Ploesti over a long period, more than 2,200 were casualties, the statement revealed.

In yesterday's ground fighting in Italy Allied forces made what a communique described as "considerable advances" in the central sector southeast of Florence, capturing the villages of Castelnuovo, Fornich and La Montania.

Just east of Florence, in the Pontassieve sector, Eighth Army troops have "made good progress toward the Gothic Line and are firmly established on the western slopes of Monte Fecchieta," the announcement said.

Polish patrols near the Adriatic pushed more than a mile beyond the Metauro river, penetrating well into new enemy defenses in that sector.

ALLIES ADVANCE ON ITALIAN FRONT

NIGHT

Rome, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Allied troops have made considerable advances in the upper Arno valley on the central sector of the Italian front and have occupied the villages of Castelnuovo, Fornich and La Montania, Allied headquarters announced today.

Just east of Florence, in the Pontassieve sector, Eighth Army forces have made good progress toward the Gothic Line and are firmly established on the western slopes of Monte Fecchieta.

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In the Fifth Army sector west of Florence continued patrol activity was reported on both sides of the Arno.

CHURCHILL HAS TALK WITH POPE

NIGHT

Rome, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill left Rome on Wednesday after a forty-eight-minutes' private audience that day with the Pope, it was revealed today. A Vatican announcement said: "Many essential questions were touched upon relating to important problems of the present hour."

"Mr. Churchill's visit was observed with all the splendor of the Papal court.

"It was a pleasant conversation," the British leader was reported to have told the Chamberlain of the Cape and Sword. As his car drove away from the Vatican a group of Allied soldiers recognized and cheered him.

Mr. Churchill was accompanied by Sir Francis Osborne, British Minister to the Holy See.

In one of the formalities upon the Prime Minister's arrival, Swiss Guards in fifteenth century uniforms presented their halbards as Mr. Churchill passed through the Clementine Room.

"That's a sight far away from daily reality," Mr. Churchill said.

service said that the questions under discussion probably did not concern ways to solve territorial, economic and material problems but rather referred to the spiritual criteria of justice and equity.

Churchill was accompanied to the Holy See by Sir Francis D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne, British minister to the Vatican. His conversations with the Pontiff were in private.

The visit was observed with all the splendor of the Papal court.

After the audience Churchill was reported to have told the chamberlain of the cape and sword, "it was a pleasant conversation."

As the Prime Minister's car pulled away from the Vatican, a group of Allied soldiers recognized Churchill and cheered him.

Rosy and windblown from his recent tour of the front lines, Churchill talked informally to correspondents for 20 minutes in Rome's big yellow British embassy Wednesday.

"The number of cigars I smoke," said the Prime Minister, "is sometimes governed by the supply." That was the only remark permitted to be quoted.

Churchill appeared tired but relaxed—a vastly different figure from the man who addressed correspondents at the British embassy at Cairo more than a year ago when Marshal Erwin Rommel was poised at the gates of Alexandria.

He beamed happily when asked when he thought the war would end and whether the German armies would crack before the home front. Asked about post war problems and the role the four major powers are destined to play, Churchill gave precise and affable thought but always off-the-record answers. He also had opinions on what should be done with war criminals.

POPE DISCUSSES PEACE PROBLEMS WITH CHURCHILL

DAY

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 25 (AP) Pope Piux XII received Prime Minister Winston Churchill for a 48-minute private audience Wednesday in which the two leaders discussed "essential questions" referring to a "sincere desire of a just and lasting peace," it was announced today.

Churchill left Rome the same day. Announcement of his audience and departure apparently were delayed until he reached his destination.

The Vatican announcement of the visit said "many essential questions were touched upon relating to important problems of the present hour." Affable cordiality marked the conversation, the announcement said.

Monsignor Pucci's Vatican News

Rome Has a Near Riot Celebrating Free Paris

NIGHT

Savoy and Red Flags Are Torn Down, but Police Save Day

ROME, Aug. 25 (AP).—A demonstration in celebration of the liberation of Paris before the French Embassy on the Piazza Farnese today became a near riot when a demonstrator stripped an Italian monarchy flag from its staff at a near-by police station and ran up the red flag with the hammer and sickle.

A policeman ripped down the red flag and threw it at the crowd below. There was a rush for the building, but two Allied policemen kept the people back and ordered an Italian flag without the Savoy cross and the red flag to be flown side by side.

This calmed the crowd, which returned to singing the "Marsellaise."

Charged With Church Arrests In Rome

DAY

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Rome, Aug. 25 (AP)—Pietro Caruso, Rome police chief under the Fascists, will be tried on a charge of violation of extra-territorial rights in entering the Church of Saint Paul Fuori le Mura (outside the Vatican wall) last spring to arrest Italian officers and others who sought refuge there.

This was disclosed today in a list of charges against Caruso submitted to the high court of justice by the high commissioner for punishment of Fascist crimes.

He also is accused of delivering to the Germans 50 hostages who were among 350 executed by the Nazis last March in the catacombs of St. Callixtus.

Relations With Petain Are Broken By Portugal

DAY

Lisbon, Aug. 25 (AP)—Portugal ceased diplomatic relations with the Vichy Government of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain last night on the basis of Petain's reported statement that he considered himself a prisoner of the Germans.

Previously Switzerland and Sweden similarly ended diplomatic relations with Petain's government.

Sauerwein Says Herriot, Blum Are Still Alive

NIGHT

Journalist Reports Most Pre-War French Leaders Living, Laval Like a Ghost

LISBON, Aug. 25 (AP).—Jules Sauerwein, French newspaper man who fled Paris just before patriot attacks started against the German occupying forces, said today that seventy-two-year old Edouard Herriot, former president of the Chamber of Deputies, is alive. There had been repeated reports that the famous pre-war statesman had died or been assassinated. Sauerwein said at an interview he had seen most of the pre-war leaders of France in the past few weeks an dthat most, like Herriot, were hopeful.

Sauerwein, who became prominent on the foreign edition of the Paris newspaper "Le Matin," said he fled to Portugal against the wishes of Pierre Laval, whom he described as "but a ghost when I left. He knew he would be taken to Germany and was absolutely finished."

Edouard Daladier (former Premier) "is probably better off" than Marcel Deat, a Minister of State in the Vichy Cabinet; Joseph Darnand, Secretary-General in the Vichy Cabinet, and Jacques Doriot, former member of the Chamber of Deputies and arch-collaborationist, he said.

Sauerwein said Deat, Darnand and Doriot would be taken to Germany, while Daladier, under the personal supervision of Hitler, "will be all right."

"I saw Georges Mandel (former minister in the pre-war cabinet) assassinated by the Vichy militia at Paris," Sauerwein said.

"When I last saw Herriot he was living in a cottage between Nancy and Chalons-sur-Marne under the care of a German doctor.

Sauerwein said General Maxime Weygand was in the Tyrol; former President Albert Lebrun was free after having been arrested; Joseph Paul-Boncour, former Premier, was also freed after a time under arrest; Georges Bonnet, former Ambassador at Washington and former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice, was living quietly in Paris; former Premier Leon Blum had been allowed to remarry and lives with his wife in Germany; Paul Reynaud, last Premier of independent France, and Andre Francois-Poncet, former Ambassador at Rome, were in prisons in Germany.

Tito Says Allies Plan Closer Tie With Partisans

NIGHT

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Asserts Co-Ordination of Fighting Was Agreed on in Talks With Churchill

By Joseph Morton

Representing the combined American press

MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 22 (Delayed) (AP).—Plans for much closer coordination of military operations by the Allied forces in Italy and the National Army of Liberation in Yugoslavia were worked out at the recent conferences among Prime Minister Churchill, General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson and himself, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) said today. Joint operations by British and American ground troops might be expected on a growing scale in the near future, he said.

In addition to Churchill, Marshal Tito conferred with General Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces; Air Vice-Marshal William Elliott, commander of the newly formed Balkan Air Force; General Sir Harold R. I. G. Alexander, Allied commander in Italy; Brigadier General William J. Donovan, Director of the American Office of Strategic Services, and Dr. Ivan Subashitch, Prime Minister of the emigre Yugoslav government.

Tito said he considered his talks with General Donovan of particular importance, because it took a very long time in America for the truth about the real situation in Yugoslavia to become known.

He said that in his conference with Churchill an agreement was reached for increased shipments of armaments to the National Liberation Army.

Tito said that he and Subashitch reached complete accord on the use of the remaining units of the Royal Yugoslav Navy. Other agreements reached between the two related to the Yugoslav Army, Yugoslav gold deposits frozen abroad and the obtaining of assistance from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Ultimate merger of the royal government and the National Liberation Committee, he said, is conditioned on three prerequisites: the degree to which the government works abroad in favor of the people and the National Liberation Army, to what extent this government will correct the mistakes made by previous governments hostile to the people and, when conditions warrant, to contribute still more to the unification of all national forces.

TITO GIFT FOR MAYOR

Marshal Tito's Headquarters, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Marshal Tito is sending his pistol—which he carried through three years of warfare in Yugoslavia's hills and mountains—to Mayor LaGuardia of New York as a token of his esteem.

NIGHT

Dr. Sava Kosanovic, Minister of the Interior in the new Cabinet of the Royal Government, who recently visited Marshal Tito at his headquarters, is carrying the gift.

In New York when he was appointed to his present post, Dr. Kosanovic was asked by Mayor LaGuardia to deliver a message expressing the Mayor's admiration of the Partisans' struggle.

Acknowledging the Mayor's long friendship toward the National Army of Liberation, Marshal Tito is sending back the pistol along with a reply.

Swedish Paper Reports Marshal Von Kluge Killed

NIGHT

Took Command of Nazi Armies on West Front July 6

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 26 (Saturday) (AP).—Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge has been killed, the newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" said today on the basis of information received from Germany. Circumstances of his reported death were not known here and the newspaper had no additional details.

[There was no immediate confirmation of this report in either Axis or Allied official quarters.]

Von Kluge, sixty-one years old, had held command of the German armies on the western front since July 6, when he succeeded Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt.

Nazis Give Army Two Months More

DAY

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Stockholm, Aug. 25 (AP)—Many Germans now give the German army only two more months in the struggle with Allied troops, but believe Nazi last-ditch fighters will drag the Reich through chaos for months after that, the newspaper *Morgontidningen* said today.

It quoted two Swedes newly returned from Berlin.

Another Swede, an engineer who lived in Stettin and Berlin for the last year, said Berliners called the collapse of the Germans around Paris and the capitulation of Romania the "beginning of the end," and openly expressed the hope for peace before winter.

JAP CRUISER PROBABLY SUNK

Five Medium Freighters Sent Down Near Celebes

DAY

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Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, *Saturday*, Aug. 26 (AP)—Mitchell bombers, attacking at mast height, probably sank a Japanese light cruiser and destroyed five medium freighter-transports near Manado, northern Celebes, headquarters reported today.

The attack was made Thursday by the medium bombers hunting Japanese shipping withdrawing from the Philippines-Halmahera line.

When last seen, the cruiser had exploded in the stern, was blazing from end to end and had a 20-degree list. The communique said the warship was believed to be sinking.

2,000-3,000-Ton Ships

A headquarters spokesman said the freighter-transports averaged between 2,000 and 3,000 tons. Two other vessels of this class were damaged; an estimated 40 luggers and barges were riddled with machine-gun bullets.

All were at anchor off Manado, Japanese headquarters some 250 miles due west of Halmahera.

There was no interception, and all the Allied planes returned. This was the heaviest assault in weeks against shipping at Celebes.

Liberators Hit Halmahera

The gangling island has been named by Gen. Douglas MacArthur as one link in the curving supply line from the Philippines to Ceram behind which Japanese heavy shipping has been confined.

In another assault Thursday, Liberators hit Halmahera, southern steppingstone to the Philippines, with 59 tons of bombs. A big ammunition dump was blown up. The attack was centered around the Lolobata airdome area, in the northern part of the island. The Japanese again failed to offer interception to this fourth in a series of heavy raids on Halmahera.

156-Ton Raid Made

A significant 156-ton raid, heaviest yet loosed in harassed Halmahera, fell Wednesday on the important Galela Bay area on the northern arm of the enemy-held island obstructing Gen. Douglas MacArthur's return to the Philippines.

Galela Bay, one of several on the

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eastern side of sprawling Halmahera, is closest to the Philippines. It is but 300 miles to the southernmost point of that archipelago.

Virtually equidistant eastward is Sansapor, on the northwestern tip of Dutch New Guinea, where MacArthur's ground forces are poised for their next move.

Landing Held Repulsed

[A Tokyo radio broadcast reported Allied troops had landed Thursday on the Mapia (St. David) Islands, northwest of Sansapor and about 300 miles east of Halmahera, and had been driven off later. There was no mention of such a landing in MacArthur's Friday communique.]

Bivouac and dump areas in the Galela area were worked over "with good effect," MacArthur reported. Many buildings were destroyed and many fires started. The raid, lifting the bomb total dumped on Halmahera in three days to 400 tons, was unopposed.

Points To Philppines

The northern shoot of Halmahera points to the Philippines. Two of the other three peninsulas are like fingers becokoning to Allied forces at Sansapor. The fourth reaches toward Palau, eastern guardian of the Philippines, which is being hammered daily by MacArthur's bombers.

The northern tentacle is mountainous, as is all of Halmahera. Its ranges appear to be volcanic and rise to 5,000 feet, the highest point on the island.

Elsewhere in the vast Pacific war theater the latest reported actions followed the familiar pattern of air neutralization of Japanese island bases.

JAPANESE LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE IN SOUTH CHINA

NIGHT

CHUNGKING, Aug. 25 — (AP) The Japanese have launched a new drive northward from the neck of the Luichow peninsula in south China opposite Hainan island, and heavy fighting is in progress with both sides suffering considerable losses, the Chinese command announced tonight.

There was no immediate indication whether the new drive was merely another mopping up operation or the beginning of a more ambitious move—a thrust on the Kwangsi province city of Liuchow, 200 miles to the northeast, a junction of the Hunan-Kwangsi and Kwangsi-Kweichow railways. Capture of Liuchow would threaten several important air bases and neutralize Kweilin, provincial capital of Kwangsi, as the key center in the defenses of south China.

Reach Limkong

The new drive was launched from Suiki on Wednesday and by nightfall had reached the southern outskirts of Limkong, a junction of four highways.

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In central China fighting in the area between the Yangtze river port of Ichang and the Han river town of Shungsiang, 80 miles to the northeast, where the Chinese are engaged in diversionary operations against the Japanese, appeared to have increased in severity.

The High command said that the Chinese retook three points in the northeastern outskirts of Ichang Aug. 23. They progressed in the Chungsiang sector, but after battling their way into Kingshan, a Japanese stronghold 75 miles west and northwest of Hankow, withdrew after arrival of strong enemy reinforcements.

In Hunan province the Chinese continued their attacks south of Hengyang and forced the enemy in the Chekiang sector northwest of Hengyang to retreat toward the city.

Drive Southwestward

Reinforced Japanese at Siangsiang, about 60 miles north of Hengyang, pushed southwestward, possibly in a fresh attempt to outflank the Chinese forces of the Hengyang area, but they were checked.

Japanese trying to push further southward from Anjen, east of Hengyang, failed to make any progress. The Japanese at Liling, key stronghold 75 miles northwest of Hengyang, mounted a counter-attack against Chinese trying to retake the town, but the Chinese nevertheless recaptured one more point in the northeastern outskirts.

Chinese attacks on the Japanese stronghold of Tengchung in Yunnan province in southwest China continued with capture of seven pillboxes and advance to within 50 yards of the main northwest-southeast street.

Landing Of [illegible] On Mapia Reported

London, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Tokyo radio asserted today that Allied troops had attempted a landing on the Mapia (St. David) Islands off the northwest coast of New Guinea but had been repulsed.

There was no immediate report from Allied sources on any activity in the Mapias.

Northwest Of Schoutens

The Mapias are about 150 miles northwest of the Schouten group, which lie immediately off the New Guinea coast and are about 300 miles east of Halmahera, which has been a repeated target of Allied bombing attacks recently.

Halmahera is only 300 miles from the Philippines.

(The Federal Communications Commission quoted the Tokyo radio as saying that Allied troops actually had effected a landing in Mapia Thursday morning but had been driven off by noon. This version said the attackers had suffered "heavy losses.")

The Tokyo radio also said today a force of 28 carrier-based planes had raided the western coast of Japanese-held Sumatra yesterday morning.

An English-language broadcast directed to North America asserted Japanese ground forces had shot down two of the raiders. The transmission was recorded by FCC monitors.

Chinese Announce Gains In Tengchung

Chungking, Aug. 25 (AP)—Throwing one attack after another, Chinese troops have captured seven additional pillboxes and are approaching the main southwest-southeast street of Tengchung, last enemy city stronghold holding out in the Salween river-Burma road area of western Yunnan, the Chinese high command announced today.

Japanese attacks on the main Chinese positions on Sungshan Mountain, near the Salween river crossing of the Burma Road, were repulsed. Other Chinese forces are moving southward on Lungling proper from the ancient city of Lungling. American aircraft exploded several ammunition dumps in the town.

Japs' River Route In Hunan Attacked

Chungking, Aug. 25 (AP)—A Chinese column now is fighting in the vicinity of Chuting, on the Canton-Hankow railroad 45 miles north of Henghang, in an operation designed to jeopardize Japanese communications on the Siang river, main enemy supply route for their forces in Hunan province, a Chinese spokesman said today.

The spokesman, Maj. Gen. C. C. Tseng, predicted the Japanese would start a large-scale drive in Hunan in about two weeks when regrouping is completed.

North of the Yangtze in the triangle bounded by the river ports of Shasi, Ichang and Chungsiang the Chinese were reported continuing their diversionary attacks on Japanese strongholds.

The Japanese were said to have rushed two divisions into the triangle area.

U. S. PLANES BLAST VOLCANO ISLANDS

DAY

U. S. PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 25. — (AP) Striking over a wide ocean front, bombers of the American Central Pacific command were reported by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz today to have blasted Japanese-held islands ranging from the Volcano group, some 700 miles south of Tokyo, to Nauru, west of the Gilberts.

Land based Army Liberators were free of Japanese interception as they bombed Iwo Jima, in the Volcanos, during the night of Aug. 23-24. Antiaircraft fire was meager.

In the Marianas the American fliers attacked Pagan and Tiny Agiguan Wednesday. Bombs were rained on gun positions, storage facilities and buildings. The raiding airmen reported several fires in the target areas.

Army and Navy bombers lashed Ponape, in the eastern Carolines, Tuesday and Wednesday, while Navy search planes attacked Nauru, the phosphate island.

Navy planes hit Wake Tuesday. Navy dive bombers, Army Liberators, and Marine fighters continued neutralization raids in the Marshalls.

AMERICANS BOMB ISLET IN MARIANAS GROUP

DAY

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 25 —(AP) Agiguan islet, a tiny Japanese troop refuge five miles south of American occupied Tinian island in the Mariannas, was bombed Wednesday by American planes for the second successive day.

A Pacific fleet press release today reported the attack. Gun positions, storage facilities and buildings were bombed, starting fires.

Since Agiguan previously had been reported uninhabited, it appears that the Japanese must have thrown up some defense installations there in the last few months.

Halmahera Raided.

General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—The northernmost tentacle of Halmahera, pointing toward the Philippines 300 miles away, was raided with good effect Wednesday by Liberators which destroyed many buildings and spread fires in Japanese Bivouac and dump areas, headquarters reported today.

The 156 tons of bombs dropped constituted a record load for Halmahera which has been attacked almost daily this month by the far eastern air force, based on New Guinea and offshore islands.

On New Guinea, the few airfields in Japanese hands on the northwest tip were rendered useless by more than 200 Allied fighter and attack planes in day-long operations during which [illegible] pulsed.

[illegible] ninety tons of bombs were dropped.

Aground in various sectors of New Guinea, the killing of an additional 1,647 Japanese and capture of 207 others were reported.

At Pearl Harbor, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said last night in a broadcast to the United States that the Allies now control the major part of the Pacific Ocean and that Japan's self-styled co-prosperity sphere is being transformed into a "no-prosperity sphere."

Earlier, he had announced a raid Sunday on Paramushiro in the Kuriles, north of Japan, by Navy Ventura search planes which blew up storage areas, sank a small vessel, damaged another and shot down one of seven enemy interceptors.

Stilwell Repays Japs' Beating In Burma

NIGHT

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 25 (AP)—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell totaled his account with the Japanese today and marked the first installment paid for the "hell of a beating" he admitted the Allies took in Burma in 1942.

An official recapitulation of the general's 1944 north Burma campaign disclosed that more than 10,000 square miles of territory were recaptured and more than 20,000 Japanese were killed.

"Similarities to the first Burma campaign but in the exact reverse are now appearing," said a Southeast Asia Command headquarters statement.

Equipment Retaken

"Equipment taken by the Japanese in the 1942 retreat was retaken and used by the Allies. British and American automobiles abandoned to the Japanese have been captured, repaired, and are now ready for our use again. British blankets and Australian anti-tank guns have been recovered.

"Even officers' supplies, among the items once ours and then used by the Japanese were finally taken."

Unfavorable weather slowed operations on all fronts and cut air activity to a minimum.

Further Progress Noted

A communique said that troops of the 14th Army made further progress toward Chindwin on the Tamu-Sittaung track, and that in Arakan active patroling continued in the coastal area and the Akladen Valley.

Fighter bombers scored five hits on the Pyingiang bridge between Yeu and Chindwin on the main line of the Japanese retreat.

10 Yanks End Long Trek In Burma Wilds

NIGHT

Southwest China, Aug. 24 (AP—Delayed)—One of the strangest American military missions of this war has just been completed—a six-month, 1,500-mile round trip through unsurveyed parts of upper Burma with Chinese guerrillas.

A young major from Mount Victory, Ohio—Edward O. Elliott—led the party, consisting of four officers and five enlisted men, back to a motor road on this side of the Salween river August 14.

The major had lost 25 pounds. The others all were down to fighting trim. All had gone through the mission without serious illness, although most of their time, except when shoveling their way through the snow-filled Chimeli Pass, was spent in malaria country.

15-Foot Snow Drifts

Drifts in that 13,451-foot-high pass were 6 to 15 feet deep when the Americans, possibly the only foreigners ever to make the rigorous crossing, dug their way through.

They were attached to the headquarters of a Chinese guerrilla division and were commissioned to provide intelligence and liaison for the outfit as well as medical care. They spent days giving the guerrillas typhus and smallpox inoculations and frequently patched up wounds of these hit-and-run raiders operating deep on the flank of the Japanese penetration of upper Burma.

The party set out from the Mekong river February 22 with 42 animals, including 12 riding horses, but after crossing the Salween they had to abandon the mounts. With a hand-operated radio they kept daily contact with their base headquarters. Efforts to supply the outfit by air had to be abandoned because the terrain was too hazardous for planes to fly low.

The radio set once went over a cliff with a pack animal. Communications finally were restored by the patchwork ingenuity of the radioman, Staff Sergeant Robert H. Chant, of Philadelphia, and the codeman, T/4 William L. Chaffin, of Huntington, W. Va.

The physician of the party was Major Sherburn M. Stanley, Asheville, N. C., and the executive officer was Capt. Thomas Wright, Ward, S. C. Others of the party were Lieut. Douglas A. Malcolm, Indiana, Pa., Staff Sergeant Robert LaPeyre, Great Falls, Mont.; and T/4 John E. Foil, Holmesville, Miss.

Technical Sergeant Matthew Noble, Ware, Mass., was with the party about two months, but was replaced by Sergt. George F. Burrows, of Fayetteville, N. C.

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Reef Stymies Jeeps, But Not Yank Ingenuity

NIGHT

Agat Town, Guam, Aug. 25 (AP) (Delayed)—It took the vicious Coral Reef off the coast here to stop American Jeeps scramming for shore with other landing vehicles.

But American ingenuity saved the day. A tank lighter would ap-

proach the reef and drop its ramp. A jeep in the lighter was attached by a cable to an amphibious tractor and pushed into deep water with only the driver in it, sitting as high as possible.

The amtrac towed the jeep to dry land. Frequently, the jeep was completely submerged. Ashore, the motor was dried out and the vehicle driven off under its own power.

Merrill Upholds Marauders' Morale

Brigadier Says Temporary Break in Spirit of Jungle Fighters Was Petty Affair.

NIGHT

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Washington, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—The chief of Merrill's Marauders acknowledged today that there had been a temporary break in the morale of his celebrated jungle fighters in Burma but described it as a "storm in a teapot" which blew over in about ten days.

Brig.-Gen. Frank D. Merrill, just back from nearly three years' war in the Orient, told a news conference that the trouble began with misinterpretation of an order for reinforcements at Myitkyina which resulted in some convalescent Marauders being sent to the front.

Error Laid to Doctors.

"I don't know, but I do not believe any of those convalescent boys actually got into combat," he said. "I know of one plane load that went down to Myitkyina and the men came right back on the same plane. Our own doctors looked them over, and if any of our men were in action who should have been in the hospital, it was due to an error by our own doctors."

Nevertheless, said Gen. Merrill, the mistaken order caused an explosion when it came through. The Marauders had been in combat 100 days, carrying out three campaigns involving 750 miles of marching, five major battles and thirty-two minor engagements culminating at Myitkyina.

The local commander at Myitkyina, finding indications that the Japanese were bringing up reinforcements, asked Gen. Joseph Stilwell to send up as many men as he could. Gen. Stilwell issued an order for all men fit for full field duty, but by the time the order reached the area where the convalescent Marauders were in hospitals, it called for all men who were fit to walk.

Order Questioned.

"All the people there immediately questioned that order," said Gen. Merrill. "I was in the hospital myself at the time. I said that Stilwell never issued such an order. We checked it, and Stilwell said he had issued no such order—he ordered up only men fit for full field duty.

"Meanwhile, some of the convalescents were sent back. A lot of my men got very indignant. I was goddam indignant myself, but while these men of mine got pretty sore, I am positive that if we had asked for volunteers every one of them would have gone back. They have done a magnificent job, and they would be alarmed if they knew the uproar this thing has caused."

Gen. Merrill said that no promises as to the length of service or return to the United States were made officially to any units sent to India for his organization. He added, however, that it would be no surprise to him if some officers, speculating on the probable type of service and the rewards which might be expected, had said things which were overheard by the men and, in the course of time, became fixed in G. I. gossip as promises from the Government itself.

Regimental Organization.

The only authorized statement in advance to the men, he said, was that they would be volunteering for a "highly dangerous and hazardous" mission—they were not even told where they were going. But, he said, when the mistaken order came through during the battle for Myitkyina, "the men at the hospital got sore as hell—they started thinking of every goddam gripe they had ever had against everybody in particular, and it surged up all at one time and lasted about a week."

Gen. Merrill said that his unit formed an experimental combat organization and, as such, had to put up with all the headache he said such special units suffer in the Army. The principal trouble, he said, was that there was no standard table of organization and therefore no routine or established promotion system—no hope of advancement except by special dispensation from the high command on an individual basis. This, he indicated, is the principal reason for the reorganization of the Marauders now in progress. When they go back into action, he said, they will be a numbered regiment with a standard organization.

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Asserting that the rotation policy has been applied to the Marauders, Gen. Merrill said that approximately 700 of them are returning to the United States, in addition to men sent back for wounds or illness.

Fraser Takes Far East Post

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Aug. 25 (AP).—Admiral Sir Bruce Austin Fraser has arrived by plane to assume his new post as commander of the British Far Eastern Fleet.

ARGENTINE RAIDS GERMAN SPY RING

NIGHT

Buenos Aires, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Seventeen persons were under arrest here today on charges of espionage following a series of raids which the police said had smashed a highly organized spy ring in the employ of the German Government.

The head of the ring was described as a 30-year-old German radio specialist who came here secretly from Brazil when driven out of that country by counter-espionage activities. Eleven other Germans, two Argentine, a pole, a Spaniard and a Chilean were listed among the prisoners.

The police said that the spy ring originally was directed and financed by the German embassy here but had been operating independently since Argentina severed relations with Germany.

Large quantities of photographic, radio and other equipment were seized by the police.

250,000 NAZI PRISONERS ARE TAKEN IN FRANCE

DAY

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NEW YORK, Saturday, Aug. 26. (AP) The London radio said today in a broadcast heard by CBS that "it is unofficially stated that so far 250,000 German soldiers, among them 11 generals, have been made prisoners of war in France."

The broadcast said that up to last night "30,000 German prisoners of war were counted in southern France."

Romania To Pay $600,000,000?

New York, Aug. 25 (AP)—Charles Davila, former Romanian Minister to the United States and now personal representative of Romania's new Minister of State, said today he had been informed that terms of Romania's surrender included payment of $600,000,000 indemnity.

The surrender terms, Davila told a press conference he said he had learned, also provide that Romania shall cede Bessarabia and northern Bukovina to Russia, areas claimed by Russia as legally part of its territory for several years.

British Tank Throws Flames 450 Feet And Around Corners

DAY

Washington, Aug. 25 (AP)—The British tonight took secrecy wraps off the fire-breathing 41-ton Churchill "Crocodile," tank-mounted flame thrower capable of hurling its lethal blaze 450 feet ahead and even around corners.

The potent British weapon was introduced to the Germans at the Normandy beaches. Since then it has been used with what the British information services reported as "deadly effect" in burning a path for British and Canadian forces through Hitler's strong points in France.

The British supply council and army staff in the announcement of the new weapon called it the most powerful flame thrower in the world.

Flames Can Ricochet

Designed to burn out strong points of the Atlantic Wall and save infantry lives, the "Crocodile" uses a special new type of fuel. Its flames can be ricocheted off a nearby surface, in the manner of a billiard shot, to burn out pillboxes and trenches hundreds of feet away.

The flame gun is mounted on a standard Churchill tank, with the fuel carried in an armored trailer behind. The flame equipment can be jettisoned in case of need and the tank can operate thereafter as an orthodox Churchill, with no cut in firepower.

The announcement said the British first used flame throwers to put a coastal battery out of action in the Dieppe raid and have been working on their development ever since.

Learned From Enemy

Early experiments with an oil-flame defense improvised on the Kent beaches in 1940 when invasion appeared imminent, have contributed, along with information gained from captured enemy equipment.

One eminent British scientist, Dr. Frank Sturdy Sinnatt, hastened his death by his untiring efforts in development of flame weapons, the British information services reported. Many civilian and military workers suffered burns and injuries in the search for safe fuel and efficient projectors to put in the hands of troops.

The Germans got the benefit of it all on D-day at H-plus-35 hours when the Crocodiles, newly built, rolled ashore on schedule.

EUROPEAN VICTORY SEEN BY OCTOBER 1

NIGHT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—(AP) October 1, 1944, is the Army's "tentative" date for finishing its job against Germany, Chairman Woodrum (D-Va.) told the House Postwar Military Policy committee today.

Rear Admiral James H. Irish, inventory control officer, indicated to the same committee that the Navy expects to be fighting in the Pacific at least through 1945.

President Roosevelt, meanwhile, declined to be drawn into the discussions of when the war may end, telling reporters at his news conference that he is about the only man who hasn't expressed an opinion.

Woodrum gave no amplification. Neither did he say what was the source of his information. He merely interjected into the questioning of Irish the statement that the army "tentatively" looks to Oct. 1 as the date for the end of the war against Germany.

Discussing supply needs in the Pacific, Irish told the committee:

"We are assuming that the war will proceed on at least until the end of 1945."

He said that "the successful prosecution of the Navy's war in the Pacific is being handicapped by the failure to obtain necessary ships, such as troop carriers, refrigerating ships, and other important parts of the shipbuilding program.

My, no, Mr. Roosevelt replied to a reporter who asked whether he could indicate when he expects the war in Europe to end. Asked how long he thought the Japanese war will go on after Germany is beaten the President said that is pure speculation.

GI AND HIS DOG GO TO HOSPITAL

Heroic "Sergeant Fleabite" Wins Monty's Recognition

DAY

New York, Aug. 25 (AP)—Thanks to General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, who understood the bond between a boy and his dog, "Sergeant Fleabite" sits beside Private Roy L. Mantooth, of Abilene, Texas, in a hospital in England, the British Information Service reported in a cable from London.

The "Sergeant"—a Pomeranian Spitz—twice saved his master's life in the battle for St. Lo and was later on the stretcher when the 28-year-old private was moved from the front with wounds.

At Montgomery's Orders

General Montgomery visited the hospital in France, saw the boy and his dog and personally ordered that they be allowed to remain together right back to England.

"I wouldn't take a million dollars for Fleabite," said Mantooth. "I had him in South Carolina at camp. We trained together and he learned to head for a foxhole during shelling. That's how he saved our lives. I and Private Glenn Smith from Ohio were watching the enemy behind a mound of dirt with Fleabite lying between us.

"Suddenly I felt Fleabite race across my shoulders. That was what he used to do when he heard an 88-mm. shell coming before we did. So I went right after him, Smith taking off in the opposite direction. After I hit the foxhole I looked back. That screaming minnie had hit right where we were lying."

PHOTOGRAPHER KILLED IN EUROPEAN THEATER

DAY

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—(AP) Harold W. Kulick, 28, specialist in airplane photography who was covering the European war theater for Popular Science monthly, has been killed in the crash of a B-26 in England, his widow, Mrs. Margaret W. Kulick, announced today.

Kulick was on his second mission over Paris when the bomber was hit by anti-aircraft fire. The plane managed to return to England, but crashed at its base, killing Kulick, the pilot and co-pilot, Mrs. Kulick said.

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She was forecasting a series of photographs of Paris, she declared, and after his first mission over Paris was not satisfied with the pictures he had taken and returned a second time.

A native New Yorker, Kulick was a frequent contributor on aviation subjects to general and aviation magazines.

Bobby Jones Returns To Home In Atlanta

DAY

Atlanta, Aug. 25 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Robert T. Jones, Jr., former golf

champion, returned home today after six weeks in France and six months in England, where he served as an intelligence officer in the United States Ninth Air Force.

There were no parades or bands as in the days when he returned from golf battles that gave him four major championships in one year. His wife, three children, his father and a few close friends greeted him at a suburban station.

Jones joined the air forces as a captain in June, 1942. Now 42 years old, he has asked for discharge from the army under the 38-year-old regulation.

The former golf champion told O. B. Keeler, Atlanta *Journal* sports writer, he had no immediate plans beyond reporting to army authorities here. He said he had lost about 20 pounds, tipping the scales now at only 155.

JAPANESE ALLOW MONEY SENT TO U. S. PRISONERS

DAY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—(AP) The Japanese government has agreed to allow about $10 a month relief money to be sent to each American prisoner of war in the Philippines, the State department announced today.

Tokyo's agreement, received through the Swiss government, which will relay the funds from this country, came after negotiations begun early in 1942.

The funds must be sent by the Swiss through Japanese military channels, and the agreement applies also to captured American merchant seamen as the Japanese consider them prisoners of war, the Department said.

Similar funds have been going to interned American civilians in the Philippines since last fall, and the Swiss government has been asked to make similar arrangements—which the Japanese have indicated they will consider—to send relief funds to American prisoners of war and interned seamen and civilians in the Netherlands East Indies.

SENATE APPROVES WAR GOODS BILL

NIGHT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—(AP) After attaching a provision that all receipts be used toward retirement of the national debt, the Senate tonight passed a bill for disposal of some $100,000,000,000 in government surpluses under a Congressionally-controlled eight-member board.

The measure, colliding head-on with a rival bill approved by the House last week vesting supervision over sales of war-accumulated excess goods in a single administrator, was approved without a record vote at a session attended by a bare quorum of 49 members.

Exactly that number participated in an earlier roll call vote in which the Senate rejected, 31 to 18, an "anti-profiteering" amendment to permit the government to take legal action against buyers of surplus goods where it was found that the purchasers made "excessive" profits in resales

Sponsored by Senators McKellar (D-Tenn.), Eastland (D-Miss.) and McFarland (D-Ariz.) as means of preventing what McKellar called "hornswoggling," the amendment called for suits or settlements to recover excess profits for the government.

The Senate's action today left prospects for final settlement of the surplus property disposal controversy squarely up to a small group of Senators and Representatives who probably will get together next week in an effort to iron out differences.

Only brief debate preceded acceptance of an amendment by Senator Wherry (R-Neb.) providing that revenues from the sale of surpluses go into a special debt retirement fund rather than into general treasury receipts.

"The American people are going to have to pay this huge war debt," Wherry said. "Whatever help we can give them, we should give them."

Plan Anglo-American Peace Trip

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Representative Brook Hays, Democrat, of Arkansas, and Representative Walter H. Judd, Republican, of Minnesota, will leave early in September for England to confer unofficially with British parliamentary leaders on joint American and British responsibilities in the coming peace, Mr. Hays said today. The British Ministry of Information is making arrangements for the tour.

MAGNUSON DEFENDS KIMMEL AND SHORT

DAY

Congressman Curiously About Pearl Harbor Stories

Seattle, Aug. 25 (AP)—Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.), on the telephone from Washington, D. C., tonight, told the *Post-Intelligencer* he had heard reports, both in Washington and on the West Coast, that at the request of the Japanese United States naval and aerial patrols had been curtailed in the Central Pacific at the time the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor.

The Congressman added he believed the Government ought to make immediate comment on the "persistent and widely circulated reports on the West Coast, purporting to tell the real story of Pearl Harbor."

Says Fleet Was Withdrawn

Briefly, Magnuson said in a statement to the *Post-Intelligencer*, he had heard the report that the fleet was withdrawn to Pearl Harbor and air patrols curtailed by the navy through the request of Saburo Kurusu, who during his talks with Secretary Hull declared his (Kurusu's) efforts toward peace were being thwarted by Japanese militarists, who pointed to the fleet and air patrols as indications to the Japanese people that the Americans would attack Japan shortly.

"The story is," he asserted, "that the Japs made a 'patsy' out of the State Department, contriving to have our fleet bottled up in Pearl Harbor where it could easily be dealt a death blow.

"Charge Needs Answer"

"I do not know whether this story is true or false, and I don't venture to speak for or against it. But I do think the charge ought to be answered promptly at Washington.

"The report on the West Coast, and I've heard it here in Washington, too, is that Kimmel (Admiral Husband E. Kimmel) was instructed to draw in the fleet, curtail air patrols and do everything else possible to dispel the notion that America was about to attack Japan. The report is that Kimmel was instructed to take all measures necessary to insure that the Japanese consulate at Honolulu would report to the Japanese Government that the fleet did not contemplate immediate action, which is—so the story goes—why some shore leaves were granted.

Defends Kimmel

"Although I am a Democrat, this report and this situation transcends purely party considerations and if the story is true, some of this heat should certainly be taken off Admiral Kimmel and General Short. On the other hand, if it is not true, then the report should be promptly scotched by an immediate and official denial here in Washington. The circulation of such reports as this is not healthy.

"Not only are these reports not healthy but they cause a lot of ill-founded rumors concerning the operation of the navy prior to Pearl Harbor."

RUBBER DIRECTOR BLASTS AT NELSON

DAY

Bradley Dewey Accuses WPB Head of 'Typical Washington Sniping'.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—(AP) An angry new storm broke about Donald M. Nelson's head tonight shortly after the War Production Board chairman left for China with his agency still seething from the row which led to Charles E. Wilson's resignation as vice chairman.

Rubber Director Bradley M. Dewey accused the WPB head of "typical Washington sniping" in comment on the rubber program. It was, Dewey declared, the same sort of "sniping" that led to Wilson's resignation "and made many good Americans unwilling to give services that otherwise would be of value to the country in the conduct of the war."

Cites Senate Testimony

Dewey referred to Nelson's testimony to the Senate investigating committee, given last week but made public only yesterday.

While before the Senate committee, Nelson was asked about Dewey's recent announcement that the rubber program was completed and he would resign Sept. 1.

"It was completed, all but getting the tires," Nelson commented.

(Ample synthetic rubber now is being produced, officials say, but Army has complained that heavy tire production is lagging behind needs.)

"Then you don't agree that the job was completed?" asked committee counsel Rudolph Halley.

"No sir. It is like the Army saying they are completed except for the shooting," Nelson said.

The new outbreak came with Nelson's future role in war production clouded and J. A. Krug, appointed by President Roosevelt to run WPB in his absence, taking over with a strong hand.

Following a meeting late in the day with the various WPB vice chairmen, Krug told reporters he was "starting a new deal from here on out" and that he intended to "kill any sniping" right away.

He said that while none of the nine vice chairmen had asked to resign, he would not be a "bit surprised" if they did.

Asked if he had been given authority to clean house if he saw fit, Krug replied:

"What is the authority of the chairman?—to run WPB and that includes hiring and firing."

Krug said he had called the meeting to find out what the troubles of the vice chairmen were and to lay a blueprint for eliminating the difficulties.

Nelson's Future Uncertain

The uncertainty over Nelson's future arose from President Roosevelt's news conference statement that he did not know whether Nelson would continue as war production chief when he returns from China.

Dewey's sharp attack on Nelson was made in a statement which he said would be sent to the Senate committee. Copies were given to news reporters.

Dewey said that he had never stated that the job of providing tires was done, "but simply that the synthetic rubber plants are turning out more rubber than was currently being consumed.

"The problems of providing manpower and tire cords no longer require the broad special powers of the rubber director," Dewey said.

"They are of no value to the problem of manning the plants and providing the much needed tires. By presidential directive these were and are the responsibilities of the War Production Board and of the War Manpower Commission."

Army Discards Supplies Along Alcan Highway

NIGHT

Calls Material Not Worth Cost of Shipping Home, Although Still Serviceable

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP).—The Army reported today that large amounts of supplies and equipment are being abandoned along the Alaska highway because they are not worth the cost of shipping home.

The Army report was issued after charges were made in the Canadian House of Commons that Army engineers were destroying serviceable materials as they closed up approximately 150 camps along the Alcan Highway. Lieutenant General Brehon Somervell sent Colonel Curtis Pratt, of the Army Service Forces, to investigate.

Colonel Pratt's report, the department said, disclosed that supply dumps he inspected contained "large amounts of material not worth shipping home, but none the less still serviceable."

The salvage agreement with Canada, Colonel Pratt said, does not provide a practical method for selling such materials locally to private interests, and they have been left in Canada for final disposition.

A summary of Colonel Pratt's report made public by the War Department covered these points:

No buildings containing supplies were burned, and there was no evidence of the burning of any property except equipment officially condemned as of no further economic use.

The military situation at the time of construction made the highway project a rough job, and substantial amounts of automotive and construction equipment so damaged or worn as to be unrepairable on the spot were left along the route.

As construction was completed, maintenance equipment was set aside and action was started to collect all other equipment deemed valuable enough for salvage.

"It is unfortunately true that in some cases serviceable tires were not removed from abandoned construction equipment. On discovery of this fact immediate orders were issued for removal of such tires and their shipment back to the United States."

Return of surplus to the United States was limited to "critical materials and other property having value enough to justify cost of transportation." No critical materials were found in the dumps which did contain serviceable supplies.

Army Grants Socialist Plea

NIGHT

Washington, Aug. 25 (AP).—Responding to a contention that President Roosevelt's address on August 12 at Bremerton, Wash., was "political," the War Department today acceded to a Socialist party request for equal radio time to broadcast to soldiers overseas.

Further, the War Department said, correspondence embracing the Socialist party's request and its reply has been furnished to the other major political parties.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke at Bremerton from the deck of a destroyer on his return from a visit to Hawaii, where he conferred with Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz, and t obases in the Aleutian Islands.

War Department Statement.

The War Department announcement was made in reply to a press inquiry. It said:

"The Socialist party has written the War Department that it definitely considers the President's speech of August 12 at Bremerton a political address and has requested the War Department, in accordance with Title V, Public Law 277, to give equal radio time for a Socialist party political address.

"The War Department has indicated to the Socialist party that, under the statute, it will accede to this request. The other major political parties have asked for and been furnished copies of the correspondence between the War Department and the Socialist party in this connection."

The text of the correspondence was not made public by the War Department.

Public Law 277 is the soldier vote law, and Title V, recently amended, is the section which governs the dissemination of political news and propaganda to troops under official sponsorship.

Ford Plant Strikers Refuse To Return, Boo Union Speaker

DAY

DETROIT, Aug. 25—(AP) The leadership of the CIO's United Auto Workers union apparently was faced tonight with another revolt of a portion of its membership.

Amid boos and catcalls at a union executive's back-to-work plea, strikers who quit work earlier today at the Ford Motor Company's Highland Park plant voted to stay off the job.

Some 6,000 employes were reported affected. Operations at the plant, which makes gears for aircraft engines, were halted.

An uproarious meeting tonight of Local 400, UAW-CIO, attended by about 500 strikers, drowned out Richard Leonard, union international regional director, when he asked for a return to work.

"Please, men and women," Leonard said, "return to your jobs for the sake of the union, the United States government and yourselves. Perserve the non-strike pledge for the sake of your country and the union."

The strikers responded with boos and shouted a clamorous "yes" when Herbert Hindmarsh, Local 400 president, asked for a vote on continuauce of the strike.

Thereupon Leonard said "you have repudiated your union by your actions."

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FOREIGN POLICY TO BE DISCUSSED

DAY

Willkie, Asked to Call on FDR, Prefers Parley After Election

DAY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—(AP) Wendell Willkie, saying that President Roosevelt has invited him to a conference, took the attitude today that he would prefer to wait until after the election.

Nothing definite has been done toward arranging a meeting.

Willkie, in New York, confirmed reports of the presidential invitation after Mr. Roosevelt, at his news conference here, said he had been in communication with Willkie.

The disclosures followed several days of rumors that the White House was making overtures to the 1940 G.O.P. presidential nominee for a conference on foreign policy.

The reports had attracted more attention from the standpoint of politics than from foreign affairs since Willkie has kept silent on war role, if any, he intends to take in the presidential election campaign.

Willkie left little doubt, however, that if he does see the President before his election their talks will be completely divorced from partisan matters.

After Mr. Roosevelt acknowledged in response to questions at his news conference that he had been in private contact with Willkie, the latter told newsmen in New York:

"It is true Mr. Roosevelt has written me asking that I confer with him. Naturally I would much prefer that no such conference occur until after the election. But if the President of the United States wishes to see me sooner, I shall of course comply. I have had no contact with Mr. Roosevelt other than the two letters which he wrote me."

That statement was interpreted here to mean that Willkie, as a citizen, would talk with the President, but that he did not want to have a conference with the Democratic candidate for the presidency.

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IN FALL CAMPAIGN

DAY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 — (AP) John Foster Dulles, foreign affairs adviser to Republican presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey, completed a series of three talks with Secretary of State Hull today and said there will be plenty of public discussion on foreign policy in the coming campaign.

Hull and Dulles announced they had agreed that the world security organization is a non-partisan subject, but Dulles stipulated that the arrangement does not preclude full discussion. He said he did so in order to leave no loophole for a charge of bad faith when Dewey talks about the peace organization.

Sees Public Discussion

Furthermore, Dulles told reporters before leaving for New York where he will see Dewey, that there will be "plenty of political discussion on many other aspects of foreign affairs, especially in regard to past conduct of foreign policy."

The joint Hull-Dulles announcement said the two agreed on "numerous aspects" of problems involved in an international security organization. Dulles said later that he found himself in general agreement with Hull, with "differences of emphasis rather than substance."

The two will meet again, the statement said, to continue exchanging views and keep Dewey up to date on the progress of the American-British-Russian postwar security talks at Dumbarton Oaks.

Dulles said he hoped that the talks would produce an "American Plan" rather than an administration plan for world peace.

Dulles said he added to the joint announcement a paragraph stating that Dewey shared Hull's view on keeping the peace agency out of politics "on the understanding, however, that it did not preclude full public non-partisan discussion of the means of attaining a lasting peace."

Dulles defined what he called the partisan approach which must be avoided.

"A partisan approach means an approach which is deliberately divisive of the American people or where you take a position as regards the future organization of the world which you may not honestly believe but think will get you votes."

Dewey Gives Copy

Dewey's adviser said he had been given a copy of the American plan for a peace organization now before the Dumbarton Oaks conference, but refused to disclose whether Russian and British plans are also among the documents he is taking to New York.

At Dumbarton Oaks, the conferees adjourned for the weekend, a communique stated, while the Secretariat prepares material for discussion next week.

"The general views of the three groups have been clarified in the initial presentations," it was announced.

Earlier, Secretary of State Hull gave a committee of seven Republican and Democratic Senators a resume of the conversations thus far. One Democrat said he thought progress was being made toward a bi-partisan understanding on post-war policy.

Dulles apparently shared the view, and said he thought weight would be given Governor Dewey's foreign policy ideas during the three-power deliberations.

WILSON RETURN TO G-E IS POSTPONED 2 WEEKS

DAY

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—(AP) The probable return of Charles E. Wilson to the presidency of General Electric Co., may be postponed for at least two weeks, it was indicated today, when the regularly scheduled monthly meeting of the directors was put over to Sept. 8.

Wilson resigned as vice chairman of the War Production board yesterday. Gerard Swope, former president who came out of retirement when Mr. Wilson was summoned to Washington, said at Syracuse last night he expected the former No. 2 man in the WPB would be returned to his post by the directors.

Directors of General Electric usually meet the last Friday in every month but the August meeting often is postponed. There are 15 directors residing in Eastern, Atlantic seaboard and Western states.

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DASH MATTER FOLO STOCKHOLM VON KLUGE

--DASH-

VON KLUGE ROSE THROUGH THE REGULAR ARMY CHANNELS AND ATTAINED PROMINENCE IN THE 1939 POLISH CAMPAIGN, BUT AFTER HIS FAILURE TO REACH MOSCOW HE WAS BERATED BY HITLER.

TRANSFERRED TO THE WEST IN 1940, HE LED THE GERMAN 4TH ARMY THROUGH FRENCH FORTIFICATIONS AND HELPED DRIVE THE BRITISH BACK ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

AT THE TIME OF HIS RECENT APPOINTMENT TO STAND OFF THE ALLIES HE WAS CONSIDERED AN EXPERT DEFENSE TACTICIAN.

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BY HAL BOYLE (S50)

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WITH AMERICAN TROOPS OUTSIDE PARIS, AUG. 24-(DELAYED) (AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS BEFORE PARIS WAITED TODAY IN TENSE EXHILARATION AND HOLIDAY GAIETY FOR ENTRANCE INTO THE FRENCH CAPITAL--AND HOPED FOR A BATTLE LULL IN WHICH TO ENJOY SEEING AND DOING SOME OF THE THINGS WHICH MADE PARIS PEACETIME TOURISTS' MECCA.

AFTER WEEKS ALONG THE NORMANDY HEDGEROWS, A SCORE OF SOLDIERS POLLED

30.24 — 18291

APPEARED ABOUT EQUALLY DIVIDED ON WHAT THEY PREFERRED TO SEE FIRST--THE EIFFEL TOWER OR A BOTTLE OF CHILLED CHAMPAGNE IN A FRENCH BAR.

PARIS IS A LIVING LEGEND TO MOST OF THESE SOLDIERS AS THE RESULT OF TALES THEY HAVE HEARD FROM DADS AND UNCLES ABOUT THE GOOD TIMES HAD THERE ON LEAVE DURING THE LAST WAR.

HERE IS THE WAY ONE GROUP PARKED IN THE GROUNDS OF A SPLENDID CHATEAU BUILT BY NAPOLEON FELT ABOUT THE MARCH INTO PARIS:

"AFTER THREE AND A HALF YEARS IN THE ARMY YOU CAN IMAGINE HOW IT WILL FEEL TO ME TO GET INTO PARIS," SAID CAPT. W.E. [illegible] SUTTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

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HIS OUTFIT IS IN A SPECIAL TASK FORCE WHICH WILL BE AMONG THE FIRST TO MARCH THROUGH THE HISTORIC STREETS OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

"I HAVE RELATIVES LIVING IN PARIS--SOME FRENCH COUSINS--AND I AM GOING TO SEE THEM FIRST THING," SAID CAPT. J.M.EVANS OF BURLINGTON, VT. "MY MOTHER IS FRENCH."

MAJ.RALPH L.LAFORGE, 210 DENISON ST., LITTLE ROCK, ARK., SHAVING AND DONNING A NEW OUTFIT, SAID "I AM CLEANING UP NOW SO I CAN MAKE A PRESENTABLE APPEARANCE--BUT NOT FOR THOSE MADEMOISELLES. I HAVE A WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN AT HOME. I WANT TO SEE THAT EIFFEL TOWER. I AM STRICTLY A TOURIST."

LT.ALBERT VANDEMAEL OF TUDOR CITY, NEW YORK CITY, SAID, "I WAS BORN IN BELGIUM AND SAW PARIS FIVE YEARS AGO. I JUST WANT TO CHECK UP ON THE QUALITY OF THE COGNAC."

PFC CHARLES HALLORAN, 303 FISK ST., PITTSBURGH, PA., SHOUTED, "I'LL BE HAPPY AS HELL. I WANT TO BUY SOMETHING NICE--FULL PARISIAN CHIC--FOR MY WIFE."

"I WANT TO FIND A NICE FULL PUB--FULL OF SOMETHING TO DRINK," LAUGHED SGT.WILLIAM CROSSO, 517 SEVENTH ST., BUFFALO, N.Y. "WE HAVE BEEN MIGHTY DRY EXCEPT FOR RAIN."

"OUTSIDE OF HITTING THE BEACHES ON D-DAY THIS IS GOING TO BE THE MOST EXCITING THING THAT EVER HAPPENED TO ME," SAID PFC RICHARD SOPCZYNSKI OF SOUTH BEND, IND.

LT.GEORGE SHELDON OF NORWALK, CONN., FORMER REPORTER ON THE KANSAS CITY STAR, SAID, "I WISH I WERE GOING IN AS A NEWSPAPERMAN RATHER THA AS A SOLDIER. IT'S THE SECOND BIGGEST STORY OF THE WAR. THE BIGGEST WILL BE OUR ENTRY INTO BERLIN."

A140

"I AM PRETTY GRIPED WE HAVEN'T GET IN ALREADY," AID LT.DANIEL P.KREER OF WINNETKA, ILL."

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A140

"I AM PRETTY GRIPED WE HAVEN'T GET IN ALREADY," SAID LT. DANIEL P.KREER OF WINNETKA, ILL. "WE ALL WANT A LITTLE CELEBRATION--THEN WE WANT TO PUSH ON AND GET THIS WAR OVER."

SGT.EMORY VAN COMPERNOLLE, 3511 ROBERT ST., KANSAS CITY, MO., SAID, "I AM INTERESTED IN ONLY TWO MORE STOPS--BERLIN AND KANSAS CITY. THE FIRST THING I AM GOING TO TRY IS A DRINK OF COGNAC. YOU CAN'T TAKE A CHANCE ON THIS FRENCH WATER, YOU KNOW."

PVT.ARTHUR W.CORBIN OF WAYNESVILLE, N.C., SAID, "I AM GOING TO LOOK UP A FRENCH TARHEEL WITH A NORTH CAROLINA ACCENT--MAYBE I CAN UNDERSTAND HER."

PFC OSCAR STRACK OF KINGFISHER, OKLA., SAID, "PARIS DON'T STACK WITH OKLAHOMA, BUT IT BEATS THAT HEDGEROW COUNTRY. WE CAN'T GET IN IT TOO QUICK FOR ME."

"TAKING PARIS IS AS IMPORTANT AS OUR LANDING IN FRANCE--THAT'S THE WAY THE FRENCH PEOPLE FEEL ABOUT IT AND WAY I FEEL TOO," SAID LT. HARLAN RUSKEL OF JACKSON, MINN.

WARRANT OFFICER NORBERT ADELBERGER, 2917 NASHVILLE ST., EL PASO, TEX., SAID, "I AM TICKLED TO DEATH. I ALWAYS WANTED TO SEE PARIS.

WHO DOESN'T."

PVT.HARRY BOYTON OF MOUNTAINSIDE, N.J., SAID, "I NEVER REALLY DREAMED I'D LIVE TO SEE PARIS--I HOPE IT ISN'T A NIGHTMARE NOW."

SGT.PAUL MUEHL, 2552 NORTH 39TH ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS., SAID, "I WANT TO SEE PARIS BEFORE IT'S ALL TORN UP. I HOPE THE GERMANS HAVEN'T RUINED IT. IF THEY HAVE WE'LL FIX UP BERLIN FOR THEM."

SGT.ARNOLD M. BLONS OF MINOT, N.DAK., SAID, "LOOK OUT, HERE WE COME, PARIS! I WANT TO SEE A PRETTY GIRL IN SILK STOCKINGS AND THEN I WANT TO BUY ER A DRINK."

"I AM HOLDING

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WANT TO BUY HER A DRINK."

"I AM HOLDING OUT FOR THE EIFFEL TOWER," SAID SGT.VINCE W.VIGATOVIC OF KOPPEL, PA.

"ME, TOO," SAID T/3 HARMON DUNLOP, 614 WEST SIXTH ST., WILMINGTON, DEL.

(EDITORS: ~~1ST GRAPH (A140) READ: XX PUSH ON AND GET THIS~~ [illegible]VER." ~~NOT THEIR~~)

DY1129PEW

BY THOMAS F.HAWKINS (150)

NANCY, FRANCE, AUG 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FLIGHT OF NAZI SOL[illegible] FROM THE FIGHTING FRONTS IN FRANCE HAS CREATED CONFUSION, DISORGANIZATION AND PANIC FAR GREATER THA THAT OF THE FRENCH IN 1940.

MANY GERMANS HAVE ESCAPED FROM A TRAP IN THE SOUTH, BUT THEIR CONDITION IS HARDLY THAT OF THE OLD TIME NAZI. HUNDREDS ESCAPED BY CHANGING INTO CIVILIAN CLOTHING AND REACHED NORTHERN FRANCE EXHAUSTED.

CAMPS ARE ESTABLISHED FOR THESE SOLDIER REFUGEES WHOSE FI[illegible] DUTY IS TO PRESENT THEMSELVES FOR QUESTIONING BY INTELLIGENCE OFF[illegible]S.

TRANSPORT SERVICES IN NORTHERN FRANCE, ARE DISINTEGRATING [illegible]IDLY. RAILWAYMEN ARE STRIKING EVERYWHERE WHEN THEY GET A CHANCE.

UNDEROFFICIALS WHO TRIED TO FLEE VICHY HAD A TRAGIC TIME. CARS BROKE DOWN, SOME RAN OUT OF GASOLINE. THE OFFICIALS SET [illegible] AFOOT, BUT THE MAQUIS CAPTURED MANY, AND OTHERS WHO REACHED NA[illegible] AND DIJON SOUGHT G[illegible] ASSISTANCE. ~~SOME GOT HELP, OTHERS WERE [illegible]JAILED~~

A113

BY ROBERT C.WI[illegible]ON (130)

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN [illegible] AUG 25-(AP)-CA[illegible]N TROOPS, BREAKING INTO THE OPEN ALL [illegible]EIR FRONT, R[illegible]ITHIN 15 MILES OF THE SEINE RIVER TODAY, [illegible]SHED THROUGH BERI[illegible]ROSSED THE RIVER RISLE, DRIVING [illegible]E REELING GERMANS BEFORE THEM.

TO THE NORTH OF T[illegible] FE-THRUST THROUGH THE RAPIDLY SHRINKING SEINE BAG, OTHER [illegible]ROOPS DASHED 12 MILES FROM THIBERVILLE TO BRIONNE IN ANOTHE[illegible] OF THE RISLE RIVER AND THE CLOSEST APPROACH TO THE SEINE.

ON THE SEA BEL[illegible] TROO[illegible] REACHED THE MOUTH OF THE SEINE WITH THE CAPTURE OF VILLERVILLE I[illegible] PUSH F[illegible]M CAPTURED TROUVILLE.

IN A DASH FROM BROGL[illegible] CANADIA[illegible] INFANTRY SWEPT THROUGH BERNAY AND ACROSS THE RIGL[illegible] VILLAGE OF BEAUMONT, WHILE ANOTHER CANADIAN COLUMN [illegible] POSITION JUST NORTHWEST OF THE TOWN, WHERE THE GERMANS [illegible] EXPECTED TO MOUNT A HOLDING OPERATION.

THE BRITISH CLEARED [illegible] OF THE LAST SNIPERS.

BY MAURICE DESJARDINS

CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

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PARIS, AUG 25-(AP)-FOR THE LAST SIX HOURS WE HAVE BEEN WATCHING

A TUMULTUOUS DEMONSTRATION OF GRATITUDE BY THE LIBERATED PEOPLE OF PARIS.

AFTER FOUR YEARS OF GERMAN OCCUPATION, PARISIANS ARE PUTTING ON A SHOW OF SINCERE AND UNBRIDLED JOY.

THOUSANDS OF DELIRIOUS, HAPPY PEOPLE ARE MASSED ALONG THE BOULEVARDS AND HAVE BEEN YELLING HOUR AFTER HOUR: "MERCI, MERCI!" AUG 26 1944

THIS AFTERNOON GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE DROVE PAST IN A LIMOUSINE AND THE CHEERS REACHED A NEW CRESCENDO. TWENTY-YEAR-OLD PATRIOTS WHO WERE SEEING HIM FOR THE FIRST TIME CRIED LIKE BABIES.

ONE WONDERS WHEN THE FIERCENESS OF THE DEMONSTRATIONS WILL ABATE. IT SHOWS NO SIGNS OF DOING SO YET.

UPON APPROACHING PARIS THIS AFTERNOON WE SAW TWO TIRED GERMANS IN AN AMERICAN JEEP. THERE WAS A CROWD AROUND THEM. YOUNG FRENCH GIRLS WERE SPITTING IN ONE GERMAN'S FACE. HE JUST GRINNED SHEEPISHLY.

A144
UNDATED SOMME-MARNE LINE (110)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
A SOMME-MARNE RIVER LINE ALONG WHICH RETREATING GERMANS MIGHT ATTEMPT A STAND EXTENDS FROM THE MOUTH OF THE SOMME, ON THE ENGLISH CHANNEL MIDWAY BETWEEN DIEPPE AND BOULOGNE, SOUTHEASTWARD FOR ABOUT 250 MILES TO THE UPLANDS OF THE HAUTE MARNE DEPARTMENT.
SUCH A POSITION WOULD TOUCH THE VICINITY OF ABBEVILLE, CONTINUE THROUGH AMIENS, PERONNE AND HAM ON THE SOMME, THEN DROP SOUTHWARD ABOUT 50 MILES TO THE MARNE SOMEWHERE IN THE REGION BETWEEN CHATEAU THIERRY AND EPERNAY. THEN IT WOULD FOLLOW THE MARNE SOUTHEASTERLY TO THE VICINITY OF LANGRES, SOME 80 MILES ABOVE THE FRENCH-SWISS BORDER.
THERE WAS HEAVY FIGHTING ALONG BOTH THE MARNE AND SOMME RIVERS IN WORLD WAR I.
DY1143PEW

UNDATED FRENCH UNDERGROUND AUG 26 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FRENCH-OPERATED RADIO DIFFUSION DE LA NATION FRANCAISE IN PARIS TODAY (FRI) MADE PUBLIC FOR THE FIRST TIME DETAILS OF THE SECRET UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR WHICH IT SAID HAS "FOR FOUR YEARS BEEN FIGHTING GERMAN OPPRESSION INSIDE FRANCE."

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID "THE INSURRECTION BROUGHT INTO THE LIMELIGHT DESIGNATIONS AND NAMES OF MOVEMENTS FAMILIAR TO THE MILITANT MEMBERS OF THE RESISTANCE, BUT LESS KNOWN TO THE WORLD AT LARGE." AUG 26 1944

"THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL RESISTANCE IS THE SUPREME RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION," SAID THE BROADCAST. "ALL PARTIES AND ALL RESISTANCE ORGANIZATIONS, TOTALING 33, ARE REPRESENTED IN THE COUNCIL.

"THE DELEGATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC SITS BESIDE THE COUNCIL. IT IS COMPOSED OF A STATE COMMISSIONER GENERAL DELEGATE, ASISTED BY MANAGERS CORRESPONDING TO THE VARIOUS MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENTS SUCH AS INFORMATION, YOUTH, JUSTICE, AND SO FORTH.

"THE MILITARY ACTION COMMITTEE, APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL FROM MEMBERS OF RESISTANCE ORGANIZATIONS, PRESIDES OVER MILITARY ACTION AND HAS UNDER IT THE NATIONAL GENERAL STAFF OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR (FFI) AND A NATIONAL MILITARY DELEGATE. THE TWO LATTER AUTHORITIES ACT IN CLOSE CONTACT." AUG 26 1944

THE CHIEF RESISTANCE ORGANIZATIONS GROUPED IN THE FFI, THE BROADCAST SAID, ARE THE FRANCS-TIREURS AND FRENCH PARTISANS, THE LIBERATION FREE CORPS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF RESISTANCE AGAINST THE ARMISTICE.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED IN THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL RESISTANCE, THE BROADCAST CONTINUED, INCLUDE THE COMMUNIST PARTY, THE SOCIALIST PARTY, THE POPULAR DEMOCRATIC PARTY, THE "RE-

CONSTITUTED RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY," THE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE, THE REPUBLICAN FEDERATION AND THESE "SYNDICAL" OR LABOR ORGANIZATIONS--THE GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR AND THE CLANDESTINE FRENCH CONFEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

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ALSO OPERATING HAS BEEN A COMMITTEE OF ACTION IN DEFENSE OF EMIGRES, WHICH INCLUDES RESISTANCE ORGANIZATIONS OF FOREIGNERS RESIDENT IN FRANCE, THE BROADCAST SAID. THIS "DOES NOT DEPEND DIRECTLY ON THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL RESISTANCE, BUT WORKS UNDER ITS CONTROL," IT WAS EXPLAINED.

ITALIAN AERIAL (160)

ROME, AUG. 25-(AP)-IN AERIAL COMBATS OVER FOUR COUNTRIES ALLIED FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS SHOT DOWN 53 ENEMY AIRCRAFT YESTERDAY, BRINGING THEIR TOLL IN THE LAST THREE DAYS TO 155, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE RUINOUS PRICE THE NAZIS ARE PAYING IN ATTEMPTS TO WARD OFF ATTACKS AGAINST THEIR BALKAN MILITARY AND RAIL INSTALLATIONS INCLUDES MORE THAN 100 PLANES DESTROYED ON THE GROUND IN THE PREVIOUS WEEK IN YUGOSLAVIA AND HUNGARY.

YESTERDAY'S AIR VICTORIES COST THE ALLIES 19 PLANES.

HEAVY BOMBERS WERE OUT IN FORCE, GOING AFTER AN OIL REFINERY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA NEAR PRAGUE AND ANOTHER 15 MILES TO THE EAST. MANY FIRES WERE REPORTED.

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SIMULTANEOUSLY ANOTHER FORCE OF LIBERATORS DUMPED EXPLOSIVES ON THE SZEGED RAIL BRIDGE IN HUNGARY.

MEDIUM BOMBERS SATURATED COMMUNICATIONS THROUGHOUT THE ENEMY HELD AREAS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, ATTACKING BRIDGES, ROAD JUNCTIONS, AND RAIL YARDS. OTHER FORMATIONS OF THUNDERBOLTS STRUCK AT GUN POSITIONS AND BRIDGES AT AVIGNON, ON THE [illegible]ER RHONE IN FRANCE.

30.25—18293

ROME, AUG 25 (AP)-TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY WERE AMONG THE FIVE RECIPIENTS TODAY OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES FOR COMBAT ACHIEVEMENTS IN ITALY.

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THE DSC WENT TO:

LT.THOMAS K.LEGUERN, 103 HIGHLAND AVE., DEDHAM, MASS., WHO DISMOUNTED FROM HIS TANK DESTROYER WHEN ITS FIRE FAILED TO SILENCE ENEMY GUNS AND SINGLEHANDED KNOCKED OUT THREE GERMAN POSITIONS WITH HAND GRENADES

SGT.ELDRED O.MENNIGAN, OAKLAND, CALIF., WHO WAS KNOCKED UNCONSCIOUS BY AN ENEMY SHELL WHEN EXTRICATING HIS ASSISTANT DRIVER FROM A BURNING BULLDOZER BUT RECOVERED, TRIED EVACUATE THE WOUNDED MAN AND WITH A KNIFE KILLED A GERMAN WHO ATTEMPTED TO CAPTURE HIM.

LT.COL.WILLIAM R.TUCK, LEXINGTON ROAD, ATHENS, GA., WHO LED HIS INFANTRY FORWARD WHEN AN ARMORED COLUMN WAS HALTED BY ARTILLERY FIRE, CAPTURED A COMMANDING POSITION AND PERSONALLY LED AN ENGINEER PLATOON IN REMOVING MINES.

STAFF SGT.YUKIO YOKOTA, 1201 KALEI AVE., HONOLULU, OF 100TH BATTALION, WHO CRAWLED THROUGH MACHINEGUN FIRE TO ELIMINATE ENEMY NESTS WITH GRENADES, NEUTRALIZING WITH THE HELP OF A FEW COMPANIONS FIVE MACHINEGUNS AND FIVE OTHER AUTOMATIC WEAPONS AND KILLING OR CAPTURING 17 GERMANS WITHIN THREE HOURS.

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PVT.THOMAS Y.ONO, 527 LIBBY ST., HONOLULU, WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE SAME ACTION AS YOKOTA.

AMONG OTHER AWARDS ANNOUNCED WERE THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR W/O LEONARD B.GATEWOOD, COLLINS, MISS., AND STAFF SGT.CLYDE R.O'GRADY, JR., 620 JACKSON AVE., JOPLIN, MO., AND SILVER STARS FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION TO THE FOLLOWING:

LT.COL.ERNEST L.RIPLEY, BARTLESVILLE, OKLA.; LT.ERWIN H.HAYES, PROSSER, WASH., STAFF SGT.FORREST E.ARLEDGE, 1209 WEST THIRD ST., DAYTON, O.; PFC MASOICI MIYASHIRO, 575 QUEEN LANI, HONOLULU.

OAKLEAF CLUSTER TO A SILVER STAR PREVIOUSLY AWARDED WENT TO LT. COL.FRANK F.CARR, 5763 HARPER AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

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A100

ROME, AUG. 25-(AP)-PRESENCE OF THE AMERICAN 91ST CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

THE SQUADRON, WHICH HAS BEEN FIGHTING IN ITALY SINCE OCT. 19, 1943, IS COMMANDED BY LT. COL. CHARLES A. ELLIS, OF 150 EAST 18TH STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y. IT HAS BEEN OPERATING WITH AN AMERICAN ARMORED ORGANIZATION, BUT ON MORE THAN ONE OCCASION HAS FOUGHT DISMOUNTED AS INFANTRY.

ONE OF ITS MOST NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS WAS IN THE CASSINO SECTOR, WHERE IT SCREENED AN ARMORED ATTACK UP THE LIRI VALLEY.

FW713AEW

MADRID, AUG 25-(AP)-MORE THAN 100,000 FOREIGN LABORERS WERE REPORTE IN A RADIO MESSAGE RECEIVED HERE TODAY TO BE WORKING NIGHT AND DAY UNDER NAZI OVERSEERS IN AN EFFORT TO STRENGTHEN THE SIEGFRIED LINE, HITLER'S OLD WEST WALL FACING FRANCE, BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF ALLIED SPEARHEADS.

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BY FRANK OBRIEN

ISTANBUL, AUG 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A MILITARY ATTACHE AT THE ROMANIAN EMBASSY WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM BUCHAREST ASSERTED TODAY THE GERMANS HAD 800,000 TROOPS CONCENTRATED ALONG THE IASI-GALATI LINE WHEN THE RUSSIANS LAUNCHED THEIR CURRENT DRIVE INTO ROMANIA.

ONLY ONE GERMAN DIVISION, HOWEVER, WAS STATIONED IN CENTRAL ROMANIA AND THERE WERE NO TROOPS IN BUCHAREST WHEN HE LEFT THE CAPITAL, THE ATTACHE SAID.

HE EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT ABOUT 25 ROMANIAN DIVISIONS WERE STATIONED IN MOLDAVIA AND THAT POSSIBLY 14 MORE WERE IN THE HEART OF THE COUNTRY, INCLUDING BUCHAREST AND THE PLOESTI OILFIELDS.

ROMANIANS HERE SAID THEIR GOVERNMENT PROBABLY COULD MOBILIZE 10 TO 15 ADDITIONAL DIVISIONS OF TRAINED RESERVISTS IF THE GERMANS AND HUNGARIANS COMBINED TO CONTEST THE ARMISTICE WHICH KING MIHAI HAS PROCLAIMED.

THESE INFORMANTS VOICED ANXIETY ABOUT A POSSIBLE QUICK HUNGARIAN STAB FROM THE TRANSYLVANIA MOUNTAINS TOWARD BUCHAREST AND SAID THERE WAS SOME EVIDENCE THAT PREPARATIONS HAD BEEN MADE FOR SUCH A THRUST.

ROMANIAN QUARTERS ALSO DECLARED THAT ALEXANDER CRETIANU, ROMANIAN MINISTER TO TURKEY, HAD BEEN IN CONTACT WITH AMERICAN, BRITISH AND PROBABLY RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVES FOR SOME TIME IN CONNECTION WITH ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

B86KX CO CX

(180)

OROTE FIELD, GUAM, AUG.17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-1ST LT.LOWELL E. WILKERSON OF ST.MARIES, IDA., WAS SITTING IN HIS CORSAIR FIGHTER PLANE TODAY WRITING TO HIS SISTER-IN-LAW ABOUT "HOW DULL THINGS ARE" ON GUAM WHEN AN EXPLOSION BLEW THE LETTER OUT OF HIS HAND.

HIS SEARCH FOR THE CAUSE OF THE BLAST WAS INTERRUPTED BY A SECOND EXPLOSION.

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BOTH CAME FROM A JAPANESE WHO HAD SOMEHOW SNEAKED INTO THE PLANE AND SQUEEZED IN BACK OF THE PILOT'S SEAT. HE HAD TURNED HIMSELF INTO A HUMAN BOMB.

S/SGT.HAROLD POWELL OF WILMINGTON, OHIO, MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY PLANNED TO BLOW UP THE PLANE SPECTACULARLY IN MID-AIR BUT LOST HIS PATIENCE WHEN THE CORSAIR REMAINED "ON THE ALERT" ON LUKE FIELD.

ONLY THE EXTRA ARMOR PLATE COVERING ON THE PILOT'S SEAT SAVED WILKERSON'S LIFE. HE WASN'T HURT.

GROUND CREWMEN SPENT TWO HOURS SAWINGOUT THE BODY OF THE DEAD JAPANESE AFTER MARINE CAPT.ALBERT HAAS, SAN DIEGO, CALIF., HACKED AWAY THE FUSELAGE BEHIND THE COCKPIT AND MARINE 2ND LT. WILLIAM H.MCKITTRICK OF BUNKER HILL, ILL., REMOVED HALF A DOZEN LIVE GRENADES HANGING FROM THE BELT OF THE DEAD MAN.

EW920PCW

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SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA-(AP)-THE JAPANESE LANDING FROM CANOES WAS COVERED BY THE SOUND OF CROCODILES SPLASHING IN THE LAKE ON A POCKET-SIZED ISLAND IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

FOR THE FIRST TEN MINUTES FIGHTING WAS HAND TO HAND. OUTNUMBERED AMERICANS AND AUSTRALIANS COULDN'T FIRE FOR FEAR OF HITTING THEIR COMRADES.

CPL.ANGELO ROMEO OF YONKERS,N.Y., WAS WOUNDED BY A BAYONET. HIS LIFE WAS SAVED BY A GIANT LOGGER FROM OKLAHOMA, NAMED DENNIS, WHO STRANGLED ROMEO'S ASSAILANT WITH HIS BARE HANDS.

THE ALLIES SET UP MACHINE GUNS BY THE LIGHT OF FLARES AND ROUTED THE JAPANESE. AMERICANS ENGAGED IN THE SMALL-SCALE BATTLE INCLUDED PFC.LOU GRILLI, SCARSDALE,N.Y.; AND PRIVATES "MAY" MAGLIERO, NEW JERSEY; AND CLIFFORD HOLMES, MARYLAND.

DV917PCW

BY NORMAN BELL

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AN ALEUTIAN BASE, AUG.20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A 50-FOOT JAPANESE PATROL VESSEL WAS SUNK AND A 75-FOOTER BADLY DAMAGED BY NAVY VENTURA BOMBERS WHICH DARTED IN AND OUT OF THE FOG AND CLOUDS TO STRIKE AT THE ENEMY IN THE NORTHERN KURILES TODAY AND YESTERDAY.

ONE OF TWO ENEMY FIGHTERS OUT OF A GROUP OF SEVEN WHICH DARED ATTACK THE SPEEDY VENTURAS WAS SHOT DOWN. ANOTHER FIGHTER WAS DESTROYED ON THE GROUND.

RAIDING PLANES BOMBED AND STRAFED THE AIR FIELD AND INSTALLATIONS AT KAKUMBETSU, MASUGAWA AND KURABU ZAKI ON PARAMUSHIRO ISLAND AND AT MYOSHINO ON SHINISHU ISLAND.

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ONE DIRECT HIT WAS SCORED ON A BUILDING AT MASUGAWA.

HG1133ACW NM

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SATURDAY, AUG.26-(AP)-MAJ.JAY T.ROBBINS OF COLLIDGE, TEX., BAGGED HIS TWENTY FIRST JAPANESE PLANE IN A RECENT RUNNING BATTLE OVER AMBOINA, CERAM ISLAND, TO TIE MAJ.THOMES B.MCGUIRE, JR., OF RIDGEWOOD, N.J., AS THE LEADING FIGHTER ACE FLYING NOW IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

OTHER P38 PILOTS WHO SCORED IN THE RAID INCLUDED 1ST LTS. WILLIAM A.GARDNER, CONCORD, N.J.; AND ROLLAND T.MCMILLEN, NEWTON, N.J. EACH GOT ONE.

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NA915PCW

BUENOS AIRES, AUG. 25-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER LA NACION TODAY HAILED AN ARTICLE IN "FREE WORLD" BY KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WHICH URGED MEASURES TO ASSURE TRUTHFUL NEWS TO THE PEOPLES OF ALL COUNTRIES.

LA NACION DECLARED IN AN EDITORIAL THAT THE ARTICLE REPRESENTS "MORE THAN A PURELY PROFESSIONAL NECESSITY," AND EXPRESSED HOPE COOPER'S SUGGESTIONS WOULD BE ADOPTED.

HIS SUGGESTED GUARANTEES FOR FREEDOM IN ALL COUNTRIES TO GET, SEND, AND PUBLISH THE NEWS ARE NEEDED TO ASSURE AN ORDERLY WORLD AND FOR THE GOOD OF HUMANITY, LA NACION SAID, ADDING THAT HEALTHY MORALE REQUIRES "A SYSTEM OF LIBERTY OF NEWS WHICH IS ESSENTIAL TO GUARANTEE LIBERTY TO THINK AND TO JUDGE EVENTS."

IF COOPER'S IDEAS ARE ADOPTED, THE EDITORIAL SAID, "ONE OF THE GREATEST SPIRITUAL VICTORIES AND MOST FERTILE CONQUESTS OF OUR TIME WILL BE OBTAINED."

AUG 26 1

(NYS OUT)

SYRACUSE,N.Y., AUG.25-(AP)-OWEN D. YOUNG, WHO DEVELOPED THE "YOUNG PLAN" DEALING WITH GERMAN REPARATION PAYMENTS AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR, ADVOCATED THE DIVISION OF GERMANY INTO TWO SEPARATE STATES AFTER THE PRESENT WAR IN A TALK HERE TODAY.

HE URGED THAT PRUSSIA AND BAVARIA BE MADE SEPARATE NATIONS, STATING THAT PRUSSIA WAS THE SEAT OF GERMANY'S IMPULSE FOR WORLD CONQUEST

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, AUG 25-(AP) GEN. E.F. HARDING OF FRANKLIN, OHIO, WILL ASSUME COMMAND OF THE ANTILLES DEPARTMENT OF THE U.S. ARMY TOMORROW SUCCEEDING MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM E. SHEDD, WHO WILL LEAVE IMMEDIATELY FOR THE UNITED STATES FOR REASSIGNMENT.

HARDING FORMERLY WAS THE COMMANDING GENERAL IN THE CANAL ZONE AND PREVIOUSLY SERVED UNDER GEN.MACARTHUR IN NEW GUINEA, WHERE HE WON THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION.

NEW YORK, AUG 25-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN-SPONSORED FREE GERMANY NATIONAL COMMITTEE, QUOTING TURKISH REPORTS, SAID TONIGHT IN A MOSCOW BROADCAST TO GERMANY THAT FIERCE FIGHTING HAD BROKEN OUT "ALL OVER GREECE" AND IN CRETE BETWEEN GREEK IRREGULARS AND GERMAN OCCUPATION TROOPS.

"IN SEVERAL PLACES," THE BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID, "MAJOR UNITS OF THE WEHRMACHT, AND IN SOME PLACES ENTIRE GARRISONS, WERE WIPED OUT OR TAKEN PRISONER."

DY1002PEW

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A146

NEW YORK, AUG 25-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 30 DELEGATES TO THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE ARRIVED BY PLANE TONIGHT FOR A WEEKEND VISIT IN NEW YORK.

ACCOMPANYING THE GROUP WERE UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD R. STETTINIUS AND OTHER STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS. THE GROUP WAS GREETED AT LA GUARDIA FIELD BY A GUARD OF HONOR AND ESCORTED TO THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL BY A POLICE MOTORCYCLE SQUAD.

DY1146PEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF AN ENTRY INTO PARIS)
UNDATED PARIS
BY DWIGHT L.PITKIN,
ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN STAFF.

(ADVANCE)..THE GERMANS ENTERED PARIS ON JUNE 14, 1940, IN A LIGHTNING CONQUEST OF FRANCE THAT STUNNED A WORLD WHICH THOUGHT THE FRENCH ARMY AND THE MAGINOT LINE INVINCIBLE.

THEY GOOSE-STEPPED UP THE BROAD CHAMPS ELYSEES AND UNDER THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE BUILT BY NAPOLEON. HITLER CAME AND GLOATED ATOP THE EIFFEL TOWER.

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THE GERMAN OCCUPATION FORCES SOUGHT TO WIN THE FRENCH TO THEIR SIDE, NEEDLING THEM WITH PROPAGANDA THAT THE DEMOCRACY OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC WAS DECADENT AND THAT FRANCE HAD A PLACE IN THE GERMAN NEW TOTALITARIAN ORDER. A SMALL MINORITY WHICH ALWAYS HAD BEEN FASCIST-MINDED COLLABORATED, BUT THE MASS OF PEOPLE IN PARIS AND THE REST OF FRANCE SILENTLY AND HOPEFULLY AWAITED THE DAY OF LIBERATION. A VAST UNDERGROUND ARMY WAS ORGANIZED THROUGHOUT FRANCE.

THE ALLIES, RETURNING TO PARIS, FOUND A CITY THAT HAD BEEN REBELLIOUS AND HUNGRY DURING MORE THAN FOUR YEARS OF NAZI CAPTIVITY, AND DELIRIOUSLY GAY OVER DELIVERANCE FROM A YOKE THAT HAD FAILED TO CHOKE THE GALLIC SPIRIT AND KEEN HUMOR. OUTWARDLY IT WAS MUCH LIKE THE LOVELY CITY THAT AMERICANS KNEW AND SANG ABOUT IN NOSTALGIC SONGS AFTER ITS FALL.

IT WAS A CITY THAT HAD EXPERIENCED FOUR YEARS OF QUEUEING UP FOR FOOD, CYCLING OR WALKING TO WORK, CURFEW HOURS, FIRING SQUADS, BLACK MARKETS AND THE STRUTTING OF NAZI OFFICERS WHO MONOPOLIZED THE BEST HOTELS, THE BEST SHOWS AND ALL THE COMFORTS THAT PRE-WAR PARIS HAD ENJOYED.

PARIS HAD SUFFERED FROM ALLIED AIR RAIDS AGAINST GERMAN TARGETS WITHIN THE AREA OF THE CAPITAL--SUCH AS THE RENAULT WORKS AND LE BOURGET AIRFIELD. GERMAN RADIO BROADCASTS PERHAPS HAD EXAGGERATED CIVILIAN CASUALTIES, WHICH WERE ESTIMATED IN THE THOUSANDS. BUT PARIS HAD SUFFERED MORE THAN IN WORLD WAR I WHEN THE GERMANS BESIEGED THE CITY FROM A DISTANCE OF 20 MILES AND FIRED SHELLS FROM LONG-RANGE GUNS THAT LEFT SCARS STILL VISIBLE ON SOME OF THE MELLOW GRAY BUILDINGS.

SINCE THE GERMAN OCCUPATION PARIS, WHOSE PRE-WAR POPULATION WAS 2,829,746, HAS BEEN VIRTUALLY A GHOST CITY, ITS YOUNG MEN PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY, CHILDREN EVACUATED TO THE COUNTRYSIDE, MONUMENTS STANDING LIKE STAGE SCENERY AT THE END OF A PLAY READY TO BE PACKED AND CARTED AWAY. LACK OF FUEL SHUT DOWN THE METRO (SUBWAY) SYSTEM. THERE WAS NO GASOLINE TO OPERATE THE BIG GREEN BUSES OR TAXICABS.

DURING THE OCCUPATION THE PARISIANS PULLED INTO A SHELL. THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE GERMANS WERE USUALLY CORRECT AND POLITE, BUT THERE WAS A FRIGIDITY THE GERMANS COULD NOT MISTAKE. AT STREET-SIDE CAFES THE PARISIANS SAT APART FROM THE GERMANS.

THE GERMANS CARRIED ON THEIR CUSTOMARY ANTI-SEMITIC CAMPAIGN, ROUNDING UP THOUSANDS OF JEWS WHO WERE SENT AWAY TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS. A PUPPET PRESS FOLLOWED THE NAZI LINE. WHEN THE GERMANS ORDERED ALL JEWS TO WEAR BLACK AND YELLOW STARS AS IDENTIFICATION,

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GALLIC HUMOR HAD ITS ANSWER. NON-JEWISH PARISIANS BLOSSOMED OUT WITH BLACK AND YELLOW BREAST 'KERCHIEFS.

POLICE RAIDS BECAME ROUTINE AS THE GERMANS SOUGHT TO STIFLE THE DEVELOPING UNDERGROUND ARMY. YOUTHS WERE ROUNDED UP FOR FORCED LABOR IN GERMAN WAR FACTORIES.

REPRISAL EXECUTIONS WERE FREQUENT. FIFTY PARISIANS WERE SHOT FOR THE KILLING OF ONE NAZI LIEUTENANT. BUT STERN NAZI MEASURES DID NOT PREVENT SABOTAGE.

PARIS MADE SOME SEMBLANCE OF KEEPING UP THEATRICAL ACTIVITIES AND CULTURAL LIFE. SACHA GUITRY PRODUCED NEW PLAYS. THE WELL TO DO TRIED TO KEEP UP AN APPEARANCE OF GAIETY. BUT A GOOD PRE-WAR MEAL COST 20,000 FRANCS (NOMINALLY $400).

FASHION DESIGNERS ATTEMPTED TO KEEP THEIR CONCERNS GOING BY CREATING NEW STYLES WHICH FOUND AN OUTLET THROUGH SWITZERLAND.

MOST OF PARIS' FAMOUS ATTRACTIONS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE ESCAPED DAMAGE DURING THE OCCUPATION. THE EIFFEL TOWER, AT ONE TIME REPORTED SCRAPPED TO PROVIDE THE NAZIS NEEDED METAL, STILL STANDS. OTHER SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS ARE THE FAMOUS BOULEVARDS, THE MANY BRIDGES AND SQUARES; THE FORMAL PARKS, THE TUILERIES GARDENS, THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE; THE FINE CHURCHES OF WHICH NOTRE DAME IS BEST KNOWN; NOTABLE BUILDINGS INCLUDING THE LOUVRE, THE HOTEL DES INVALIDES, THE PANTHEON, THE PALAIS ROYAL AND THE OPERA.

MOST FAMOUS OF THE SQUARES AT THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE, WHERE MARIE ANTOINETTE WAS EXECUTED, AND THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE DE L'ETOILE ON A SUMMIT AT THE END OF THE CHAMPS ELYSEES. UNDER THIS ARCH FRANCE'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER OF WORLD WAR I IS ENTOMBED.

DURING THE OCCUPATION, THE CUSTODIANS OF THE SHRINE WERE FINED 6,000 FRANCS FOR EXCEEDING THE GAS QUOTA ALLOTTED FOR THE FLAME BURNING OVER THE TOMB. BUT THE NAZIS NEVER DARED EXTINGUISH THIS FLAME.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF AN ENTRY INTO PARIS)
WD1124AEW

AUG 26 1944

30. 24 — 18297

ALLIES CROSS THE SEINE ON 200-MILE FRONT; RUSSIAN TROOPS RECONQUER BESSARABIA

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GERMANS IN FULL RETREAT TOWARD REICH'S BORDERS

Headquarters Warns Frontier Provinces to Prepare to Become War Theater.

NAZI LINES RIPPED

British Force Crossing of Seine at Vernon, Allies Close in for Kill.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sunday, Aug. 27.—(AP) The Allied armies, having broken across the Seine river barrier on a 200-mile front, herded the once-indomitable Germans before them today in a battle of pursuit that swirled steadily nearer to the Reich's frontiers.

"The elimination of the German Seventh army as a fighting entity has decided the battle of France," declared Supreme headquarters in warning the little duchy of Luxembourg and the French frontier provinces of Alsace and Lorraine that they soon "may become a theater of war."

"What there is left of the Germans in northwest France is hanging like meat on a butcher's hook, waiting to be cut down," said a high officer at British field headquarters.

Fight Along Seine

Southeast of Paris there was brisk fighting on the northeast bank of the Seine between the American bridgeheads at Corbeil and Melun as the enemy strove to delay the American advance.

The ragged remnants of the Germans remaining on the southwest bank of the river at its mouth were frenziedly trying to cross in daylight as Canadian and Belgian troops closed inexorably in for the kill.

But all the German efforts were of a sporadic nature born of the knowledge of their ultimate futility.

Only the harried survivors of the Normandy debacle and a handful of divisions of the once-mighty 15th army guarding the rocket coast stood before the Americans, British and Canadians surging across the Seine over at least six bridgeheads northwest and southeast of Paris.

The British in a spectacular 40-mile forced march in six hours forced a crossing of the Seine at Vernon, ten miles northwest of the strong American bridgehead at Mantes, and turned loose another powerful force against the Germans scrambling from their channel forts.

And these forces—Supreme headquarters said they now were capable of fighting only delaying actions from here on into Germany—were being pounded night and day by swarming warplanes whose pilots said they were in full retreat toward Belgium and the Rhine.

Luftwaffe In Action

The German air force, possibly sensing that the game is up in France and these forces may have trouble even reaching Germany, threw its planes into some of the greatest aerial battles since D-day and lost 93 Friday, most of them in northwestern France.

Few enemy planes were sighted today, indicating that the groggy German air force no longer can keep up such furious infighting.

The big port of Le Havre was being abandoned by land and sea, huge convoys were on the move from Rouen and Dieppe toward Amiens and Reims, and pouncing Allied warplanes shot up 56 more tanks and 549 vehicles in the last 24 hours.

Scores of motor vehicles and railroad cars were blasted by fighters returning from escort duty today.

The Germans, with the Seine bridgehead threatening them with encirclement, were pulling out of the formidable channel fortifications from which they expected to drive the invaders back into the sea, and from the robot roosts from which bombs have been hurled at England.

The Allied drive menacing Pas-De-Calais, nest of the flying bombs, coincided with a lull in the attacks on London and southern England, indicating that already this thrust might be paying dividends.

There was every indication that the Germans, filling the air with guesses of Allied intentions, were unaware where the next heavy blow might fall, and official silence on the progress of the fighting beyond the Seine was calculated to add to their confusion.

The battle to annihilate the last enemy troops still south of the Seine roared toward a climax, with the river crossings and the 10 by 25-mile area still held by the en under a fearful pounding fr massed artillery and patrolling fighters and fighterbombers.

Hundreds of miles west, the all-out battle for the huge port of Brest was begun. Infantry attacked after hundreds of bombers and naval forces headed by the famous British battleship Warspite had hammered the fortifications.

Besieged for 3 Weeks

This port on the tip of the Breton peninsula, has been under siege for more than three weeks, but now apparently forces are available to crack its defenses so it can again assume its role of a quarter of a century ago—the feeding and supplying of an American Expeditionary force in France.

Supreme headquarters said bridgeheads were bolstered at Corbeil, Fontainbleau and Montereau, from 15 to 45 miles southeast of Paris, and the final capture of Melun, 25 miles southeast, after a hard battle, strengthened a fourth.

Substantial American forces are known to be loose in this area and so far have battered down such opposition as they found. They are about 130 miles south of the German border at the Saar.

(DNB, the German News agency, speculated that these prowling columns might move north to protect the east flank of Allied forces driving on the rocket coast, might head for the Saar or keep on east to link with Allied forces moving up from southern France.)

The liberation of Marigny-Le-Chatel, between Troyes and the bridgehead positions, was announced in Supreme headquarters' communique.

The Americans have one strong bridgehead northwest of Paris, near Mantes, which they have constantly solidified against the heaviest enemy attacks, and the Germans say they have another near Elbeuf, 25 miles from the mouth of the Seine.

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Border Provinces Warned

What lies ahead for the Germans, either in retreat all the way to Germany or should they risk a stand somewhere along the old world war one battlefields of the Marne and Somme rivers, was indicated in Supreme headquarters warnings to the peoples living along the Reich frontier.

A member of the Supreme headquarters staff, broadcasting to the duchy and the provinces annexed to Hitler's Reich, declared:

"The rear communications of the remnants of the German army retreating into Germany will be subjected to bombing as devastating as that which preceded and accompanied the Allied campaign in Normandy."

He warned them to keep away from roads, rails and canals, military depots, camps and factories working for the Nazis—in fact to stay away from all Germans, take to the countryside with emergency supplies and stay there until the tempest of attack is over.

In a last frantic efforts struggles south of the Seine possibly 35,000 to 40,000 German troops and some armor still were trying to get across the river and were suffering terrible losses, a front line dispatch said.

The line of the pocket runs from Elbeuf, 25 miles from the Seine mouth, west six miles to Bourgtheroulde, thence 16 miles west and slightly north to Pont-Audemer and thence about 10 miles northwest to the mouth of the river near Honfleur.

A whirlwind Canadian First army advance carried to the Seine about eight miles southeast of Elbeuf, firmly cementing its junction with the Americans already along the Seine in this area.

Other Canadian infantrymen closed on Boughtheroulde, which is four miles from the Seine and 12 miles southwest of the enemy's main evacuation port of Rouen. Americans were within eight miles of Rouen.

"The Germans have thrown everything behind in trying to get across the Seine in daylight," a senior Canadian officer said.

They were trying to get across on anything that would get across, and some were swimming, but vigilant air patrol was dealing heavy punishment. Sixty-one barges and four small vessels packed with troops were sunk or damaged yesterday.

10,000 NAZIS YIELD IN PARIS

City Gets Down To Work After Night Of Celebration

DAY

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Aug. 26 (AP)—The last enemy machine gun was stilled in Paris tonight, French and American infantry stalked the last few stragglers and snipers, and even the Germans admitted they had cleared out of the capital which they had held under an iron rule since the first summer of the war.

The German garrison in Paris that surrendered to the American corps commander and the French Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc was estimated at 10,000 men.

One German strong point still held out in the Champigny sector five miles east-southeast of Paris and there was sporadic fighting with some small groups of Germans in the northeastern and northwestern suburbs. Isolated snipers were being hunted down.

Food For Hungry Parisians

As the military cleaned out the last resistance, French political leaders moved in to reorganize the Paris Government, and Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's forces began the great task of helping to feed and run the city.

Food stocks enough to feed Paris for ten days were on the way to a population which had hungered since it rose last Saturday against the German garrison and bring the fight for freedom to a swift conclusion.

Shots Greet De Gaulle

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, long the symbol of resistance in the minds of the French, walked down the Champs-Elysees today and a shot rang out as he arrived at Notre Dame Cathedral, the Free French radio at Paris said.

There was an answering volley, but the shot was reported to be an accidental one, and the crowds remained calm.

The first 3,000 tons of food arrived in Allied convoys, and French authorities began organizing to feed the population in communal restaurants.

Newspapers Reappear

A dozen different newspapers reappeared in Paris, including such well-known prewar names as *Figaro, Oeuvre* and *Populaire*.

[French Forces of the Interior were heard broadcasting over the Vichy radio that they had liberated the seat of French puppet government and food was on the way, the Federal Communications Commission reported.]

Even as the final shots of liberation echoed through the city last night, Paris threw itself into a carnival of celebration that equalled any in its long and often gay and often turbulent history.

Thousands Surge Into Streets

Hundreds of thousands of Parisians, enjoying their first night of liberty in more than four years,

surged into the streets.

"La Marseillaise," the fighting national anthem, resounded along the Place de la Concorde and out through the radiating streets.

Shots sounded in every quarter. Some were from guns blazing at Germans who ignored the orders of their own commander to surrender, but mostly they were fired into the air in sheer joy of freedom.

Then Paris awoke this morning and went to work at the job of rehabilitation and to erase the scars of war, which despite the savagery of the last days of fighting were not so severe as first feared.

Smoke From Versailles Palace

Black pillars of smoke towered on the west, where a wing of the Versailles Palace still burned, and in all other directions around the edge of the city where the military forts blazed after being put to the torch by Germans who realized that their days in the capital were done.

The greatest damage was to buildings in the Luxembourg Gardens, where the Germans made their final main stand yesterday. The Senate Building was badly blasted, and some German bodies still lay in the streets.

But workmen were clearing away the cobblestone and sandbag barricades and clearing the streets of the debris of street battles.

Bullet holes scarred the venerable facade of the Chamber of Deputies, where for an hour yesterday afternoon 400 Germans barricaded themselves and made the last important stand in all Paris until flushed by French tanks. Cannon had torn breaches in the walls of the President's Palace.

Napoleon's Tomb Spared

The fighting spared the Invalides, where Napoleon's Tomb is located and where Adolf Hitler come in his hour of triumph in 1940 to gaze at the shrine of the Corsican he sought to imitate.

The American Embassy also was undamaged and the Stars and Stripes floated from the Eiffel Tower's tip alongside the Tricolor and the Union Jack.

American-made military vehicles, tanks and jeeps, were parked in the streets and crowds who knew of them only by radio reports came to stare.

Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball said Parisians looked well fed, and if there was any starvation it was not apparent among the hundreds of thousands who turned out to welcome the liberating armies.

Signing Of Surrender Order

The final order of unconditional surrender was signed at 6 P. M. yesterday in the baggage master's office of the Montparnasse railroad station.

Gen. Dietrich von Choltitz, commander of the German garrison in Paris, faced General Leclerc and signed the order of surrender. It was taken to German officers throughout the city under escort of American, British and French officers in jeeps.

General de Gaulle later visited the station, but did not see Choltitz.

The paunchy, slick-haired German general later surrendered personally to the American corps commander, under whom Leclerc's second French armored division fights.

SS Troops Pull Out Ahead

One German colonel said that all the SS (elite) troops had pulled out of Paris two weeks ago, leaving the regular army garrison to face the music of a rampaging population and Allied armor.

There was some fighting late yesterday near the Arc de Triomphe, when some Germans took refuge in the Hotel Majestic and two near-by buildings.

While women stood by and cheered them on, French infantry and machine-gun crews charged.

German Radios Change Tune

The German radios, which had been denying news of surrender of the French capital, changed their tune later today. The Berlin radio introduced a war correspondent as "one of the last who left town obeying orders of the German high command."

[Radio France at Algiers said that "all political prisoners" in Paris had been freed on de Gaulle's orders and families of workers deported to Germany would receive immediate support. The broadcast to French areas was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.]

Denies Armistice With Patriots

The capture of von Choltitz was considered a particular military triumph since he had commanded the 84th German Corps which Allied troops had battled all the way from Cherbourg to Paris. He took command of the Paris garrison 14 days ago.

Von Choltitz denied there had been an armistice with Patriot forces, asserting there was nothing but an "arrangement" whereby the Germans would move troops in and out of the city in return for permission for the French to bring food into the city.

This was at variance with the Patriots' statement that an armistice had been violated by the Germans who sought it.

Sporadic Fighting In Suburbs

There was also sporadic fighting by groups of Germans in the city's northeastern and northwestern suburbs, and a number of isolated snipers were at large, it was announced.

Heavy fighting was reported in progress at the seaport of Brest, although there was no immediate change in the situation, headquarters said.

Germans Pushed Back Toward Somme Line

Allied Headquarters, France, Aug. 26 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's forces were driving northward and eastward on a 200-mile-wide front toward Germany and Belgium today on the heels of fleeing Germans who apparently were trying to get out of France.

The Seine had been crossed at half a dozen places.

As Allied columns drove powerfully onward, supreme headquarters warned the people of the border provinces of Alsace-Lorraine and the Duchy of Luxembourg that war "very soon" may reach their lands.

Bridgeheads Strengthened

Four bridgeheads southeast of Paris were strengthened for this eastward assault upon Germany. West of Paris Allied armies whittled on perhaps 40,000 Germans trapped near the Seine's mouth, slashing their dwindling ranks with artillery shells.

"The elimination of the German Seventh Army as a fighting entity has decided the Battle of France," supreme headquarters asserted in broadcasts warning the residents of Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg to prepare for approaching battles.

Only Delaying Action

German survivors of the Falaise and Seine traps "can at best fight a series of delaying actions on their retreat into Germany," the order added.

American troops already have struck across the Seine northwest of Paris, in spearheads that can slice to the Pas-de-Calais robot bomb coast and to Belgium.

Southeast of Paris, officially described as fairly quiet but with some mopping up continuing, American troops liberated Melun, 23 miles away, after a hard battle.

Push Toward Marne

(A London broadcast heard by CBS reported Americans pushing northeast toward the Marne on roads leading to Reims, Metz and Nancy.)

The bridgeheads over the Seine were built up near Melun, at Corbeil, 15 miles below the capital, and at Fontainebleau and Montereau, 32 and 40 miles southeast of Paris.

Other United States units captured Marigny le Chatel, 15 miles northwest of Troyes. The latter town is 130 miles from the German frontier.

German remnants near the Seine mouth were compressed into a pocket now only ten miles deep and were raked by medium artillery. Their river escape was constantly patrolled by Allied planes, which in 48 hours wrecked 93 planes, 549 vehicles and 28 ships. Sixty-one barges and four larger ships were wrecked or damaged.

Canadians At Seine

Canadians driving eastward 20 miles reached the Seine banks beyond Louviers and joined Americans at Elbeuf below Rouen. Here they could strike between a loop of the Seine at Rouen straddling the Seine.

Allied advances near the Seine mouth below Le Havre were slower against more stubborn resistance.

Some 300 miles west of the main front, ground, sea and air forces drove in to crush the resistance at Brest, port on the western tip of Brittany. RAF bombers poured down 1,350 tons of bombs on Brest's defenses last night. Up to 250 Liberators and Flying Fortresses assaulted similar targets today.

Warspite Shelled Port

For two hours yesterday the great battleship Warspite poured 15-inch shells into Brest, crumbling enemy gun emplacements into impotence. This bombardment was termed the most concentrated ever made in this war by a single British battleship.

(A Swiss frontier report reaching London said the Germans were withdrawing from the French city of Belfort, near Switzerland's northern border and were "taking up positions along the Siegfried Line" in Germany. A dispatch from a Swiss newspaper's correspondent in Belfort said the Germans were moving toward Mulhouse, 24 miles to the northeast and only 10 miles from the Rhine.)

(The London *News Chronicle* carried an unofficial and unconfirmed report that the Americans were at the cathedral city of Reims, 85 miles northeast of Paris and 15 miles north of the Marne. The London *Herald* said a German DNB agency broadcast had reported the Americans were in Reims. Major listening posts in London, including the Associated Press, did not record such a statement from DNB.)

United Nations troop teams were rapidly liquidating the German pocket below the Seine, now turned to a graveyard.

Elbeuf Captured

American troops have seized Elbeuf, 25 miles from the mouth of the Seine. The Canadians were approaching Pont-Audemer, 13 miles east and slightly south of Allied-held Honfleur, at the river's mouth. The river Risle has been crossed at many places and Allied troops hold both banks as far north as Montfort-sur-Risle.

Farther to the southeast Epaignes and St. George-du-Vievre are in Allied hands.

(Allied forces are now six miles beyond Honfleur at the mouth of the Seine estuary and many Germans are trying to swim the stream, the London radio said today in a broadcast heard in New York by CBS.)

Robot Lull

The Allied drive north toward the Pas-de-Calais coast coincided with a lull in the flying-bomb attacks on London and southern England, but it was not known whether the Germans already were moving their robot-launching platforms out of range of Eisenhower's advancing armies. Allied pilots reported the Germans had pulled out at least part of their forces from the rocket coast fortifications.

Although it was stated that American patrols in a 23-mile advance had reached Troyes, 130 miles south of the German border at the Saar, there was almost a complete blackout of official information at supreme headquarters on how far Allied troops have pushed in the direction of Belgium and Germany.

If the Germans make another stand in France it is believed they probably will do so along the old Somme line amid the battlefields of the first World War.

Crossing At Corbeil

In their present confused state it was unlikely that the Germans have an exact idea where the American, British and Canadian advanced columns have reached. South of Paris the enemy holds the east edge of the Seine between Villeneuve, St. Georges and Corbeil.

Supreme headquarters has revealed that the Americans were on or across the Seine most of the 175 miles from Elbeuf to Troyes.

Somme-Marne Line

The Somme-Marne river line along which the retreating Germans might attempt a stand extends from the mouth of the Somme river, on the English Channel midway between Dieppe and Boulogne, southeastward for about 20 miles to the uplands of the Haute Marne department.

Such a position would touch the vicinity of Abbeville, continue through Amiens, Peronne and Ham on the Somme, then drop southward about 50 miles to the Marne somewhere in the region between Chateau Thierry and Epernay.

At the German border itself the Nazis have the Siegfried Line, Hitler's old "West Wall" facing France.

Belfort Gap

(A Madrid dispatch quoted a radio message received in the Spanish capital as saying that more than 100,000 foreign laborers were working night and day under Nazi overseers in an effort to strengthen the Siegfried Line.)

Troyes is 85 miles southeast of Paris and 37 miles south of the Marne. At Troyes the Americans were 138 miles west of the Belfort Gap, the gateway into the industrial Rhineland.

The start of the long-delayed assault on Brest indicated the Allies were hurrying the clearance of that vital port and naval base for the armies waiting across the seas to join in the showdown battle for Europe.

Miltary Importance

The taking of Brest would be of even greater significance in a military sense than the liberation of Paris, since Brest is needed for the same role it served a quarter of a century ago—the feeding and supplying of American forces.

Brest has been cut off and under siege for more than three weeks, but up to now the main Allied effort has been needed at other points.

The submarine lairs of Lorient and St. Nazaire, on the south coast of the Breton peninsula, are awaiting cleanups as well.

Allied air forces had one of their biggest days of the war, flying more than 6,450 sorties in 24 hours and hitting targets from Germany to Brest.

30. 24 — 18299

Text of Eisenhower's Warning To Alsatians and Lorrainers

NIGHT

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Supreme Headquarters warned the people of Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg today that they now were in the rear area of military operations and that soon their territory "may become a theater of war."

The "Voice of Supreme Headquarters," broadcasting in French and German an order from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, declared that "the elimination of the German Seventh Army as a fighting entity has decided the battle of France," and urged the people of those areas to take precautions and make preparations for the nearing day of liberation.

"The handful of German divisions north of the Seine River "can at best fight a series of delaying actions on their retreat into Germany," the order said.

"The areas in which you live are already today in the rear area of military operations. Very soon they may become a theater of war.

Warns of Air Attack.

"In view of these facts I give you the following notice:

"One: The rear communications of the remnants of the German Army retreating into Germany will be subjected to bombing as devastating as that which preceded and accompanied the Allied campaign in Normandy. The people of Alsace-Lorraine, and of the Duchy of Luxembourg are hereby warned that every one who lives or works in the vicinity of road, rail and canal communications, of military depots, camps or factories working for the Nazi war machine, must from now on reckon that they may be exposed to high level or low level air attack at any hour of the day or night. Take all precautions to protect yourself.

"Two: The Germans may attempt to force you to build emergency earthworks and fortifications. Such constructions will be areas of special danger. Therefore, in order to prevent useless civilian casualties, keep away from them, take refuge in the countryside. Take with you food, water and warm clothing. Keep away from the Germans, and from everything that may be a target for attack.

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Tells People to Note Crimes.

"Three: The people of Alsace-Lorraine and of the Duchy of Luxembourg are further warned that the Germans, in their desperation, may become guilty of crimes and atrocities. All perpetrators of such will be brought to trial. You are asked to make careful note of the circumstances in which crimes and atrocities are committed. War evidence will be accepted by the Allied judicial authorities when the time for settlement arrives.

"That ends this message, dated August 26, 1944, issued at the order of the Supreme Commander. This is a member of the staff of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force."

REDS IN PURSUIT OF FLEEING NAZIS, REACH THE DANUBE

Moscow Bulletin Claims 60,000 Prisoners Taken in 24-Hour Period.

ISMAIL BASTION FALLS

W. W. Hatcher

Soviet Marines Seize Black Sea Port, Take Huge Stores of Material.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 27—(AP) Russian troops yesterday reconquered Bessarabia, reaching the Danube waterway from the Prut river down to the Black sea, while other Soviet forces struck westward into the Carpathian mountains in pursuit of an enemy fleeing toward Hungary and leaving behind scores of thousands of captives and great quantities of war material.

Moscow's nightly bulletin announced that at least 61,000 prisoners were taken in a 24-hour period, including five Romanian divisions numbering some 30,000 men. The Romanians surrendered with all their arms, and equipment.

Marines Land at Valcov

A midnight supplementary communique said that Soviet marines landed at Valcov, Black Sea port at the mouth of the Danube, and joined land forces in seizing huge stores of material in that town. The Germans threw away their arms and fled across the Danube, the bulletin said.

The old fortress town of Ismail, farther upstream, also fell to the Red army, which now controls a 75-mile stretch of the lower Danube.

In the middle of the Romanian front other Red army units struck to within 12 miles of Galati and to within 15 miles of Focsani, opposite anchors of the Galati gap defense line guarding the roads to Bucharest, the Ploesti oil wells, and the heart of the Balkans.

Swiftly exploiting one of the war's greatest victories, the Russians on the seventh day of their lightning offensive aimed at trapping entire Nazi armies in the Balkans had killed or captured nearly 275,000 Germans and Romanians, and were hacking to pieces the remnants of 12 encircled Nazi divisions southwest of fallen Chisinau, now far to the rear of advance units driving toward Bucharest.

The communique said that Puteni, 10 miles southeast of Tecuci, captured Friday, was taken, but did not confirm a dispatch that Soviet units already had crossed the lower Siret river in their plunge through the Galati gap. Puteni is 24 miles northeast of Focsani. Nicoresti, 19 miles above Focsani, also was seized.

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In the westward movement along the Carpathian roads leading to Translyvania the Russians captured Piatra, 26 miles west of Roman; Moinesti, 33 miles south of Piatra; and Onesti, 18 miles southeast of Moinesti.

Drive Beyond Tartu

On the Estonian front the Russians pushed nine miles northwest of Tartu, the gutted university city taken Friday, capturing Puhtaleva on the road to Tallinn, Estonian capital 90 miles away.

Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic army also captured 70 localities north of Valga, key rail junction city on the Estonian-Latvia border. These included Verevi, 19 miles west of Tartu near Lake Varts Jaru, and Lotta, only 12 miles north of Valga.

German counterattacks were beaten off southwest of Jelgava in western Latvia, the bulletin said.

Steadily expanding its wedge between Warsaw and German East Prussia, Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's First White Russian army captured several places between the Vistula and Bug rivers. These included Kulijow, on the Bug 17 miles north and slightly east of Warsaw, Zalubice, two miles southwest of Kulijow, and Wole-Rasztowska, 15 miles northwest of Warsaw.

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Berlin reflected considerable anxiety about this sector, saying the Russians had thrown in 150,000 troops there, and also said the Soviets had crossed the Bug near Wyszkow area, 27 miles northeast of the embattled Polish capital.

Most of the Romanian prisoners probably will be reorganized into their usual divisional strength of 6,000 men and hurled against the retreating Germans at the order of King Mihai's new pro-Ally government, whose declaration of war against the Reich, has sped the collapse of the Balkan front.

Other Romanian units already have seized the Carpathian mountain passes leading from Romania to Hungary via Transylvania, a Moscow statement said, thus aiding the Russians in their annihilation of entire Axis divisions.

350 Towns Captured

Most of the 350 towns and villages captured yesterday were in the Carpathian foothills above the Galati gap, the bulletin disclosed. Other units attacking through the Galati gap, a fortified area between the mountains and the Danube, were reported in dispatches to be within 100 miles of Bucharest.

Russian gains also were made on the Estonian front beyond fallen Tartu, 100 miles southeast of Tallinn, Estonian capital, and on the front northeast of Warsaw, where Berlin said a great battle was raging above the Bug river near Wyszkow, 27 miles northeast of the embattled Polish capital. The bulletin announced the capture of eight localities in this area south of German East Prussia.

Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army captured 150 places west and south of Roman on the Czernowitz-Bucharest railway, including Buhusi, 18 miles southwest of Roman and 12 miles west of the Siret river, as Soviet units ascending the foothills of the Transylvanian alps.

Farther south in the area north of Focsani, western anchor of the Galati gap, the Russians swept up 200 villages, including Adjudu, 28 miles north of Focsani. Another route through the mountains leads west from Adjudu.

Ismail Falls

To the southeast Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine army cleared the Germans from a winding 60-mile stretch of the Danube between the Prut and the Kiliya rivers, capturing the ancient port and fortress town of Ismail, and another river town, Reni. Bolgrad, 25 miles northwest of Ismail, also was captured.

The seizure of Reni put Tolbukhin's men only 12 miles from Galati, eastern anchor of the Galati gap defenses guarding the roads to Bucharest and the Ploesti oil wells. One dispatch said the Russians already were driving through the gap and were within 100 miles of Bucharest.

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In The Warsaw Sector

Steadily expanding its wedge between Warsaw and German East Prussia, Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's First White Russian Army captured several places between the Vistula and Bug rivers. These included Kulijow, on the Bug 17 miles north and slightly east of Warsaw; Zalubice, two miles southwest of Kulijow, and Wola-Rasztowska, 15 miles northwest of Warsaw.

Berlin reflected considerable anxiety about this sector, saying the Russians had thrown in 150,000 troops there, and also said the Soviets had crossed the Bug near Wyszkow area, 27 miles northeast of the embattled Polish capital.

The lower Danube river is the southern border of Bessarabia province which Romania ceded to Russia in 1940 and then took back again the following year when she joined Germany in the war on Russia.

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Ismail's fall was announced by Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin in an order of the day. It is a town of about 27,000 population, and was a Turkish stronghold before its seizure in 1790 by troops under the famous Russian general, Count Suvorov. The massacre which followed that battle was one of the bloodiest in European war annals.

The capture of Ismail will give the Russians a valuable port for bringing in supplies from Odessa, 120 miles to the northwest.

Germans' Balkan Front Collapses

Bulgaria Orders Nazi Troops Out of Country—Romanians Seize Carpathian Mountain Passes—Antonescu Reported Under Arrest in King Mihai's Palace.

WADE-WERNER

LONDON, Aug. 26 — (AP) The Germans' Balkan front caved in tonight as Bulgaria ordered Nazi troops out of the country and Romanians seized the Carpathian mountain passes and did battle with their former Allies who were trying to escape the Russian onslaught.

(The Bulgarian domestic radio, in a broadcast recorded by the U. S. Federal Communications Commission, said that German troops in Bulgaria already had been disarmed by Bulgarian forces and confirmed that Bulgaria had approached the United States and Britain for terms on withdrawing from the war.)

PAY

Bulgaria Expects to Quit

Bulgaria's formal withdrawal from the war was expected hourly, but the Moscow radio indicated she already was as good as out, announcing that she had adopted an attitude of strict "neutrality" and planned to disarm any Germans who did not leave the country peaceably.

Bulgarian ability to enforce this position was an open question but there have been reports of extensive withdrawals of German forces from that country in recent weeks, so that those remaining might not be able to put up effective resistance, while those seeking to flee from Romania would have to fight their way into doubtful sanctuary.

The broadcast Soviet statement, most concrete of the many current reports concerning the Balkans, said Bucharest was firmly held by the new pro-Allied Romanian government, that the old Premier, Gen. Ion Antonescu was under arrest in King Mihai's palace, and that Romanian troops now held the Carpathian mountain passes that had been the Germans' strongest line of hope for defense against the Red army.

An earlier report from the Italian Fascist agency Stefani via the Swiss Telegraph agency had said Antonescu had been assassinated in the coup that turned Romania from the German to the Allied camp Wednesday.

Gen. Hansen, head of the German military mission to Romania, and other Germans in Bucharest have been interned, Moscow said, and "Bucharest is firmly held by the new government of Gen. Sanatescu" although the Germans were still shelling the city with anti-aircraft guns—the only artillery they had—and were bombing the military barracks.

U. S. Liberators Blast Nazis

Two hundred and fifty American Liberators from Italy meanwhile bombed the German-held airdrome of Otopeni, nine miles north of Bucharest, whence the German air attacks on Bucharest originated.

Another Liberator force struck barracks at Beneasa just north of Bucharest, and a third formation attacked a train ferry at Giurgiu on the Danube 35 miles southwest of Bucharest on the only direct link between Bulgaria and the Bucharest area.

American pursuits engaged the few German fighters seen.

Pointing the way to the next likely Balkan development, the Russians said German and Hungarian forces were "feverishly erecting defenses" in Transylvania in the territory Hungary took from Romania in 1940 under a Hitler "award."

Authoritative sources in London said there was no information indicating any quick crackup of Hungary, but that on the contrary the Nazis could be expected to stiffen the Hungarians' spines now that Hungary's old enemy, Romania, is no longer in the Axis.

Now Hitler offers the Hungarians a chance to fight their natural enemies. Whether they are yet doing so beyond guerrilla clashes is not clear.

The Germans themselves indicated they were not going to get out of any of the Balkans without a fight. The German radio said, "Romania now more than ever will become a theater of the bloodiest war. The Germany army not only will not leave the country but will be reinforced."

Where the reinforcements would come from was not apparent, but the Moscow radio indicated the Germans were going to make some sort of fight, announcing they had created an out-and-out puppet government under the Iron Guard terrorist Horia Sima. The Germans declined to disclose makeup or location of this "government," saying the time was not ripe.

Plead with Bulgaria

The German foreign office professed to be watching Bulgarian developments with icy calm, but German broadcasts beamed toward Bulgaria displayed more concern, pleading with Bulgarians to remember that this was not the first time Germany had faced an apparently "hopeless" situation and concluding:

"Dear listeners, you should not be afraid the new German weapons will come into the picture too late."

According to Moscow, however, the Bulgarian government on Friday notified the Germans that they would have to get out of the country immediately because Bulgaria had adopted the policy of "complete neutrality."

Terms Reported Offered

Bulgaria never went to war against Russia and her opposition to Britain and the United States has been only on paper, but she has occupied portions of Greek and Yugoslav territory.

Spanish broadcasts during the day said Britain and the United States were offering Bulgaria "magnanimous" terms, but other sources said she certainly would not be allowed to keep any of her spoils.

The two Allied governments had not disclosed whether they had accepted Bulgaria's bid for peace and were vague on whether it followed the general formula of unconditional surrender. That she was attempting to bargain, however, was intimated in the explanation that her offer to quit was accompanied by proposals requiring exchanges of views among the United States, Britain and Russia. Ankara, Turkey, was the reported scene of negotiation.

The Ankara radio said all Germans already had left the Bulgarian capital, Sofia. Moscow disclosed that Ankara was the scene of the Romanian-Soviet negotiations also.

Appeals To Slovak People

London, Aug. 26 (AP)—Deputy Premier Sano Mach, in a speech broadcast by the Slovakia home radio tonight, appealed to the Slovak people to support the Government and "help maintain law and order" under the martial law decree of August 12.

Mach said the Government had been forced to declare martial law after attacks on troops, police and civilians by saboteurs and parachutists who, the deputy premier said, were dropped by "the enemy."

He said the army and security police had been instructed to "wipe out all criminal bands."

May Get Flyers Back

Washington, Aug. 26 (AP) — Romania's radio surrender raises the possibility — though officials here consider it far from a certainty— of getting some 500 imprisoned American flyers back into the fight.

Reliable reports indicate that about that number of Americans were held in the Balkan country at the time of the capitulation.

If the surrender was complete throughout Romania, the most likely prospect would be for early release of American flyers shot down during raids on oil fields, manufacturing plants and Nazi supply lines.

It is possible that the Germans may have removed many American prisoners from Romania.

SOFIA ORDERS GERMANS OUT OF COUNTRY

Declares Nazi Troops Will Be Disarmed if They Don't Leave at Once.

FOE OUSTED FROM BUCHAREST

Romanian Troops Hold Capital and Seize Carpathian Passes —Antonescu Arrested.

London, Aug. 26 (A. P.). —Bulgaria has ordered the withdrawal of all German troops from Bulgarian soil, and told the Germans that they will be disarmed if they don't leave, the Moscow radio declared tonight.

The Soviet Information Bureau set forth in a broadcast announcement that the ultimatum was delivered yesterday by the Bulgarian Foreign Minister — in effect quitting the Germans cold only two days after Romania's capitulation. The bureau quoted the Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Affairs.

Earlier today tht bureau had revealed that Bulgaria has assured the Soviet Government of her absolute neutrality in the fight between the Germans and the Romanians. The Bulgarian Prime Minister informed Russia that if German troops enter Bulgaria, Bulgaria will oppose them, the bureau added in a statement reorded by the Soviet radio monitor here. At just about the same time, the Ankara radio said that the German Army had left Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, and that the only Germans left there were two liaison officers.

[In a broadcast picked up at New York today by CBS the British radio said that the Bulgarian Minister in Ankara, Nicolas Balabanoff, "is quoted as saying that 'events are flowing their normal course and Bulgaria will soon follow Romania's intelligent example.'" On Wednesday, last, Romania changed sides in the war, turning against the Germans.]

Kings' Party Holds Bucharest.

Meanwhile, today the Moscow radio announced not only that the New Romanian Government has snatched Bucharest firmly from German control, but that Romanian troops have seized the Carpathian passes and are battling the Germans who are now retreating westward.

The Germans are still shelling Bucharest with anti-aircraft guns, however, since they lack artillery, and are bombing military barracks from the air, the statement added.

On the other hand, up to 250 Liberators of the Italian-based Fifteen United States Air Force today bombed Otopeni airdrome, nine miles north of Bucharest, in support of the Romania Government. Headquarters at Rome announced that their purpose was to destroy installations and make unuseable the field which had been the base for yesterday's bombing attack on Bucharest.

For their part, the Germans declared that "quarters of the German Command" in Bucharest were engaged today in fierce fighting with Romanian Army formations.

In a broadcast communique the German High Command said that repeated attacks "made by traitors" were repulsed, and that the German troops were engaged in a general retreat in Romania while defending themselves against numerous Russian attacks.

The German legation in Bucharest has been cordoned off by Romanian troops and police forces, the Berlin radio declared, and added: "Under these circumstances there exists no possibility of direct communication with the German envoy or his staff."

Antonescu Arrested.

In declaring that Bucharest is firmly held by the new Romanian Government, the Moscow radio said that enthusiastic demonstrations greeted the announcement of that regime formed by King Michael. Marshal Ion Antonescu, the ousted Romanian Premier, who had collaborated with the Germans, had been arrested, and the German military mission in Bucharest has been interned, Moscow added.

Bucharest, the "Paris of the Balkans," thus became the third capital to be freed from the Nazi yoke, joining Paris and Rome as liberated cities.

Meanwhile, as black disaster in the Balkans veered ever closer, Adolf Hitler was early today reported in conference at Berchtesgaden with his military and political advisers.

Michael Reported With Reds.

According to reports received today by the OWI, La Suisse of Geneva said that young King Michael of Romania and his new pro-Allied government had moved to Chisinau, which is occupied by the Red Army, because of the situation in Bucharest. Troops faithful to Michael had surrounded the Ploesti oil fields still held by the Germans, the newspaper added.

In a broadcast picked up at New York by CBS the British radio reported.

A Greek announcement from Cairo declaring that the Germans had deported 1,500 citizens of Athens to Germany, and had arrested 4,000 more as a precaution against outbreaks in the Greek capital, and that in protest the workers in 9thens began a general strike on Thursday.

Reds Announce Bucharest's Liberation

London, Aug. 26 (AP)—The new Romanian Government has snatched its capital firmly from German control, Moscow announced tonight, and Romanian troops have seized the Carpathian passes and are battling Germans retreating westward.

Bulgaria has ordered withdrawal of all German troops from Bulgarian soil and told the Germans that they will be disarmed if they don't leave, the Moscow radio declared tonight.

The Soviet Information Bureau said in another broadcast that Bulgaria had assured the Russian Government of "absolute neutrality" and had declared that German troops will be opposed if they enter Bulgaria.

"Germans Desert Sofia"

Ankara radio said all German troops had deserted Sofia, the Bulgarian capital.

The statement said enthusiastic demonstrations in Bucharest greeted the new Romanian Government formed by King Mihai.

Bucharest, the "Paris of the Balkans," became the third capital to be freed from the Nazi yoke, joining Paris and Rome as liberated cities.

Marshal Ion Antonescu, Romanian Premier who collaborated with the Germans, has been arrested, and the German military mission in Bucharest was interned, said the statement recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Shelling Bucharest

Germans still are shelling Bucharest with anti-aircraft guns, since they lack artillery, and are bombing military barracks from the air, the statement said.

United States heavy bombers from Italy today blasted an airfield near Bucharest from which the Germans were hitting at the capital.

Moscow's statement came after early German radio announcements that "quarters of the German command" in Bucharest were engaged in fierce fighting with Romanian army formations.

The German high command said that repeated attacks "made by traitors" were repulsed and that German troops were engaged in a general retreat in Romania while defending themselves against numerous Soviet attacks.

The German legation in Bucharest has been cordoned off by Romanian troops and police forces, said a Berlin broadcast.

No Direct Communication

It added that "under these circumstances there exists no possibility of direct communication with the German envoy or his staff."

(The Geneva newspaper *La Suisse*, in a report received by the OWI, said young King Mihai and his new pro-Allied government had moved to Chisinau, which is occupied by the Red army, "because of the situation in Bucharest."

(Troops faithful to Mihai had surrounded the Ploesti oil fields still held by the Germans, the paper said.)

"Strongpoints Giving In"

Bucharest reported Romanian soldiers in increasing numbers were joining the onrushing Red Army and, under heightening pressure from the front and rear, Germany's whole position in Romania appeared headed toward disintegration.

"German strongpoints in the country are giving in and whole groups are surrendering," declared a Bucharest broadcast.

"Allied troops and our own soldiers from the front are headed toward Bucharest."

"Bulgars Await Freedom"

Meanwhile, Bulgaria was said to be awaiting an early delivery of Allied terms to take her out of the war. Greek insurgents were reported fighting with German occupation forces, and the Nazis tightened their grip on a shaking Hungary.

All of these troubles faced Hitler as he was reported conferring at Berchtesgaden with his military and political advisers.

(The Moscow radio broadcast an "appeal to the Bulgarian people saying Bulgaria would face defeat and punishment if she remained in Hitler's camp," a London broadcast recorded by CBS said.)

"Fighting All Over Greece"

(The Russian-sponsored Free Germany National Committee, quoting Turkish reports, said in a broadcast last night that fighting had broken out "all over Greece" and in Crete between Greek irregulars and German occupation troops, the FCC reported.)

RUSSIANS TAKE FORTRESS TOWN ON THE DANUBE

Stalin Announces Capture of Ismail, Due East of Galati Gap.

30.24— 18301.

REDS RACE FOR BUCHAREST

NIGHT

Moscow Reports the Annihilation of Twelve Nazi Divisions in Balkan Kingdom.

London, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Premier-Marshal Stalin tonight announced capture of Ismail on the Danube, ninety miles east of Galati in Romania.

Ismail was captured by storm today by troops of the Third Ukrainian front, Premier Stalin said in a broadcast order of the day recorded by the Soviet monitor. The fortress town was termed an important strongpoint of enemy defense on the lower Danube.

DELUCA

Reds Race for Bucharest.

Moscow, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The Red Army sped through the tained, would carry the Russian spearheads to the Romanian capital by tomorrow night.

The charging Russian troops last were reported little more than 100 miles from Bucharest and barely seventy-five from the Ploesti oil fields. The Siret River was crossed twenty miles south of captured Tecuci.

A Red Star dispatch said that a pitched battle between the Romanians and Germans was witnessed by Soviet forces.

From the bridgehead south of Tecuci, Soviet forces were thirty miles from the Ramnicul-Sarat fields northeast of Ploesti.

Three Romanian generals were taken prisoner. They were Gen. Saidak, commander of the First Romanian Division; Gen. Voiko, commander of the Fourteenth Division and Gen. Tenescue, commander of the 110th Division.

Enemy Losses 205,000.

In a continuation of the lightning-like drive through Romania that has cost the enemy nearly 205,000 killed or captured in six days, Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army established a bridgehead across the Siret in the vicinity of Nanesti a little more than 100 miles from Bucharest, front dispatches said.

It appeared that the Galati Gap defense zone guarding both the Romanian capital and the Ploesti oil fields was virtually lost to the reeling foe.

The annihilation of twelve Nazi divisions encircled southwest of fallen Chisinau, provincial capital of Bessarabia, continued as the outnumbered Germans fought in dazed, small groups or fled in disorder.

Soviet armored cars combing the Moldavian countryside for nests of enemy rear guards were reported barely seventy-five miles from the forest of oil derricks which surround Ploesti.

1,300 Captives Taken.

More than 550 villages and towns were occupied by the forces of Gen. Malinovsky and Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin, commander of the Third Ukraine Army, as their two commands joined along the Prut River at Leuseni, thirty-two miles west of Chisinau.

Gen. Tolbukhin's forces repelled counter-attacks by the trapped Nazi divisions trying desperately to break out in the past two days. He has taken more than 13,000 prisoners, and more than 40,000 of the enemy were still believed to be encircled.

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In other important successes yesterday Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic Army captured Tartu, a center of Nazi resistance in Central Estonia, and Gen. G. F. Zakharov's Second White Russian Army advance in the direction of the German frontier in Northern Poland seized over forty populated points south of Lomza.

Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky was reported bettering his positions east and northeast of Warsaw's suburb of Praga, although the Germans still were mounting tank and infantry tanks against him.

In the Vistula bridgehead below Warsaw and on the East Prussian frontier Red Army forces maintained pressure on the Nazis, preventing a possible diverting of strength to Hitler's wavering Balkan satellites.

Yanks Bomb Nazis' Romanian Airfield

Rome, Aug. 26 (AP) — American Liberators from Italy today bombed Otopeni airdrome, nine miles north of Bucharest, in support of the Romanian Government defending the capital against German attacks.

"Otopeni is the nearest German-held airdrome to the capital and was the base for Friday's German bombing attacks on points within the city," Mediterranean Allied Air Force headquarters announced.

Up to 250 Liberators were used in the attack, which had the purpose of destroying installations and making the field unusable.

German Troops Attacked

Substantial enemy troop movements in Yugoslavia and Greece were attacked by Allied warplanes yesterday for the second successive day, but whether the Nazis were trying to get out of those countries following Romania's surrender was not definitely known.

RAF Mustangs shot up four trains on the Zagreb-Banova Jaruga rail line in Yugoslavia, at least two of which were loaded with troops, and a motor convoy near Arta, Greece.

NIGHT

Thirteen enemy planes were destroyed in yesterday's Mediterranean Allied Air Forces operations, most of them by American fighters escorting Fortresses and Liberators on a raid upon two aircraft component factories at Brunn in Czechoslovakia and the Prostejov airfield 20 miles northeast of Brunn.

Allies Lose 12 Planes

The MAAF lost three heavy bombers and nine other planes in all operations.

Lieut. Michael Drezas, of Bloomfield, N. J., jumped into fifth place among American air aces in the Mediterranean theater by shooting down two ME-109's over Czechoslovakia and boosting his total to 12.

RAF medium and heavy bombers started many fires last night in the railyard at Ravenna in northern Italy. One big blaze was visible for 70 miles.

of the city.

"As in September, 1939, the people are in a struggle for Warsaw."

"Unnecessary Sacrifice"

The Home Army of the Polish Exile Government in London "assumed responsibility for choosing the moment to start the struggle," the Polish Union declared, without previously coming to an understanding with the Allies on coordinating action.

The uprising "which could only result in unnecessary sacrifice of Polish blood," the Union added, was calculated to "demonstrate the influence and numerical strength of the Home Army at the moment negotiations were being conducted in Moscow which would decide the further development of the political situation in Poland."

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10,000 Nazis In Paris Lay Down Arms

Unconditional Surrender Signed by Commander in Gare Montparnasse

City Is Liberated Almost Unscarred

DAY

render was signed at 6 p. m. yesterday in the dingy baggagemaster's office in the Gare Montparnasse, and Paris celebrated it with one of the wildest nights in its history. But machine-gun and rifle shots played a staccato accompaniment to the blaring brass bands celebrating the end of German rule.

From dusk until early morning it seemed as if everybody was shooting in all directions, and there was occasional cannonading. Some of the shooting was at Germans still fighting after the formal surrender, but a lot of it was Parisians simply letting off steam.

[The German garrison that surrendered was estimated at 10,000, according to a statement at supreme headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. It said one German strongpoint still held out Saturday night in the Champigny sector, a suburb five miles southeast of Paris, and there was sporadic fighting with small groups of Germans in the northeastern and northwestern suburbs of the city. Isolated snipers were being hunted down.]

City Virtually Unscarred

A quick tour of the city today showed Paris was virtually unscarred by war. The greatest damage was to buildings in the Luxembourg Gardens area, where the Germans made a last stand. When the sun rose this morning all was quiet and Paris was going her serene way again.

Eighty-year-old flower girls were selling blossoms on Seine bridges, all seized intact by patriots. Before

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mans still are resisting stubbornly and a narrow strip of the Riviera coasts between Antibes and Menton.

In a message of congratulation to General Patch on these successes General Sir Maitland Wilson, Allied Mediterranean commander, declared the battle "is developing to my complete satisfaction," and predicted it would "result in the total destruction of the German 19th Army."

This is the first time that the army opposing the Americans and French in southern France has been identified. The Germans have announced that their main forces are withdrawing on Lyon, explaining that the move was made possible by delaying actions of the garrisons at Marseille and Toulon and by forces in the mountainous areas east of the Rhone.

The forces which formed a screen covering the river valley have been knocked out of the mountains and presumably are well on their way up the Rhone valley by now. Their defeat permitted the Americans of Major General Lucian K. Truscott's 6th Corps to enter the walled city of Avignon, residence of the exiled Popes in the thirteenth century.

After occupying Avignon the Americans turned north up the valley in pursuit of the Germans. The latter were racing against time in their efforts to escape. Lyon itself has been reported in the hands of French Forces of the Interior and if this is true the German escape route already is blocked.

On the Rhone below Avignon, French troops occupied Arles, fourth century residence of Emperor Constantine and renowned for its well-preserved Roman amphitheater. Ten miles above Arles the French also entered Tarascon.

The same American force that took Avignon occupied the towns of Cavaillon, twenty miles by road southeast of there, and Carpentras, fifteen miles to the northeast.

The Fortress of Briancon, seized by Americans on the right flank is only five miles from the Mont Genevre Pass on the Italian frontier. The Germans definitely are worried about all the passes across the Alps between Mont Blanc and the sea, since they must be held in order to protect the German armies in Italy from being taken from the rear.

There are twelve separate forts in the immediate vicinity of Briancon which are strategically situated at the head of the three valleys—the Claree, Haute-Durance and Croix de Bretagne. The road winds steeply up to the pass, climbing 1,500 feet in five miles, and then plunges equally steeply down the other side of the Alps into the Piedmont Plain.

The French in Toulon, after mopping up the Germans in the bitterly-contested maritime arsenal, held most of the city today. They have reduced four more of the forts that ring Toulon harbor —La Malgue, Mourillon, D'Artigues and Malbousquet.

Tonight the only organized German resistance was said to center around the village of Six-Fours on the peninsula southwest of Toulon. Coastal batteries in this area were pounded with 516 rounds of gunfire from four Allied cruisers until only three remained active, one at Cap Sicie at the southern extreme of the peninsula and two at St. Mandrier on a smaller peninsula jutting out eastward.

In Marseille the Germans appearing to be holding at least three strong points. One of these was the Basilica of Notre Dame de la Garde on a steep 500-foot-high hill in the southern part of the city. The basilica incloses a thirteenth century Byzantine-style chapel.

DAY

Two other points where the Germans were resisting were Forts St. Nicholas and St. Jean, facing each other across the entrance of the Vieux Port. This narrow entrance has been partially blocked by the sinking of a 290-foot ship.

Altogether, the Germans have been doing an extensive job of demolition in Marseille harbor. Quays, drydocks, warehouses and port facilities have been wrecked. Some ships have been scuttled near the quaysides and others have been sunk in such ways as to obstruct the harbor entrance.

Marseille harbor, consisting mainly of basins connected by narrow passages, is a port wrecker's dream, and the Germans have had lots of experience in wrecking ports.

Warsaw Battle Goes On In Flames, Patriots Say

Stockholm, Aug. 26 (AP)—The newspaper Aftonbladet said today that observers on the northern Norwegian coast coast had seen several German convoys go northward empty and return fully loaded, indicating the German command might be withdrawing some troops from northern Finland.

NIGHT

Moscow, Aug. 26 (AP)—The southern and western working class sections of Warsaw are in flames, with fighting in progress in the midtown section, a bulletin from the Union of Polish Patriots reported today.

"Blood flows in the streets of the Polish capital," it added. "At times it appears the struggle has subsided, then it flares up again, its flames enveloping whole sections

French Leaders Move In to Set Up Government; U. S. to Supply Food

ED-BALL

By The Associated Press

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Paris is free today, but has a terrific hangover. The final unconditional sur-

Surrender of Paris Is Described; Nazis Deny There Was an Armistice

Final Terms Signed at 6 o'Clock Last Night—City Is Comparatively Calm Today—New Yorkers Play Part in Drama.

By EDWARD BALL.

Paris, Aug. 25 (Delayed) (8:20 P. M.) (A. P.).—The final unconditional surrender of Paris was signed at 6 P. M. tonight in a bare, dingy baggage master's office in Montparnasse railroad station in Paris.

Seated in this cubbyhole at an unpainted wooden table was Gen. Dietrich von Choltitz, German commander of the Paris garrison. He first faced Brig.-Gen. Jacques Leclerc and then a United States corps commander and signed the order to his troops, which read:

"Resistance in the military district and defense points is immediately to be stopped. Signed, Von Choltitz, General of Infantry."

Copies of the surrender order immediately were given to German officers who were escorted by American, British and French officers in jeeps to parts of the city where German units were fighting.

How Meeting Was Arranged.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who was in the city at the time of the surrender, visited the station, but did not meet Gen. Von Choltitz.

In mid-morning Gen. Leclerc's office had contacted Von Choltitz at the Meurice Hotel, but the lines were cut. Then a courier was sent with the unconditional surrender demand.

Signed copies were exchanged between Gen. Von Choltitz and Gen. Leclerc and a French guard went to the Meurice to escort the German commander to Montparnasse station. After going through the formality of accepting the surrender the cold, unbending Gen. Leclerc posed outside the station with Gen. Von Choltitz.

New Yorkers at Meeting.

Gen. Von Choltitz first surrendered personally to Gen. Leclerc and then to the United States Corps commander of which Gen. Leclerc's Second French Armored Division is a part.

The corps commander talked with Gen. Von Choltitz in the presence of Lieut.-Col. Robert Low of 730 Park avenue, New York city, who is a member of the corps commander's staff.

The paunchy, black-haired German General wearing horn-rimmed glasses sat impassively with his legs crossed. He wore a khaki tunic and gray-green riding breeches with broad leg stripes down the sides, tucked neatly in his black boots.

In the adjoining office one of Gen. Von Choltitz's staff officers, a colonel of the Signal Corps, talked with a high-ranking officer and Capt. Paul Howard of 333 East 68th street, New York city, the latter two members of the corps commander's staff.

At Sorry Looking Lot.

Outside on the floor of the station platform a dozen members of Gen. Von Choltitz's staff from full colonels down, sat with their legs dangling over the tracks. They were a dejected lot, with close-cropped bare heads bowed. Stray bullets crashed through the massive glass-paned shed over the tracks, showering them with glass splinters, and each time a bullet hit they ducked.

They were guarded by a lone French poilu, while Capt. John E. Thomas of Minneapolis, Minn., the corps commander's aid, stood guard at the door of a baggage-conference room.

The German signals colonel who was talking with high officers and Capt. Howard was a wiry, thin-faced, gray-haired little man who showed a fondness for American cigarettes. He appeared greatly relieved that the war was over for him.

The Colonel and other members of Gen. Von Choltitz's staff were billeted at the Oxford and Cambridge Hotel behind the Meurice Hotel. He said that during the morning a French tank rolled up in front of the Oxford and Cambridge Hotel and fired one shot which hit a parked automobile, blowing it against the hotel front.

They Knew Jig Was Up.

The shot ignited gasoline in the automobile tank and the fire spread over the hotel lobby. He said he and other officers came running down the stairs with drawn pistols ready to fight it out. But after they saw what had happened they realized the jig was up.

"And they ran out like rats and surrendered," added the French guard.

The German signals colonel said that all SS troops left fourteen days ago and that the only Nazi forces left were members of the regular Paris garrison. Whether they were SS or not, they fought like hellions when cornered in Luxemburg Gardens even after the surrender negotiations were in progress.

Two hours after Gen. Von Choltitz's cease-fire order went out there was machine gunning by Germans from rooftops about the city.

As I write this there are bursts from machine guns and machine pistols outside my hotel on Boulevard St. Michel leading down to Notre Dame Cathedral. Notre Dame Cathedral itself is not damaged.

Parisians Well Fed.

Paris as a whole appears to have suffered only slightly from war. The damage here is nothing compared with London.

If there is any starvation here it didn't show up today among the hundreds of thousands who welcomed their liberators. In contrast to Londoners who show the pinch of nearly five years of short rations, the Parisians look well fed.

Von Choltitz An Old Enemy.

Paris subways stopped running two months ago because of the fuel shortage and electric current has been on only forty-five minutes at night—after 10 P. M. The waterworks and sanitary facilities are functioning normally, however.

Tonight while bullets still were whining around Paris, Parisians were singing in the street. Pillars of black smoke rose over Versailles where the west wing of Versailles Palace still was burning. Dull red glows ringed the city from burning military forts set ablaze by the Germans.

For the Americans and the French, capture of Gen. Von Choltitz was a particularly rich haul. He commanded the 84th German Corps which Allied troops have battled all the way from Cherbourg to Paris. He took command of the Paris garrison fourteen days ago.

Denies Armistice Story.

He denied there had been any kind of armistice with French resistance forces before Gen. Leclerc's entry. He said there had been an "arrangement" whereby the Germans would be permitted to move troops into and out of the city without being shot at in return for permission for the French to transport food into the city.

Chunks of the Senate Building were ripped out and sent flying by shells from French tanks when Allied forces stormed into Paris. French tankmen riding American-made Sherman tanks thrust in from the southern part of Paris. The famed Luxemburg Gardens was virtually ringed by a solid wall of tanks spouting shells at Germans answering with mortars, artillery, machine-gun and rifle fire.

A heavy concentration of French fire was directed against the gray stone Senate building across the Boulevard St. Michel from the Sorbonne, meeting place of France's academicians and housing the French Hall of Fame.

Explosions thundered through the broad boulevards and machineguns chattered incessantly.

His Candy Rations Ran Out.

Every time my jeep stopped it was mobbed by kids who pleaded for "Bonbon." My five weeks' ration of hard candy, hoarded for this occasion, gave out in one block. Cigarettes were gone after two blocks.

The first American soldiers in Paris may have been Private Robert E. Paup, York, Pa., and Corporal Jack Hamilton of Midlothian, Tex. They came in with a brigadier-general, and with Lieut. Melvin Stock of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Capt. Howard J. Crager, 536 West 111th street, New York city, who are public relations officers.

Whizzing past with squeaky sirens went red Parisian fire-wagons picking their way through traffic.

When I first saw Paris today it was for just a few brief moments. As soon as my jeep crossed into the city limits a six-wheeled armored car—made in America and manned by Frenchmen—tore out in pursuit. It shouldered the jeep over to the curb, and a blond young Frenchman waving a tommygun got out.

Frenchman Stopped Reporters.

In an excited manner, he said his captain had ordered that none but French vehicles be permitted to pass—apparently some one had the idea this should be an all-French show.

After we argued a while the young Frenchman squared away to shoot off the jeep's tires—and then we turned around in a hurry. With the snout of the armored car's French 57-mm. gun—also made in America—pointing at our heads, we beat an inglorious rtreat.

Beyond the city limits Lieut.-Col. Bertram Kalisch of 6819 Burns street, Forest Hills, N. Y., saved the situation by attaching our jeep to his official in-bound film unit.

Wildest Night in Its History.

Paris greeted the surrender with one of the wildest nights in its history, but machine-gun and rifle shots played a staccato overture to the blaring brass bands celebrating the end of German rule.

From dusk until early morning it seemed as if everybody was shooting in all directions, and there was occasional cannonading.

Some of the shooting was at Germans still fighting after the formal surrender, but a lot of it was simply Parisians letting off steam.

A quick tour of the city showed Paris was virtually unscarred by war. The greatest damage was to buildings in the Luxemburg Garden area where the Germans made a last stand.

When the sun rose this morning, all was quiet, and Paris was going her serene way again.

Flower Girls on Hand.

Eighty-year-old flower girls were selling multihued blossoms on Seine bridges, all seized intact by Patriots. Before the Eternal Flame which burned throughout the war sisters and nuns in white held a morning ceremony.

The usual bouquet of flowers—brilliant red gladioli—was at the head of the flame with a note reading:

"France lives after Hitler."

From the arch was draped a fifty-foot tricolor. On the sidewalk beside the arch was an overturned, burned-out German staff car.

The School of Mines which faces the Boulevard St. Germain and the Senate Building were badly blasted. In the buildings still lay some Germans. In the streets approaching Luxemburg workmen were dismantling cobblestone and sandbag barricades from which protruded the snouts of silent 88s.

The face of the venerable Chamber of Deputies was scarred by bullet holes and the President's Palace standing between the Senate Building and Chamber of Deputies had gaping cannon holes in the front and all windows were shattered.

The Invalides Palace where Napoleon's tomb is located escaped damage. It was here that Hitler came in 1940 to preen himself before the tomb of the man he tried to outdo.

The famed Pont Neuf bridge leading across the Seine to the Palace of Arts still was barricaded. The bridge and palace were not scarred.

There was one big shell hole in the facade of the Home Ministry building on the left bank of the Seine.

At least 100 American-made French tanks were dispersed in a park at the foot of the Champs Elysees, and over and inside them clambered admiring Parisians young and old.

In the Place de la Concorde, statues erected in honor of French cities were intact. The statue to Strasbourg, which was draped when Hitler occupied that city, was draped today, as were all others.

The cream-colored American Embassy was not damaged. The Hotel Crillon, next door which had been German headquarters, was pocked by bullets and shells.

The famous Maxim's Restaurant near by, long shuttered, was readied for reopening.

The beautiful many columned Church of Madeleine stood in the brilliant morning sun unscathed, with throngs of worshippers passthrough its massive doors to offer prayers and thanksgiving.

Stars and Stripes Fly.

Atop the Eiffel Tower the Tricolor was embraced today by the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack.

Roving bands of French resistance fighters hunted down German snipers still holding out in scattered sections of the city today.

The last major battle in Paris ended yesterday afternoon when some 400 Germans barricaded in the French Chamber of Deputies surrendered after an hour-long fight with the F. F. I. and French Second Armored Division, which used tanks to quell them.

As late as 11:15 last night three German noncoms with rifles were caught hiding in rooms of the Hotel Meurice.

The sincerity and enthusiasm of the hysterical welcome by the French populace overwhelmed the awed American troops. This attitude was summarized by Corporal Michael Tkacsik, 5768 71st street, Maspeth, Queens, who said.

"I've never been kissed by so many women before in my life. Today made up for two and a half years I have spent overseas in Iceland, England and France. It showed me what we are fighting for, and what liberty means to these people."

The German surrender came in a bare and dingy railway station

30.24 — 18303

office.

Paris Quieter Today.

London, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Paris, first Allied capital to be released from under the Nazi heel, emerged into comparative calm today after a storm of patriot rebellion and a fiercely fought battle between Allied troops and thousands of Hitler's Elite Guards in the center of the city.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle had formally proclaimed liberation of the city after more than four years of Nazi tyranny, and Supreme Headquarters today announced that the situation was "fairly quiet" althouh a few snipers remained to be wiped out especially in the Davron section.

Back in the capital after four years of fighting from exile, Gen. de Gaulle addressed cheering crowds last night in front of the Prefecture in Paris. In his broadcast speech the shouting and singing of the crowd could be heard clearly.

"Paris is free now—freed by the hands of Frenchmen—the capital of fighting France, of France the great eternal," Gen. de Gaulle declared.

[Gen. Charles de Gaulle will attend a solemn Te Deum in Notre Dame this afternoon, the London radio reported today in a broadcast recorded by CBS.]

In his broadcast speech, Gen. De Gaulle declared that even though Paris has been liberated, and the Germans chased from much of France "we will not rest or be satisfied until we enter—as is only right—upon the enemy's own soil as conquerors."

France, he said, "will take her place among the great nations which will organize the peace."

Paris Wildly Celebrates Signing Of Final Surrender By Germans

By Edward D. Ball

NIGHT

Paris, Aug. 26 (AP)—Paris is free today, but the old town has a terrific hangover.

The final unconditional surrender was signed at 6 P. M. last night in the dingy baggage master's office in Montparnasse railroad station, and Paris greeted it with one of the wildest nights in its history.

But machine-gun and rifle shots played a staccato overture to the blaring brass bands celebrating the end of German rule.

Parisians Let Off Steam

From dusk until early morning it seemed as if everybody was shooting in all directions, and there was occasional cannonading.

Some of the shooting was at Germans still fighting after the formal surrender, but a lot of it was simply Parisians letting off steam.

A quick tour of the city showed Paris was actually unscarred by war. The greatest damage was to buildings in the Luxembourg Garden area where the Germans made a last stand.

When the sun rose this morning all was quiet and Paris was going her serene way again.

Bouquet At Head Of Flame

Eighty-year-old flower "girls" were selling multi-hued blossoms on Seine bridges, all seized intact by Patriots. Before the eternal flame, which burned throughout the war, sisters and nuns in white held a morning ceremony.

The usual bouquet of flowers—brilliant red gladioli—was at the head of the flame with a note reading:

"France lives after Hitler."

From the arch was draped a 50-foot Tricolor. On the sidewalk beside the arch was an overturned, burned-out German staff car.

The German surrender came in a bare and dingy railway station office.

Seated in this cubbyhole at an unpainted wooden table was Gen. Dietrich von Choltitz, German commander of the Paris garrison. He first faced Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc and then a United States corps commander and signed the order to his troops which read:

"Resistance in the military district and defense points is immediately to be stopped. Signed, Von Choltitz, General of Infantry."

De Gaulle Visits Station

Copies of the surrender order immediately were given to German officers who were escorted by American, British and French officers in jeeps to parts of the city where German units were fighting.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who was in the city at the time of the surrender, visited the station but did not meet Choltitz.

In midmorning Leclerc's office had contacted Choltitz at the Maurice Hotel, but the lines were cut. Then a courier was sent with the unconditional surrender demand.

Signed Copies Exchanged

Signed copies were exchanged between Choltitz and Leclerc and a French guard went to the Maurice to escort the German commander to Montparnasse station. After going through the formality of accepting the surrender the cold, unbending Leclerc posed outside the station with Choltitz.

Choltitz first surrendered personally to General Leclerc and then to the United States corps commander of which Leclerc's second French armored division is a part.

The corps commander talked with Choltitz in the presence of Lieut. Col. Robert Low, of New York city, who is a member of the corps commander's staff.

The paunchy, black-haired German general, wearing horn-rimmed glasses, sat impassively with his legs crossed. He wore a khaki tunic and gray-green riding breeches with broad leg stripes down the sides, tucked neatly in his black boots.

In the adjoining office one of Choltitz' staff officers, a colonel of the signal corps, talked with a high-ranking officer and Capt. Paul Howard, of New York city, the latter two members of the corps commanders' staff.

Poilu Guards Germans

Outside on the floor of the station platform a dozen members of Choltitz' staff from full colonels down, sat with their legs dangling over the tracks. They were a dejected lot with close-cropped bare heads bowed. Stray bullets crashed through the massive glass-paned shed over the tracks, showering them with glass splinters, and each time a bullet hit they ducked.

They were guarded by a lone French poilu, while Capt. John E. Thomas, of Minneapolis, Minn., the corps commander's aide, stood guard at the door of a baggage conference room.

The German signals colonel who was talking with high officers and Captain Howard was a wiry, thin-faced, gray-haired little man who showed a fondness for American cigarettes. He appeared greatly relieved that the war was over for him.

"Ran Out Like Rats"

The colonel and other members of Choltitz' staff were billeted at the Oxford and Cambridge Hotel behind the Maurice Hotel. He said that during the morning a French tank rolled up in front of the Oxford and Cambridge Hotel and fired one shot which hit a parked automobile, blowing it against the hotel front.

The shot ignited gasoline in the automobile tank and the fire spread over the hotel lobby. He said he and other officers came running down the stairs with drawn pistols ready to fight it out, but after they saw what had happened they realized the jig was up.

"And they ran out like rats and surrendered," added the French guard.

Cornered Nazis Fight

The German signals colonel said that all SS troops left 14 days ago and that the only Nazi forces left were members of the regular Paris garrison. Whether they were SS or not, they fought like hellions when cornered in Luxembourg Gardens even after the surrender negotiations were in progress.

Two hours after Choltitz's cease-fire order went out there was machinegunning by Germans from rooftops about the city.

As I write this there are bursts from machine guns and machine pistols outside my hotel on Boulevard St. Michael leading down to Notre Dame Cathedral.

Notre Dame Undamaged

Notre Dame Cathedral itself is not damaged.

Paris as a whole appears to have suffered only slightly from war. The damage here is nothing compared with London.

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Parisians Sing In Street

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And tonight while bullets still were whining around Paris, Parisians were singing in the street.

Great pillars of black smoke rose over Versailles where the west wing of Versailles Palace still was burning. Dull red glows ringed the city from burning military forts fired by the Germans when they saw their occupation of more than four years was nearing an end.

For the Americans and the French, capture of Choltitz was a particularly rich haul. He commanded the 84th German Corps which Allied troops have battled all the way from Cherbourg to Paris. He took command of the Paris garrison 14 days ago.

Denies Earlier Armistice

He denied there had been any kind of armistice with French resistance forces before Leclerc's entry. He said there had been an "arrangement" whereby the Germans would be permitted to move troops into and out of the city without being shot at in return for permission for the French to transport food into the city.

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Kids Tease For Candy

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Explosions thundered through the broad boulevards and machine guns chattered incessantly.

Every time my jeep stopped it was mobbed by kids who pleaded for "bon bon." My five-week ration of hard candy, hoarded for this occasion, gave out in one block. Cigarettes were gone after two blocks.

First Yanks In Paris

The first American soldiers in Paris may have been Private Robert E. Paup, York, Pa., and Corporal Jack Hamilton, of Midlothian, Texas. They came in with a one-star general, and with Lieut. Melvin Stock, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Capt. Howard J. Crager, New York city, who are public-relations officers.

Whizzing past with squeaky sirens went red Parisian firewagons picking their way through traffic.

When I first saw Paris today it was for just a few brief moments.

As soon as my jeep crossed into the city limits, a six-wheeled armored car—made in America and manned by Frenchmen—tore out in pursuit. It shouldered the jeep over to the curb, and a blond young Frenchman waving a tommy-gun got out.

NIGHT

Beat Hasty Retreat

In an excited manner he said his captain had ordered that none but French vehicles be permitted to pass—apparently someone had an idea this should be an all-French show.

After we argued a while, the young Frenchman squared away to shoot off the jeep's tires—and then we turned around in a hurry.

With the snout of the armored car's French 75-mm. gun—also made in America—pointing at our heads we beat an inglorious retreat.

Beyond the city limits, Lieut. Col. Bertram Kalisch, of Forest Hills, N. Y., saved the situation by attaching our jeep to his official in-bound film unit.

(The correspondents with Bollas were Gordon Gammack, of the Des Moines *Register-Tribune;* Chuck Haacker, Acme photographer; John Groth, *Parade* artist, and Fred Graham, of the New York *Times.*)

"Although I felt this was my show I did not resent their crying a bit. I wondered how they would have reacted if they had been entering their native city under the same conditions.

"Thousands upon thousands of Parisians pressed in upon up, kissed us and deluged us with flowers, thanks and all the ingenuity of Parisian gratefulness. We were apparently the first Americans they had seen enter Paris, and shouts of *'Voila les Americans; bravo, bravo, merci'* rang out again and again.

Home Again To Paris, Crying Like A Baby

By Henry B. Jameson

NIGHT

Outside Paris, Aug. 25 (AP—Delayed)—What is believed to be the first American vehicle to enter Paris today was driven by Capt. Sachal Bollas, 36, of Los Angeles, who was born in Paris and had not been there since 1927.

A member of the United States Ninth Air Force public relations staff, he was sent to France soon after the invasion as an escorting officer and guide to assist war correspondents. In civilian life he was vice-president of the Birtscher Corporation, medical equipment manufacturers of Los Angeles. He was drafted into the army in March, 1942. His wife and baby live at Glendora, Cal.

"Cried Like Baby"

Following is the dramatic story of his entry into Paris amid tears and cheers as he told it to me.

"I had promised myself I would be perfectly composed when and if I entered Paris, but I arrived crying like a baby.

"The sight of the old forties—Parisian abbreviation for the fortifications which used to surround old Paris before parts of the suburbs were incorporated into the metropolitan area—was a sneaky blow and I began sniffling hopelessly.

"Masses of people ahead of us were so Parisian in spirit and reaction that the last remnants of my composure melted away and tears began rolling down my bearded, dirty face.

Deluged With Flowers

"I looked around and saw four correspondents with me crying, too.

Girls Get In Jeep

"Meanwhile, we were by-passing French armor, popping in and out of rumbling tank columns. I was having trouble driving the jeep through the crowds and barricades and in and around vehicles.

"Within five blocks we had a jeep full of Parisian girls. I don't know how they got in or on, but there were four or five sitting on the boys' laps and four more huddled on the radiator.

"We were smeared with lipstick. I have never been kissed by so many pretty girls in one day, but I cannot remember the face of a single one of them. All the time I was trying to dry my tears and get hold of myself.

Asked Why He Cried

"People would ask me why I cried. In self-defense I would explain I was a Parisian, and had not seen the city in 17 years. Then the shouts, exclamations, kisses, handshakes and questions would start all over again—leaving me worse off than before.

"All the time I wanted to feel happy and exuberant like the crowd. I was mad at myself. If the crowd had been crying I would have felt better. But they were singing the Marseillaise, hopping up and down, waving arms, weapons, handbags.

"In this incredible Hollywood setting we got to the Place Denfert where the statue of Lion de Belfort

reminded me of the times I used to go visit my aunt. I wondered if she was in the crowd with all my cousins and relatives.

Hear First Shots Fired

"Here we heard the first shots fired. They seemed to come from all directions. As we entered the Boulevard du Montparnasse the firing became heavier. Our jeep cleared in a hurry and the crowd began to scatter.

"We swung in between two tanks for protection. They were firing at the top windows of a row of six-story houses. As I craned my neck from side to side hoping to sight a sniper before he saw me, all I could see were steel shutters closing slowly as if by their own accord.

"One young fellow next to us seemed to be enjoying himself. He was shaking hands with us as he lay on the ground, grinning from ear to ear.

"After 15 minutes the firing stopped. We climbed into the jeep again and reached the head of an armored column by the Rue de Sevres and near the Rue du Bac. The resistance boys were everywhere, armed with every type of weapon, and doing a magnificent job in going into buildings in search of German snipers and racing around the streets in absolute contempt for ambushes.

Exposed To Nazi Positions

"We swept on down to the Esplanade des Invalides overlooking the Seine. The dome of Les Invalides was resplendent in the brilliant sunshine. The Esplanade was deserted—an odd sight. We were fully exposed to German positions on the other side of the bridge.

"On the way out of the city there were fewer people on the streets. They all looked in good health, and the children amazingly so.

"In answer to my inevitable question they said they'd never had enough to eat but there had not been any actual famine. Another two or three days, they thought, would have brought a real famine.

"They told me hospitals were jammed with tubercular children but, by and large, the Parisians of the south bank were not famished looking."

PARIS IS WARM AND HAPPY TODAY

NIGHT

By DON WHITEHEAD.

Paris, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Paris is bathed in sunshine and happiness today and below the windows of my hotel in the heart of the city is spread a scene of peace contrasting strangely with the turmoil of battle that raged yesterday.

In the broad crossing of two famous streets Parisians are strolling in the warm sun. Around each parked jeep is a group of men, women and children talking and laughing with American soldiers who are giving them cigarettes and sweets and sharing their hard rations.

Paris is exhausted from that uproarious day of liberation yesterday. It is too much that any people could pour out their emotion in such an overflow of joy as that of yesterday when the American and French forces entered and then keep it going for another day.

Now there is only the sound of tinkling bicycle bells—every one in Paris seems to have a bicycle—of laughter and occasional cheers. In the distance there is the faint thunder of an occasional gun, but resistance inside the city is virtually at an end.

And this day is just as fantastic as those hours of last evening, when the millions of Paris swarmed through the streets in a carnival of celebration over their long-awaited liberation. Crowds stood in the streets, and under the starlight sang the "Marseillaise" and cheered the American and French troops.

The hotels were palaces of luxury to those of us who managed to get rooms. Electric lights still were on and there was running water. The hotels had no food, but there was wine and champagne and cognac for the celebrators.

Even as the military cleaned out the last resistance French political leaders moved in to reorganize the government of Paris.

Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley's forces began the great task of helping feed and administer the city.

Both French and American forces which entered Paris were parts of Bradley's Twelfth Army group.

Avignon Joyously Greets Yanks

NIGHT

By Sydney A. Feder

With American Forces in Avignon, Aug. 25 (AP—Delayed)—In every village and hamlet of the last 30 miles of the push to this city, hundreds of hysterically joyous villagers jammed the roadways.

Laughing, crying, cheering, they showered kisses and embraces on the advancing troops of the American Seventh Army, chasing an enemy now in full retreat.

Stage Wild Celebration

At the Place de la Mairie in the heart of this ancient 14th-century seat of the Papal throne and inside the medieval wall, the citizenry staged a wild celebration.

Accompanied by Capt. Don Reap, Dunmore, Pa., Larry Newman, of International News Service, and I were the first American newspapermen to enter the city, a couple of hours after the first troops.

Townspeople came to us and gripped our hands. Their eyes were filled with tears. They repeated over and over, "thank you, thank you."

City Damaged

The expressions were sincere and heartfelt, even though our air raids had done considerable damage to the city and killed between 500 and 1,000 citizens. Most of the damage was done outside the old walls of the city, but even within several buildings were crushed.

The tower of the Pope's palace still was standing and the citizens said the castle itself was unhurt.

There was no fight at all in Avignon for the American troops. The French Forces of the Interior had everything ready for their entrance.

Pushing Baby Buggies

"Many were pushing along empty baby buggies so they could bring back more," said one soldier. He declared the main highway leading south of the city from the Orleans gate looked "like the Oklahoma land rush all over again."

It was along this same route that Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc's French Second Armored Division traveled yesterday and entered Paris after knocking out two mobile German 88-mm. guns on the way.

Few of the famous Parisian restaurants were open to the public. To get a good meal it was necessary to find someone with entree into one of the black market restaurants, which have been serving de luxe dinners all through the occupation in defiance of food rationing regulations.

Can Still Drink

Their prices were exorbitant, and only Vichy officials, German army officers and highly placed collaborationists generally could afford them.

Hotels quartering American officers and men had nothing on the menu but hot water—the soldiers supplied their own coffee and "K" rations. No full meals were served and the troops were expected to subsist on regular army fare until arrangements could be completed to rush in emergency food shipments from agriculturally rich sections of France.

But as usual in Paris, alcoholic drinks still were available in quantities.

PARISIANS FORAGE ABROAD FOR FOOD

Exodus Through Orleans Gate Looked Like Land Rush

DAY

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

Paris, Aug. 26 (AP)—A great exodus began from Paris to the countryside today with thousands of persons searching for food on surrounding farms.

The food shortage, resulting from a transport breakdown and the three-day fight for the city during which no supplies were shipped in, was critical in some areas. But many families had stores for just such an emergency.

Housewives by the hundreds rode out of the city on bicycles to which they tied large market baskets to carry back whatever eggs, butter, meat or vegetables they might be able to barter or buy from farmers.

began organizing to feed the people at communal restaurants.

As almost all available means of transportation are being used to haul guns, ammunition and war material to the troops driving the Germans out of France, the bulk of food and medical supplies will have to wait until some of the trucks now used on the battle fronts can be spared, supreme headquarters said.

Hundreds of French drivers have been recruited to load and take the trucks to Paris when they become available. Captured German vehicles may be used in some cases.

Distribution of food within the city will be the responsibility of French authorities with civil affairs officers on General Dwight D. Eisenhower's staff assisting in the early stages of the program.

Food from the agricultural districts of Brittany and Normandy will be sent as the highways, bridges and railroads are repaired.

Coal is another vital problem and transport for it must be found in order to restore the domestic gas supply.

Emphasing that the steps being taken were only temporary, supreme headquarters said the overall policy of the Allied leaders was to do everything possible to enable the French to help themselves.

Allied Trucks Begin Rushing Food to Paris

DAY

Transportation Is Problem, With Most Vehicles Needed to Move War Supplies

BERLIN

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 26 (AP).—Transportation is the most difficult problem facing officials of the civil affairs division of the Allied armies as they rush emergency food and medical supplies to Paris.

The first consignment of 3,000 tons of foodstuffs arrived by Allied motor convoy in the French capital tonight and French authorities

Nazis Below Lyon Face Trap As Yanks Peril Escape Lines

NOLAND-NORGAARD

Rome, Aug. 26 (AP)—The battle of southern France entered its final phase today as the Americans slashed deeply up the Rhone Valley in a race to cut off the fleeing German forces below Lyon.

Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's fast-rolling Seventh Army already had freed all of southern France east of the Rhone below newly-captured Avignon and Briancon, the latter only five miles west of the Italian frontier, and now controlled more than 9,000 square miles of territory.

The German high command said, "In the Rhone Valley severe fighting is in progress with enemy mechanized formations which are trying to intercept our movements in the direction of Lyon."

Break Into Valley Reported

There was no comment from Patch's headquarters on this or on a German report that an American column from the east had broken into the Rhone Valley near Montelimar, nearly 50 miles north of Avignon and less than 85 below Lyon, and was astride the highway and rail routes of German retreat.

It was perhaps significant, however, that the Allied command had given no intimation whatever for three days on the activities of the mechanized American task force which in the first week of the August 15 invasion drove 140 miles deep into the enemy's east flank to Grenoble.

[Some unconfirmed border reports have placed this force as far northward as the Swiss-French frontier, but a swing southwestward down the Isere river from Grenoble to the Rhone would be a logical development.]

The Germans claimed their armor was counterattacking the American attempts to bottle up the narrow Rhone escape line, but such a commitment probably would cost the forces involved their last chance to get out northward to the Reich past the Swiss border.

Already the American invasion perimeter was more than 300 miles in extent from the Rhone delta area through Grenoble and Briancon, and down to Antibes on the coast beyond Cannes.

Roaming Widely

Seventh Army columns aided by French patriots appeared to be roaming widely, seeking out and destroying the disorganized German groupings wherever they could be found.

Both in the lower Rhone Valley after the fall of Avignon, Arles and Tarascon, and in the area beyond Grenoble, the situation was comparable to that in Brittany after the first American break-through from the Normandy beachhead.

The routed Germans had been broken into scores of small bodies so widely dispersed that hundreds of Allied planes were searching out the whole zone ahead of the ground forces but rarely finding targets on the roads.

Progress At Big Port

Determined resistance to the death was found only in surrounded forces such as those at Toulon and Marseille. At both those big ports the Allies reported continuing progress.

The French said the naval arsenal at Toulon had been seized and all pockets east of the naval base had been cleaned out, while in Marseille they continued to clear resistance points and were attacking the German-held Notre Dame de la Garde area.

Patch's headquarters announced that the French had taken Forts D'Artigues and Malbousquet, in Toulon, while the only organized German resistance remaining in the so-called six-fours district, and that further progress was being made inside Marseille, where "German damage has been extensive, with demolitions wrecking many of the quays, warehouses, dry docks and port facilities.

Wilson Writes Patch

The Allied Mediterranean commander, General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, sent Patch a message of congratulations on the southern France operation, saying he was sure it would "result in total destruction of the German 19th Army."

The German high command communique said, "Our garrisons of fortified points in the fighting areas of Toulon and Marseille are still holding their own in a heavy struggle against strong enemy attacks."

Capture of Avignon, famous old city of the Papal "Babylonian exile" from 1309-1377, gave the Americans a firm grip on one of the important Rhone Valley communications centers.

Good Weather Helps

The city of 60,000 was somewhat damaged by Allied air raids, but was entered without a fight due to advance "preparations" by the French Forces of the Interior. Good weather continued to aid the Allies.

The Allied naval command announced that a 516-round bombardment by four cruisers Friday hit enemy coastal batteries south of Toulon and that only three enemy batteries remained active in that area.

Enemy positions in the Marseille area were bombarded by a battleship and two cruisers and naval guns also supported operations in the direction of the Italian frontier.

The French cruiser Emile Bertin fired 73 6-inch shells into Nice harbor and set fire to a merchant ship.

Nimes, Carcassonne, Montpellier Held Free

New York, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Brazzaville radio recorded by CBS broadcast a report from Algiers today that three cities in southwestern France between Marseille and the Spanish border—Nimes, Carcassonne and Montpellier—"have been liberated."

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The report was not officially confirmed.

Nimes is 60 miles northwest of Marseille; Montpellier is 78 miles west of Marseille, and Carcassonne is 150 miles west of Marseille and 50 southeast of Toulouse.

Yanks Capture Avignon And Briancon

GEO TUCKER

Rome, Aug. 26 (AP)—American columns have occupied the Alpine town of Briancon, near the Italian frontier more than 100 miles north of the captured seaport of Cannes, and other Seventh Army forces have driven into Avignon, key communications center in the delta of the Rhone Valley, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Germans reported fighting near Montelimar, nearly 50 miles north of Avignon, but there was no Allied confirmation.

Reports from southern France indicated, however, that the situation was comparable with that in Brittany when the Americans first broke out of the Normandy beachhead.

Forces Roaming Widely

Patriot and Seventh Army forces appeared to be roaming widely, seeking out disorganized enemy groups who were fleeing through a narrow gap between Allied forces in northern and southern France.

The German radio said today that clashes with probing American and Patriot forces in the Rhone Valley as far as Valence and Loriol had occurred.

Valence is 110 miles up the Rhone Valley from the Mediterranean coast and Loriol is about 15 miles to the south.

Berlin said several hundred French "rebels" were encircled at Loriol and that 12 American tanks as well as self-propelled guns and trucks were destroyed at Valence.

The triumphant advance of Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's troops freed nearly all of southern France east of the Rhone river and south of Avignon and Briancon. At the eastern coastal end of the invasion front his forces were fighting less than 20 miles from the Italian frontier, pushing forward on Nice from Antibes, which fell yesterday.

Arles, Tarascon Occupied

Capture of Avignon, with a population of 60,000, placed the Allies firmly astride Rhone Valley communication lines, which are the last feasible enemy escape route, and extended the front in the west to a depth of 24 miles.

Just before Avignon fell to the Americans, French troops reported they had occupied Arles and Tarascon, Rhone river cities below Avignon.

Briancon is five miles from the Italian-French border on the French side and 70 miles from the junction of the French, Italian and Swiss frontiers.

French Gain In Toulon

French troops in Toulon have captured Forts d'Artigues and Malbousquet, leaving the only organized Nazi resistance within the naval base city centered in the so-called "Six-fours" district, it was announced tonight.

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Lt.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch's headquarters also announced further progress in eliminating Nazi opposition inside Marseille, where "German damage has been extensive with demolitions wrecking many of the quays, warehouses, dry docks and port facilities."

The navy reported that enemy guns in Cannes were bombarded heavily before the city surrendered and that cannon from Allied warships had also fired on inland targets.

Two enemy ships were attacked by torpedoes, and one was sunk and the other damaged, a naval spokesman said.

Road Bridge Knocked Out

The Allied air arm attacked communications north of Avignon and knocked out an important road bridge between Nimes and Montpelier, southwest of Avignon. The rail bridge across the Rhone river at Avignon was bombed.

Marauders piloted by Frenchmen attacked gun positions on the island of Rattoneau, outside Marseille, reporting direct hits on the target.

Good weather which has aided the Allies since D-day held, and armored columns had the advantage of dry, hard roads in most of the 9,000 square miles of the liberated area.

Hendaye Expects Yanks

Irun, Spain, Aug. 26 (AP)—French authorities said they expected American troops to reach the Spanish-French frontier at Hendaye, across from Irun, some time today.

Information reaching here from the FFI said the Americans had helped liberate Bordeaux, France's fourth largest city.

(The French radio at Algiers reported capture of Bordeaux Thursday, but Allied sources have not yet given confirmation.)

NAZIS RETREAT TO GOTHIC LINE

ROME, Aug. 26—(AP) Germans are retreating to the shelter of the Gothic Line in central portions of the Italian front and Polish forces of the Eighth army are feeling out new enemy positions north of the Metauro river, Allied headquarters said today.

The Nazi withdrawal to Gothic Line fortifications in the northern Appenine range was concentrated mostly in the area of the upper Tiber river and on the east side of the upper Arno behind Pontassieve. Following up th retreat, Eighth army units drove without opposition to Apecchio, 35 miles from the Adriatic and 24 miles due south of the principality of San Marino.

Polish troops, continuing their aggrissive patroling activity north of the Metauro, found roads, river crossings and front hill positions heavily mined and boobytrapped.

RAF Mustangs shot up four trains yesterday on the Zagreb-Banova Jaruga rail line in Yugoslavia—at least two of which were loaded with troops—and strafed a motor convoy near Arta, Greece. There still was no definite sign, however, that the enemy was trying to escape those countries following upon Romania's surrender.

Thirteen enemy planes were destroyed in yesterday's AAF operations, most of them by American fighters escorting Fortresses and Liberators on a raid against two aircraft component factories and an airdrome at Brno, Czechoslovakia and Prostejov airdrome, 14 miles northeast of Brno.

The RAAF lost three heavy bombers and nine other planes from all operations.

Lieut. Michael Drezas of Bloomfield, N. J., jumped into fifth place among American aces in the Mediterranean theater by shooting down two ME109's over Czechoslovakia. This boosted his total to 12.

RAF medium heavy and medium bombers last night started many fires in a railyard at Ravenna in northern Italy.

STRONGPOINTS TAKEN BY FRENCH IN TOULON

ROME, Aug. 26 — (AP) French troops in Toulon have captured Forts D'Artigues and Malbousquet, leaving the only organized Nazi resistance within the naval base city centered in the so-called "Six-Fours" district, it was announced tonight.

Lt.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch's headquarters also announced further progress in eliminating Nazi opposition inside Marseille, where "German damage has been extensive with demolitions wrecking many of the quays, warehouses, drydocks and port facilities."

NAVY NAMES WARSHIPS IN RIVIERA LANDING

ROME, Aug. 26—(AP) The Battleship U. S. S. Nevada and the Cruisers U. S. S. Quincy and Augusta were among the scores of American warships with the Allied fleet in amphibious operations opening the invasion of Southern France, Aug. 15, it was announced today.

The three warships also participated in the initial invasion of the continent at Normandy.

The Nevada, Quincy and Augusta operated on the extreme left flank of the southern France assault area. The Augusta and Nevada were used extensively in the bombardment of coastal batteries on the islands of Levant and Port Cros in the first phase of the operations.

Later with the Nevada they stood off Toulon and bombarded the great naval base whose strength was formidable because of the large caliber French guns the Nazis salvaged from scuttled French warships and embedded in concrete.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met aboard the Augusta Aug. 14, 1941, and drew up the historic Atlantic Charter. The Nevada, damaged and beached when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, participated in the bombardment of Cherbourg.

French Representative Received By Pope Pius

Vatican City, Aug. 26 (AP)—Pope Pius XII received M. Guerin, representative of the French provisional government to the Holy See, in a private audience today.

Guerin called later on the State Secretariat.

The Vatican newspaper *Il Osservatore Romano*, said that Leon Berard, French Ambassador to the Holy See, had informed the State Secretariat he considered his mission ended since Marshal Henri Petain cannot exercise his powers.

Rome Reds Assail Musician

Leaflets in Theater Call Previtali Typical of Fascist Era

ROME, Aug. 26 (AP).—Communists conducted a noisy demonstration against Maestro Fernando Previtali at the Adriano Theater here last night.

At the conclusion of Previtali's presentation of Schubert's Fourth Symphony thousands of handbills in Italian and English were thrown from the balconies charging him with being "very representative" of the Fascist era in the musical field.

GIVES UP SOUTH OF BORDEAUX

Nazi Force Of 10,000 Surrenders To Besiegers, French Say

FOLTZ

Irun, Spain, Aug. 26 (AP)—Ten thousand Germans encircled by American and French forces around Belin, 30 miles south of Bordeaux, surrendered late this afternoon, French authorities in Hendaye said tonight.

The capitulation of the Nazis ended all organized German resistance in southwestern France.

American and French forces which had trapped the Germans had been hacking them to pieces before the Germans hoisted a white flag.

Fled To The Woods

According to reports from Hendaye, France, across the frontier from Irun, the Germans evacuated Bordeaux Thursday and moved into the wooded Landes region, centering in Belin.

The Americans and French were declared closing in on them and gaining a daily increasing bag of prisoners as Germans filtered out under white flags.

Communiques Mum

[Communiques from SHAEF and from the Mediterranean command have not touched upon the reported operations along France's Bay of Biscay coast.]

French authorities in Hendaye said the remaining German forces were too weak to try to break out and apparently were content to sit and hope vainly that a German army from outside might free them.

Other Germans in small groups high in the Pyrenees were reported waiting for the Allies to come and take them prisoners rather than risk death by traveling through patriot-held territory in an effort to get back to Germany. French control of the border prevented them from escaping into Spain.

The territory once held by eight German divisions, filled with swarms of German agents and policed by thousands of Vichy gunmen now is tranquil under the Tricolor.

This has been accomplished in less than a week. On Monday two uniformed French officers crossed the international bridge at Irun to Hendaye. One was a French jeweler at San Sebastian who had dusted off his World War I uniform the day before and the other was a young captain from Algiers.

Tonight these two men as representatives of Lt. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig commanded a force estimated at 50,000 men which held at least 12,000 German prisoners and maintained order in 10 French departments where millions live.

GERMANS SUFFER MAJOR DEFEAT IN FRENCH BATTLE

LONDON, Aug. 26 — (AP) The German flight in France appeared to be spreading rapidly tonight as Allied armies liberating the country from the west and south made wholesale advances and drew to within 200 miles of a junction.

Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's American Seventh army began a drive up the wide Rhone valley and struck eastward to within five miles of the Italian frontier and by onight had wrested more than 0,000 square miles from the Nazis.

Push Into Eastern France

Allied armies invading from the west were striking toward Alsace and Lorraine deep into eastern France, and from the shattered Seine line were driving northward toward the Luxembourg and German borders.

The Germans were fleeing along a wide front in the north but making bitter rearguard stands, while in the east the speed of the American armored stabs fanning out beyond Troyes indicated slight enemy resistance.

Similarly Allied columns driving North from the southern invasion beachhead apparently found little opposition, and were reported well beyond captured Grenoble in territory now cleared of Germans and controlled by French patriots all the way to the Swiss border.

It was these columns and those striking southeastward from Troyes which were reported less than 100 miles apart.

The magnitude of the German debacle in the south was indicated by the fact that a party of war correspondents, including Edward Kennedy of the Associated Press, drove clear to the Swiss border in a jeep well ahead of the advancing army in territory conquered by the French Maquis Patriot forces.

The Allied advances were described as considerably greater than yet announced and the German situation far more critical than had been generally believed.

Patriots Continue Attack

French army forces continued their methodical reduction of the German holdings in Marseille and Toulon, the two great southern ports where organized enemy resistance remained.

The Germans contended they had thrown armor into a battle to stave off the American efforts to bottle up the Rhone valley escape route, but they admitted the Americans were "trying to intercept our movements in the direction of Lyon."

The Allied Mediterranean commander-in-chief, Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, congratulated Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch on the American-French progress and expressed confidence the drives would "result in total destruction of the German 19th army."

In northern France supreme Allied headquarters said "the elimination of the German Seventh army as a fighting entity has decided the battle of France."

It broadcast a warning to Luxembourg, Alsace and Lorraine that those areas might soon become a theater of war, as only the harassed survivors of the German Seventh army and a few divisions of the reduced German 15th army stood in the path of the Allies.

Bombers Pound Nazi Oil Plants; Fights Hotter

London, Aug. 26 (AP) — Nearly 1,000 United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators carried the smashing new aerial offensive against Europe through the third straight day today, most of them battering oil targets in Germany.

Others gave the besieged Brittany port of Brest its third pounding in 36 hours.

Up to 750 heavy bombers, with as many escorting fighters, ranged over northwest and southwest Germany in a third consecutive blow at Hitler's oil plants.

1,400 Planes Out Last Night

The daylight blows followed overnight operations in France and Germany by 1,400 RAF bombers and 6,450 flights yesterday from British and French bases.

Targets today included the Scholvan-Buer and Nordstern synthetic-oil plants at Gelsenkirchen; an oil refinery at Emmerich, near the Duth border; an oil finishing plant at Salzbergen, west of Osnabruck, and synthetic-oil facilities at Ludwigshafen, near the Swiss border.

German batteries and fortified positions at Brest were attacked by up to 250 Liberators and Flying Fortresses, aiding ground assaults to crush resistance in the big Atlantic port. Brest's defenses were the target last night for 1,350 tons of RAF explosives.

Opel Motor Works Bombed

Clear weather over France and Germany enabled both American air task forces to drop their bombs visually today.

In another concentrated attack before dawn the RAF dumped nearly 1,700 tons of bombs on the Opel Motor Works at Russelsheim, between Mainz and Frankfurt.

Other planes raided flying-bomb launching sites and a rocket depot in northern France and the rail and industrial town of Darmstadt, in the upper Rhineland. Mosquitos unloaded two-ton blockbusters on Berlin.

Nazis Send Up More Fighters

From Brest to the Baltic the Allied planes fought through increasing opposition.

The Allied air forces lost 78 planes in their extensive operations yesterday and throughout the night. These included 17 bombers, 7 fighters for the United States Eighth Air Force, 19 planes for the United States Ninth Air Force, and 27 RAF planes.

Against their losses the Allies tallied 144 German aircraft destroyed in the air and on the ground.

The amount of fighter opposition encountered was regarded here as a possible sign that the Germans may now be beaten to a point where they have decided to risk their remaining planes in a desperate defense of Germany itself.

Nazi Fighters Swarm Up

Nazi fighters swarmed up from their new bases around Cambrai, Soissons, Reims and San Quentin—and the Ninth United States Air Forces yesterday bagged 51 ME-109s and FW-190s in the air, plus 41 on the ground. Ten more German fighters were caught in the Beauvais area.

One of the day's kills was made at Dijon, where 29 clumsy troop carrier Ju-52s were left smoldering, and also two fighters.

The Second Tactical Air Force alone yesterday destroyed 269 motor vehicles, 56 tanks, 29 barges, 2 motor vessels and 2 tugs.

Seine Ships Set Afire

Both heavy and medium bombers made attacks in support of the finish fight for the liberation of Brest. British Beaufighters escorted by Polish flyers in Mustangs set fire to a heavily armed escort vessel northwest of Borkum in the Frisian Islands and left two other ships ablaze in the 16-ship convoy. Typhoons and Spitfires harassing the German retreat across the Seine saturated the lower reaches of the river with bombs and rockets. They set fire to at least two large ships, which later were believed sunk.

24-Hour Buzzbomb Lull

London and the southern counties have had more than 24 hours of relief from flying bomb attacks. There was not a single alert in the London area last night. For the first time in over two months the Home Security communique announced: "Up to 7 A. M. there has been nothing to report."

RAF heavy bombers late yesterday evening bombed robot launching sites and the night's bombing activity, coupled with the lull in robot attacks, indicated that the constant hammering of flying-bomb firing and supply points was proving effective.

YANK BOMBERS HIT OIL DEPOTS

Also Harass Foe Streaming East To Reich Borders

London, Aug. 26 (AP)—American heavy bombers, operating on a schedule of 100 sorties per hour since 8 P. M. Friday night, joined tactical air units today in a series of smashing assaults at Germany's oil-production centers as well as supply depots and communication in France.

The bombers lent a massive hand to the ground troops rapidly obliterating the Nazi Seventh Army and driving closer to the Reich borders.

Enemy air opposition in the past 24 hours was slight, after a brief flareup in the preceding three days.

Few Nazi Planes Up

From the heavy bombers over Germany, the mediums over northeastern France and fighters and fighter-bombers over the Seine the reports were identical—few if any Nazi fighter planes anywhere. The bombers reported flak over Germany ranged from light to intense.

One Nazi fighter was destroyed in the air and another on the ground in the operations against Germany and American losses for the day were ten bombers and six fighters.

Some 1,500 heavy bombers and escorting fighters ranged over a wide area of Germany battering vital oil targets for the third day in succession, and a smaller force of Flying Fortresses and Liberators teamed with Allied warships' heavy artillery in a final assault to wipe out the stubborn German garrison holding out in the port of Brest at the tip of Brittany.

40,000 Nazis Raked

The tactical air forces threw hundreds of fighter bombers into nonstop sweeps all across northern France blasting at some 40,000 Germans caught in the Seine trap and hunting down others on the northeast side of the Seine fleeing toward Germany.

One hundred and six tanks and 768 motor vehicles were destroyed in the past 24 hours.

Targets for the Fortresses and Liberators keeping up the pressure on Hitler's badly depleted oil supply were the Scholvenbuer and Nordstern synthetic oil plants at Gelsenkirchen, an oil refinery at Emmerich near the Dutch border, an oil finishing plant at Salzbergen west of Osnabruck and a synthetic oil plant at Ludwigshafen in southern Germany.

2,000 Tons On Motor Worsk

German batteries and other fortified positions were pounded in the important port of Brest, which was hit yesterday by American Marauders and again last night by part of big RAF formations of more than 1,400 bombers.

RAF heavies poured nearly 2,000 tons of bombs on the Opel Motor Works at Russelsheim between Mainz and Frankfurt in Germany, and they hit flying bomb launching sites and rocket depots in northern France.

No Robot Raids For 2 Days Now

London, Aug. 26 (AP)—London and southern England went through the second straight day without a robot bomb attack, the longest quiet interval since the assaults began in mid-June, and there was some cautious hope that the Germans had abandoned their launching bases across the Channel as a result of terrific Allied aerial bombardments and the outflanking of Nazi lines east of the Seine river.

Unofficial reports circulated that the enemy's robot personnel was being evacuated, but many persons believe that even if this is true the Germans will be able to launch their flying bombs from more distant bases by means of increasing their fuel.

Support for this belief was shown in the registration here for women and children wanting to leave London. A total of 2,095 were signed up Thursday and another 1,849 Friday. The fear that the Germans might send over even more destructive explosive rockets prompted much of this movement out of London.

Tribute Is Paid War Reporters

London, Aug. 26 (AP)—In a tribute to war correspondents, Col. J. B. L. Lawrence, army public relations chief in the European theater, said today they were "one of our answers to Hitler—for Hitler used to burn books and with them freedom of expression."

"The war correspondent goes to the front armed only with pencil, notebook and typewriter," Lawrence said in a speech prepared for broadcast to the United States by the Columbia Broadcasting System. "He stands side by side with the soldier, braving the dangers and sharing in the same grim purpose."

He said there were 306 American correspondents accredited to this theater alone.

"You know of their writings and of their broadcasts and of their photographs, newsreels and films," he said. "But I doubt if you know what they have braved to keep the people of our United Nations the best informed publics in the world."

Lawrence read the roll of those killed or captured covering the war, and of those awarded the Purple Heart for wounds suffered from enemy action.

Calls London Front Line

London, Aug. 26 (AP)—R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers Union in the United States, told a press conference today that he'd "just as soon be in France as in London with the buzzbombs. They show that modern war puts people in the city in the front-line trenches."

Ninth's Bomber Chief Promoted

Ninth Air Force Headquarters in England, Aug. 26 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Samuel E. Anderson, head of the Ninth Bomber Command, has been promoted to major general, it was announced tonight by Maj. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Ninth Air Force commander.

De Gaulle In South France

London, Aug. 26 (AP)—Radio France, of Algiers, said tonight Gen. Charles de Gaulle was now in southern France after his triumphal visit to Paris.

Some Allied Prisoners Leave Switzerland

London, Aug. 26 (AP)—Allied prisoners of war who escaped into Switzerland from Italian and French camps now are able to join up again with Allied forces who speared to the Swiss border of France.

Airmen, however, who bailed out or were forced down over Switzerland on missions taking them over that area cannot rejoin. They were presumed to have been on belligerent missions and were interned. They are allowed outside Swiss camps on parole but are not attempting to leave the country.

The prisoners of war from Italy and France entered Switzerland as refugees, and were not given ...les. Thousands of Britons al...dy are reported making their ...y to join American units. It is ...sumed that some Americans ...laced in Italian prison camps have been able to get to Switzerland, and also will rejoin.

7 German Craft Sunk In Clashes With Allies

London, Aug. 26 (AP)—Four German gunboats, two heavily armed escort vessels, and one "R" boat were sunk today in a series of Channel and North Sea actions involving American, British and French light naval craft, the Admiralty announced tonight.

The Allied ships returned to harbor without casualties or damage.

A summary of previous actions off the coasts of France, Belgium and Holland since August 13 showed at least 50 enemy vessels were sunk, set on fire, or badly damaged by British ships in about a dozen actions.

2 U. S. Bombers Collide In England; 16 Die

London, Aug. 26 (AP)—Fourteen American airmen and two civilians a woman and a child, were kille today when two American heav bombers collided over Hitchin Hertfordshire.

One plane exploded in the air, and the other crashed. Four crewmen escaped by parachute. The two civilians were killed, and two others were injured when a bomb from one plane fell into a bungalow.

36 CHILDREN BURIED IN BOMBER MISHAP

FRECKLETON, Eng., Aug. 26.—(AP) This grieving town today buried in a communal grave much of its hopes for tomorow in a mass funeral for 36 children all under six who were killed when a blazing American Liberator bomber crashed into a schoolhouse.

With them were buried eight adults who died at the same time. More than 400 wreaths were heaped on the "T" shaped grave after the ceremony. Services were held in a church so small only the coffin of one unidentified child and teacher could be brought inside.

Four American soldiers served as bearers for two youngsters with whom they had made friends.

Son to Duchess of Gloucester

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP).—A son was born today to the Duchess of Gloucester. The young prince is fifth in direct succession to the British throne, immediately after his brother, Prince William of Gloucester, who is three, and before the eight-year-old Duke of Kent. The baby is the ninth grandchild of the Queen Mother.

NEW COMMAND NAMED FIRST AIRBORNE ARMY

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 26 — (AP) The new command, consolidating the airborne troops of the expeditionary force is to be known officially as the First Airborne army, it was announced today.

American, British and Polish airborne troops are represented in the new command, which has the strength equivalent to that of an army.

4 Allied Correspondents Reach Swiss Border Ahead of U.S. Army

By THOMAS F. HAWKINS

MOILLESULAZ, ON THE FRENCH-SWISS FRONTIER, Aug. 26—(AP) Four war correspondents arrived here today in a jeep after traveling more than 200 miles from the Riviera beachhead northward through Maquis-held territory.

The correspondents were Edward Kennedy of the Associated Press; Philip Jordan of the London News Chronicle; Carleton Kent of the Chicago Times and Graham Hovey of International News service.

The jeep driver was Pvt. Douglas Hooey, 26, of Sussex, N. J.

The party was well ahead of U. S. Seventh army units.

Troops Follow Enemy

American troops are moving ahead to cut off the Germans in the southern sector, but their ap-

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pearance in number at this border is not now expected.

The French themselves have cleaned out the Haute Savoie. Kennedy said they "are running it well, with order well established, so that it is unnecessary for the Americans to enter the area. They have more vital work to do in chasing the Germans."

(Kennedy's own story of his journey had to be submitted to censorship of the Allied Mediterranean command, to which he is accredited, and hence is delayed.)

Kennedy said the trip turned out to be a series of welcomes by thousands of Frenchmen in every town. At Chambery, Annecy, and Annemasse he and his comrades were guests of honor, escorted down festive streets to the cries of "Vive Les Americains."

Frenchmen at these places awaited the arrival of American troops and were disappointed when they did not show up.

At Annemasse the newspapermen arrived just in time for the funeral of four patriots, the last killed in that sector southeast of Geneva in the last battle with the Nazis. Kennedy and his colleagues served as an American honor guard for the ceremony which 4,000 French attended.

Tonight they returned to Annemasse, guests of the town at a formal dinner.

For this writer it was a red-letter day—the first jeep, the first American war correspondent he had seen and he was Kennedy.

(Hawkins is chief of the Associated Press bureau in neutral Bern and has been isolated from American contacts.)

When the jeep stopped a man reached out and shook hands, saying "I am Kennedy."

"Glad to meet you sir," I replied, not noticing the correspondent's badge. He started telling me about his trip. Suddenly it dawned on me.

"You mean Kennedy from Rome," I asked.

"Right," he answered.

We had talked to each other by telephone all over Europe during the past five years but never had met. He was the first outside AP man or any other Allied correspondent I had met since August, 1942.

Hundreds of people rushed as close to the frontier post as they were permitted to see the correspondents.

Celebration parties started spontaneously all over Geneva. Your correspondent is going to one just as soon as this is telephoned.

AIR OF CARNIVAL AMID BLOODSHED

Paris Seems Little Damaged To Newsmen Under Fire

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Paris, Aug. 25 (AP—Delayed)—The part of Paris I have seen—and that must be at lease half of it—is not heavily damaged, but masonry is falling now as our tank guns and machine guns and rifles and the guns of the enemy bellow at each other.

[This was written shortly before the German surrender.]

I am writing this in a house on the Avenue Victor Hugo and it is now under fire, for there are Germans on the roof and our people are trying to knock them off.

Paris is in one great convulsion, but there is a pervading air of carnival about it all in spite of the blood that is flowing. It is like a final fever before a hospital patient passes from a long illness into convalescence.

their own canteens.

Coffee cost us 2,000 francs (about $40) per kilogram, tea 6,000 francs. We were allowed 550 grams of butter monthly, 90 grams of meat weekly, 275 grams of bread daily. Each month we received one small cake of soap, some of which was sand. For the past three months we could get only one pound of vegetables monthly and no wine.

We had to line up for hours for our pittance of bread. The German said at first they would take 80 per cent of our foodstuff, but actually they took 98 per cent. When they entered Paris the city had enough food to last two years. Within two weeks they had cleaned it all out. Prices skyrocketed. Butter cost 800 francs per kilogram, meats $50. There was no fruit at any price. In four years we hal no heating whatever.

Germans kept their own restaurants where they had oceans of butter, cakes and fruit which they devoured under our very noses.

For four years we had only wooden shoes. They cost 800 francs ($16.00) a pair for the cheapest ones and 3,000 francs ($60.00) for the best.

Artificial silk stockings cost 600 francs ($12.00) on the black market. A clothes ration totaled 20 points a year—a suit cost 40 points.

American Tells of Life In Paris Under Nazi Rule

Mrs. Maude Rae, a magazine writer who formerly lived in Portland, Ore., has been a resident of Paris eight years. In the following account she tells of what it was like during four years under German rule.

By MRS. MAUDE RAE

PARIS, Aug. 25 (delayed)—(AP) The bottom fell out when the Germans came into Paris in June, 1940.

We realized that everything decent was gone—there would be no tomorrows, just probabilities.

We knew we would be up against terrible difficulties, but we decided to stick it out.

There were 250 of us Americans hiding away in Paris under false identities. I had better not tell just yet what my assumed name was. Since we assumed fictitious names we had no ration cards and had to buy in the black market at exhorbitant prices. The prices in the black market were controlled by the Germans and what they had to sell was usually stolen from

As far as transportation was concerned, I would say Allied bombing was 100 per cent effective. Not even a cat has been able to move into town in months.

A German press officer named Friedrich came to Paris a week ago and said—"We will be back. You think you are smart but you don't know about the secret weapons we have. The Luftwaffe's 'refrigerator bomb' and 'bacteria bomb' are going to be our terror weapons."

Spain Breaks With Vichy

San Sebastian, Spain, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Spanish Government has withdrawn its recognition of Vichy, it was announced tonight. The Spanish Foreign Ministry has its summer office here.

Ace Captured On 'Extra Raid'

A United States Fighter Base in England, Aug. 26 (AP)—Lieut. Col. [illegible] here, left recently for new homes in the United States.

Francis Gabreski, 25, American ace from Oil City, Pa., was captured by the Germans in taking "one more crack" at a Nazi airfield during a strafing mission he did not have to make, fellow-airmen at his base disclosed today.

Gabreski, Thunderbolt squadron commander who destroyed 28 German planes in the air and three aground, was ready to return to the United States on a 30-day leave and be married, but volunteered for another mission on July 20.

Gets 31st Kill

He lead a squadron of 16 planes to a German airfield near Koblenz where they destroyed nine Heinkels on the ground. Gabreski got one of them—his 31st kill.

The colonel's flight was ready to leave when he decided to make another run on the airfield. Swooping over very low to avoid anti-aircraft fire, he struck a clump of trees at the end of the field. Then the propeller of his P-47 hit the ground, probably damaging it. Two miles farther on Gabreski had to belly-land in a small clearing.

Wanted To Rescue Him

His flight companion saw him run from the plane apparently uninjured, and then turn back, obviously aiming at destroying his ship. But Thunderbolts in the air already were lined up on it and blew it up with their 50-caliber machinegun bullets.

Lieut. Joel I. Popplewell, of Liberty, Ky., said some of the flyers wanted to land and pick up the colonel, but there was no near-by field big enough to accommodate a Thunderbolt.

"If we had had a decent chance to make a landing and takeoff, that's all we would have asked," said Popplewell.

"The last we saw of the colonel he was running toward some woods.

"The last thing he said to us over the radio was that he had 'had it.'"

In hope that Gabreski might be able to make his way out of Germany, Popplewell and a companion kept the story of the mission secret until word reached the base today that he was a prisoner of war.

70 Irish Wives Of Yanks Off To U. S.

Londonderry, Northern Ireland, Aug. 26 (AP)—More than 70 Londonderry women, wives of Americans at the United States naval base

A score carried babies as they boarded the 15,000-ton Marine Haven while a naval band played and the Irish crowd ashore sang "Auld Lang Syne."

Turkey Breaks With Vichy

Ankara, Aug. 25 (AP—Delayed). Turkey suspended diplomatic relations today with Vichy France on the ground that the Petain regime is no longer functioning.

General von Kluge Reported Killed

Stockholm, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge, commander of the German armies on the western front, has been killed, the newspaper Dagens Nyheter said today on the basis of information received from Germany. (The report lackd confirmation in either Axis or Allied quarters.)

Circumstances of the reported death were not known here and the newspaper had no additional details. The 61-year-old von Kluge succeeded Field Marshal Gen. Karl von Rudolph von Rundstedt on the western front last July 6.

Herriot Reported Still Alive In France

Lisbon, Aug. 26 (AP)—Edouard Herriot, 72-year-old former President of France, is still alive somewhere in France although the Germans have several times reported him dead, Jules Sauerwein, a French newspaperman, said here last night.

Sauerwein fled Paris just before the Patriots began their attacks against German occupying forces.

(A dispatch from Paris by Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead quoted a Frenchman as saying the Germans had kept Herriot in a cell in a Paris asylum but took him out of the French capital last March.)

Moscow Announces Antonescu Arrest

London, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio announced today that Marshal Ion Antonescu, deposed Romanian Premier, is under arrest, taken in hand by the Romanian royal guard of King Michael.

New Jersey Officer's Air Group Honored

With United States Air Force Headquarters, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—A pioneer Mustang group commanded by Col. George R. Bickel of Nutley, N. J., which has destroyed 471 German planes in less than ten months, was awarded a Presidential Unit Citation today by Major-Gen. Hoyt C. Vandenberg, United States Ninth Air Force commander. The commander also presented sixty Distinguished Flying Crosses and Silved Stars to pilots of the Nineteenth Tactical Air Command in ceremonies at landing strips in France.

Report Yanks Near Hendaye.

Irun, Spain, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—French authorities said that they expected American troops to reach the Spanish-French frontier at Hendaye, across from Irun, some time today.

Allies Advance 22 Miles Down MandalayRoad

Drive Foe Back Along Rails FromMogaung; Japanese Making Stand at Tiddim

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND, HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 26 (AP).—Allied troops, driving the enemy back south along his route of conquest in northern Burma, advanced more than twenty-two miles down the Mandalay railway from their base at Mogaung, a communique announced today.

In the village of Ingyingon they were about a mile and a half north of Pinbaw, a station on the railway twenty-four miles southwest of Mogaung. Sixty miles farther south is the Japanese base of Katha and 160 miles beyond Katha is the Mandalay railhead.

The Japanese, after their disastrous invasion of northeast India, appeared to be making a stand before their menaced base of Tiddim, forty miles inside [illegible]n Burma. Allied troops made some advances along the Tiddim road against both infantry and artillery opposition.

But the flight of the Japanese farther north was still so swift that Allied forces pushing as far as thirteen miles into Burma to within five miles of the Chindwin River found explosives intended to blow up bridges still in place.

Chinese Gain at Tengchung

CHUNGKING, Aug. 26 (AP).—Chinese forces besieging the main Japanese Yunnan Province bastion of Tengchung have made advances in the southern section of the city, the Chinese high command announced tonight, after Japanese counter-attacks against positions inside the city were repulsed. Large quantities of food, supplies and medical stores were captured as the attacks were thrown back, the high command said.

Enemy positions in the southwestern part of Lungling, the secondary Japanese base in the province on the Burma Road, were attacked and taken Thursday. On Friday a key position south of the city, held stubbornly by the Japanese for more than ten days, was taken by the Chinese, who captured large quantities of food and ammunition.

IWO JIMA HIT BY LIBERATORS

47 Tons Of Bombs Dropped, Three Jap Planes Downed

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 26 (AP)—A series of aerial lashings of seven Japanese-held Pacific islands, topped by a 47-ton bomb attack on Iwo Jima, in the volcano group 750 miles south of Tokyo, was reported by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz today.

At Iwo, which was hit Thursday in daylight, the Yank flyers encountered their only opposition. Land-based army Liberators, braving anti-aircraft fire ranging from moderate to intense, were met by ten Japanese interceptors. Two Liberators were damaged but the American gunners shot down three of the Japanese planes.

Rota, Pagan, Agiguan Hit

Rota, Pagan and Agiguan islands, in the Marianas, were the targets of the United States bombers. Rota was blasted Wednesday and the other two Thursday. Gun positions

and defense installations were the targets.

A lone Seventh AAF Liberator met moderate ack-ack fire as it attacked Yap Island, main Japanese Pacific weather station 525 miles southwest of American-held Guam.

Navy planes hit Nauru, Japanese-held phosphate island, on Wednesday, and army and navy pilots teamed the next day to bomb runways, gun positions and other objectives there.

Marine Corsairs joined in the widespread assaults on Wednesday. They strafed barracks and gun emplacements on Mili in the southeastern Marshals.

85 Tons Of Bombs Hit Palau, MacArthur Says

Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, *Sunday*, Aug. 27 (AP)—An 85-ton bombing raid on Palau, guarding the central approach to the Philippines, was reported today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

[The Japanese radio previously had told of a raid by several Liberators on Palau, in the western Carolines.]

Headquarters said a sizable force of Liberators attacked Koror Town and the harbor at midday Friday and one of the Allied planes was shot down.

On the same day another strong force of Liberators attacked Ceram and Amboina to the west of Dutch New Guinea with 101 tons of explosives, which started fires in areas where planes are dispersed.

Near Boeroe a 6,000-ton Japanese ship was hit twice by aerial bombs and was either destroyed or severely damaged.

JAPANESE FORCES ENTER LIMKONG

CHUNGKING, Aug. 26 — (AP) Japanese forces striking northward from the Luichow peninsula of Kwangtung province in an apparent attempt to cut the railway linking Kwangsi and Kweichow provinces, broke into the the town of Limkong Wednesday night and street fighting is in progress for that important highway hub, the Chinese announced tonight.

Meanwhile stern fighting was in progres southwest and north of Japanese-captured Hengyang in Hunan, next province to the north, and the Chinese continued to attack in Hupeh province around the Yangtze river port of Ichang, westernmost enemy bastion in central China.

A Chinese communique said Japanese counterattacks 17 miles south of Hengyang in the direction of Chinese forces from the area south of Siangsiang, 60 miles north of Hengyang, has reached the Hengyang area and were engaging the Japanese there. It was not clear whether this Chinese force had been pushed southward to Hengyang by the Japanese or had gone there deliberately to join in the battle for recapture of the important railway city.

In the southwestern theater along the Burma border, the Chinese in Yunnan province reported further penetration of the Japanese stronghold of Tengchung after beating back Japanese counterattacks, and announced capture of Sankuanpo, a key position two miles south of Lungling, where the Japanese had held out for ten days.

Air force operations on all fronts were hampered by bad weather, but the U. S. 14th air force reported strafing attacks in support of the Chinese around Hengyang and Liberator bombers reported sinking two freighters of 1,200 and 500 tons near Hongkong.

NEW CANAAN CORPORAL PROVES SAIPAN HERO

SEVENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Central Pacific, Aug. 19 — (Delayed) — (AP) Tech. Cpls. Loren I. Low of Salem, Ore., and Andrew R. Hughes of New Canaan, Conn., were revealed today as heroes of an air attack on Saipan in the early days of the American assault on that once Japanese-held stronghold.

A Japanese bomber had set fire to a gasoline dump that threatened to ignite much sorely needed American supplies. The two corporals, who were manning a bulldozer nearby, drove their machine into the flames, covering the burning gasoline drums with earth and coral.

U. S. Planes Hit 5 Jap Ships A Day

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, Aug. 26 (AP)—Hitting Japanese ships at a pace of better than five a day for August, the Far Eastern air force was reported today to have blasted a cruiser, seven freighter-transports and a barge tender at Dutch Celebes on the invasion path to the Philippines.

The toll of that Thursday raid, just announced by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, plus three coastal vessels and a landing craft sunk elsewhere, made the total recorded in 26 August communiques read:

Sunk or probably sunk—92 ships, among these 34 freighter-transports with a tonnage exceeding 60,000.

Damaged, some likely sunk—42 ships, including 26 freighter-transports with a tonnage of more than 50,000; also a destroyer and destroyer tender.

140 Supply Craft Hit

These do not take into account more than 140 luggers and barges sunk or severely damaged. Forty such supply craft were riddled by the Mitchells which went in at mast height off Manado, northern Celebes, to sink five of the freighter-transports, leave the burning light cruiser with a 20-degree list and probably sink the other two transports. The 4,000-ton barge tender fell victim to a Liberator.

Seventeen ships have been sunk in recent raids at Celebes and 29 around Halmahera.

New Halmahera Blow

Today's communique added 59 more tons of bombs to the approximately 500 which have hit Halmahera in a week.

From Pearl Harbor, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported that on Wednesday night Seventh Army Air Force Liberators struck at Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, within 750 miles of Tokyo.

Little Damage, Japs Claim

New York, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Japanese Domei news agency said today that American aircraft raided Iwo Jima, 750 miles from Tokyo, and Palau Island, 600 miles east of the Philippines, yesterday.

According to Domei, 19 Liberators "believed to be based on Saipan" hit Iwo Jima, while 17 Liberators struck at Palau.

In its English-language dispatch to Pacific areas, Domei claimed that Jap interceptors in each raid shot down one of the attacking planes and declared: "In both enemy raids the damage sustained by our side was extremely slight."

United States Government monitors recorded the broadcast.

Chinese Advance In Tengchung

Chungking, Aug. 26 (AP)—Chinese forces besieging the main Japanese Yunnan province bastion of Tengchung have made advances in the southern section of the city, the Chinese high command announced tonight, after Japanese counterattacks against positions inside the city were repulsed.

Large quantities of food, supplies and medical stores were captured as the attacks were thrown back, the high command said.

Gain In Lungling

Enemy positions in the southwestern part of Lungling, the secondary Japanese base in the province on the Burma road, were attacked and taken Thursday. On Friday a key position south of the city, held stubbornly by the Japanese for more than ten days, was taken by the Chinese, who captured large quantities of food and ammunition.

East of Mangshih the Chinese threw back an enemy attack and thrust against hills four miles northeast of the city, the communique said.

Earlier, the Chinese high command revealed the Japanese had launched a new drive northward from the neck of the Liuchow peninsula on the South China coast opposite Hainan Island.

Reach Road Junction

The new enemy drive was launched from Suiki on Wednesday and by nightfall had reached the southern outskirts of Limkong, a junction of four highways. There was no immediate indication whether the new drive was merely another stepping-up operation or the beginning of a thrust on the Kwangsi province city of Liuchow, a railroad junction center 200 miles to the northeast.

Capture of Liuchow would threaten several important air bases and tend to neutralize Kweilin, provincial capital of Kwangsi, as the key center in the defenses of South China.

Japs Allow Prisoners To Get $10 Monthly

Washington, Aug. 26 (AP)—A monthly allotment of $10 relief money may be sent to each American prisoner of war in the Philippines under an agreement the State Department has negotiated with the Japanese through the Swiss Government.

The money must be sent by the Swiss through Japanese military channels, the agreement specifies. Similar funds have been going to interned American civilians in the Philippines since last fall.

The agreement applies also to captured merchant seamen, whom the Japanese consider prisoners of war.

State Department officials said the Tokyo Government has indicated to the Swiss that it was considering proposals for allowing relief funds to go to American war prisoners and interned civilians in the Netherlands East Indies.

Hardships On Truk Told By Tokyo

New York, Aug. 26 (AP)—A report of the hardships of the Japanese armed forces on the isolated naval base at Truk in the central Carolines was given to the people of Japan in a Tokyo broadcast reported today by United States Government monitors.

The broadcast described the "exhaustion" of Japanese pilots obliged to "manage with a limited number of fighters" and reported that "wastelands" in the atoll had to be reclaimed to establish "self-sufficiency of food."

"Raiders Come Night And Day"

Pointing out that Truk "is merely four hours by plane to Saipan," and that "the enemy is within a stone's throw," the domestic broadcast declared that "constantly raiding enemy planes come night and day."

It was "not rare," the broadcast said, for enemy planes to "raid continuously for seven hours, from 7 in the evening to 2 in the middle of the night."

"The exhaustion of our pilots and the loss of aircraft are inescapable," Tokyo declared.

Nazis Move Petain and Laval

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 26 (AP)—A French frontier dispatch to The Tribune de Geneve said the Germans, fearing a Maquis attack against Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain and Pierre Laval, removed those former heads of the Vichy regime from their villas at Morvillars near the Swiss border today and took them to an unannounced place, probably in Germany.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—The Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador, appealed tonight for a continued Allied cooperation if the world were to win its way back to anything like secure prosperity in the post-war era. In his talk, the Ambassador said that British Commonwealth war casualties, military and civilian, were nearing the million mark.

In his first radio address since returning to the United States from Britain Aug. 12, he said that on the thought and work put into the problems of peace before the war ended would depend the success of the peaceful order we hoped to set up.

"The meeting at Dumbarton Oaks should therefore be seen as part of a pattern for peace," he said, "a work which was begun at Hot Springs and went on at Atlantic City and Bretton Woods. More meetings of this kind will no doubt be necessary as the pattern grows, but this is the right way to go to work."

In Britain, said Lord Halifax, he found the conviction that now was the time, while the enemy was reeling, to put in the last ounce of effort and energy. Although by the rules of war it might be that Germany was already beaten, her leaders would want to go on fighting to the end, he said, adding: "We are under no illusions about that."

The British people had been protected from undue optimism by the flying bomb, he said, but the people in the "bomb highway," he added, felt that they were part of the front line and were taking some of the weight off the fighting troops.

Each bomb, he said, meant 150 houses damaged, or something like 500 persons affected.

But there could be no slackening after the end of the German war, Lord Halifax said. In England, he observed that already many plants had been switched over to the production of special equipment against the time when Britain and America turned their full strength on the Japanese.

Want War Guilty Punished

The Ambassador gave particular stress to the belief that the war criminals and "peace-breakers" should be punished.

"No peace will be firmly founded that does not re-establish justice, and I am sure," he said, "our people, with, I think, yours, will be determined to see justice done on those men who have been responsible during this war for the foulest deeds of history."

Those who have committed and ordered the fearful crimes must surely be brought to punishment, not in a spirit of revenge but in that of just retribution, he went on. In no other way could we put justice back on her throne and warn those, if there ever should be any, who might seek to do such things again.

His talk was broadcast by the Columbia network.

Halifax Declares World Security Rests on Allies' Post-War Unity

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U. S. PUTS FRITZ MANDL ON TRADE 'BLACKLIST'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Fritz Mandl, former Austrian munitions manufacturer, now operating in Argentina, and former husband of Hedy Lamarr, film actress, has been "blacklisted" as being associated with Axis economic interests, the State Department disclosed today.

The department made public latest additions to the "blacklist" of foreign concerns throughout the non-Axis world who were suspected of dealing with enemy interests and to whom were denied the benefits of American trade relations. These additions appeared in the sixth cumulative supplement to Revision VII of the proclaimed list of certain blocked nations issued March 23, 1944.

Mr. Mandl's name appeared with sixteen other Argentine concerns which were added to the list. This follows recent reports that he was active in the Argentine munitions industry, which is helping to arm the southern republic's military forces.

Argentina leads all other Latin-American nations in the number of new companies that are "blacklisted." A total of fifty-six new Latin-American concerns appeared, while 185 companies were removed from the list for that country.

For regions outside Latin America, 144 additional listings appeared, while forty-nine names were removed.

In Europe, Portugal led with

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hirty-seven concerns appearing or the first time on the list. Spain vas second with thirty-three firms eing added.

Bing Crosby Reaches Europe

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Bing Crosby arrived in Britain today to entertain troops in Europe.

Louvre Treasures Safe, Caretakers Feel Sure

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 26—Caretakers said today that the priceless art treasures of the Louvre had long since been carried away to a secret hiding place and thus had escaped damage in the fighting between the Germans and the French Forces of the Interior that swirled for days all around the historic museum.

A reporter went to the Louvre this morning and found caretakers cleaning deserted galleries. "They will soon be back here, monsieur," one of the guardians said. The guardians were sure that none of the paintings or statues had fallen into the Germans' hands. They were removed in 1939 by the French Government.

Helsinki Isolated, 500 Quizzed

New York, Aug. 26 (AP)—Finnish police blocked all roads leading out of Helsinki at dawn yesterday and staged mass raids through the capital until early this morning, the Finnish radio said today in a broadcast that failed to offer any explanation of the action.

The broadcast, recorded by FCC monitors, said "results have been very satisfactory" and "about 500 people were interrogated as their identity papers were not in order."

"Since the raid continued into the early hours of this morning, further details will be made known later," the broadcast said, adding that Minister of the Interior Kaarlo Henrik Hillilae "expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the raids were carried out."

All ships entering harbors and trains reaching stations were inspected, the broadcast said.

U. S. Advocates Extending European Advisory Group

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—(AP) Extending the European advisory commission and broadening its power is being advocated by American officials, it was learned today, as the best way to bridge the expected gap between the end of the war in Europe and the proposed creation of a World Security agency.

Diplomatic measures have been developed for continuing the commission, with its Russian-American-British membership, into the peace period. They could be adopted by the three powers either through regular diplomatic channels or in a meeting of big-three leaders—President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill.

Present Three Arguments

The need to bridge the gap has been urged especially by Military and Naval leaders on three main arguments:

1. Though German resistance can be prolonged, it may collapse any time. The next two months are critical, with the Allies driving for an autumn victory and the Germans trying for a winter stalemate.

2. The end of the war is almost certain to be followed by internal revolutions and "little wars between traditionally quarrelsome neighbors, such as Romania and Hungary, over territory. If there is to be any order in Europe the big powers will have to enforce it.

3. Permanent cooperation of the big powers for world security will be shaped largely by their temporary cooperation in immediate post war Europe. Temptation to wrangle over political and economic privileges amid the wreckage of Europe will be strong but in the interest of a lasting peace they must be subordinated to ordered cooperation.

4. Efforts to plan a world peace organization beginning in the Dumbarton-Oaks conversations here, probably will require several months more so there is little or no chance of setting up permanent machinery before the end of the war.

The European advisory commission was created by British-American-Soviet foreign ministers at Moscow last October. The State department said today that its powers still were limited to "the examination of European questions arising as the war develops."

Group Purely Advisory

The commission is purely advisory. Its members are Ambassador John Winant for the United States, Fedor Guzev for Russia, and William Strang for Britain.

They have been chiefly concerned to date with the working out arrangements for the surrender and occupation of Germany.

In some instances they have been short-circuited, as when Romania sought Allied armistice terms last spring and these were laid down in Cairo without going through the Commission, because haste was considered necessary.

The apprehension here is that if such short circuiting should become common in respect to the complicated and numerous political problems which peace will bring in Europe, a breakdown in cooperation would result. Therefore it is proposed not only to extend but to speed up and enlarge the commission.

CONCERN VOICED IN CONGRESS ON SHAKEUP IN WPB

Washington Leaders Apprehensive of Effect on War Output, Reconversion.

VANDENBERG CRITICAL

Hits 'Confusion'—Senator Johnson Sees Nelson 'Ditched Like Wallace.'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 — (AP) An upheaval in the War Production Board's high command resulted tonight in expressions of congressional concern lest it hinder both war output and reconversion, and a declaration by Senator Johnson (D-Colo) that WPB chairman Donald M. Nelson is being "ditched" permanently.

Nelson has left on a mysterious mission to China with his status when he gets back an open question. Executive Vice Chairman Charles E. Wilson has quit, and President Roosevelt has lifted Lt. Cmdr. J. A. Krug, a former WPB executive, out of the Navy and installed him as acting chairman.

Compared with Wallace

Of Nelson's trip to China, Johnson told a reporter:

"It's is the regular Roosevelt technique. Nelson is being ditched—eased out just like Henry Wallace was."

Vice-President Wallace also went to China. When he came back he got a good deal less than insistent support from the President and failed to win renomination.

"Presumably," said Johnson, "Mr. Krug is the new head of the WPB, the most powerful and important civil office in America. I wish we knew more about him and his viewpoints."

The Senate War Investigating committee plans to find out something about him Monday. It wants to know particularly whether he intends to push a reconversion program which Nelson initiated. But indications around WPB were that Krug will want more time to get reacquainted with WPB before committing himself to definite plans.

"Congress intends to see," Chairman Mead (D-NY) asserted, "that Nelson's reconversion plan, which followed the recommendations of this committee, is enforced."

Vandenberg Critical

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) declared himself deeply disturbed by "the confusion now obvious in executive responsibility for final production to win the war and for the desperately important tasks of swift and effective reconversion."

"If Mr. Nelson is ever going to run WPB again, he is needed now continuously on the job," Vandenberg said. "If not, the new permanent plans for WPB should become immediately effective."

And Senator George (D-Ga) called for clear-cut action from WPB to permit a gradual shading of war production into peacetime output.

"The reorganization of WPB may furnish an answer to many of the pressing problems," he said. "But it will become a matter of active consideration by Congress if they haven't established a clearer, more positive policy by the time the election is over."

Nelson's theories of permitting some civilian production from plants and materials not required for war operations were described by George as "very, very sound."

DENIES KURUSU FOOLED HULL ON PEARL HARBOR

State Department Makes Reply to Report Given by Magnuson.

SAYS FLEET WASN'T AN ISSUE

Representative Reported Story Kimmel Was Told to Ease Air Patrol.

Washington, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The State Department declared today that Japanese peace envoys in the immediate pre-Pearl Harbor period never raised any question about the disposition of American naval forces.

The department issued a statement in comment on assertions made by Representative Magnuson (D.-Wash.) in his home State.

The Representative told the Seattle Post-Intelligencer that there were reports both in Washington and on the Pacific Coast that "the Japs made a 'patsy' out of the State Department, contriving to have our fleet bottled up in Pearl Harbor where it could easily be dealt a death blow," in 1941.

Text of Statement.

The State Department's statement:

"At no time did Kurusu during the course of his visit here in 1941—or did any other Japanese representative—raise a question with this Government that the disposition of our naval forces in the Pacific was likely to prejudice the success of the conversations then taking place between the two Governments.

"Furthermore, the State Department did not at any time raise this question with the Navy or War departments."

Saburo Kurusu was the special Japanese envoy who came here for "peace talks" in 1941.

Mr. Magnuson's account of the reports he had heard was that Kurusu protested to Secretary Hull that American naval operations in the Pacific were giving militarists in Japan reason for blocking Kurusu's peace efforts.

Demands an Answer.

"I do not know whether this story is true or false, and I don't venture to speak for or against it," Mr. Magnuson had said, "but I do think the charge should be answered promptly in Washington.

"The report on the West Coast, and I've heard it in Washington, too, is that Kimmel (Admiral Husband E. Kimmel) was instructed to draw in the fleet, curail air patrols and do everything else possible to dispel the notion that America was about to attack Japan.

"The report is that Kimmel was instructed to take all measures necessary to insure that the Japanese consulate at Honolulu would report to the Japanese Government that the fleet did not contemplate any immediate action, which is—so the story goes—why some shore leaves were granted.

Would Turn Off Heat.

"Although I am a Democrat, this report and this situation transcends purely party considerations and if the story is true, some of this heat certainly should be taken off Admiral Kimmel and Gen. Short (Lieut.-Gen. Walter C. Short, Army commander in Hawaii at the time of Pearl Harbor). On the other hand, if it is not true, then the report should be promptly scotched by an immediate and official denial here in Washington. The circulation of such reports as this is not healthy.

"Not only are these reports not healthy, but they cause a lot of ill-founded rumors concerning the operation of the Navy prior to Pearl Harbor."

'White House Pressure' Seen In Socialist Broadcast Ruling

Washington, Aug. 26 (AP)—The War Department's about-face ban on a Socialist party campaign broadcast to troops overseas stirred up a rumpus today, headlined by a complaint of "White House pressure" to have President Roosevelt's Bremerton (Wash.) speech held non-political.

The Socialist party, describing the address the President made upon his return from his tour of Pacific fronts as a political speech, demanded equal time for a broadcast to the armed forces. The servicemen's vote law says the opposition shall have equal time if a political speech is radioed to troops.

The army first agreed yesterday to give the Socialists the time, then reversed the ruling, holding that the President didn't talk politics.

Complaint By Wherry

Senator Wherry (Neb.), Republican whip, led off Congressional complaints with the assertion that the reversal "was due, without doubt, to White House pressure."

The GOP National Committee jumped into the row with both feet.

"President Roosevelt was undeniably a political candidate at Bremerton," Herbert Brownell, Jr., chairman, said in New York.

Republican members of Congress—and some Democrats—contended that virtually any speech the President makes in this election year must be considered to have political implications.

Norman Thomas, the Socialist Presidential candidate, said in Denver that "it proves the Commander in Chief, who also is a candidate for reelection, ruled that his own speech was not politics."

OVERSEAS TRAVEL PLEAS NUMEROUS

Agencies Deluged With Requests Since Invasion

New York, Aug. 26 (AP)—As Allied armies press ever closer to Germany, Europeans anxious to get home and impatient travel-minded Americans are deluging steamship lines, airlines and travel agencies here with requests for passage overseas.

Travel offices said today eager, excited phone calls and letters had been coming in with increasing frequency since the invasion of France, and particularly since the premature report of the liberation of Paris.

Hope For Air Travel

Although after the first World War travel on even a semi-normal basis did not get into stride for two or three years, air travel may present a ray of hope this time.

Malcolm La Prade, a vice-president of Thomas Cook's travel agency, commented:

"While tourism will have to wait until the State Department again freely issues passports for foreign travel, air transport may tend to speed up its revival. Airlines may be prepared to begin overeas operation on tourist routes soon after the war."

A spokesman for American Export Airlines said "we could start carrying pleasure passengers today," should the war, the priorities system and navy contracts suddenly be terminated.

Pan American Airways, reported it had a rapidly growing waiting list of more than 900 names.

REPORT ROMANIA MAY RETURN FLIERS TO U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 — Romania's radio surrender raises the possibility — though officials consider it far from a certainty — of getting some 500 imprisoned American fliers back into the fight.

Reliable reports indicate that about that number of Americans were held in the Balkan country at the time of the capitulation.

If the surrender was complete throughout Romania, the most likely prospect would be for early release of American flyers shot down during raids on oil fields, manufacturing plants and Nazi supply lines. However, one highly-placed officer said it is too early to say how soon the Romanian decision may be entirely effective.

It is possible that the Germans may have removed many American prisoners out of Romania to make certain that they could not rejoin their units.

Son Of Bataan Captive Named To West Point

Washington, Aug. 26 (AP)—James Harris Steel, of Richmond, whose father, an army officer, was taken prisoner by the Japanese on Bataan, was nominated today by Representative Satterfield (D., Va.) as principal candidate for appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Satterfield nominated Robert Barksdale Ooghe, of Richmond, as principal candidate for appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Alternate nominations included:

For the naval academy—Reuben Lindsay Walker, Jr., William Forrest Hawkins and Herbert Robinson Blackwell, all of Richmond.

General Ignico In Spokane

Spokane, Aug. 26 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Robert V. Ignico, until recently commanding general of the 11th Air Force Service Command, which serves the Alaskan and Aleutian theater air operations, arrived by plane today to assume command of the Spokane Air Service Command.

HALIFAX SAYS BRITONS ARE NOT COMPLACENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—(AP) Although the war soon will be five years old for Britons, they have "no thought that we might begin to relax now," British Ambassador Earl Halifax, just returned from England, told a radio audience tonight.

The destruction done by German robot bombs, he said, serves only to harden British determination to put the last ounce of effort into the struggle against Germany, and then go on to finish the war with Japan. The robots, he reported, have been damaging an average of 700 houses every hour.

Speaking over the Columbia network from the British embassy, Halifax described Germany's leaders as desperate men who have everything to lose by peace.

He reported that in England he found "a conviction that now is the time, when the enemy is gasping and reeling under heavy blows, for us to put in the last ounce of effort and energy, to work and fight harder than ever before."

Brewster Plane Firm Accused By Navy

Washington, Aug. 26 (AP)—Ralph A. Bard, Under Secretary of the Navy, asserted today that the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation has sought "to incite a controversy between the workers and the Navy Department" by failing to make payments on $1,500,000 of retroactive wage adjustments.

He made the assertion in a letter to Preston Lockwood, president of Brewster, which he signed as Acting Secretary of the Navy in the absence of Secretary Forrestal.

"Funds Given For Purpose"

"I can only interpret your action as being motivated by a desire to incite a controversy between the workers and the Navy Department, although the fact that the workers have not been paid is due entirely to your willfulness and refusal to meet your obligations, even though you have in your possession funds which are in effect public moneys and which the Navy Department advanced to you for that purpose," Bard wrote.

He added: "You should immediately pay the just claims of your workers."

WLB Ordered Payments

The retroactive payments were ordered by the War Labor Board after studying wages of workmen who were engaged in producing Corsair planes for the navy before the Brewster company's contract was canceled several months ago.

Brewster plants at both Johnsville, Pa., and Long Island City, N. Y., held contracts.

Lockwood said at Long Island City that he had not received Bard's letter and was unwilling to comment in detail until he had an opportunity to study it and discuss it with counsel.

Lockwood "Surprised"

"I am greatly surprised at and do not agree with many of the statements as read to me," he said. "All I can say at this time is that Brewster has not attempted to incite a controversy between its employes and the Navy Department. Nothing was further from our minds."

Lockwood said the company undoubtedly would issue a detailed reply later.

For months the navy rated Brewster production as unsatisfactory. When Brewster's contracts were canceled, the navy said its production costs were higher than those of other companies producing planes for the navy and that hence Brewster was chosen to bear the brunt of a cutback in the plane program.

"$50,000,000 Advanced"

Bard said he was informed that the Brewster company has drawn checks totaling more than half a million dollars to about 5,200 workers, but has refused to issue them "unless the Navy Department first advances you another million dollars in cash."

"During the entire period since you began production for the Navy Department you have been fully financed to meet all of your obligations," he continued, adding that at one time advances totaled "over $50,000,000."

"Still Had $1,500,000"

At the time of the termination of the Brewster contract, Bard said, the company "had over $2,000,000 of those funds, and on August 16 by your own statement you still had $1,500,000 and other resources which could rapidly be converted into cash to meet the expenses of your termination and the War Labor Board awards above referred to."

A128 BY SID FEDER AND KENNETH L.DIXON (300-UP)
WITH THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, AUG.25-(DELAYED)-
-(AP)-EXPLOITING WEAKNESS IN THE ENEMY LINE, AN ARMOR-POINTED AMERICAN
FLYING COLUMN BROKE OUT OF THE RIVIERA BEACHHEAD FRONT AUG.18 AND IN
LESS THAN SIX DAYS MADE PENETRATIONS SOME 150 AIRLINE MILES
WITHIN GERMAN TERRITORY.
WORKING THREE DAYS IN SHIFTS WE COVERED IT ALL THE WAY FROM LE MUY,
THE JUMP OFF POINT, TO GRENOBLE, WHERE OTHER AMERICAN FORCES FOLLOWED
THROUGH AND ESTABLISHED A NEW FRONT.
WHERE THE FLYING COLUMN IS NO THE JITTERY GERMANS GLADLY WOULD GIVE
HALF OF HITLER TO KNOW.
HOWEVER, HERE ARE SOME OF THE HIGH POINTS IN THE INITIAL PLAY:
ACTUALLY TRAVELING MORE THAN 250 MILES THROUGH TORTUOUS MOUNTAIN
TERRAIN, THE COLUMN HAD AN AVERAGE OF ABOUT 50 MILES DAILY, INCLUDING
ALL STOPS FOR SKIRMISHES. CAISSONS AND TRUCKS. SUPPLY UNITS
INFANTRY UNITS RODE TANKS, CAT SOMETIMES THE COLUMN HAD TO WAIT
WERE SO HARDPUT TO KEEP UP THAT SOMETIMES PROVIDED "LOCAL COVER" AND
FOR THEM TO ARRIVE. THE FRENCH MAQUIS OF RESISTANCE THE COLUMN BYPASSED.
CLEANED UP COUNTLESS POCKETS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMANS PRISONERS WITH
IT KILLED HUNDREDS AND TOOK THOUSANDS EVERY CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY CAME AS
AMAZINGLY FEW CASUALTIES AND EVERY TIME.
ALMOST A TOTAL SURPRISE TO HIM. WERE HEAVILY OUTNUMBERED BUT THE
OFTEN THE FORWARD ELEMENTS WERE GERMANS, NOT KNOWING THIS, FAILED TO FIGHT
FLABBERGASTED, FRIGHTENED GERMANS IN THE DUST DOUGHBOYS.
AND SURRENDERED IN DROVES TO THE ORGANIZED BEFORE THE INVASION WITH ORDERS TO
THE FLYING COLUMN WAS FIRST WEAKNESS IN THE GERMAN LINE. MEANWHILE
STAND BY TO EXPLOIT PARACHUTED DOWN IN THE FRENCH INTERIOR
ALLIED BEHIND-THE-LINES EXPERTS FIGHTERS TO BE READY TO HELP IF A BREAK
AND SPREAD THE WORD TO MAQUIS
CAME. IT CAME--FAR MORE QUICKLY THEN EXPECTED--ON D-PLUS-ONE DAY WHEN
A WEAK SPOT WAS FOUND IN THE LINE IN THE LE MUY-DRAGUIGNAN AREA.
ALTHOUGH CONFUSION IN THE LANDING SCATTERED THE COLUMN ALL OVER
THE BEACHES, IT SWIFTLY ASSEMBLED AND BY D-PLUS-TWO DAY AT LE MUY AND STRUCK
INLAND BEFORE DAWN THE NEXT DAY.
FEDER GRABBED A HELMET AND DASHED AWAY WITH THEM, THE FIRST THREE
DAYS RIDING ANYTHING AVAILABLE.

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THE FIRST COUPLE OF DAYS HE RODE THE FRONT END OF A LOADED AMMUNITION TRUCK DRIVEN BY PVT.JIM EDWARDS, CENTERVILLE,TEX. DUE TO SUPPLY TROUBLES MANY TIMES THEY LOST THE COLUMN AND WANDERED AROUND ENEMY TERRITORY, ASKING THE MAQUIS QUESTIONS, TRYING TO FIND THE RIGHT ROUTES.

DIXON CAUGHT THE COLUMN AT SISTERON THE THIRD DAY IN A JEEP DRIVEN BY CAPT.RALPH HOTCHKISS, HARTSDALE,N.Y., AND WASHINGTON, D.C., AFTER A WILD RIDE THROUGH STILL UNSECURED TERRITORY IN TH WAKE OF THE WHIRLWIND OUTFIT. HE STAYED EITHER WITH IT OR IN FRONT OF IT WITH MAQUIS GROUPS UNTIL IT REACHED THE GRENOBLE SECTOR.

THE BRILLIANCE OF THE SWIFT, PIERCING TACTICS WAS OBVIOUS TO ANYONE ACCOMPANYING THE COLUMN THUNDERING THROUGH THE PASSES BETWEEN THE TOWERING CRAGS OF THE BASSE ALPS.

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THE HIGHWAY HUNG ON THE SIDE OF ALMOST PERPENDICULAR CLIFFS, WOUND THROUGH NARROW GORGES, GASHED DOWN INTO ROCKS THOUSANDS OF FEET BELOW. AT COUNTLESS PLACES A SINGLE GUN EMPLACEMENT COULD HAVE STOPPED A WHOLE ARMY INDEFINITELY, OR A COUPLE OF WELL PLACED CHARGES OF DYNAMITE COULD HAVE CAUSED WEEKS OF STALEMATE.

REMINISCENT OF THE ROCKIES, THE WHOLE BEAUTIFUL, BRUTAL TERRAIN WAS SO EASILY DEFENSIBLE THAT HAD THE GERMANS BEEN GIVEN EVEN A COUPLE OF DAYS TO GET SET THEY COULD HAVE MADE A STAND COMPARED WITH WHICH CASSINO WOULD HAVE SEEMED A KINDERGARTEN. AND WE BOTH KNEW CASSINO.

BUT THEY NEVER GOT THE CHANCE--NEVER KNEW WHAT HIT THEM UNTIL THE FLYING COLUMN HAD COME AND GONE. THE FIRST CRACK OUT OF THE BEACHHEAD BOX, THE COLUMN BAGGED GERMAN LT.GEN.FERDINAND NEULING, COMMANDING THE CORPS CONTROLLING THE ENTIRE COASTAL DEFENSES FROM NICE TO TOULON, WHO WAS SEIZED WITH COMPLETE STAFF AND HEADQUARTERS GARRISON.

HE SURRENDERED TO LT.JOSEPH SIMS, ELIZABETH, N.J., SGT.PREBANK JOHNSTON, DOYLESTOWN, PA., AND CORP.MILTON EARGOOD, JUNCTION CITY, KAS., EARLY THE MORNING OF THE FIRST DAY.

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THE COLUMN ROUTED THE HIGH RANKING PRISONERS REAR-WARD AND KEPT ROLLING. THE FIRST FLASHING DAY TOOK THE SPEARHEAD 55 MILES INTO REIZ THROUGH DOZENS OF SMALL TOWNS WHOSE PEOPLE LINED THE STREETS, CHEERING, WAVING AND CRYING WITH JOY.

MEANWHILE THE MAQUIS, MOVING SWIFTLY PARALELLING AND PRECEDING THE COLUMN, MOBILIZING EVERY FIGHTING FRENCHMAN, HELPED THE BOLD MANEUVER.

MANY TIMES THE MAQUIS RAN INTERFERENCE AND SERVED AS INFANTRY. DURING THE SECOND DAY'S 40-MILE RUN WHICH REACHED DIGNE AND SISNERON THE COLUMN HAD TO CROSS THE DURANCE RIVER. IT FOUND THE MAQUIS WAITING ON THE OTHER SIDE. THE MAQUIS TOOK THEM TO A NEARBY SMALL TOWN AND TURNED OVER 100 GERMANS ALREADY ROUNDED UP READY TO BE SHIPPED BACK.

SOON THAT BECAME AN HOURLY OCCURRENCE.

ALTHOUGH SUCH BAGS INCREASED AS THE COLUMN SWUNG NORTHWARD TOWARD GAP AND GRENOBLE IN THE THIRD, FOURTH AND FIFTH DAYS OF FAST DRIVING THERE STILL WAS PLENTY OF SPOTTY, FIERCE FIGHTING. THE FIRST STIFF SCRAP CAME JUST AFTER THE JUMPOFF NORTHWEST OF DRAGUIGNAN.

DIGNE BECAME A BITTER 13-HOUR HOUSE-TO-HOUSE BATTLE FOLLOWING THE COLUMN'S CAPTURE OF A SECOND GENERAL THERE--NATTY, PRUSSIAN, ONE-EYED MAJ.GEN.SHUBERT, CIVIL AFFAIRS COMMANDER OF THE BASSE ALPS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN FRANCE.

SHUBERT AND HIS HEADQUARTERS STAFF WERE CAPTURED BY A GROUP COMMANDED BY LT.PAUL SIEDEL, SALINA, KKANS. AS THEY ENTERED THE TOWN A VICIOUS RIFLE, GRENADE AND SLUGGING MATCH TOOK PLACE.

GAP ITSELF WAS THE SCENE OF SHARP, CRACKLING STREET FIGHTS--ALTHOUGH THIS WAS MOSTLY HANDLED BY THE MAQUIS--AND MACHINEGUNNERS AND SNIPERS CONSTANTLY PICKED AT THE PASSING COLUMN, SOMETIMES LITERALLY FIRING OVER THE HEADS OF THE CHEERING FRENCH VILLAGE FOLK.

ALMOST EVERY BATTLE BROUGHT A BIGGER BAG OF GERMAN PRISONERS THAN THE LAST. THE GERMANS ALWAYS ADMITTEDLY WERE ASTOUNDED THAT WE WERE THAT FAR INLAND. THEY WERE FEARFUL OF MAQUIS RETRIBUTION AND QUICK TO SURRENDER.

GAS, LIKE ALL OTHER SUPPLIES, HAS BEEN DANGEROUSLY SHORT IN THE ENTIRE OUTFIT. MANY TIMES DURING THE EERIE, HAZARDOUS MISSION WHEN THE COLUMN SEEMED SURROUNDED, OUTNUMBERED AND ISOLATED, SOMEONE ASKED THE COMMANDER WHAT TO DO NEXT.

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"CONTINUE THE ADVANCE," HE BARKED. "HELL. WE HAVEN'T GOT ENOUGH GAS TO RETREAT NOW."

IT NEVER HAD TO RETREAT. BETWEEN GAP AND GRENOBLE THE COLUMN STARTED FANNING OUT, FEELING FOR A FUTURE FRONT. BEHIND IT ALONG THE LINE WHICH ITS SWIFT, BOLD STROKE HAD OPENED, SUPPLIES AND MEN FLOWED IN A STEADILY SWELLING STREAM AS THE ENTIRE FRONT SURGED 150 MILES INLAND IN THE HISTORY-MAKING JUMP.

(EDS: FIRST GRAF AT END READ X X X WITHIN GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY--INSERTING "OCCUPIED.")

CB1211AEW

A99

BY SID FEDER (220)

ARLES,FRANCE,AUG.26-(AP)-VIRTUALLY HALF OF THIS SPACIOUS FRENCH CITY IS A PILE OF RUBBLE FROM ALLIED AIR ATTACKS AND THE NATIVES STILL MOURN SEVERAL HUNDRED DEAD, BUT IN THIS TRAGIC SETTING THEY ARE HAPPY OVER THEIR LIBERATION AND PROUD THAT THEY DID SO MUCH TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE.

LOCATED STRATEGICALLY ON THE RHONE, ARLES' TWO BRIDGES WERE TARGETS WHICH THE ALLIED AIR FORCES HAD TO SMASH TO HAMPER GERMAN MOVEMENTS.

THERE ARE STILL ENEMIES IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD, AND WHEN I REACHED THE TOWN TODAY PATRIOT LEADERS WERE JUST RETURNING FROM EXECUTING FOUR GESTAPO AGENTS BACK IN THE BARRACKS.

ONE OF THE THINGS THE POPULACE DID IN THEIR LIBERATION WAS TO ASSAULT THE PRISON, ONLY LAST WEDNESDAY, WHERE THE GERMANS HELD MANY MILITARY PRISONERS. THOUGH MANY PATRIOTS ATTACKED WITH ONLY BARE HANDS AND NAZI GUARDS WERE ARMED WITH MACHINEGUNS, THEY SET THE PRISONERS FREE AND PREVENTED THE GERMANS FROM SETTING OFF DEMOLITIONS BEFORE FRENCH TROOPS ARRIVED -- BUT THEY PAID A HEAVY PRICE.

THEIR JOY AT LIBERATION WAS MORE SUBDUED THAN AT AVIGNON.

THERE, A TEARFUL OLD WOMAN THREW HER ARMS AROUND MY NECK AND CRIED, "MY HUSBAND WAS KILLED WHEN AMERICAN PLANES CAME OVER AND MORE THAN 1,000 WERE KILLED."

IN THE SAME BREATH SHE SAID "MERCI. MERCI TO YOU, OUR LIBERATORS."

MOST OF THE BOMBS LANDED OUTSIDE THE ANCIENT CITY WALLS OF AVIGNON AND THE MAJESTIC PALACE OF THE POPE, BUILT WHEN THIS CITY WAS A PAPAL SEAT IN THE 14TH CENTURY, IS UNTOUCHED.

HW943PEW

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A92

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE (320)

PARIS, AUG 26-(AP)-THESE ARE STORIES OF PARIS--OF PARIS DURING MORE THAN FOUR YEARS OF IMPRISONMENT--FROM TWO PARISIANS, ONE AN AMERICAN WOMAN MARRIED TO A FRENCHMAN AND THE OTHER A FRENCH PHYSICIAN

IN THE UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT WHICH BY LAST THURSDAY HAD PUT 100,000 MEN IN COMBAT AGAINST THE GERMANS IN THIS CITY.

THE WOMAN, BORN IN NEW YORK, WHOSE HUSBAND RUNS A PARIS FACTORY:

"I AM SO HAPPY. I COULDN'T BELIEVE THE AMERICANS WOULD EVER COME. I CAN'T TELL YOU HOW I FEEL. X X X

"TWO THINGS HAVE TAKEN ME BY MY HEART. THE FIRST WAS WHEN THEY PUT THE FLAGS BACK UP SATURDAY ON THE HOTEL DE VILLE (CITY HALL) AND THE PERFECTURE (POLICE STATION). THEN WHEN THEY CAME YESTERDAY TO LIBERATE US.

"IT HAS BEEN FOUR YEARS OF WAITING. I LOVE FRANCE AND I LOVE AMERICA MORE. MY SISTER HAS BEEN SENT TO A CONCENTRATION CAMP. WE HAVE BEEN ON SUCH RATIONS HERE THAT NOBODY COULD REALLY LIVE ON THEM WITHOUT THE BLACK MARKET. THE RATION WAS ONE FOURTH POUND OF BUTTER A MONTH FOR ONE PERSON AND A FIFTH POUND OF MEAT.

"ONLY THE VERY RICH HAVE BEEN EATING DECENTLY HERE. IT WOULD TAKE AT LEAST $600 A MONTH TO FEED A VERY SMALL FAMILY. THE BLACK MARKET PEOPLE USED TO GO OUT OF PARIS IN A HEARSE AND BRING BUTTER AND FOOD IN HERE IN COFFINS. THEY WOULDN'T STOP COFFINS.

"THE GERMANS TOOK ALL THE FOOD. YOU WOULDN'T BELIEVE IT BUT THEY HAD EVERY FARM CHECKED OFF. THEY KNEW JUST HOW MUCH EVERY ONE WOULD PRODUCE AND THEY GAVE EVERY FARMER A QUOTA--SO MUCH BUTTER, SO MANY EGGS, SO MUCH WINE.

"I DON'T KNOW OF ANYBODY WHO HAS ACTUALLY STARVED TO DEATH HERE BUT THERE ARE VERY MANY--AND NEARLY ALL OF THEM CHILDREN--WHO HAVE BEEN SUFFERING FOR A LONG TIME FROM UNDERNOURISHMENT."

THE DOCTOR, ONE OF THE REALLY BIG MEN IN THE FRENCH RESISTANCE MOVEMENT:

"LAST FRIDAY NIGHT IT REALLY STARTED. WE CAPTURED THE HOTEL DE VILLE AND THE PREFECTURE. WE HAD THOSE BY SATURDAY MORNING, BUT THE GERMANS WERECOUNTE

ATTACKING US AL

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THE GERMANS WERE COUNTERATTACKING US ALL THE TIME UNTIL YOU CAME. WE STARTED THIS ATTACK WITH 20,000 PARTISANS. WE ENDED IT YESTERDAY MORNING WITH 100,000."

CB925PEW

A85

BY ROGER D.GREENE (260)

WITH THE BRITISH TROOPS ON THE SEINE, AUG 26-(AP)-THE BRITISH ARE ACROSS THE SEINE ON A WIDE FRONT TONIGHT.

THE FRONT IS SO FAST-MOVING I TRAVELED 78 MILES EASTWARD TOITHE SEINE TODAY FROM A FORWARD PRESS CAMP AND STILL FOUND MYSELF SOME MILES BEHIND THE BRITISH FRONT LINE.

AFTER BEING SQUEEZED OUT BY THE CANADIAN AND AMERICAN FORCES WHICH SQUASHED THE LOWER SEINE POCKET INTO A SHALLOW SEMICIRCLE AGAINST THE TWISTING SEINE RIVER ESTUAY, GEN.SIR BERNARD MONTGOMERY'S FORCES CUT ALMOST AT RIGHT ANGLES IN A NORTHEASTERLY DIRECTION TO THE SEINE.

A BRITISH HEADQUARTERS OFFICER SAID "WHAT THERE IS LEFT OF THE GERMANS IN THE NORTHWEST OF FRANCE IS HANGING LIKE MEAT ON A BUTCHER'S HOOK WAITING TO BE CUT DOWN."

"WE DO NOT KNOW HOW MUCH OF FIELD MARSHAL VON KLUGE'S ARMY ESCAPED FROM THE NORMANDY TRAP AND IS STILL FIGHTING IN THE SEINE LOOP NORTHWEST OF PARIS," HE SAID. "THE ENEMY MUST HAVE GOTTEN A FEW GUNS, TRANSPORT AND OTHER EQUIPMENT ACROSS ON THE FEW FERRIES STILL OPERATING ACROSS THE SEINE."

VON KLUGE'S STRATEGY SEEMS TO BE TO SPLIT HIS FORCES BETWEEN THE PAS DE CALAIS "BUZZ BOMB AREA" AND THE EAST BANK OF THE SEINE NORTHWEST OF PARIS.

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"ACROSS THE SEINE WE ARE MEETING ONLY WEAK AND DISPIRITED RESISTANCE," THE OFFICER SAID. "THERE ARE NO GERMAN TANKS. ENEMY ARTILLERY IS SLIGHT, BUT MORTAR FIRE IS AS HEAVY AS USUAL."

BRITISH TROOPS CROSSING THE SEINE LAST NIGHT IN THE VERNON AREA RAN INTO ONE 88 MILLIMETER GUN, SIX MACHINEGUNS AND APPROXIMATELY 300 GERMAN INFANTRY MEN, WHO WERE QUICKLY WIPED OUT. BY DAWN THE BRITISH HAD THROWN A BRIDGE ACROSS THE SEINE AND WERE DRIVING THROUGH THE VERNON FOREST.

THIRD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

LONDON, SUNDAY, AUG. 27-(AP)-RAF HEAVY BOMBERS SMASHED IN "GREAT STRENGTH" AT THE EAST PRUSSIAN CAPITAL OF KONIGSBERG AND THE GREAT NAZI BALTIC NAVAL BASE OF KIEL LAST NIGHT, WHILE MOSQUITOS HIT BERLIN FOR THE SECOND NIGHT IN A ROW, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THESE LATEST BLOWS IN THE MIGHTY ALLIED AIR OFFENSIVE CAME AFTER AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS, OPERATING ON A SCHEDULE OF 100 SORTIES AN HOUR SINCE LAST FRIDAY NIGHT, JOINED TACTICAL AIR UNITS YESTERDAY IN A SERIES OF SMASHING ASSAULTS AT NAZI OIL PRODUCTION CENTERS, AND SUPPLY DEPOTS AND COMMUNICATIONS IN FRANCE.

THE BOMBERS X X X 2ND GRAF.

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FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, AUG 26-(AP)-ROMANIAN TROOPS WERE REPORTED TURNING ON THE GERMANS, KILLING AND TAKING THEM PRISONER, AS THE RED ARMY SPED THROUGH THE GALATI GAP TODAY TOWARD BUCHAREST AT A PACE WHICH, IF MAINTAINED, WOULD CARRY SOVIET SPEARHEADS TO THE ROMANIAN CAPITAL BY TOMORROW NIGHT.

THE CHARGING RUSSIAN TROOPS LAST WERE REPORTED LITTLE MORE THAN 100 MILES FROM BUCHAREST AND BARELY 75 FROM THE PLOESTI OIL FIELDS. THE SIRET RIVER WAS CROSSED 20 MILES SOUTH OF CAPTURED TECUCI.

A RED STAR DISPATCH SAID A PITCHED BATTLE BETWEEN THE ROMANIANS AND GERMANS WAS WITNESSED BY SOVIET FORCES.

IN THIS FIGHT, THE FIRST REPORTED EPISODE HERE OF THE ROMANIANS CARRYING OUT THEIR ANNOUNCED INTENTION TO FIGHT WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, THE ROMANIANS CAPTURED 360 GERMANS.

A92

RED STAR SAID THE FIGHT OCCURRED BEYOND TIRGUNIAMU WHERE THE ENEMY HAD GATHERED ON A LINE OF 200 PILLBOXES.

THE GERMANS AND ROMANIANS BOTH HAD BEEN FIGHTING THE RUSSIANS. THEY WERE BOTH ON THE SOVIET RIGHT FLANK--A GERMAN DIVISION AND A ROMANIAN REGIMENT.

THE DISPATCH MADE CLEAR THE ROMANIANS ATTACKED THEIR FORMER COMRADES IN ARMS AFTER THE DIVISION WAS BADLY MAULED BY THE RUSSIANS. THNDISPATCH SAID THE

COMRADES IN ARMS AFTER THE DIVISION WAS BADLY MAULED BY THE RUSSIANS. THE DISPATCH SAID THE ROMANIANS WERE MERCILESS AS THEY SLASHED INTO THE NAZI RANKS AND THAT AS A RESULT THE GERMANS LOST "MANY SOLDIERS."

IN A CONTINUATION X X X 2ND GRAF.

BZ652AEW

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A93

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, AUG 26-(AP)-FINNISH POLICE BLOCKED ALL ROADS LEADING OUT OF HELSINKI AT DAWN YESTERDAY AND STAGED MASS RAIDS THROUGH THE CAPITAL UNTIL EARLY THIS MORNING, THE FINNISH RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST THAT FAILED TO OFFER ANY EXPLANATION

OF THE ACTION.
BZ653AEW

A93
IRUN, SPAIN, AUG 26-(AP)-FRENCH AUTHORITIES SAID THEY EXPECTED AMERICAN TROOPS TO REACH THE SPANISH-FRENCH FRONTIER AT HENDAYE, ACROSS FROM IRUN, SOME TIME TODAY.
INFORMATION REACHING HERE FROM THE FFI SAID THE AMERICANS HAD HELPED LIBERATE BORDEAUX, FRANCE'S FOURTH LARGEST CITY.
(THE FRENCH RADIO AT ALGIERS REPORTED CAPTURED OF BORDEAUX THURSDAY, BUT ALLIED SOURCES HAVE NOT YET GIVEN CONFIRMATION).
BZ655AEW

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A94
NOTE TO EDITORS:
YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO TWO STORIES IN THE NIGHT REPORT WRITTEN BY ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT THOMAS F.HAWKINS ON A VISIT TO PORTIONS OF NORTHEASTERN FRANCE NOT YET FREED OF GERMAN CONTROL. ONE, DATE-LINED NANCY, TOLD OF NAZI SOLDIERS FLEEING IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES. THE OTHER, DATE-LINED DELLE, REPORTS THAT LAVAL AND PETAIN STRILL ARE TRYING TO CARRY ON.

LONDON,AUG.26--AP--THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A STATEMENT BROADCAST BY MOSCOW AND RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:
BUCHAREST IS FIRMLY HELD BY THE NEW ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT OF GEN.FENANESCU. THE GERMAN MILITARY MISSION HEADED BY GEN HANSEN AND OTHER GERMANS HAVE BEEN INTERNED.
MARSHAL ANTONESUC HAS BEEN ARRESTED AND IS UNDER GUARD IN THE ROYAL PALACE.
AFTER THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE KING'S ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ DECLARATION THERE WERE STORMY DEMONSTRATIONS IN BUCHAREST GREETING THE NEW GOVERNMENT. THE DECLARATION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, PUBLISHED ANEW, OF AUG. 24 AND 25, WAS ECEIVED WITH TREMONDOUS ENTHUSIASM IN ROMANIA.
THE GERMANS ARE SHELLING BUCHAREST WITH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS SINCE THEY HAVE NO OTHER ARTILLERY HERE AND ARE AIR BOMBING THE AREA OF THE MILITARY BARRACKS. IN TRANSYLVANIA THE GERMANS AND HUNGARIANS ARE FEVERISHLY ERECTING DEFENSES.
ROMANIAN TROOPS HAVE OCCUPIED THE CARPATHIAN PASSES AND HAVE ENGAGED THE GERMANS RETREATING TO THE WEST FROM THE SOVIET GERMAN FRONT.
INFORMATION IS AT HAND THAT THE GERMANS ARE ALLEGEDLY MAKING ATTEMPTS TO SET UP A PUPPET ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT HEADED BY HORIA SIMA, LEADER OF THE FASCIST "IRON GUARD" ORGANIZATION.
ON AUG.25 THE ROMANIAN ENVOY TO ANKARA ON INSTRUCTIONS OF THE ROMANIAN KING AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE NEW ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT. GEN.SENATESCU, VISITED THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN ANKARA,VINOGRADOV, AND PRESENTED TO HIM A NOTE IN WHICH THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT INFORMS THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT THAT THE ROMANIAN KING HAS REMOVED MARSHAL ANTONESCU FROM DUTIES IN THE GOVERNMENT AND HAS APPOINTED GEN.SENATESCU AS PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.
THE NOTE STATES THE NEW GOVERNMENT CONSTITUTES A NATL ALLIANCE IN W WHICH ARE REPRESENTED THE LEADERS OF FOUR POLITICAL PARTIES COMPRISING THE NATL DEMOCRATIC BLOC MANIU,BRATIANU, LUCRECI,POTRASIANU AND TITO SEPRESCU.
THE NEW GOVT THE NOTE CONTINUES HAS DECIDED TO DECLARE AN IMMEDIATE ARMISTICE AND TO USE ALL THE COUNTRY'S FORCES FOR THE COMPLETE REMOVAL OF ALL GERMANS FROM ROMANIAN TERRITORY.
** END**

30.24 — 18313

CAIRO,AUG 28--AP--PREMIER MUSTAFA NAHAS PASHA INDICATED TODAY THAT AFTER THE WAR EGYPT WOULD SEEK AMENDMENT OF THE 1936 TREATY WITH BRITAIN SO AS TO ~~XX~~

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CAIRO,AUG 28--AP--PREMIER MUSTAFA NAHAS PASHA INDICATED TODAY THAT AFTER THE WAR EGYPT WOULD SEEK AMENDMENT OF THE 1936 TREATY WITH BRITAIN SO AS TO GIVE EGYPT "COMPLETE FREEDOM."
IN AN ADDRESS BROADCAST ON THE TREATY'S ANNIVERSARY THE PREMIER STATED "THREE ASPIRATIONS" AS EGYPT'S POSTWAR AIMS.
"FIRST IS TO COMPLETE THE COUNTRY'S INDEPENDENCE," HE SAID.
THE SECOND AIM, THE PREMIER SAID, IS "CONSOLIDATION OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES" AND THE THIRD IS "TO HELP ALL ARAB COUNTRIES ACHIEVE COOPERATION IN ORDER TO STAND AS ONE UNIFIED BLOC AMONG FREE NATIONS OF THE WORLD."
-DASH-

A TREATY OF ALLIANCE WAS SIGNED BY BRITAIN AND EGYPT AUG. 26, 1936, RECOGNIZING THE SOVEREIGNTY OF EGYPT WHILE SAFEGUARDING BRITISH INTERESTS AND COMMUNICATIONS IN THE FORMER PROTECTORATE. ONE OF THE TERMS AUTHORIZED BRITAIN TO STATION TROOPS IN EGYPT AND ASSIST EGYPTIANS IN DEFENSE OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

AUG 27 1944

A101
ROME, AUG.26-(AP)-GEORGE BALDANZI, REPRESENTING THE CIO, AND LUIGI ANTONINI THE AFL, IN ITALY TO SURVEY THE LABOR SITUATION, DECLARED TODAY ITALIAN WAGES AND SALARIES MUST BE RAISED IMMEDIATELY.
THE TWO ARRIVED YESTERDAY UNDER THE PLAN OF MAJOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS TO HELP TRADE UNION MEN IN ITALY RE-ESTABLISH THEIR ORGANIZATIONS.
THEY MENTIONED THE CASE OF AN OPERATOR EARNING $6 MONTHLY.
"I FAIL TO UNDERSTAND WHY WORKERS ARE EARNING LESS NOW THAN UNDER THE GERMANS AND FASCISTS," SAID BALDANZI. "IT IS A FANTASTIC SITUATION. IT IS AN INDICTMENT OF DEMOCRACY."
BALDANZI IS VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CIO TEXTILE WORKERS UNION IN THE UNITED STATES AND ANTONINI IS VICE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.
(130)

AUG 27 1944

BUENOS AIRES, AUG 26-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE TODAY DENYING RUMORS OF AN UPRISING, ATTRIBUTING THEM TO "A PLAN PREPARED BY COMMUNIST AND OTHER SIMILAR ELEMENTS."
THE COMMUNIQUE SAID "COMMUNISTS" WERE SPREADING STORIES IN AN ATTEMPT TO PRODUCE ALARM AND UPSET THE PUBLIC SECURITY. IT ADDED:
"THEY DID NOT SUCCEED AND WILL NOT SUCCEED IN SHAKING THE FAITH OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUTHORITIES WHO, FOR THEIR PART, ADOPTED ALL MEASURES TO FRUSTRATE THE PLAN AND APPLY WITH INEXORABLE VIGOR THE PUNISHMENT THEY DESERVE FOR THEIR CRIME."
AMONG RUMORS CIRCULATING IN BUENOS AIRES TODAY WAS ONE THAT PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARRELL HAD RESIGNED AND ANOTHER THAT TROOPS FROM CAMPO DE MAYO, HEADED BY GEN.EDUARDO AVALOS, WERE ADVANCING ON THE CAPITAL. NO EVIDENCE THAT THERE WERE ANY GROUNDS FOR THESE RUMORS WAS AVAILABLE.

A146

BUENOS AIRES, AUG. 26-(AP)-PRESIDENT GEN.EDELMIRO J.FARRELL TOLD 5,000 NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AT THEIR ANNUAL LUNCHEON TODAY THAT THE ARGENTINE ARMY INTENDS TO ENFORCE ITS WILL UPON THE COUNTRY "FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE."

"LET THEM CALL US TYRANTS AND PARTISANS OF WHATEVER IDEOLOGY THEY COMPARE TO TYRANNY AND WE WILL CONTINUE OUR CONDUCT," FARRELL SAID. "OUR TYRANNY IS PRECISELY FOR THE CREATION OF LIBERTY FOR ALL AND IF WE MUST BE TYRANTS TO MAKE THE PEOPLE FREER, WE WILL BE."

CB112AEW

CLR112AEW A147NX
A147KX
(WEST OUT) (220)

AUG 27 1944

BULLETIN

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, AUG 26-(AP)-ALLIE PLANES DESTROYED 93 GERMAN PLANES IN THE AIR AND ON THE GROUND YESTER DAY DURING 6,450 SORTIES, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

BZ625AEW

A158

BULLETIN

BERN, SWITZERLAND, AUG. 26-(AP)-A DISPATCH FROM THE SWISS-ITALIAN BORDER TODAY SAID MARSHAL ION ANTONESCU, DEPOSED ROMANIAN PREMIER, HAD BEEN ASSASSINATED DURING THE COUP D'ETAT THAT PLACED ROMANIA IN THE ALLIED CAMP.

AUG 27 1944

A160

BULLETIN MATTER

Bern

[redacted]--FIRST ADD ANTONESCU XXX ALLIED CAMP.

THE DISPATCH CAME FROM THE SWISS TELEGRAPH AGENCY WHICH QUOTED THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY STEFANI. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION.

BERLIN BROADCASTS HAVE SAID ANTONESCU FLED TO GERMANY AFTER KING MIHAI OF ROMANIAN ACCEPTED ALLIED SURRENDER TERMS

DUP

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, AUG 26-(AP)-EDWARD KENNEDY, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, ARRIVED HERE TODAY IN A JEEP.

THE FIRST AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT TO REACH THE SWISS FRONTIER, HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY CHICAGO TIMES, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE AND NEWS CHRONICLE REPRESENTATIVES.

WITH ONE SOLDIER AS A BODYGUARD THEY TRAVELED WELL AHEAD OF THE ARMY.

JJ310PEW

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A231

NEW YORK, AUG 26-(AP)-WHEN GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE WAS ENTERING NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL IN PARIS TODAY A SHOT WAS ACCIDENTALLY FIRED FROM THE CROWD, BUT IT DID NOT COME NEAR THE GENERAL, A PARIS BROADCAST BY MAURICE SCHUMAN, OFFICIAL FREE FRENCH SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY. NBC HEARD THE BROADCAST.

JJ312PEW

BY SPENCER DAVIS

AN ADVANCED BOMBER BASE OFF DUTCH NEW GUINEA,AUG.20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A BOLD, RUTHLESS BAND OF MEDIUM BOMBER PILOTS, KNOWN AS THE "AIR APACHES," WERE GIVEN THE JOB OF NEUTRALIZING ENEMY STRONGHOLDS IN THE HALMAHERAS.

IN LITTLE MORE THAN THREE WEEKS, THESE LOW-LEVEL STRAFERS REPORT BACK TO THE FIFTH AIR FORCE BOMBER COMMAND THEIR MISSION WAS COMPLETED. JAPAN'S SOUTHERN ANCHOR IN THE PHILIPPINE DEFENSE LINE NO LONGER IS CAPABLE OF DEFENDING ITSELF FROM AIR ATTACK AND ITS SHIPPING LANES HAVE BEEN BADLY DISRUPTED.

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IN 533 SORTIES OF THIS SINGLE BOMBER GROUP, 13 CARGO SHIPS AND SMALL FREIGHTERS WERE SUNK AND 17 LUGGERS COMPLETELY DESTROYED. WRECKED AND DAMAGED BARGES LITTERED BAYS AND INLETS.

EIGHT B27S AND SEVEN CREWS PERISHED DURING THE OPERATIONS.

ON THE FIRST RAID, 2ND LT. MILTON J.OPIE, 1444 ROSEDALE, PONTIAC,MICH., DROPPED HIS DEMOLITION BOMBS SQUARELY ON THE GALELA AIRDROME CONTROL TOWER.

LEADING ONE FORMATION IN THOSE EARLY RAIDS WAS ONE OF THE LT.GEN.JIMMY DOOLITTLE TOKYO RAIDERS, 2ND LT.WAYNE M.BISSELL, 22, OF VANCOUVER,WASH.

SECOND LT.IRVING M.MOSSER, PEQUANNOCK,N.J., SANK A FREIGHTER WHICH BISSELL HAD DAMAGED.

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LT.CHARLES A.CATES, MILAN,GA., FORMER HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL, DESTROYED A 700-TON CARGO BOAT AND PROBABLY ANOTHER.

CAPT.MAX H.MORTENSEN, CHAMPAIGN,ILL., SANK A FREIGHTER, PROBABLY A LUGGER AND KNOCKED OUT A BARGE AUG.1 THEN GOT ANOTHER LUGGER FOUR DAYS LATER.

IN OTHER STRIKES:

MAJ.KEITH E.DOUGHERTY, WILLIAMSBURG,IA., BOMBED A MIDGET SUBMARINE.

LT.EUGENE NIRDLINGER, PITTSBURGH,PA., SANK A CARGO SHIP.

LT.WILLIAM F.DAVIS, TRAVELLERS REST,S.C., SKIPPED A BOMB CLEAR THROUGH A LUGGER IN KAOE BAY AND LATER BLEW A CARGO SHIP IN HALF.

AMONG OTHER PILOTS WHO DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN THE HALMAHERA ACTION WERE:

SECOND LTS.RUSSELL E.THOMAS, WAVERLY,OHIO, JAMES A. SALTER, ATLANTA,GA., HERBERT N.BAGSHAW, 2958 MAIN, HARTFORD,CONN., WILLIAM C.ZIMMERMAN, BELLEFONTE,PA., FRANK C.POHLMAN, 1027 KING, TOLEDO, OHIO AND EDWARD L.KKASTEN, ECHO,MINN.

AUG 27 1944

BY ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, AUG 26-(AP)-SHERMAN DALRYMPLE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED RUBBER WORKS (CIO), DECLARED TODAY THAT ORGANIZED LABOR IN AMERICA WILL SEE TO IT THAT RETURNING TROOPS GET THEIR OLD JOBS BACK AFTER THE WAR. HE SAID IF NECESSARY, THE UNITED STATES COULD GO ON A SIX-HOUR WORK DAY.

HE WAS OPTIMISTIC, HOWEVER, OVER PROSPECTS FOR POSTWAR EMPLOYMENT. HE SAID THE DEMAND FOR CIVILIAN GOODS WILL BE SO GREAT THAT THERE WILL BE NO NECESSITY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

IN AN INTERVIEW THE LABOR LEADER STRESSED PARTICULARLY THAT THERE IS A PLACE AWAITING THOSE WHO RETURN FROM THE ARMED SERVICES AND "IT IS NOT ON RELIEF. IT IS WRITTEN INTO LAW THAT SOLDIERS ARE TO GO BACK TO THE EMPLOYMENT THEY LEFT, WITH THE TIME THEY SPENT IN THE ARMY COUNTING IN THEIR STATUS."

DALRYMPLE SAID HE SAW NO DANGER TO THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED STATES IN A RETURN TO THE PRE-WAR SIZE OF PAY ENVELOPES "AS LONG AS THE COST OF LIVING COMES DOWN." HE POINTED OUT THE LARGER WARTIME SALARIES RESULTED GENERALLY FROM A LONGER WORK WEEK RATHER THAN INCREASED WAGES. HE ASSERTED THAT IF THE COST OF LIVING REMAINED HIGH, ORGANIZED LABOR WOULD BE FORCED TO SEEK HIGHER WAGES WITH SHORTER HOURS.

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DALRYMPLE PREDICTED A RETURN TO THE SIX-HOUR DAY FOR THE RUBBER INDUSTRY. HE ALSO SAID THERE WAS A PLACE IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD FOR BOTH SYNTHETIC AND NATURAL RUBBER AND PREDICTED THE FORMER EVENTUALLY WOULD BE DEVELOPED TO A POINT WHERE IT WOULD BE MORE UNIFORM THAN THE LATTER AND HELP STABILIZE THE PRICE.

BACK IN LONDON FROM AN INSPECTION TOUR OF FRANCE AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S INVITATION, DALRYMPLE SAID HE WAS PLEASED AND THE ARMY WAS PLEASED AT THE WAY THE TIRES TURNED OUT BY UNION MEMBERS WERE STANDING UP TO THE ROUGH TREATMENT OF WAR, "DESPITE THE FACT THAT THEY ARE TAKING A HELL OF A BEATING."

HE SAID HE WOULD RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES AND TELL WORKERS THAT "THIS IS NO TIME TO LET DOWN IN PRODUCTION. NO ARMY EVERY HAD TOO MUCH EQUIPMENT. LET'S GIVE IT A PRODUCTION SHOT IN THE ARM AND LET THE MILITARY DECIDE WHEN THEY HAVE HAD ENOUGH. I AM MORE CONVINCED THAN EVER THAT THE LABOR NO-STRIKE PLEDGE WAS WISE."

D9IWX (400)

AUG 27 1944

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EWT.,TONIGHT,SATURDAY,AUG.26)

BY SERGEANT ALVIN M.JOSEPH,JR., OF WASHINGTON,D.C., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT. DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(WX) GUAM (DELAYED)--AMERICAN MARINES AND SOLDIERS HERE FOR THE FIRST TIME ARE HAVING FULL OPPORTUNITY TO SEE THE KIND OF "NEW ORDER" JAPAN IS BRINGING TO THIS PART OF THE WORLD.

THE NIPPON AGGRESSORS HAD TWO AND A HALF YEARS TO REMAKE THIS GARDEN ISLAND ALONG THE LINES OF THEIR SO-CALLED "CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE WHEN THEIR STAY ENDED WITH THE RECENT AMERICAN LANDINGS, THEY LEFT BEHIND SOME 20,000 BITTER NATIVES--CHAMORROS--MANY OF THEM IN RAGS AND TEARS, HIDING IN CAVES AND HILLS, WAVING HOME MADE AMERICAN FLAGS AND SINGING HYSTERICALLY AN UNDERGROUND SONG WHOSE REFRAIN RAN, "DEAR UNCLE SAM, WON'T YOU PLEASE COME BACK TO GUAM."

DURING THE AMERICAN DAYS PRECEDING PEARL HARBOR, THEY ENGAGED PRINCIPALLY IN FARMING AND CATTLE RAISING. MODERN SCHOOLS, SANITAT-

ION AND PUBLIC WORKS RAISED THEIR STANDARDS OF CULTURE AND WELL-BEING.
THE STORY THEY TOLD OF JAPANESE OCCUPATION REVEALED A REVERSAL OF THEIR CLIMB TO HAPPINESS. A TYPICAL ACCOUNT WAS GIVEN BY GAILY R. KAMMINGA, 50-YEAR-OLD, FORMER MEMBER OF THE GUAM CONGRESS.

"WE WERE ABSOLUTE SERVANTS," HE SAID. "WE HAD NO RIGHTS AND EXISTED ONLY FOR THE JAPANESE. OUR WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE FORCED TO DO HARD LABOR IN THE RICE FIELDS AND ON FORTIFICATIONS. THEY WERE PAID THREE CENTS A DAY. THEY WERE SLAPPED AND KICKED IF THEY DIDN'T WORK HARD ENOUGH.

"MANY PEOPLE WERE TERRORIZED AND KILLED. SCHOOLS WERE RUN AT NIGHT AFTER THE CHILDREN RETURNED FROM THE FIELDS. THE USE OF ENGLISH WAS OUTLAWED. RELIGIOUS SERVICES WERE BANNED BECAUSE THE JAPANESE THOUGHT THEY WOULD BE USED TO KEEP ALIVE HOPE FOR THE AMERICANS RETURN."

KAMMINGA WAS CONSIDERED AN AMERICAN SPY BY THE JAPANESE. WHEN U.S. FORCES BEGAN BOMBING GUAM LAST FEBRUARY, HE AND HIS NIECE WERE MOVED TO A PENAL CAMP IN THE HILLS.

WHEN HE WAS FREED, ONE OF THE FIRST PERSONS HE MET WAS AN OLD FRIEND, COMMANDER JOHN B.COOKE, U.S.N., OF VENTURA,CALIF., WHO HAD SERVED ON GUAM BEFORE THE WAR. BEAMING HAPPILLY, KAMMINGA RIPPED OPEN A PILLOW WHICH HE STILL CARRIED AND, PULLING OUT A FADED AMERICAN FLAG, GAVE IT TO THE COMMANDER. IT WAS THE FLAG THAT HAD FLOWN OVER THE PITI NAVY YARD PRIOR TO THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR.

THE CHIEF FEAR OF THE JAPANESE, ACCORDING TO RESCUED CHAMORROS, WAS THE CONTINUING NATIVE LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES.

"THEY TOLD US ALL MARINES WERE DEAD, THAT THERE WAS NO MORE UNITED STATES FLEET OR AIR FORCE, THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS A PRISONER IN JAPAN, AND THAT THE AMERICANS WOULDN'T BE BACK IN A THOUSAND YEARS," SAID MARIANO GUMAPAO, A 26-YEAR-OLD FORMER MESS BOY IN THE MARINE BARRACKS HERE.

"THEY WERE GOING TO KILL ME," HE SAID. "THEY KILLED MANY OTHERS. TWO BOYS WHO HAD A BROTHER IN THE U.S. NAVY WERE CAUGHT ON A CLIFF CHEERING AN AMERICAN PLANE IN A FIGHT WITH THREE ZEROS. THEY WERE TAKEN TO THEIR VILLAGE AND BEHEADED IN FRONT OF ALL THE PEOPLE."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6P.M.,EWT.,TONIGHT,SATURDAY,AUG.26)
HY235PEW NM

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HALIFAX, AUG. 26-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.L.F.PAGE, 60, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE CANADIAN ATLANTIC COMMAND, DIED AT THE NAVAL HOSPITAL HERE TODAY AFTER AN ILLNESS OF SEVERAL WEEKS.

GEN.PAGE, BORN IN ENGLAND, HAD A DISTINGUISHED RECORD AS AN OFFICER WITH THE CANADIAN INFANTRY IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR. WOUNDED IN ACTION, HE WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, AND LATER TWO CLASPS TO THE D.S.C. HE ROSE TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL IN COMMAND OF AN INFANTRY BATTALION IN THE 10TH CANADIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE.

BESIDES HIS WIDOW HE IS SURVIVED BY A DAUGHTER AND A SON, NOW SERVING AS A ROYAL CANADIAN NAVAL OFFICER.

CB1018PEW AUG 27 1944

American Armored Spearhead Drives North To Marne

YANKS SEEK TO OUTFLANK FLEEING FOE

Four Bridgeheads Built Up Between Paris And Mouth Of Seine

WH-Boni

Supreme Allied Headquarters, *Monday*, Aug. 28 (AP)—After virtually clearing all Germans from the Seine between Paris and Troyes, United States armored spearheads wheeled northward yesterday in a move taking shape as a flanking drive against the retreat route of the German Fifteenth Army from the Channel coast to Belgium and the Reich.

One of the probing spearheads reached the Marne in the vicinity of Lagny, 15 miles east of Paris and within 10 miles of Meaux, where the Kaiser's armies were halted 30 years ago.

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Meet Stiffer Resistance

Far to the southeast, forces which reached Troyes last week, thrust a column northward 12 miles toward Arcis-sur-Aube, encountering stiffened Nazi resistance. This force was but 118 miles from the Reich border.

[The Algiers radio said United States spearheads had crossed the Marne at Vitry, 45 miles southwest of Verdun.]

Between Paris and Troyes ground troops mopped up small German pockets by-passed in the armored advance. Tank forces also reached Pecy, Nangis and Provins—all southeast of Paris between the Seine and the Marne—and farther east drove to Romilly.

Build Up Bridgeheads

Between Paris and the mouth of the Seine there was activity of three types—the British building up a bridgehead at Vernon to strike out probably in the direction of Beauvais, the Canadians, and Belgians and Dutch engaging in what one observer called a "fair sized slaughter" of Nazi Seventh Army remnants and the Americans cleaning out German stragglers between Mantes and Paris.

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The British Second Army and Canadian First Army poured into four bridgeheads over the lower Seine, where Nazi resistance evaporated under an artillery barrage, and struck out in a pursuit aimed at the rocket coast.

Rouen and Le Havre were in danger of being enveloped, and the Germans already were reported evacuating the port of Le Havre except for a few rear guards and demolition troops.

Break Resistance At Melun

German resistance was broken at Melun, 25 miles southeast of Paris, where heavy fighting flared only yesterday. American armor crashed through the wilting lines and overran Nangis and Pecy in a 21-mile lunge to the northeast.

Fifty miles to the east, supreme headquarters reported rising opposition as other tank columns struck 12 miles north of Troyes to within 118 miles of the German's Saar border. It was the first report of resistance of any consequence in this area.

At Pecy, a crossroads hamlet, the Americans were 20 miles south of the Marne, only 31 miles from where their fathers fought at Chateau-Thierry. Sixty miles northeast is the railway city of Reims.

Mopping Up Along Seine

The Americans were mopping up along the Seine southeast of Paris, all the way from Fontainebleau to Nogent, whose capture was announced. Nogent is 37 miles east of Fontainebleau. A number of villages to the south also were liberated.

The British Second Army, striking across the Seine far to the northwest, at its new bridgehead at Vernon, reached toward high ground to the northeast.

British officers indicated that Le Havre, 70 miles to the northwest, might fall without a major blow being struck. Its capture would give the Allies an excellent port to pour in reinforcements. It was one of the main debarkation points for Americans in the first World War.

The German 15th Army and what is left of the Seventh, after the Normandy defeats, were reported streaking east toward Germany under aerial attacks.

Head Toward Beauvais

The British were headed toward Beauvais, some 35 miles northeast, whose capture would snap one of the main German retreat lines from Rouen, now the chief core of resistance left on the Seine northwest of Paris.

A pitched battle raged on the southwest approaches to Rouen, the chief enemy crossing of the Seine northwest of Paris, with Canadians locked with German rear guards in the northern fringes of the Forest of La Londe.

The Canadians planted two more bridgeheads across the Seine between Elbeuf and Pont-de-L'Arche and were in position to come upon Rouen from the rear.

The American bridgehead at Mantes was holding firm. Front-line dispatches said there was no

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enemy defense in strength anywhere between the American and British bridgeheads, some 15 miles apart.

Folding Up Pocket

The heaviest German resistance was from rear guards protecting the withdrawal of enemy forces still south of the Seine.

Gradually folding up this pocket, the Canadians, Belgians and Dutch were making progress described as steady rather than rapid, and it appeared it might be eliminated in little more than 24 hours.

One decisive engagement was being fought at Bourg-Achard, two and half miles south of the Seine at a loop in the river southwest of Rouen, and victory here would cut the pocket in half.

Stubborn rear guards also prevented the Canadian forces from widening their bridgehead across the Risle river at Pont-Audemer, 13 miles west of Bourg-Achard, but most of the road between those two towns was in Allied hands.

Gen. De Gaulle Fired On At Notre Dame Service

By HAROLD

Paris, Aug. 26 (AP—Delayed)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle escaped death or injury today and thousands of Parisians were thrown into panic as the French capital's great liberation parade broke up in wild flurries of gunfire along the four-mile line of march.

Several spectators were killed and dozens were wounded as the shooting spread. A few moments before these people had given de Gaulle a thunderous ovation as he sped along the parade route at a 40-mile-an-hour clip.

He was preceded by an armored motorcycle guard and followed by French light tanks and heavily armed scout cars.

Patriots Fire At Roofs

French patriots in the parade began firing at roof tops from which French Fascist militia had sniped at them. The crackle of gunfire quickly spread along the route from the Arc De Triomphe to the Hotel De Ville—and the famed Notre Dame cathedral.

Soon thousands of men of the French Forces of the Interior were pouring rifle, machine gun and pistol fire at the bordering roof-tops and the fighting extended rapidly throughout Paris as the parade crowd melted into the nearest shelters.

The victory address was postponed. Thousands of men, women and children milled about in terror as rifles and machine guns kept up a continuous fire which spread rapidly to other sections of the city as though by signal.

De Gaulle Had Just Passed

I was standing at the corner of the Rue de Bourdonnais and the Rue de Rivoli, the Fifth Avenue of Paris, when a shot rang out from the roof of Chezesders, a large men's clothing firm.

De Gaulle, his thin face set in the slight smile that did not relax his customary serious expression, had just passed the crowds, packed scores deep, which gave a tremendous cry of "bravo" again and again like a crashing sea.

First I thought one of thousands of FFI men marching and riding past accidentally had discharged his rifle. But this was dispelled by the steady exchange of gunfire from the roofs and streets.

Crowd Thrown Into Panic

Scores of excited French claimed that Nazi sympathizers had hidden in strategic spots on roofs along the route of march to disrupt the parade—and perhaps to kill or injure de Gaulle.

Mothers grabbed children and ran into doorways. The crowd became more panicky when the firing spread into side streets and there was no place to find refuge. At one point near the Hotel De Ville the spectators thought one sniper had been captured and they tried to lynch him, but the attempt was broken up.

The panic was greatest around the Hotel De Ville and Notre Dame Cathedral, where the crowd was concentrated the most heavily. Both the Hotel De Ville and the cathedral were struck by many bullets.

French Fascists Still Fight

Most of the Germans in the capital had been flushed from hiding and killed or captured in running street battles, but still continuing was the vendetta between French patriots and the native collaborationists. Patriots armed with tommy guns, captured German rifles and pistols, whirled about the streets at 60 miles an hour, seeking hideouts of French Fascists who pitched in with the Nazis earlier in the battle for Paris.

Particularly deadly have been the bitter street duels between the French resistance fighters and members of the Fascist militia—the Miliciens—set up by collaborationist leader Marcel Deat and others before they fled with the Vichy Government.

As soon as a hideaway of these furtive characters was discovered it was surrounded by excited patriots who plugged away until the fugitive gave up or was killed.

Many of these native turncoats have chosen to fight pitched battles, leaping from roof to roof until they were cornered and killed.

In the waning hours of German resistance yesterday 400 German troops were barricaded in the great Chamber of Deputies, and they fought fiercely for an hour before they surrendered late in the day. This was the last major stand in any force within the city.

French Set Up Government Despite Firing By Snipers

NCD-NORDNESS

Paris, Aug. 27 (AP)—A new French Government is being set up rapidly in liberated Paris even as snipers continue a desultory fire, some of which has been aimed at those who will have a part in France's new government.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, here today for his third day along with Gen. Alphonse Pierre Juin, French chief of staff, and Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc, was fired on by a sniper yesterday.

Algiers Officials On Way

The Algiers Government is en route to Paris, and already here are nearly all the directors of the French resistance movements who will have prominent parts in the new government.

The first appointment has been made to a man who goes by the name of Quartus Cerat, head of all French resistance, as Minister at Large under de Gaulle. Even now his real name must remain a secret for he has much to do with directing the resistance in Nazi-held portions of France.

Posts For Two Others

Other leaders of the French resistance are being assigned a full share in the task of guiding France back to her feet, said Frenchmen close to de Gaulle, and when the Algiers Government arrives there will be many changes.

Besides Cerat, at least two other resistance leaders will be assigned prominent positions in the new government. They are George Bidault, president of the National Council of Resistance, and Roger Stephan, head of the FFI in Paris.

Cerat stood at the city's entrance while fighting was raging in the streets and welcomed de Gaulle back to the capital. Stephan, arm bandaged and gun in hand, welcomed de Gaulle at the Hotel De Ville—the Paris city hall and FFI headquarters.

Germans Unsuspecting

During all the years of his work, Cerat functioned unsuspected by the Germans—until last Sunday. It is believed the Germans were prepared to shoot him on the spot, but the general councilor of Sweden protested vehemently in his behalf and the Nazis finally released him.

Cerat was appointed to his hazardous position by the Algiers Government and at all times his work was known and approved by de Gaulle and the Algiers group Bidault presided over the council of directors of the various resistance groups and also acted in close conjunction with Algiers.

Young Stephan, stern resistance leader in Paris, formerly was in the prefecture of police and it was his signal that set the FFI against the Germans in Paris until they were driven from the city.

MARSEILLE FIGHT RAGES

Scattered Nazi Forces Join In Line On Water Front

Jap Version

London, Aug. 27 (Reuter)—Marseille, France, Aug. 27 (AP)—The battle for Marseille, supposed to have been officially finished five days ago, started all over again today as the remaining Nazis fell back to powerful, prepared defense positions along a line covering virtually the entire water front except part of the southern position of this great seaport.

Until yesterday these enemy soldiers had been separate, scattered pockets of resistance throughout the town, but with the assault of French troops on the Notre Dame de la Gard hill and an attack on artillery positions near the St. Charles railroad station, the Germans were driven back to a line which one American colonel described as "well prepared and stocked and supplied possibly enough for a year."

More Than 5,000 Captured

How many of the enemy is left is problematical. More than 5,000 already have been captured here but it is estimated there were some 2,000 or 3,000 remaining after the Germans gave up on the tall hill on which Notre Dame de la Gard sits.

This morning they threw a thunderous barrage into the St. Charles station area from artillery in their prepared water-front positions and at noon were blasting at various parts of the town.

One round landed directly in front of the building being used as Seventh Army headquarters and sprayed the front of the building with splinters, but fortunately no one was on the street at the time.

Guns Bear On Heart Of City

The Germans bulwarked their pillboxes and dug-in positions with the key strong points, forts St. Jean and St. Nicholas. From them German guns still bear on the heart of the city, making the main thoroughfares a no-man's-land.

Notre Dame de la Gard remained a hot spot today. It was reported the cathedral had suffered some damage. The battle for the hill was lively but short, as the Germans, realizing the French were too strong for them, pulled back toward the water front and the French took over.

PETAIN MAKES EXPLANATION

Sends Parting Message Trying To Justify Action

By DON WHITEHEAD

Paris, Aug. 27 (AP) — Marshal Henri Petain, Pierre Laval and Edouard Herriot, former Premier of the republic, were arrested by the Gestapo and taken to Germany a few days before American and French forces entered Paris.

Before he left, Petain sent a clandestine message to the people of France urging them to unite and stating that all he had submitted to had been for their welfare.

[Dispatches from Delle, France, dated Thursday, said Petain and Laval were still at Marvillars, near Belfort, France, despite reports they had been taken to Germany.]

The 88-year-old chief of state said in his message he knew he would be arrested, and on August 2, five days before Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's troops entered Paris, he was taken to Belfort near the Swiss frontier and then on to Germany.

Text Of His Message

Petain was taken into custody by an official of the German Embassy, but he sent this message before leaving:

"Frenchmen: when this message reaches you I shall no longer be free.

"In the extreme condition that I now find myself I have nothing to reveal to you except the simple confirmation of what has motivated my conduct for the past four years.

"Having decided to remain among you I have tried day by day to find the best way to serve the permanent interests of France loyally and without compromise.

"One Object—To Protect You"

"I had but one object—to protect you from the worst.

"All that I have done and all that I have accepted, consented to, or submitted to, whether willingly or by force, has been solely for your welfare; because if I could not be your sword I wanted to be your shield.

"Under certain circumstances my words and my acts must have surprised you. You must realize that they have hurt me more than you can possibly imagine.

"Suffered For And With You"

"I have suffered for you and with you, and I have marshaled all of my forces against what is menacing you. I have shielded you from some certain perils. However, there were some, alas, that I could not prevent.

"My conscience is my witness that no one from any party can contradict me on this point. What the enemy wants today is to take me away from you. I don't have to justify myself in their eyes. I care only for the people of France. For you as for me there is only one France—the France of our ancestors.

"Again once more I advise you to unite.

Unity Called Duty Of French

"It is not difficult to do one's duty, even though it sometimes is hard to recognize it. Yours is simple. Unite with those who will give you a guarantee to lead you along the road of honor and order.

"Order must reign. And because I represent order legitimately, I remain your chief. Obey me and obey those that will bring you words of social peace without which order cannot be reestablished.

"Those who will tell you to follow a policy of reconciliation and renaissance of France through reciprocal forgiveness and love of your fellow-countrymen—those are the real French leaders. They continue my work. Be at their side. For myself, I have been separated from you, but I do not leave you and I hope that all of you will give your utmost loyalty to France which, God willing, will be restored to her grandeur.

"Destiny Takes Me Away"

"Destiny is taking me away. I undergo the greatest constraint that a man can suffer. It is with joy that I accept this suffering, should it be a condition of your deliverance, if before foreigners, even should they be allies, you remain faithful to the true patriotism which thinks only of the true interests of France, and if my sacrifice enables you to find again the way of sacred union for the renaissance of your fatherland.

"Henri Philippe Petain."

Herriot was brought to Paris from Nancy by Laval expressly to attend and join a meeting of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies to discuss problems arising from the Allied advance on Paris and the possibility of moving the French Government from Vichy to Belfort. But the meeting never was held.

Laval Hand In Herriot Arrest

Many Parisians are whispering that Laval arranged the arrests of Petain and Herriot and then his own arrest in a deal with his German masters which would prevent the Allies from getting the custody of Petain and Herriot. At the same time, he was said to have tried to make it appear to his countrymen that he did not leave Paris voluntarily as the Allied troops drew near.

Whether these rumors have any basis cannot be determined at this time. Copies of letters reliably reported to have been exchanged between Laval and Otto Abetz, German Ambassador to Vichy, make it appear as though Laval opposed the German determination to move the French Government to Belfort and was arrested because of

his determination and his desire to stay in Paris.

Chronology Of Events

According to my informant the chronology of events leading up to the situation was this:

Herriot, who had been under guard, was brought to Paris August 15, and stayed at the Hotel De Ville (city hall). Next day he lunched with Laval and Abetz. At 11 P. M. that same day Laval was told that the chief of the Gestapo had presented himself with an ordor from the head of the Gestapo, Heinrich Himmler, to bring Herriot to Germany.

Laval immediately went to Herriot at the Hotel De Ville. Herriot gave the following letter to Laval, which was dated August 16:

"After having been informed at Nancy by President Laval that I was free without any effort to seek freedom on my part, and after having been taken back to Paris, I am again taken to an unknown destination with my wife, who courageously and voluntarily followed me, regardless of the lot that may befall me.

"I have no means to resist the command enforced by arms, especially when this command is a breach of a word of honor. But I want to leave with you, President Laval, this solemn protest which I ask you to transmit to the German Ambassador. HERRIOT."

Laval's Letter To Abetz

After receiving this letter Laval sent the following letter to Abetz, dated August 17:

"I was informed by you that I could announce to President Herriot that he was free. I went to Nancy for this purpose and brought him back to Paris.

"News of his arrest and his transfer to Nancy or to Germany, which I have just learned, affects me deeply.

"Should this order be executed I shall have to construe it as a grave offense to me personally. People will not hesitate to implicate me in this act and you know very well that I have never been party to this sort of conduct.

Asked To Be Prisoner

"I should ask you to consider me as a prisoner in the same manner as President Herriot and in any case that you force me to renounce all my powers as head of the state.

"The relations that I have had with Chancellor Hitler authorize me to address myself directly to him through you as intermediary, in order to have him revoke this order. PIERRE LAVAL."

It was reported Abetz did not reply to the letter but informed Laval it was impossible to cancel the order. However, he did send Laval a letter August 17.

Abetz Ordered Transfer

Abetz's letter said "considering the situation created by military operation the German Government begs me to inform you that it believes that for the welfare of France the seat of the Government should be transferred from Vichy to Belfort.

"I know that you, as head of the Government, have decided to stay amongst our people come what may and I have so informed my Government of your decision.

"The German Government well realizes the reasons for your wanting to stay, but it cannot reconsider.

"This decision will be reconsidered whenever the military situation permits."

Shift To Belfort Opposed

To this Laval replied August 17:

"This is to acknowledge your letter, the contents of which I have made known to the Council of Ministers.

"The French Government does not accept the invitation to change the seat of government from Vichy to Belfort regardless of the reasons you may propose.

"In this case, after having conferred with all the Ministers present we cannot consider your invitation to move."

In saying he had conferred with "all Ministers present" Laval probably knew that Marcel Deat, Joseph Darnand and Fernand de Brinon had left for Germany two days before.

"Irrevocable Decision"

Abetz's reply to this letter follows:

"Mister President, the communication that I had the honor of sending you this afternoon concerning the transfer of the French Government to Belfort is the irrevocable decision of the German Reich.

"I regret to inform you that, in case the French Government refused to move, forceful means will be employed.

"I trust that you, Mr. President, and the members of the Government will realize this decision not only was taken to maintain order in the rear of the German army but to assure the personal security and safety of the French Government."

Laval Forced To Yield

Laval replied the same day:

"In answer to your letter I regret to think that the German Government would not hesitate to employ forceful means to effect the transfer of the French Government to Belfort.

"You are very anxious to assure the personal security of the French Government, but allow me to say that my anxiety was of a higher nature—I wanted to accomplish to the very end, regardless of the risks, my duties as head of the Government.

"I am forced to accept. But you understand that under these conditions I can no longer exercise my powers."

Laval was arrested at midnight August 17 at the Hotel Matignon and transferred to Belfort. On the same day Petain had written Laval from Vichy but it was dispatched at 8 P. M. and never reached Laval.

PARIS IS BOMBED BY GERMAN PLANES

Many Casualties Reported. St. Maur Suburb Hardest Hit

Paris, Aug. 27 (AP)—The suburbs of Paris were bombed by German planes shortly before midnight, and early today the skies were aglow from the light of fires.

[The Paris radio in a broadcast recorded in London said the Germans also shelled Paris early Sunday morning.]

At this hour there is no estimate of the damage, and it is not known whether any historical buildings or monuments were hit.

Death Toll Put At 110

The death toll from the raid was placed at 110, with 719 persons injured.

With this grim reminder that Paris still was in the war zone, the Paris radio announced all work would be resumed tomorrow morning and summoned all of last week's anti-German strikers back to their jobs except in Nazi-controlled areas.

Restoration of telephone and telegraph communications and mail services are to be hastened in liberated areas. Train service between Paris and liberated provinces is to be resumed early in the week.

Bombs Ended Merry-Making

The planes came over at 11 P. M. while the people still were in the streets, singing and strolling through the warm night. Merry-making which began with the entrance of American and French troops still was in progress.

Pathfinder planes hung their flares in the heavens and then came the crump of heavy bombs. The shudder of concussions ran through buildings, and plate glass crashed into the street.

It sounded as though there were many raiders above. Anti-aircraft guns crackled, and there was even some small arms fire from the streets as some planes came over very low to pick out targets.

PLANES SPEED FOOD TO PARIS

Special Ration For Children Included In Shipments

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Aug. 27 (AP)—Allied air forces started rushing emergency food supplies to Paris by air with hundreds of transport planes hauling 500 tons today from Britain to a point near the French capital to be moved the rest of the way by truck.

"The air move was the first of a series which will be continued to expedite the work of revictualling and supplementing the move of many hundreds of tons now on the way to Paris on the ground from Allied stock piles in Normandy," an official announcement said.

Airmen Help Load Planes

It added that "all available air force personnel worked ceaselessly today to speed these shipments: British aircraftsmen helped load United States planes while American airmen helped load RAF planes."

The shipments included biscuits, canned meat, dried peas and beans, sugar, canned soup, margerine and coffee, as well as vitaminized chocolate and dried milk, which the announcement said were special rations for young children and expectant mothers under medical care in the French capital. Disinfectants and soaps were also being sent.

Distributed By French

The French themselves will handle the distribution of the supplies on their arrival at Paris.

The Civil Affairs Division of Supreme Headquarters, which was responsible for planning the relief, said French authorities were also moving into Paris hundreds of tons of other foodstuffs obtained elsewhere in France.

German Positions Critical

Soviet Order of Day Says Debacle Worse In Portent Than Stalingrad.

18,000 MORE NAZIS CAPTURED

300,000 Killed or Taken Prisoner in Eight Days Of Lightning Drive.

By Tom Yarbrough

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 28 (AP)—An avalanche of Russian tanks and motorized infantry poured into the rich Ploesti oil region in the heart of capitulated Romania yesterday, shattering the Galati Gap defenses between the Danube and the Carpathians and overhauling thousands of Germans trying to escape to Hungary.

In a disaster of Stalingrad proportions, the Germans were overwhelmed at Focsani and Galati, anchors on the defense line, and the Russians rolled on through the petroleum fields of Ramnicul-Sarat, 22 miles beyond Focsani and only 75 miles northeast of Bucharest.

On Edge of Belt

Ramnicul-Sarat is on the edge of the Ploesti oil belt whose center in the town of that name lies only 57 miles southwest of the advancing Russians.

Romanian troops going over to the Allied banner struck the Germans at Ploesti, a Bucharest communique said, and blocked the mountain passes leading through the Carpathians to Hungary via Transylvania.

Berlin frankly admitted the German position was "precarious," and said Nazi troops were locked in an "unusually ferocious" battle with Romanian troops amid the twisted wreckage of the installations at Ploesti.

Will Be at Ploesti Soon

The Russians were expected to reach Ploesti shortly, moving over highways littered with German dead and abandoned equipment. The Germans were even throwing away their guns in their flight, Moscow said.

Two Russian orders of the day and a communique announced the German debacle which in its strategic portent even surpasses the Nazi Stalingrad disaster.

Besides the sweep toward Bucharest and Ploesti, the Russians climbing westward into the Carpathians above the Galati Gap seized a number of localities on a railway leading to the Transylvanian plateau, including Comanesti, 60 miles northwest of Focsani, and Targuocna, Romania's largest salt-mining center.

A total of 18,000 more Germans were seized yesterday by the two Soviet armies moving toward the heart of the Balkans, and the bulletin said two Romanian divisions of 12,000 men surrendered with all their equipment. The remnants of two other Romanian divisions also gave up.

In addition, the bulletin said the remnants of 12 Nazi divisions pocketed southwest of Chisinau, 140 miles behind the Russians spilling through the Galati Gap, had been compressed into a small wooded area and were being annihilated.

This trapped force has been estimated at between 40,000 and 80,000 men, and the bulletin said three more Nazi generals had been killed and four captured.

On the basis of Moscow announcements the Russians in eight days of a lightning drive have killed or captured more than 300,000 Germans and Romanians. That would make an overall total of 1,081,886 Axis troops killed or captured since the gigantic Soviet summer offensive began June 23.

Romanians Capture 12,000

A Bucharest communique announced that Romanian troops, obeying the new pro-Allied government's declaration of war on Germany, had captured more than 12,000 Germans.

It said the Germans had been thrown out of Bucharest, and were being engaged hotly along the Ploesti-Buzau highway. Buzau is 42 miles northeast of Ploesti and only 16 miles from the Russians who seized Ramnicul-Sarat.

The Germans were said to be trying to marshal their troops to the Ploesti area at the foot of the Predeal pass in an effort to escape through the mountains into Transylvania. But Bucharest said Romanian troops at the other end of the pass, at Brasov, had disarmed the enemy in that area and secured the town.

Targoviste, 28 miles west of Ploesti, along with its airfield, was captured by Romanian troops speeding the advance of the Russians, the Bucharest announcement said.

Romanian Gunboats Sing Germans

Romanian gunboats sank two Nazi motor torpedo boats, captured two and damaged 10 out of a German convoy of 40 attempting to flee up the Danube, Bucharest said.

In the disputed province of Transylvania, the northern part of which was taken from the Romanians and given to Hungary in 1940 by the Germans, the Bucharest bulletin said that "Germans, reinforced by weak Hungarian elements, have tried to cross the border." They were repulsed with heavy losses, it added.

On the Estonian front Moscow announced the capture of 50 localities by Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic Army, including Tsirguliina and Igaste, seven miles northeast of the Littvian-Estonian border city of Valga, a big rail junction. Karula, eight miles east of Valga and Hargla, 16 miles southwest, also were seized.

North of Valga the Russians, driving straight westward toward the Gulf of Riga in an effort to split Germany's two imperilled Baltic Armies, captured Pikasilla on the south shire of Lake Vartsjaru, 57 miles from the sea.

Northeast and east of Praga, Warsaw's eastern suburb, the Russians said they had improved their positions. Berlin also told of heavy fighting west of the Vistula river, south of Warsaw, where the Soviets have built up a powerful bridgehead aimed at German Silesia.

In their Romanian victories the Russians have overrun since Aug. 20 a territory of about 18,500 square miles, equal in size to New Hampshire and Vermont combined.

In their strides toward Ploesti's fields, Germany's last big fuel source before Allied air attacks sharply curtailed their output in recent months, the Russians overran more than 150 localities.

Stalin Announces Successes

Premier-Marshal Joseph Stalin in two orders of the day announced the Russian smashes into the Danubian lowlands by the powerful Second Ukraine Army commanded by Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky, victor at Odessa, and the equally massive Third Ukraine Army under Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin, Crimean hero.

Malinovsky's troops in a 38-mile advance in two days, toppled Focsani, western anchor of the 45-mile defense line between the Danube and the Carpathian mountains, and then went on to capture by storm Ramnicul-Sarat, 22 miles below, on the trunk railway leading to Ploesti and Bucharest.

To the east, Tolbukhin's forces shattered the eastern anchor by seizing Galati on the Danube in a 12-mile strike from Reni, farther downstream. Tolbukhin's men on Saturday had seized Reni and other ports along the Danube reaching down to the Black Sea, thus reconquering all of Bessarabia, lost to the Germans and Romanians in 1941.

Pouring onto the Romanian plains below the curving Transylvanian Alps section of the Carpathian mountain wall the Russians now were in position to strike a staggering series of blows to the Germans.

Not only were the Ploesti fields doomed as far as the Germans were concerned, but also another great prize—wheat. For years the Ger-

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mans have been taking hundreds of thousands of tons of Romanian wheat surpluses to bulwark their own vulnerable economy.

In wheat, rye and grain, Romania is one of the richest countries of southeastern Europe, and also has manganese deposits which the Germans have been exploiting.

95 Miles From Bulgaria

At fallen Ramnicul-Sarat the Russians were within 95 miles of the Bulgarian frontier and 135 miles from the Yugoslav frontier. With Bulgaria's and Romania's defection, Germany now may be forced to recall the 15 or more divisions which she has strung out through Yugoslavia and Greece in the south, or risk their entrapment.

Germany's Black Sea naval units and ships also are lost now.

Second Attack on Silesian Plants

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Fifteenth Air Force Flying Fortresses and Liberators from Italy drove through heavy flak and attacked two synthetic oil refineries at Blechhammer in Silesia today. Reports from Rome said about 750 heavy bombers and a huge fighter escort made the attack, the second at Blechhammer this month.

In addition United States heavies from Italy and their fighter escort blasted bridges over the Po, the Aviso viaduct in the Brenner Pass and the Venzone viaduct on a line running from Austria. The Borovinica viaduct in Yugoslavia also was hit. Returning airmen said all of the targets were straddled with bombs.

The daylight penetration of the Ruhr by 1,000 of the RAF's giant Halifaxes was the second precedent-breaking operation by the British in twenty-four hours, following the long-distance attack on Koenigsberg. The saturation attack on the East Prussian capital was in support of the Red Army offensive.

Despite elaborate German defenses and the size of the huge Halifaxes, making them a conspicuous daylight target, the Ruhr attack was a success, the Air Ministry said. Bombs were dropped visually and were "well concentrated."

the waterfront, but elsewhere over southern France Allied troops ranged far and wide seeking the enemy whose principal aim appeared to be to escape northward.

Well Stocked Position

The waterfront line which Nazis in Marseille occupied and from which they shelled the city at intervals was described by an American officer as "well prepared and stocked with supplies possibly for a year."

Until yesterday the Germans had been scattered pockets, and organized resistance was believed at an end but an assault by French troops on Notre Dame de La Gard drove them back to the waterfront line. While 5,000 Germans have been captured it was estimated there might be 2,000 to 3,000 remaining.

The Allied High Command remained silent on progress of columns charging up the Rhone and those far to the northeast who were in position to swing northwest to Lyon and close the last main exits for Germans in the south.

U. S. Columns Roll Along Border

(Reports in London from Switzerland said American columns had rolled along the Swiss border from Perly, three miles south of Geneva, and now were within 170 miles of Americans at Troyes.

(An Algiers broadcast said French Forces of the Interior had liberated Vichy, French collaborationist capital, but gave no details.)

As the bag of prisoners since invasion passed 23,000, German resistance collapsed inside the city and port of Toulon, but use of the big naval base was denied the Allies by enemy units which took refuge on a peninsula dominating the harbor.

A front-line dispatch said that on ever other sector it appeared obvious that the Germans were fighting only to escape—not to resist the advance of the French and Americans.

1,000 Germans Quit

One thousand Germans threw down their arms north of Grenoble when their regimental commander ordere an attack and went over to the Allied lines.

There still was heavy fighting such as that around Toulon and in hold-out positions in Marseille, but it came from forces hopelessly cut off.

The strategy is to keep the fleeing enemy in the dark as to what roads still are open.

While the Americans in the south last were reported less than 200 miles away from powerful U. S. armored units southeast of Paris, the German line of retreat is in much greater peril than the mileage indicates.

Only a Few Roads Passable

Only a few roads toward the Reich along this route are even partly passable, and these are under bombing attack and are made hazardous by the French forces of the interior, which now control most of southern France.

The extent of the Nazi disintegration in southern France was indicated by the announcement from French FFI officers at Hendaye, France, near the Spanish border, that 10,000 Germans who had abandoned Bordeaux, last stronghold in southwestern France, had surrendered. Allied headquarters had issued no announcements concerning the situation in southwestern France, however.

In the fierce but small-scale battle being waged for the final liberation of Marseille, the French seized another general—the fourth to be taken since the Allies stormed the southern beaches.

He is Major Gen. Sigurd Boje, commander of the Nazi administrative headquarters in the city.

Nazis Driven from Square

French troops reached Marseille's waterfront at several places and Colonials drove the Germans from the square of Notre Dame de la Garde, highest ground in the city, but several thousand of the enemy still held out on heights to the north.

The low caliber of some of these garrison forces was illustrated by the capture of 11 soldiers from one guard unit whose ages ranged from 21 to 71 years. Five were physically disabled.

Marseille's Forst St. Jean and San Nicolas were surrounded and were under attack by infantry and tanks. The Germans answered with light artillery.

A communique from Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army headquarters reported that forces driving east toward northern Italy along the Riviera were being slowed by dense minefields and some artillery fire.

Planes Sweep Line of Retreat

Allied warplanes swept the lines of enemy retreat and bombed strongpoints in close support of the ground forces.

American Mitchells made 12 bombing attacks during the day on German gun positions on the islands of Pomegues and Ratonneau in Marseille harbor.

The Mediterranean air force reported the attacks were successful, presumably indicating the island guns which had been shelling French troops in the Marseille area had been silenced.

The seventh Army command disclosed that Col. Edwin A. Walker now is commanding officer of the first special service force operating in southern France. The force, a mixed American and Canadian combat unit, won fame on the Anzio beachhead and in subsequent operations. The special service force formerly was commanded by Maj. Gen. Robert T. Fredericks who now heads the Allied airborne forces which have been operating in southern France.

Fighting Flares Up In Captured Marseille

By Noland Norgaard

ROME, Aug. 27 (AP)—Fighting flared again today in the big port of Marseille, where remnants of the German garrison managed to regroup and occupy strong positions along

Paris Is Visited By Eisenhower On Tour of Front

He Goes to Arc de Triomphe With Bradley and Koenig, Gets a Frenzied Greeting

By Howard Cowan

For the combined American press

PARIS, Aug. 27 (AP).—Liberated Paris got up this morning after its wildest Saturday night in years to touch off another frenzied demonstration of greeting to General Dwight D. Eisenhower and his British, French and American staffs.

"I have come here to pay the tribute of the Allied forces to the indomitable spirit of Paris," the Allied supreme commander said at a ceremony at one of the city ended at the Arc de Triomphe.

The *Luftwaffe* tried to burn Paris down last night and a handful of British, Canadian and American troops with the help of the Parisians themselves tried to drink the town dry, but this morning crowds standing on tiptoe jammed the Champs-Elysses and shouted themselves hoarse for the four-star general with the smile as broad as the Kansas prairie.

Bradley, Koenig With Him

With the supreme commander were Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the United States 12th Army Group; Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, commander of the French Forces of the Interior; Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc, French Second Armored Division commander; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, deputy supreme commander, and Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, Fifth United States Corps commander.

General Eisenhower wanted General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., and Gen. Charles de Gaulle in on the show, but the exigencies of war prevented their participation.

Armored cars and motorcycles, with sirens wailing, preceded the Allied commanders, who waved their greetings from open touring cars. The route took them past the Washington monument in La Place de Lafayette, then down the Champs-Elysees with its world-famous Place de La Concorde and the Arc de Triomphe.

Started On Visit To Front

Eisenhower had not planned to visit the French capital when he left his Normandy headquarters yesterday for a tour of the Falaise pocket to get a first-hand look at what happened to Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge's Seventh Army when the British-Canadian and American vise closed on the Germans.

The 200-mile trip took the supreme commander past scores of blackened hulks of Nazi tanks, many of them reeking with the stench of unburied dead. At Aubryen-Emes near Chambois the general left the car and walked a half a mile up the road to look upon the ghastly scene of death and destruction where the last large roundup of fleeing Germans was turned into a slaughter both from the air and ground.

In the midst of the area of confusion and death a French family was going about its business placidly, as if nothing had happened. The mother, who had been hanging out the wash, was setting the table in a two-story house with the entire front blown away. The family hardly looked up as the party walked past.

"It's Ike," GI's Shout

Exclusive of the climactic entry into Paris, the trip was worth millions in morale both to the general and to the thousands of GI's who hailed him along the way.

"It's Ike," they shouted as they craned to get a glimpse of the Allied commander and his party.

The group stopped by the roadside near Argentan for lunch and a little French girl from a cottage across the road timidly handed Eisenhower a bouquet of cabbage-sized dahlias. The general was red-faced and flustered because he could not say "thanks" so that she would understand.

Apple Hunting Stopped Him

At another spot the general's car was held up on a narrow road blocked by two empty trucks. The driver stepped on the siren and several dozen GI's came scampering out of an orchard, their pockets bulging with apples given them by a farmer. They clambered in the trucks as General Eisenhower roared in amusement.

The party stopped to repair a tire in mid-afternoon, and a perspiring Frenchman, pushing a bicycle up a hill, stopped to catch his breath. He had only one arm.

He told General Eisenhower he wanted to reach Paris by nightfall.

The four-star General stepped in the road as the next convay stopped and issued his only order of the day: He told the driver to give the Frenchman and his bicycle a lift.

The Supreme Commander visited General Bradley and General Montgomery, and it was at the Twelfth Army headquarters that he suddenly took a notion he would like to see Paris. He waited until General Bradley returned to get his permission, explaining that he was in his area.

General Eisenhower graciously sent the four correspondents assigned to his headquarters into the French capital for a Saturday night in Paris. He came in himself this morning. After the parade he returned by car to his Normandy headquarters.

Nazi Generals Out of Action in France Total 25

One Admiral Also on List of Those Killed, Wounded, Captured or Vanished

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 27 (AP).—Twenty-five German generals and one admiral have been killed, wounded, captured, replaced or have disappeared in western France since D Day, June 6, it was announced late today.

Since generals do not ordinarily take a position on or very near the battle line, this unusual toll was seen as an indication both of the speed and the power of the Allied attack, and was a hint that Adolf Hitler was making it uncomfortable for leaders who backpedaled for reasons of personal safety.

The list, as read out by a staff officer, follows:

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, severely wounded and probably dead.

Field Marshal Karl Gerd Rudolf von Rundstedt, dismissed by Hitler.

Colonel General Friedrich Dollman, commander of the German 7th Army, dead, cause not known.

General Marcks, commander 84th Corps, killed.

General Otto von Steulpnagel, commander in France, severely wounded in the head.

Lieutenant General Drabich-Wachter, 326th Infantry Division, killed.

Lieutenant General Elfeldt, commander 84th Corps, captured.

Lieutenant General Hellmich, commander 243d Infantry, killed.

Lieutenant General Praun, commander 277th Infantry, killed.

Lieutenant General Spang, commander 266th Infantry, captured.

Lieutenant General Carl Wilhelm von Schlieben, commander at Cherbourg, captured.

Lieutenant General Stegmann, commander [illegible] Infantry, killed.

Major Generals von Bayards and Ritter Andelder, Panzer commanders, reported killed, proof lacking.

Major General Falley, commander 92d Infantry, killed.

Major General Menny, commander 84th Infantry, captured.

Major General Satler, commander 77th Infantry, killed.

Rear Admiral Walter Hennecke, naval commandant at Cherbourg, captured.

Major General Lammerding, commander 2d S. S. Panzer, wounded.

Major General Ostendorff, commander 18th Panzer, wounded.

Major General Witt, commander 12th S. S., killed.

General Alexander von Faulkenhausen, commander in Belgium and north France, replaced.

Colonel General Von Schweppenburg, Panzer commander, replaced.

General Von Funck, commander 47th Panzer Corps, listed only as "left mysteriously."

General Sodenstern, commander 19th Army, resigned.

Another Lost in East

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP).—The German official news agency D. N. B. said today Nazi Infantry General Hausfe had been killed in action on the eastern front east of Lwow in southern Poland.

Vansittart, in Talk to U.S., Insists on a Hard Peace

Says Whole German People

Is Responsible

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP).—"The entire German people is responsible for aggressian and war, and only a hard peace involving disarmament, decentralization and reeducation will be a just and durable peace," Lord Vansittart, former British permanet Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared today.

Speaking on a short-wave broadcast to the United States on the University of Chicago's Round Table discussion by the National Broadcasting Company, Vansittart said that occupation is the key to a successful German settlement and without it all other reform will either not get a chance or will collapse like a house of cards."

"Only a police force without military equipment may be allowed Germany," Vansittart stated.

"All Allies must share in the occupation, which at most will require only a dozen divisions of mechanized force. No time of occupation can be set. It may have to last for generations; it may be shorter. The world's safety will set the period."

Vansittart suggested establishment of an Allied high commissioner of education in Germany backed by a large staff and authority to keep a vigilant eye on education, press, radio and films until a new spirit arises and takes hold of Germany.

RAF BOMBERS HAMMER RUHR

U. S. Heavies Raid Synthetic Oil Plants In Silesia

London, Aug. 27 (AP)—Powerful formations of Allied war planes, striking from bases in Britain and Italy, smashed again at Germany's synthetic oil sources today and strafed and bombed fleeing units of the retreating German army.

The big daytime operations followed RAF night assaults on Konigsberg, Kiel, Hamburg and Berlin.

RAF heavy bombers, making their first daylight assault in the heavily defended Ruhr, bombed synthetic oil plants at Homberg-Meerbeck, while United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators from Italy drove through heavy flak and attacked two synthetic oil refineries at Blechhammer in Silesia.

German-Held Italy Pounded

In addition to the attack on the Silesia oil refineries, the United States heavies from Italy and their fighter escort blasted bridges over the Po, the Aviso viaduct in the Brenner Pass and the Venzone viaduct on a line running from Austria. The Borovinica viaduct in Yugoslavia also was hit. Returning airmen said all of the targets were straddled with bombs.

Some 500 Britain-based Liberators and Fortresses with an escort of 1,000 Mustangs and Lightnings raided military objectives in northwestern Germany and on the Nazi-held Danish peninsula. The Eighth Air Force formations encountered no enemy fighter opposition but 3 bombers and 11 fighters were downed by flak.

United States Thunderbolts bombed and strafed targets in the Metz and Saarbruecken areas smashing 12 enemy planes, 116 locomotives, 440 railway cars, 65 fuel cars, an ammunition train and 41 motor vehicles.

More than 200 Marauders and Havocs flying in nine waves attacked German troop and equipment concentrations on the west bank of the Seine near Rouen.

Cruiser Sunk At Brest

Late in the afternoon RAF Lancasters attacked German shipping at Brest. Lancaster pilots described the bombings as effective.

The Ninth Air Force announced the destruction of a German light cruiser and heavy damage to a destroyer and 14 merchant vessels in the harbor of Brest during a concentrated attack Friday by Thunderbolts.

Sixteen Thunderbolts participated in the attack, diving through a hole in the cloud cover over the harbor to bomb and strafe the Nazi fleet.

No Enemy Planes Met

No Thunderbolts were lost and no enemy aircraft was encountered, but an intense wall of flak was hurled at the raiders.

Indicating that the daylight American assault on the Continent was in full strength, the German radio flooded the air with warnings of approaching bombers, especially over the northwest.

The daylight penetration of the Ruhr by 1,000 of the RAF's Halifaxes, escorted by Spitfires, was the second precedent-breaking operation by the British in 24 hours.

Huge Fires At Konigsberg

In the raid of Konigsberg last night RAF Lancasters attacked their most distant target. The saturation attack on the East Prussian capital was in support of the Red army offensive. The Air Ministry said huge fires were left burning.

Despite elaborate defenses and the size of the Halifaxes, making them a conspicuous daylight target, the Ruhr attack was completed without the loss of a single bomber, the Air Ministry announced. Bombs were dropped visually and were "well concentrated," the communique said.

In addition to the RAF night assault on Konigsberg, another and larger force dropped 1,700 tons of high explosives and incendiaries on Kiel, where smoke from large fires rose to a height of 15,000 feet. Mosquitos slashed at Berlin and Hamburg while other RAF planes carried out extensive minelaying operations.

RAF Loses 29 Bombers

The night's assaults cost the RAF 29 bombers, the Ministry communique said.

The flight to Konigsberg involved a 2,000 mile roundtrip for the Lancasters and for nine-and-a-half minutes the big bombers poured down their lethal loads which included new flame-throwing incendiaries on the east Prussian capital.

Returning RAF pilots reported Konigsberg fires were visible for 250 miles and one pilot described the target as the "biggest blaze I've seen."

Seldom hit, Konigsberg threw up a heavy anti-aircraft barrage in a desperate attempt to ward off the raiders.

Nazis Left Versailles Palace Intact, but in Need of Repairs

VERSAILLES, France, Aug. 27 (AP).—The beautiful Palace of Versailles, where the 1919 peace was signed, is a picture of neglect today, with its classic gardens overgrown with weeds, but the palace is structurally intact. The Germans did not molest the palace, despite Adolf Hitler's vehemence against the "dictate of Versailles," but it is run down and its halls are badly in need of repair.

Earlier reports that the west wing had been burned proved untrue.

The many fountains, dry for the last four years, were turned on today at an impressive ceremony celebrating the liberation of Versailles.

The palace itself was stripped by the French in 1939, when its priceless royal trappings and Gobelin tapestries were carried away to a secret hiding place. The Germans carried on a fruitless four-year hunt for them.

During the last few days of German occupation the French underground kept watch on the palace and prevented its destruction by a vengeance-bent enemy.

A care taker said the Germans left the palace grounds on the night of Aug. 23. Since 1940 they had restricted visitors to German troops and junketing civilians and French collaborationists. French guides who were present at the 1919 peace signing said the Nazis closed the main palace with the hall of mirrors in 1940 when Nazi leaders, including Hitler, visited the palace.

Dampness caused from lack of heating resulted in serious damage to some of the historic chambers of the palace, including Marie Antoinette's reception room.

The monument to General John J. Pershing at the entrance to Versailles is intact, as is the monument to Napoleon. The near-by City Hall and prison were wrecked by French patriots who released imprisoned countrymen.

REVOLT URGED ON HUNGARY

Call Issued To Overthrow Government, Oust Germans

London, Aug. 27 (AP)—Pro-Allied Hungarians called on the last big Axis satellite in Hitler's Balkan front to quit the war today as the Germans strove desperately to keep Hungary in line by rushing defense construction workers to her frontiers.

With Bulgaria awaiting delivery of American-British armistice terms and persistent reports that troops of capitulated Romania already were fighting the Hungarians in disputed Transylvania, the Free Hungarian Council in London issued an appeal to all Hungarians to overthrow their Government and turn their weapons against the Germans.

[CBS quoted the London radio as saying that Hungarian underground stations likewise called on the Hungarian army to "throw the Germans out of their country and quit the Russian front."]

Drafted By Count Karolyi

The Free Hungarian Council manifesto was drafted under the chairmanship of Count Michael Karolyi, who was briefly President of the Hungarian republic in 1918, before the regime was supplanted by Bela Kun's Communist government.

A Moscow dispatch said the Germans had rushed workers to Hungary's borders, particularly in Transylvania where they are particularly vulnerable because of Romania's capitulation and declaration of war against Germany. King Mihai's new pro-Ally government in Bucharest has announced its intention of regaining Transylvania, ceded to Hungary in 1940 under Nazi dictation.

Romania Issues War Order

In Bucharest the Romanian Government issued a manifesto calling on troops and civilians to chase the Germans out of that country and prevent them "from destroying the wealth of our country"—a nation rich in oil and wheat.

[Gen. Iosif Teodorescu, Bucharest military commander, ordered all Germans between 16 and 60, troops or civilians, to report to police authorities by 7 P. M. tonight or face treatment as spies, in a decree broadcast by Bucharest radio and reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

[Nazi Elite SS troops or others changing into civilian clothes will be treated as spies, and anyone committing an act of sabotage against the Romanians will be shot on sight, the broadcast said.]

It was learned authoritatively that Anglo-American armistice terms already are en route to Bulgaria, and that Moscow has been fully informed of them.

Bulgaria Disarms Germans

[Radio Ankara in a broadcast recorded by CBS said German troops in Bulgaria "are now completely disarmed."]

The armistice terms being offered to Bulgaria in her avowed wish to revert to "absolute neutrality" have not been disclosed. Bulgaria feels entitled to some reward for not joining in the war against Russia, but at the same time has laid herself open to punishment by joining the war against the United States and Britain.

Involved also is Bulgaria's spoliation of Greece and Yugoslavia by her occupation troops sent into those countries after the German conquest. The Greeks and Yugoslavs repeatedly have made clear their case against the Bulgars, similar to the Belgian, Dutch and French cases against Germany calling for retribution and assurances of future security.

The London *Daily Mail* said the terms for Bulgaria, drafted by the European Advisory Committee in London, would require complete surrender and relinquishment of all territory seized.

Istanbul Believed Site Of Bulgarian Parley

Istanbul, Turkey, Aug. 27 (AP)—Presence here of the American and British ambassadors and the Bulgarian Minister to Turkey led to the strong assumption that Istanbul was the scene of Bulgarian armistice negotiations.

POLES FORCE THE METAURO

8th Army In Italy Follows Foe Toward Gothic Line

Rome, Aug. 27 (AP)—Eighth Army troops, following up an enemy withdrawal along the entire eastern portion of the Italian front, have crossed the Metauro river, Allied headquarters announced today.

General Sir Harold Alexander's headquarters announced that Polish troops and other Eighth Army assault forces crossed the Metauro on a front six to seven miles wide. They established a bridgehead two-and-a-half miles deep, extending from Borgo Lucrezia, six and a half miles from the Adriatic, inland to Montefelcino.

The onslaught was made in the face of determined fighting by strong enemy rearguards. The Poles charged across the river under heavy shellfire and sniping.

Town Of Saltara Taken

On the Pole's left flank other forces, with tank support, rolled across an important lateral road paralleling Metauro and captured the towns of Saltara, nine miles southwest of Fano, and Serrungarina, a mile and a half farther to the southwest.

Other armored force units were firmly established in the mountains north of Apecchio.

The latest gains brought the Eighth Army to within 25 miles of Rimini, in the vicinity where the Gothic Line ends and the broad plains of the Po river valley begin.

Nazis Retreat To Gothic Line

German withdrawals into their Gothic Line defenses were reported along the whole Eighth Army front from the Adriatic to the great bend of the Arno river east of Florence.

On the Fifth Army front, where elements of the American 92nd Infantry Division, a Negro formation, were disclosed to have gone into combat, only mortar dueling and patrol activity was reported.

Arrived In Italy July 13

The division's first man to give his life in the Italian theater was a captain, commander of a company, who was killed by mortar fire while going forward in a reconnaissance mission, it was learned today.

The 92nd, activated in September, 1942, at Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky, arrived in Italy July 13 as a completely self-sustaining combat organization with its own artillery, anti-aircraft and communications and supply.

First Lieutenant Philip Grayson, assistant personnel officer, Columbus, Ohio, said it was equipped "with everything we asked for."

The division was fed into the line within a fortnight after its arrival. The name of its commanding officer was withheld.

The division's chaplain, First Lieutenant Allen L. Johnson, of Mississippi, described the men as "the best bunch" he ever saw.

"That's right," said Technical Sergeant Robert E. Bazemore, of Portsmouth, Va. "We're going to make news."

Liberation of Paris Credited to 1st Army

PARIS, Aug. 27 (AP).—Censorship permitted the disclosure tonight that units of the American 1st Army, which is under the command of Lieutenant General Courtney H. Hodges, were credited with the liberation of Paris.

The official letter that will turn Paris back to the French was drafted for Hodges's signature, but the general insisted that Paris was taken by one of his corps commanders and said the glory belonged to that officer.

Actor Chevalier Reported Killed

London, Aug. 27 (AP)—Maurice Chevalier, former French film actor, was killed by the French Maquis last Friday, Reuter said today in a dispatch from Paris.

French headquarters in London said it had received no confirmation of Chevalier's death and added that if it were true, "we would be very much surprised, because orders were that any suspects were to be arrested for trial, not shot immediately."

Sang In Occupied Paris

30 24— 18321

Chevalier, Paris slum boy whose smile, straw hat and Parisian slang made him a world idol on the stage and screen before the war, turned up a month after the French defeat in June, 1940, on the Riviera.

A year later, on September 5, 1941, he arrived in Paris where he was reported singing many times in German-occupied Paris.

In November, 1941, he went to sing for French prisoners at Magdeburg, Germany, where he himself was imprisoned during the first World War.

Chevalier was well-known to American movie fans, having made several pictures in this country. His last visit to the United States was in 1935.

MRS. BOLTON TO URGE IMPROVED HOSPITALS

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Representative Frances P. Bolton of Ohio said today that in her month-long survey of fifteen American hospitals in Britain she had found conditions "very fine with the morale of both patients and staff high now" but that she would lay before the War Department what she considered was a need for an increase in medical personnel in the European war theatre.

She said a "very serious problem" had been created by "the influx of casualties coming hard after a reduction in medical personnel in proportion to the size of other groups in the Army."

"It must be taken into consideration," Mrs. Bolton said, "that at these hospitals the medical outfits get no personnel for general utility work such as taking care of the grounds and the upkeep of the buildings."

The mother of two sons in the service, Mrs. Bolton has been talking with wounded soldiers. She said the men wanted her to be frank with them even when she told them, "It took two years to get you over here and we can't get you all back in a week after the war."

PILOT'S FIERY MEMORIAL

Gold Ring Tied to Bomb Loosed On Boxcars in France

ROME, Aug. 27 (AP) — In the dawn bombings on D-day along the French Riviera, Lieut. Col. Gilbert T. Mullins of Pagosa Springs, Col., cut loose two 500-pound bombs from his Thunderbolt at a string of boxcars — and thereby kept a promise made nearly two years ago.

The promise was made in a New York restaurant when a stranger introduced himself to Mullins and said he was the brother of a transport pilot who had crashed and been killed before he had a chance to fight overseas.

"Tie this to one of your bombs sometime," the stranger said, handing Mullins a gold ring that had belonged to the dead pilot. "My brother would like that."

Through the campaigns in North Africa, Pantelleria, Sicily and up the Italian peninsula Mullins carried the ring. "Now is the time," he mused. "This might be the last big show."

The brother of the dead pilot is William Radebeau of Camden, N. J.

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Thunderbolt Gets Train And Bridge in One Pass

20 Ammunition Cars Explode, Flip Plane Upside Down

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP).—Major James N. Wood, of Rogers, Ark., in a single attack today, blew up a twenty-car ammunition train and a bridge in the Saarbruecken area in Germany.

Major Wood, piloting a Thunderbolt, reported he saw the train pulling out of a tunnel and attacked from the rear. Immediately he was rewarded with an explosion so tremendous it flipped his plane upside down.

Fellow flyers, 7,000 feet higher were shaken by the blast. When Wood got his plane under control again and circled to survey the damage he saw the entire train wrecked and off the tracks

New Robot Bomb Salvos Shatter 60-Hour Respite

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 27—The Germans fired brief salvos of flying bombs shortly after midnight last night and again at dawn today, causing some casualties and damage.

The brief flurries marked the only robot attacks on the capital and southern England during the past sixty hours. Anti-aircraft batteries and fighter planes attacked the missiles successfully.

Some got through, however, flattening houses and blasting buildings in the business district.

Swiss Let Nazi Wounded Pass

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP).—The German Transocean news agency said in a broadcast dispatch today that Swiss authorities were permitting hospital trains with severely wounded Germans from the Italian front to pass through Switzerland to Germany.

321st Bombardment Group Gets Citation

Rome, Aug. 27 (AP)—The 321st Bombardment Group has received a Presidential citation and battle streamers, it was announced today by Allied headquarters.

The veteran B-25 force, which served through the Tunisian, Sicilian and Italian campaigns, is commanded by Col. Richard H. Smith, of Belle Meade Park, Nashville, Tenn., and has flown more than 500 combat missions.

It was the first group to operate from Italian soil and was the first to fly from the United States to an overseas base in a single mass flight. The group has shot down eight enemy fighters for every bomber lost.

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Takes First Nazi In Prussia

Moscow, Aug. 27 (AP)—Senior Lieutenant Pavel Nikin, fighting with a unit on the east bank of the Sesupe river, was the first Russian soldier to cross into East Prussia, capture German prisoners and bring them back to the Red army lines, a Moscow dispatch from the East Prussian front disclosed today.

U. S. Envoy Crosses Border

Irun, Spain, Aug. 27 (AP)—Carleton J. H. Hayes, United States Ambassador, and Fayette Flexer, first secretary of the embassy at Madrid, crossed the frontier into France today and called formally on French frontier authorities.

AUG 29 1944

U. S. Now Possesses Airfield 600 Miles From Philippines

ASHTER-BUSH

General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, *Monday*, Aug. 28 (AP)—Disclosing completion of an Allied airfield within 600 miles of the Philippines, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today aerial strikes from Palau to Davao and a new flareup of ground action in Dutch New Guinea.

American patrols fanning inland from their month-old beachhead at Sansapor, on the northwest tip of New Guinea's Vogelkop peninsula, intercepted groups of Japanese soldiers attempting to move westward across the peninsula.

In a series of jungle skirmishes, 320 Japanese were killed and 199 captured.

Airdrome On Middelburg

Announcing in his communique that "one enemy plane under cover of darkness raided our newly-completed airdrome on Middelburg Island," MacArthur thus revealed completion of an air base 200 miles closer to the Philippines than the former most advanced bases on Noemfoor and the Schouten Islands, in New Guinea's Geelvink Bay.

Middleburg and Amsterdam islands, lying off Sansapor, were occupied July 30 when Sansapor was taken.

A Liberator bombed Davao on Mindanao island.

57 Tons Of Bombs On Palau

Liberators showered 57 tons of bombs on Palau, in the Carolines, Saturday destroying three enemy planes on the ground and setting large fires near the docks. There was severe anti-aircraft fire but no aerial interception.

Heavy aerial assaults against the Moluccas continued Saturday. Liberators dumped more than 50 tons of bombs on Liang airdrome, Amboina island, starting fires on the runway and in dispersal areas. Lightnings swept Miti drome on Halmahera. Neither island offered aerial interception, and there was no anti-aircraft fire at Halmahera.

Japs Caught Fleeing Trap

A headquarters spokesman said the Japanese units decimated or forced back in the skirmishes on Vogelkop peninsula appeared to be segments of the Manokwari and other Geelvink Bay garrisons.

"They apparently were trying to escape the trap effected by the Sansapor landing," the spokesman explained.

At the time it was cut off by the Sansapor landing, the Manokwari garrison, under Lieutenant General Ikeda, was estimated at 15,000 troops. MacArthur announced early this month that the Japanese Second Army under Gen. Fustataro Teshima was abandoning 700 miles of coastline in the Geelvink Bay and upper Vogelkop area, on which United States troops had not set foot, and was attempting to withdraw south and west.

Iwo Jima Is Plastered With 42 Tons Of Bombs

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 27 (AP). The dropping of 42 tons of bombs on Japan's Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Islands, by American army Liberators, was reported today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

The attack; a continuation of neutralizing raids in that area, was made Friday by Seventh Airforce bombers. They met intense anti-aircraft fire and strong fighter opposition, indicating the islands still are strongly fortified and that the Japanese have no intention of lessening resistance in that last defense sector on the direct sealane from the Marianas to Tokyo.

Several Liberators Damaged

Several of the Liberators were damaged but they destroyed two and damaged two of eight or ten intercepting fighters.

The raiders hit Iwo's airfield and other military installations.

Other Yank flyers hit Truk, in the central Carolines, with 64 tons of explosives on Thursday and damaged one of a group of interceptors. Yap island, 525 miles southwest of American-held Guam, also was raided.

JAPS OPEN SIXTH FRONT IN CHINA

Renew Fighting On Long Static Front In Honan

Chungking, Monday, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Chinese Central News Agency said today that the Japanese Shanghai radio had broadcast announcements that three planes dropped a number of bombs between Shanghai and Woosung at midnight Saturday and that two planes from China had penetrated to Anshan, southwest of Mukden.

Chungking, Aug. 27 (AP)—Japanese troops in a sudden renewal of fighting on the long static Honan province front north of Hankow and the Yangtze have fanned westward from the Peiping-Hankow railway and have reached points about 30 miles northeast and 25 miles east of the highway and river junction of Miyang, the Chinese high command announced today.

The new drive was launched from the railway town of Kioshan, 40 miles above the southernmost Japanese Honan bastion of Sinyang on the Peiping-Hankow route. It was believed aimed at eliminating any threat to the Japanese hold on the conquered stretch of trackless railway through the province, which has been open to hit-and-run attacks by the Chinese from the west.

Fighting Rages In Six Provinces

With the opening of the new drive, fighting now rages in Honan, Hupeh, Hunan, Chekiang, Kwangtung and Yunnan provinces.

In Hunan, the Chinese were battling the invader east of Yungfeng, 45 miles northwest of the fallen Canton-Hankow rail junction of Hengyang, and below Hengyang were struggling to stem the Japanese tide southward to Kwangtung.

In Kwangtung province, where the Japanese knifed north from Luichow peninsula, street fighting was proceeding in Limkong, focal point of four highways into which the invaders had broken. Both sides were suffering heavy losses.

Japs Halted At Chekiang

In Chekiang, where the Japanese struck southward from Wuyi, 95 miles south of Hangchow, the invaders were being halted after a ten-mile advance.

In Hupeh, fighting continued in the Ichang area near the Yangtze river.

In Yunnan the Chinese were enjoying their only success in the entire country. They have laid siege to Tengchung, the main Japanese bastion guarding the route to North Burma, and were making progress in storming the city.

Tokyo Says Americans Move To China Front

New York, Aug. 27 (AP)—Berlin reports from Tokyo said today there were growing indications that American and Japanese formations would meet in open battle in southwest China soon.

DNB said there were indications American troops would take part in the Hunan front fighting for the Canton-Hankow railway.

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Moves To Evacuate Manila Reported In Axis Broadcasts

London, Aug. 27 (AP)—The German news agency DNB in a broadcast of Tokyo dispatches, said today that "the town of Manila is being evacuated," but the context of the broadcast indicated the evacuation was limited to civilians not required for necessary functions of the Philippine capital.

Japanese fear of air attack apparently motivated the sweeping measures, which possibly applied chiefly to women and children.

No One To Be Allowed To Enter

"The town of Manila is being evacuated" the broadcast said, "and a number of restrictions on passenger traffic have been issued by President Laurel. [The Japanese puppet in the Philippines.]

"No one will be allowed to enter Manila effective August 25.

"Permission to stay in the capital will be granted only in cases of absolute necessity.

"Severe penalties will be inflicted on those disregarding this order."

Fear Of Invasion

With Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers pounding the Halmahera steppingstone and Davao in the south Philippines, and with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz establishing strong positions to the north, the Japanese evidently feared imminent invasion.

[Tokyo radio said in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission that the "committee in charge of the evacuation of citizens" from Manila "has discussed the advisability of closing the principal hotels and transferring elementary schools and charity houses to places removed from the capital."]

SHANGHAI SHIPPING CUT

Chinese Say Japanese Are Forced to Use Wooden Vessels

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 27 (AP)—Transportation between Shanghai and Kobe, Japanese seaport, is now being conducted mainly with large wooden boats that take twenty-seven days for a journey that pre-war express liners did in thirty-six hours, a Chinese report said today.

Japanese authorities have requisitioned all available timber stocks in Shanghai to build flatbottomed boats. The larger ones are equipped with motors.

Allied bombing of coastal shipping has crippled coal transportation from north China and as a result the power output in Shanghai has been reduced to 15 per cent of the pre-war level. Most private-owned factories are closed.

The suburban area of Shanghai has been denuded of trees to obtain firewood. Coffins have become a luxury only available to the wealthy.

Japanese Army officers and merchants and rich Chinese business men have occupied all the tall buildings, believing them safer in the event of large-scale Allied bombings. A nightly blackout is being enforced.

State Department Denies Rumors

Washington, Aug. 27 (AP)—Japanese envoys who came here for peace talks immediately prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor never protested that the disposition of our naval forces might affect the success of the talks, the State Department said last night.

The department's statement was issued as a result of an assertion by Representative Magnuson (D., Wash.) that he had heard reports that Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy, had complained to Secretary of State Hull that Pacific fleet operations gave Japanese militarists a reason to oppose Kurusu's peace efforts.

Magnuson told the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* that reports in Washington and on the West Coast were that the "Japs made a patsy out of the State Department, contriving to have our fleet bottled up in Pearl Harbor where it easily could be dealt a death blow."

Because of Kurusu's protest, Magnuson said the report went, the State Department succeeded in getting sea and air patrols curtailed while the "peace" talks were under way.

The State Department's brief statement declared that neither Kurusu nor any Japanese representative had raised the question that the disposition of the naval forces was likely to prejudice Kurusu's mission.

"Furthermore, the State Department did not at any time raise the question with the Navy or War Department," the statement added.

Chinese Execute General For Changsha Dereliction

By The Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, China, Monday, Aug. 28—It was announced officially today that Gen. Chang Teh-seng, commander of China's Fourth Army, was executed Aug. 25 for dereliction of duty during the defense of Changsha.

Ordered to hold Changsha at all costs, the general was convicted by a court martial of having allowed a commanding hill to fall into enemy hands, thus leading to the Japanese capture of the city.

FLEET AIR ARM HITS SUMATRA

Admiral Moody's Planes Pound Jap Bases Near Padang

Colombo, Ceylon, Aug. 27 (AP)—Allied carrier-borne aircraft, with heavy support of the far-ranging Eastern Fleet, have smashed again at Japan's industrial installations near Padang on the west coast of the island of Sumatra in the Dutch East Indies.

This fourth blow against the island's installations since it was taken over by the Japanese in March, 1942, was carried out in the early hours of Thursday.

Chief target was the great cement manufacturing plant at Indaroeng, near Padang, which supplies the Japanese with material for fortifications in much of the occupied area. Large numbers of heavy bombs were dropped on the plant, a special communique said, and flames and smoke rose from 800 to 1,000 feet.

Port Also Is Attacked

The planes also attacked Padang's port of Emmahaven, and the airfield of Padang itself. Padang is the chief city on the western coast of the island.

At Emmahaven a merchant vessel of about 3,500 tons was hit four times, and a smaller vessel of about 2,500 tons was hit twice. Both ships were left burning. Wharves, warehouses, a coaling jetty and a rail yard were hit many times and were heavily damaged, the communique said. Harbor installations were strafed by fighters.

Once again complete surprise was achieved by the attacking force under the command og Rear Admiral Ciement Moody.

Few Enemy Planes Seen

Only moderate anti-aircraft fire was met. One of the attacking planes was shot down. The communique said a few enemy aircraft were in the air at the time of the attack, but no serious attempt was made to interfere with the Allied planes, and no attempt was made by the enemy to intercept the escorting surface forces, either during or after the operation.

It was noted that Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, far Eastern Allied commander in chief, recently returned to his Ceylon headquarters after a conference in London on Allied plans for the war Against Japan.

Fourth Allied Raid

The last raid was on August 10 by superfortress bombers of the United States 20th Bomber Command which, flying from their southeast Asia bases, struck at oil refining installations at Palembang. The Pladjoe refinery there, a principal source of Japanese aviation gasoline, was struck. The refinery had been believed operating at or near its capacity of 18,000,000 barrels of crude oil a year, and was the largest in the Orient. Palembang is in the southwestern part of the island, 350 miles from Padang.

On April 19, 1944, a carrier-borne task struck at the island, blasting airfields, shipping and installations at Sabang and Lhonga in the northern section of Sumatra.

Another recent carrier task force raid on a Japanese-held island stronghold was carried out June 21 when fighters and bombers of the Eastern Fleet hit installations at Port Blair, capital of the Andaman Islands group.

'Decisive' Peace Step Attributed To Finland

Stockholm, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Stockholm paper. *Svenska Dagbladet* said today that while only those closest to Finland's President Mannerheim knew whether an actual peace contact has been established with Russia, a "decisive step" was believed to have been taken in recent days and that Finland was on the verge of important developments.

The cautiously worded article said Finland had arranged to obtain from other sources—presumably Sweden—food and material heretofore supplied by Germany.

WRITER FREED BY ARGENTINA

Arnaldo Cortesi, Of N. Y. Times, Held 11 Hours

Buenos Aires, Aug. 27 (AP)—Arnaldo Cortesi, New York *Times* correspondent, was released tonight after having been detained 11 hours by police, who arrested him in bed at his apartment this morning.

It was learned that the reason for his detention was a dispatch he filed yesterday dealing with an address made by Vice-President Juan Peron at a private session of stock exchange members. The dispatch was not transmitted, having been intercepted by the Government Interventor at the cable office.

Consul Could Not See Him

Prior to his release, United States Consul Hiram Bingham, Jr., was denied permission to talk to Cortesi, and officials of the Press and Propaganda Department had pleaded ignorance, saying the order to hold the writer came from "higher up."

Argentine Government officials asserted that Cortesi's dispatch was incorrect. They specifically objected to a statement that Peron had expressed the Government's intention of "ruthlessly" eliminating opposition to its social program.

Explained Social Projects

Peron appeared before the exchange to explain the regime's projects in the social field but correspondents were not given access to the full record of the meeting.

Cortesi said he was treated correctly during his detention, which ended with the intervention of Lieut. Jorga Rassi, acting on instructions from the Minister of Interior.

Cortesi, an Italian citizen who has made application for United States citizenship, came to Buenos Aires from Mexico City, where he had been the *Times* correspondent from 1939 to 1941. Previously he had been *Times* correspondent in Rome, from 1921 until 1939, when a Government decree forbade correspondence by an Italian citizen for a foreign newspaper.

Fought To Lift Censorship

While in Argentina 47-year-old Cortesi played an active part in the efforts of correspondents for American newspapers to persuade the Argentine Government to lift its press censorship.

He took part in the conference a month ago with Vice-President Juan Peron, which finally led to removal of drastic censorship controls. On that occasion Cortesi made a vigorous plea to the Government to permit foreign correspondents to discharge their missions in the country honestly and freely.

DYNAMITE CARGO BARED

Concealed Shipment Slated for Liner Going to Yucatan

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 27 (AP)—Agents of the Defense, Navy and Finance Ministries are investigating an attempt to ship to Yucatan a great quantity of dynamite, listed and marked as other merchandise, Navy Ministry officials disclosed yesterday.

The dynamite was to have been transported aboard the coastwise steamer Lurline, in the hold of which an explosion occurred a week ago, seriously injuring six stevedores.

At that time the Lurline was being loaded in Veracruz with heavy sacks of silver pesos for a bank in Merida. A sack fell on a package marked "clothing" and listed as such in the ship's manifest. The package was full of shotgun primers.

Authorities discovered that still to be loaded was the dynamite.

Official reports from Veracruz said today that the agents of the Lurline and the forwarders of the explosives disclaimed all responsibility, saying they had accepted the shipments in good faith.

Historian's Arrest Reported In Paris

New York, Aug. 27 (AP)—John Thompson, correspondent for the Chicago *Tribune* and Mutual Broadcasting System, today reported in a broadcast from Paris that Bernard Fay, historian and former faculty member of Harvard and Northwestern universities, had been arrested as a Nazi collaborationist by French Forces of the Interior.

Fay was appointed by Pierre Laval in 1941 as director of the French National Library. In that capacity, according to Thompson, he opened secret archives dating back to World War I which contained information about Freemasonry often used as fuel for the Nazi propaganda machine.

Thompson said Sascha Guitry, French actor and playwright, also had been arrested as an alleged collaborationist.

Capt. E. P. Barrows Dies In France Of Wounds

Newton, Mass., Aug. 27—(AP) Capt. Edward P. Barrows, 24-year-old son of Lewis O. Barrows, former Governor of Maine, died in France, August 5, from wounds suffered in action, the War Department reported to his father today. No details were available.

Captain Barrows, awarded the Silver Star for gallantry during the first invasion of France, is survived by his parents, his widow and a 7-month-old son whom he had never seen.

Captain Barrows, reported seriously wounded July 30, went overseas with the Second Division last year.

Iceland President In New York

New York, Aug. 27 (AP)—Eveinn Bjoernsson, first President of the new republic of Iceland, who came here following an official visit in Washington, was met at LaGuardia Field today by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and consular representatives of Iceland.

Navy Retiring Corsair II After 16 Months at Sea

Former Morgan Yacht Charted Bougainville Waters

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Aug. 27 (AP).—From a world of pleasure in which she traveled as one of the most luxurious yachts afloat, the former Corsair II, once owned by J. P. Morgan, became a trail blazer on the road toward Tokyo, and now her voyaging—at least for the Navy—is ended.

Today the ship, having completed sixteen months in the south Pacific charting the way in advance of the fleet and vast invasion armadas under the name U. S. S. Oceanographer, is tied up at the United States naval operating base at Terminal Island here, awaiting the order that will confer honorary retirement.

Her tour of war-time duty, manned by Navy and Coast and Geodetic Survey personnel, was a far cry from the days when she was a seagoing palace known as "the Morgan's $3,000;000 plaything." Then her fittings were lush, and gold filigree decorated the stern and bow.

The Oceanographer, under the command of Commodore M. W. Graybill, U. S. N., of Long Beach, Calif., was used to make charts of the Bougainville area just a few days before it was attacked by American forces, accomplishing her mission by sending survey parties into enemy-held waters and land positions.

GLOBAL AIR CARGO TOTAL IS GREAT

Value, Pound For Pound, Exceeds Ship Freight

Washington, Aug. 27 (AP)—An aerial freight system which taps remote corners of the globe brought in 22,000,000 pounds of materials, many of them highly strategic, in the first six months of 1944.

This amounted to only .065 of one per cent. of imports by ocean vessel, but in dollar value, pound for pound, aerial imports were worth 99 times the imports by ship.

OWI Reports

Operations of the aerial freight system from January 1 to June 30 were related today by the Office of War Information, based on information supplied by various Government agencies, including the war and navy departments.

Ownership of the materials which were flown:

Purchases by the Foreign Economic Administration and other United States agencies, including army and navy materials, 12,000,000 pounds; Russian and United Kingdom materials, 7,000,000 pounds; private purchases by American importers, 3,000,000 pounds.

Imports by ocean vessels totaled 33,600,000,000 pounds (15,000,000 long tons.) Aerial imports thus amounted to 1.46 pounds for each long ton (2,240 pounds).

Relative Values

Ocean imports had a value of $1,230,000,000, aerial imports $79,000,000, or 6.42 per cent. of the value of ocean cargo.

Air cargoes traveled over two main routes "over the hump" from China to India, and from Karachi, India, across Africa, the South Atlantic and South America to Miami, Fla., or New York.

Wounded personnel, mail and army priority items divide space on returning army and navy planes with strategic materials. Less needed raw materials are moved only as "filler cargoes," with priority ratings below those for passengers, mail and army and navy equipment.

OWI described the "main line" route from Karachi to Miami and New York and the most heavily traveled of all global freight airways.

EMPHASIS IS PUT ON BIGGER PLANES

Long-Range Bombers And Transports Given Priority

Washington, Aug. 27 (AP)—Increased emphasis on planes to bomb Japan was indicated today.

Within a few months, the Office of War Information reported, long-range bombers and long-distance transports will remain the only "expanding" aircraft programs.

Long-range bombers, such as the Boeing Superfortress (B-29) and the recently-announced consolidated Dominator (B-32) are designed primarily with Japan in mind. Long-distance transports are required in increasing numbers to carry personnel and supplies to and from the far-flung battlefronts.

Reviews Labor Situation

In a review of the labor situation in various military categories, OWI said present indications do not point to a shortage in the aircraft industry, which accounts for roughly one third of the entire munitions program.

Despite declines in total aircraft production in the last two months, OWI reported, "high-priority" planes were delivered at close-to-current schedules. These are the planes most wanted by army and navy commanders and our allies.

Employment Declining

Employment in the aircraft industry began to decline even before production reductions were started and the War Manpower Commission predicted 50,000 would leave the industry monthly toward the end of the year.

Latest available reports placed total aircraft employment at 1,199,000, a decline of 127,440, or nearly ten per cent. from the peak of December, 1943.

Almost all of the decline occurred in the airframe industry. Eight plants making big bombers and other badly needed types, however, showed substantial employment increases.

Canada Gets U. S.-Built Air System Profitably

Washington, Aug. 27 (AP)—The system of Canadian air bases and landing strips for which Canada has agreed to pay the United States $76,811,551 cost this country $90,683,571, *American Aviation* magazine says in its current issue.

The difference between the cost and the purchase price, previously disclosed by the Canadian Government, represents barracks and facilities regarded of non-permanent value, the magazine says.

However, in addition to the purchase price, the article points out, Canada had agreed to defray the cost of an additional $34,760,963 of improvements requested by the United States.

Talks On Aviation Held With India Government

Washington, Aug. 27 (AP)—Preliminary and exploratory talks with representatives of the Indian Government on post-war civil aviation have been completed here, the State Department announced today.

Both sides, it reported, agreed on the desirability of promoting early expansion of international air services.

Agreement was reached on the idea of calling an international conference to draw up a multilateral air-navigation convention.

Army Gives Equal Political Radio Time

Five Major Political Parties Will Have Equal Opportunity to Reach Men Overseas on Shortwave Broadcasts—GOP's Say Any FDR Speech Should Come Out of Democratic Quota.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Army announced today a policy of equal time for five political parties on its shortwave broadcasts to troops overseas, and Republicans immediately raised the contention that any speech by President Roosevelt should come out of the Democratic time quota.

Viewpoint Summed Up

Senator Revercomb (R-W Va) summed up the GOP viewpoint:

"Any troop broadcast time given to a speech by the President certainly should be a part of the time allotted to the Democrats. He is a candidate, and whatever he says amounts to an appeal for support."

The Army did not go into that question.

A specified period will be available to the Democratic, Prohibition, Republican, Socialist and Socialist-Labor parties each week between "early September and Nov. 1," the Army said. Failure of a party to use its scheduled time will not prejudice any other party's right to time.

Relation of Events Indicated

The sequence of events indicated a relation between today's enunciation of policy, based on a recent law which permits rebroadcast of "political addresses" if equal time is offered each party having a presidential candidate in at least six states, and the War Department's reversal last week of its decision to give the Socialist party overseas broadcast time. The Socialists had claimed the time on the contention that the President's Bremerton, Wash., speech was political.

Not a Political Address

Acting Secretary of War John J. McCloy, in reversing the ruling, said that the Bremerton address was not political. The change brought allegations of "White House pressure" from the President's political opposition.

Apparently with reference to this charge, Republican National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., said in New York that before commenting on the Army's new plan he thought he would "wait to see if the ruling is reversed by any higher-ups."

A major effect of the latest decision on political rebroadcasts appears to be a definite limitation on the amount of time which will be devoted to such programs on the Army's 17 short-wave beams. The Army statement said in part:

Period for Each Party

"In order to provide orderly opportunities for members of the armed forces overseas to receive information by radio rebroadcast with reference to the coming election, the armed forces radio service will make available from its allotted overseas rebroadcasting time a period each week for each political party, qualified under the statute, between early September and Nov. 1. Overseas voting should be completed by this date."

"The armed forces radio service will establish a schedule of rebroadcasting times, in conformity with the law and within the practical limitations of its facilities, and will notify each qualified party of the arrangements made. A party failing to use its scheduled time in any week will be deemed not to have requested time for such week, but such failure will not affect the right of the other parties to use their scheduled times for that week."

WAC Officer Finds Queen Is "Charming"

Washington, Aug. 27(AP)—Queen Elizabeth of England is "charming" and "even more beautiful than she appears in pictures" in the opinion of Women's Army Corps officer.

The comment came from Capt. Pauline E. Spofford, Miami, Fla., after she and two sister officers, Capt. Janet C. Varn, Jacksonville, Fla., and Lieut. Aileen M. Witting, Gonzales, Texas, met the Queen during the course of the latter's visit to the A. T. S. wing of the British Staff College.

The three officers are the first American service women to attend the college, similar to the American army's Command and General Staff School.

"Her Majesty asked us how we liked England and military life, and was interested to know about our home States," said Captain Spofford. "She spoke to every student, and had some gracious comment for each."

FORD MEN AGREE TO RETURN TO WORK

Union Officials Say It May Be Days Before All Strikers Are Back

DETROIT, Aug. 27 (U.P.)—After a stormy three and one-half hour meeting today with 1,500 striking employes of the Ford Motor Company's Highland Park plant, officers of Local 400, United Automobile Workers (CIO), announced that the workers would return to their jobs on the midnight shift tonight, but said that the return would be an "infiltration" process lasting several days.

The strike began Thursday when 3,400 Highland Park workers walked off the job, protesting against alleged failure of the company to grant wage increases which the union said had been approved and against alleged violations of seniority.

The strike made all 8,000 Highland Park workers idle yesterday, and company and Army procurement officials added that continuation of the walkout would soon put out of production 13,000 men at the Ford Rouge aircraft plant and 30,000 at Willow Run.

A War Labor Board directive ordering the men back to work was read today to the 1,500 members who attended the meeting, but was not presented for a mass vote. The vote was confined to twenty-one officers and committeemen of Local 400, of whom eighteen favored the return and three opposed it.

Herbert Hindmarsh, local president, said he believed that the majority of the union members would heed their officers and return to work, although reluctantly. He said the Ford Company did not negotiate in "good faith," and added that it probably would be several days before all the strikers were back at their jobs.

30.24— 18323

LONDON--FIRST ADD AERIAL (BY MOORE) TOP ON AYE XXX RAIDERS.

DESCRIBING THE ATTACK LT.COL.JOSEPH LAUGHLIN OF OMAHA, NEB.,

GROUP COMMANDER, SAID:

"THE SKY WAS BLACK AND WHITE FROM ACK-ACK FIRED FROM THE SHIPS

AS WE DIVED FROM 8,000 FEET AND RELEASED OUR BOMBS. I DROPPED

BOMBS ON THE STERN OF A LIGHT CRUISER AND A TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION

FOLLOWED WITH BLACK SMOKE BILLOWING INTO THE SKY. WHILE STRAFING

THE DECKS OF THE CRUISER OTHER THUNDERBOLTS SCORED HITS ON THE

BRIDGE AND OTHER PARTS OF THE SHIP.

"OTHER PLANES ATTACKED THE DESTROYER AND THE MERCHANT SHIPS."

LT.LOUIS J.CHURCHVILLE OF NEW BEDFORD, MASS., SAID "MY FLIGHT

DROPPED BOMBS IN THE CENTER OF THE MERCHANT SHIPS. ONE EXPLOSION

FOLLOWED ANOTHER WITH SMOKE AND FLAMES FILLING THE AIR."

CAPT.RICHARD A.CLINE OF 2137 NORTHWEST TERRACE, MIAMI, FLA., WHO LED ANOTHER FLIGHT, WHICH STRAFED SIX SHIPS AT A DOCK IN THE HARBOR, SAID, "WE COULDN'T MISS. THEY WERE SIDE BY SIDE."

AUG 29 1944

CRA07PEW

LONDON, MONDAY , AUG 28-(AP)-THE BULGARIANS, WHO HAVE TOLD MOSCOW THAT THEY WANT TO BE NEUTRAL, STILL ARE FIGHTING IN YUGOSLAVIA, A BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE FROM MARSHAL TITO DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID 250 GERMANS AND BULGARIANS WERE KILLED WHEN TWO ENEMY COLUMNS TRIED TO BREAK THROUGH LIBERATED TERRITORY IN THE KURSUMLIJI SECTOR, 120 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BELGRADE.

TITO ALSO ANNOUNCED THE KRALJEVO-PRISTINA RAILWAY, ONE OF THE MAIN LINES USED BY THE GERMANS TO SUPPLY FORCES IN GREECE, HAD BEEN WRECKED.

-95-

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG. 27-(AP)-A PITCHED BATTLE RAGED ON THE APPROACHES TO ROUEN TODAY AS THE GERMANS, FIGHTING FOR TIME, TRIED TO HALT CANADIANS PUSHING THEM SLOWLY BUT SURELY ACROSS THE SEINE.

THE CANADIANS, WHO HACKED THEIR WAY THROUGH THE FOREST DE LONDE, COLLIDED WITH A GRIM GERMAN STAND ON THE NORTH EDGE OF THE WOODS. THE ENEMY WAS TRYING DESPERATELY TO KEEP ROUEN OPEN AS AN ESCAPE ROUTE. HE WAS BEING POUNDED CEASELESSLY FROM THE AIR.

TO THE SOUTH, BETWEEN ELBEUF AND PONT DE L'ARCHE THE CANADIANS MADE TWO CROSSINGS OF THE RIVER, GIVING THE ALLIES FOUR CROSSINGS ON THE LOWER SEINE, IN ADDITION TO THOSE BY THE AMERICANS ON BOTH SIDES OF PARIS.

HJ218PEW

AUG 29 1944

A164

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE (270)

CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME, PARIS, AUG.27-(AP)-A SIMPLE LOW MASS WAS SAID BEFORE NOT MORE THAN 200 PERSONS THIS MORNING IN THIS VENERABLE 12TH CENTURY CATHEDRAL, WHILE OUTSIDE TANKS SNARLED BY AND TRUCKS RACED ABOUT WITH ARMED FRENCH PARTISANS.

IT WAS JUST THE AGELESS LITANY - AND ONLY THAT. THE PRIESTS HAD FEARED TO HOLD A GRAND SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING BECAUSE THAT WOULD HAVE BROUGHT THOUSANDS HERE AS TARGETS FOR GERMAN SNIPERS AND FRENCH TRAITORS STILL HOLDING OUT IN THIS AREA.

THE MASS WAS NOT SAID AT THE HIGH ALTAR, BUT AT THE SMALL AND ESPECIALLY BELOVED ALTAR OF NOTRE DAME DE PARIS. PRAYERS WERE SAID FOR ALL WHO DIED IN THE DEFENSE OF FRANCE.

UPON THE ALTAR WERE FLAGS OF FRANCE AND THE CROSS OF LORRAINE. AMONG THE WORSHIPPERS WAS A HANDFUL OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS. THERE WAS AWE-INSPIRING SIMPLICITY ABOUT THIS SERVICE IN ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT CATHEDRALS.

THESE GREAT WALLS WILL ECHO SOON WITH TRIUMPHANT BURSTS OF GREAT MUSIC IN A COMMEMORATIVE MASS WHICH CANON BROT HOPES TO CELEBRATE SEPT.10, BECAUSE THAT IS THE NEAREST SUNDAY TO THE FEAST OF THE NATIVITY. BUT THERE CAN BE NO CELEBRATION YET, FOR WILD AND HIDDEN MURDER STILL LIVES IN SHUTTERED ROOMS JUST OUTSIDE THE CATHEDRAL.

IT WAS HERE THAT THE SECOND OF YESTERDAY'S ATTEMPTS WAS MADE ON THE LIFE OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE AS HE SAT IN THE RED AND GILT CHAIR RESERVED FOR THE FRENCH HEAD OF STATE AND JOINED OTHER WORSHIPPERS IN SINGING THE MAGNIFICAT.

THE SHOT WAS FIRED DOWN FROM THE TWIN SPIRES OF THE CATHEDRAL AND FRENCH PARTISAN FIRE RANGED BACK.

IT WAS HERE, TOO, THAT UNTIL THREE DAYS AGO GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE COMING TO MASS AND TAKING THEIR RIFLES INTO THE PEWS WITH THEM.

AK1137PEW

AUG 29 1944

BY JOSEPH DYNAN

TOULON AUG 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NAZI MARINES WERE STILL HOLDING OUT TODAY IN TOULON'S PENINSULAR FORTS DOMINATING THE HARBOR, WHILE REFUGEES BEGAN THEIR DREARY TREK BACK INTO THE DEVASTATED PORT CITY.

FROM THE MOUNTAINS, NEARBY CAVES AND INTERIOR RETREATS HUNDREDS OF CIVILIANS RETURNED AFOOT OR ON BICYCLES TO THEIR HOMES--IN MOST CASES DEMOLISHED COMPLETELY BY BOMBS.

UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF FRENCH NAVY AND ARMY OFFICIALS LOCAL PARTISANS BEGAN DIGGING FOR BODIES LEFT WITHIN THE HOMES. POTS OF LYE STOOD READY FOR SPREADING UPON THE NUMEROUS CORPSES FOUND WITHIN.

GARRISONS STILL WITHIN FORT MALBOUSQUET AT THE WATERSIDE FRONT, DARTIGUES WITHIN THE CITY, AND THE GARRISON AT THE MOURILLON ARSENAL ALONG THE "OLD PORT," SURRENDERED AFTER COLONIAL INFANTRY ASSAULTS DURING THE EARLY MORNING HOURS.

MORE THAN 1,400 PRISONERS SURRENDERED AT MALBOUSQUET WHILE 500 OTHER SURVIVORS CAPITULATED AT THE ARSENAL AND FORT DARTIGUES.

MEANWHILE THE RELENTLESS HOUSE-BY-HOUSE MOPUP OF PARTISANS CONTINUED UNTIL ALL BUT THE WESTERN HALF OF THE CITY WAS CLEARED OF SNIPERS.

KK457AEW

BY FRANK O'BRIEN

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, AUG. 27-(AP)-ROMANIA'S SURRENDER WAS AN ALMOST DIRECT RESULT OF THE AMERICAN BREAKTHROUGH IN FRANCE, WHICH GAVE THE LIE TO PROMISES HITLER HAD MADE TO THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT AUG. 5 THAT BOTH THE EASTERN AND WESTERN FRONTS WOULD BE STABILIZED, ACCORDING TO A WRITTEN STATEMENT TODAY FROM LT.COL.GARDINE DE CHASTELAIGNE, BRITISH ARMY OFFICER WHO WAS A PRISONER IN ROMANIA FOR SIX MONTHS AFTER HE PARACHUTED INTO THE COUNTRY ON A SECRET MISSION LAST FEBRUARY.

DE CHASTELAIGNE, WHO TOLD THE FIRST DETAILED STORY OF THE ROMANIAN ABOUT-FACE AFTER HIS ARRIVAL IN TURKEY ABOARD A SPECIAL ROMANIAN PLANE, SAID THE CAPITULATION TO THE ALLIES FOLLOWED THE DRAMATIC PALACE ARREST AUG. 23 OF MARSHAL ION ANTONESCU, THE PREMIER, WHILE THE LATTER WAS TRYING TO PERSUADE KING MIHAI THAT THE WAR AGAINST RUSSIA SHOULD CONTINUE. THE KING HIMSELF ORDERED ANTONESCU ARRESTED.

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DE CHASTELAIGNE LEARNED OF THE CAPITULATION WHEN GUARDS AWAKENED HIM IN THE BUCHAREST JAIL THE MORNING OF AUG. 24 AND TOLD HIM HE WAS A FREE MAN AND AN ALLY.

HERE IS THE REST OF HIS STORY:

FOLLOWING ANTONESCU'S ARREST KING MIHAI DECOYED OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CABINET TO THE PALACE FOR A CONFERENCE AND HAD THEM LOCKED UP.

ANTONESCU LAST SAW HITLER AUG. 4. HITLER, WITH PROMISES TO RETURN THE ARMORED DIVISIONS MOVED FROM ROMANIA TO THE LWOW REGION AND ASSURANCES THAT GERMANY HAD SUFFICIENT RESERVES TO STABILIZE THE EASTERN AND WESTERN FRONTS, WON ANTONESCU TO A CONTINUATION OF THE WAR.

30.24-18325

30. 24 — 18325

A157

(260)

ISTANBUL--FIRST ADD DE CHASTELAIGNE (151) XXX OF THE WAR.

BY AUG. 22, MIHAI AND HIS ADVISERS DECIDED, CHIEFLY ON THE EVIDENCE OF THE AMERICAN VICTORY IN FRANCE, THAT HITLER'S PROMISES AND ASSURANCES WERE COMPLETELY FALSE. MIHAI THEN TOOK MATTERS IN HIS OWN HANDS AND TURNED THE NATION AWAY FROM THE GERMANS.

DESPITE SPORADIC SHOOTING IN THE CITY AND A POLICE WARNING TO THE PEOPLE TO KEEP OFF THE STREETS AFTER THE BREAK, CROWDS ASSEMBLED THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT IN THE SQUARE BEFORE THE KING'S PALACE, CHEERING ENTHUSIASTICALLY.

THE GERMAN MINISTER, BARON MANFRED VON KILLINGER, WAS CALLED TO THE PALACE AND INFORMED OF ROMANIA'S DECISION AT 7:30 P.M., WEDNESDAY, THREE HOURS BEFORE THE BUCHAREST RADIO BROADCAST THE KING'S PROCLAMATION.

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AT 3 A.M. THURSDAY, THE KING, ANTICIPATING THE GERMAN BOMBINGS WHICH FOLLOWED, LEFT THE PALACE FOR AN UNSPECIFIED DESTINATION.

LATE ON THE EVENING OF THE BREAK THE NEW PREMIER, GEN.CONSTANTIN SANATESCU WHO ONCE COMMANDED THE ROMANIAN FOURTH ARMY IN RUSSIA AND LATELY HAS BEEN MARSHAL OF THE PALACE, GAVE THE CHIEF OF THE GERMAN MILITARY MISSION TO ROMANIA, GENERAL HANSEN, TWO HOURS TO ORDER THE GERMAN TROOPS TO EVACUATE COMMUNICATION CENTERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AND TO CLEAR THE BUCHAREST-PLOESTI ROAD.

HANSEN INDICATED ASSENT AND LEFT THE PALACE ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE KING. THE ROMANIANS, HOWEVER, ANTICIPATED GERMAN TREACHERY. ROMANIAN TROOPS STATIONED NORTH OF THE CAPITAL WERE ORDERED TO PROCEED IMMEDIATELY TOWARD THE CITY TO PROTECT IT FROM GERMAN ARMORED UNITS AT PLOESTI.

APPARENTLY THIS PRODUCED THE BATTLE NORTH OF BUCHAREST AT BANEASA, WON BY THE ROMANIANS.

GERMAN REACTION VARIED WIDELY. SOME DOCILELY HANDED OVER THEIR ARMS TO THEIR HOTEL PORTERS. OTHERS PACKED AND FLED THE CITY IN PANIC. MANY STAYED COMFORTABLY IN BED.

RQ957PEW

(260)

ANKARA--1ST ADD ROMANIAN FIGHTING XXX REPORTS SAID.

ROMANIANS IN TURKEY GAVE THIS BACKGROUND TO THE ROMANIAN ABANDONMENT OF THE GERMANS:

WHEN PRINCE BARBU STIRBEY, ROMANIAN PEACE ENVOY, WENT TO CAIRO IN MARCH TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE ALLIES, THE ROMANIAN OPPOSITION TO GERMANY AND TO MARSHAL ION ANTONESCU THOUGHT ANTONESCU WOULD BE WILLING TO NEGOTIATE AN ARMISTICE AND THEN RELINQUISH HIS POWER. ANTONESCU KNEW THEN WHAT WAS GOING ON AND HAD PARLEYED WITH THE OPPOSITION.

THREE DAYS AFTER STIRBEY'S ARRIVAL [illegible] GERMANS OCCUPIED HUNGARY. IN ORDER TO TEST ROMANIA'S GOOD FAITH, GEN.SIR MAITLAND WILSON, ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN COMMANDER, TELEGRAPHED ANTONESCU ASKING HIM TO PROCEED IMMEDIATELY WITH OPERATIONS AGAINST THE GERMANS AND HUNGARIANS AND CEASE HOSTILITIES WITH RUSSIA. ANTONESCU DID NOT REPLY.

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IN APRIL THE RUSSIANS ISSUED ARMISTICE TERMS WHICH ANTONESCU REFUSED AND THE OPPOSITION REALIZED HE WAS TEMPORIZING AND WASTING TIME.

EIGHT WEEKS AGO JULIU MANIU, PEASANT PARTY LEADER, SENT THE ALLIES WORD THAT THE ROMANIAN OPPOSITION WOULD ACCEPT THE ARMISTICE TERMS AND THAT HE WOULD OVERTHROW ANTONESCU AND FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT. HE ASKED THAT THEY FIX A DATE AND THAT RUSSIA HELP WITH AN OFFENSIVE.

THE ALLIES DID NOT BELIEVE MANIU COULD ACCOMPLISH IT AND DID NOT REPLY.

SEEING THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE STARTED AND FEARFUL THAT ANTONESCU MIGHT ESCAPE--HE HAD ANNOUNCED A PROPOSED INSPECTION TRIP OF THE FRONT--MANIU GAVE THE SIGNAL FOR THE COUP OF LAST WEDNESDAY.

A165

MEXICO CITY, AUG.27-(AP)-THE FIGHT TO REDUCE THE 20-YEAR SENTENCE GIVEN JACQUES MORNARD LAST YEAR FOR SLAYING LEON TROTSKY, EXILED FORMER COMMUNIST LEADER, WAS CARRIED TO THE SUPREME COURT TODAY.

OCTAVIO MEDELLIN OSTOS, ATTORNEY FOR MORNARD, FILED THE APPEAL, CONTENDING IN A BRIEF OF 147 PAGES THAT THE FEDERAL SUPERIOR COURT ERRED IN IMPOSING THE SENTENCE.

MORNARD, WHO KILLED TROTSKY WITH A MOUNTAIN AXE FOUR YEARS AGO, IS SERVING HIS TERM.

WM1143PEW

ANKARA, TURKEY, AUG. 27-(AP)-REPORTS REACHING HERE FROM ROMANIA TODAY SAID THERE WAS FIERCE FIGHTING BETWEEN THE GERMANS AND ROMANIANS NORTH OF BUCHAREST, WHERE THE GERMANS HAD GARRISONS IN THE CITY'S OLD OUTER FORTIFICATIONS AND HELD THE AIRPORTS AT OTOPENI AND BANEASA, NINE AND SIX MILES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE ROMANIAN RADIO SAID GERMAN AND HUNGARIAN TROOPS TRIED TO SEIZE RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE GERMAN-FIXED TRANSYLVANIA BORDER OF HUNGARY AND ROMANIA AND THAT GERMAN TROOPS STATIONED AT GIURGIU ON THE DANUBE TRIED TO FORCE THEIR WAY NORTHWARD TO BUCHAREST. FAILING, THIS FORCE FELL BACK ACROSS THE DANUBE INTO BULGARIA AND WAS DISARMED, THE REPORTS SAID.

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RQ803PEW

NEW YORK, AUG 27-(AP)-A DOMEI BROADCAST SAID THAT TWO AMERICAN PLANES FLEW OVER ANSHAN IN SOUTHERN MANCHURIA EARLY TODAY BUT WERE DRIVEN OFF BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE BEFORE DROPPING ANY BOMBS. THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FCC, SAID THE PLANES CAME FROM CHINA.

IN AN EARLIER BROADCAST, REPORTED BY NBC, THE TOKYO RADIO SAID THERE WERE THREE HEAVY BOMBERS.

BA151PEW

AUG 28 1944

10WX
(450) BUDGET
SECURITY
Y FLORA LEWIS
WASHINGTON, AUG.26-(AP)-AFTER A WEEK OF DELIBERATIONS AT
)UMBARTON OAKS, BRITISH, AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN PEACE ORGANIZATION PLANNERS
FIND THEIR MOST PERPLEXING PROBLEM IS TO DECIDE HOW SMALL NATIONS
SHALL BE GIVEN A VOICE IN SECURITY DECISIONS WHILE THE BIG FOUR RETAIN
PRIME RESPONSIBILITY.

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REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THREE COUNTRIES APPEAR AGREED THAT THE
LESSER POWERS SHOULD BE REPRESENTED ON THE TOP COUNCIL OF ANY PEACE
AGENCY SET UP, AND AT THE SAME TIME THAT THEY SHOULD NOT BE ABLE
TO PREVENT SPEEDY ACTION WHICH THE STRONGEST POWERS AGREE TO TAKE.
ANY IDEA THAT RUSSIA, BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA
SHOULD MAKE SPECIAL AGREEMENTS OR TREATIES AMONG THEMSELVES BEYOND
THEIR COMMITMENTS TO THE GENERAL ORGANIZATION APPARENTLY HAS FADED.
WHILE SUCH A PROPOSAL HAS BEEN MENTIONED BY THE RUSSIANS, IT DOES
NOT APPEAR THAT MOSCOW IS COMMITTED TO ANY SPECIFIC PLAN BEYOND
INSISTENCE ON BIG-POWER RESPONSIBILITY AS A MEASURE NECESSARY TO
MAKE THE COUNCIL EFFECTIVE.
IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT SPECIAL RULES FOR VOTING WITHIN THE COUNCIL,
AND FOR THE COUNCIL'S RELATION TO THE ASSEMBLY, ARE RECEIVING LOST
CONSIDERATION AS THE MEANS FOR SOLVING THIS PROBLEM.
IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT DECISIONS TO USE FORCE AGAINST AGGRESSORS
BE TAKEN UPON AGREEMENT AMONG THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA,
CHINA AND ENOUGH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL TO MAKE A MAJORITY.
IF FRANCE SHOULD BE INCLUDED AS A PERMANENT COUNCIL MEMBER, HER
VOTE MIGHT BE REQUIRED IN THIS RESTRICTED UNANIMITY PROVISION.
BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN SUPPORT THE PLAN OF A COUNCIL
OF ELEVEN OR TWELVE, WHICH MEANS THAT THERE WOULD BE MORE SMALL
THAN LARGE NATIONS. IF ANY TWO OF THE SMALL NATIONS ON A COUNCIL
OF ELEVEN AGREED WITH THE UNANIMOUS BIG FOUR, THE REQUIRED MAJORITY
WOULD BE OBTAINED.

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THERE IS SOME DIFFERENCE OF APPROACH BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND
AMERICAN PLANS ON SETTING UP A MILITARY HIGH COMMAND TO WORK OUT
STRATEGY AGAINST AGGRESSORS, DECIDE WHICH NATION'S FORCES TO USE
AND HOW MUCH FORCE IS NEEDED, AND RECOMMEND QUOTAS FOR EACH NATION
TO MAINTAIN.
THE BRITISH DOCUMENT GOES INTO GREATER DETAIL THAN THE AMERICAN
OR RUSSIAN ON ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF WHICH
WOULD WORK IN MUCH THE SAME MANNER AS THE PRESENT ANGLO-AMERICAN
COMBINED STAFF.
IT ENCOMPASSES REGIONAL COMMANDS, WHERE SMALL NATIONS PROBABLY
WOULD BE CALLED UPON TO A GREATER EXTENT THAN IN OPERATIONS DIR-
ECTLY UNDER THE CENTRAL COMMAND.
THE AMERICAN DOCUMENT IS MORE CONCERNED WITH THE MANNER IN WHICH
NATIONS COULD MAKE FORCES AVAILABLE FOR INSTANT USE AFTER THE DECISION
THAT ACTION MUST BE TAKEN.
LIMITED FORCES, WHICH IN THIS COUNTRY MIGHT HAVE TO BE ESTABLISHED
BY CONGRESS AS A SEPARATE ARMED SERVICE AND PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL
OF THE PRESIDENT WITHOUT NECESSITATING A DECLARATION OF WAR FOR THEIR
USE, ARE FAVORED OVER THE UNQUALIFIED COMMITMENT OF NATIONAL ARMIES.
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Americans at Chateau-Thierry, Close on Reims; British Drive Across Seine for Rocket Coast; Russians Enter Hungary, Seize Danube Delta

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PATTON'S TROOPS CROSS MARNE IN 30-MILE ADVANCE

Doughboy Tanks Storm Eastward from Captured Town of Meaux.

DRIVE TOWARD REIMS

Fall of Rail City Would Wreck Enemy Hopes of Stand in France.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 28. — (AP) — Powerful American forces broke across the Marne at Meaux today and stormed on eastward in a 30-mile advance to within five miles of the World War battlefield of Chateau-Thierry.

Other U. S. Third army spearheads, sweeping northeast from the broken enemy line along the upper Seine, welded a 45-mile arc of steel within 40 miles of the great rail city of Reims, whose fall would imperil any German attempt to stand in northern France.

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In their advance on Chateau-Thierry, where their fathers helped to shatter the final German offensive in 1918, the Doughboys were 30 miles east of Lagny, a Marne town whose capture was announced yesterday.

Near Compiegne Forest

With their breakthrough at Meaux, which blasted any enemy hope of a determined stand along the natural barrier of the upper Marne, the Americans were 25 miles south of the forest of Compiegne, where the First World War armistice was signed and where Adolf Hitler forced his harsh truce on France in 1940.

The general 10-mile advance below Reims will force the Germans to decide quickly whether they will try to defend the robot bomb coast to the northwest or fall back toward the Reich.

The Americans were about 35-40 miles away from Reims on the southwest, south and southeast — before Chateau-Thierry, at the big road junction of Montmirail, Sezanne, and at an undefined point about 30 miles north of Troyes, the farthest eastward advance 85 miles east of Paris.

All these latest surges on the plains between the Marne and Seine were from 10 to 18 miles north of last reported positions, and outlined a great wheeling movement which now has swept to within about 110 miles of German's frontier at the Saar.

The American columns were knifing in behind the Germans' 15th army, which was believed being bolstered by troops pouring into France along virtually every rail line from Belgium despite a storm of bombs and bullets from hundreds of Allied warplanes.

In the race from Meaux, the tanks of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton bowled through a La Ferte-sur-Jouarre and rumbled on east.

Reach Chateau-Thierry

One field dispatch said they had reached Chateau-Thierry, and while it was not confirmed it was possible, since tank columns often maintain radio silence.

This was all new terrain for the troops of this war, but for at least some of their field officers it was a return to a battle-ground where they fought more than two decades ago.

Among the other towns caught up in the whirlwind advance were Coulommiers, 35 miles east of Paris, and La Ferte-Gaucher, 10 miles farther on.

Swiftly, tanks and infantry were consolidating assault lines along the Marne and upper Seine along an 85-mile front while the spearheads swept on in a great wheeling movement designed to turn any positions the enemy may try to plant on France's plains.

Fresh troubles brewed for the Germans northwest of Paris, where a fifth bridgehead was forced across the Seine while a battle of extermination thundered toward a climax for 20,000 Germans still caught in pockets south of the river.

The British Second army broke across at St. Pierre-du-Vauvrey and gouged out five miles of territory against faint-hearted resistance 16 miles southeast of the doomed enemy bastion at Rouen, his last upon the Seine.

Troops and tanks were streaming across the river at the British bridgehead of Vernon, the American at Mantes, and two Canadian between Elbeuf and Pont-de-L'Arche, eight miles southeast of Rouen.

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They were marshalling their forces for a fresh offensive which may drive up robot bomb row along the channel coast, enveloping Rouen and the great Atlantic port of Le Havre en route.

Strongest opposition appeared before the Americans at Mantes, but even there good progress was reported and it appeared that the Germans had neither the men nor the stomach for a strong stand.

Expands Vernon Bridgehead

Lt. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's Second British army also expanded its bridgehead at Vernon to a depth of three miles and a width of five. One unconfirmed report said some Allied units were as much as 25 miles north of the river.

The Canadian First army ran into heavy mortar and machinegun fire as it closed on the last Germans south of the Seine, but it was launching the same sort of annihilating attack with artillery and bombs that marked the final liquidating of the Normandy trap.

Trains apparently loaded with reinforcements and rocket bombs jammed lines leading into France from Belgium. Some of them were blown up with tremendous explosions as they flashed beneath the sights of Allied fighters and fighter bombers which destroyed or damaged 400 locomotives in the forenoon in one of the biggest aerial roundups of the war.

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American armor thrust through Meaux, 25 miles east and slightly north of Paris, was moving at such a pace that Supreme headquarters was hours behind its movement, but it seemed clear that the Germans were yielding the historic barrier of the Marne without a fight.

Meaux marked the high tide of German conquest in 1914. Chateau-Thierry, where American Doughboys helped shatter the last great enemy offensive in the fateful Summer of 1918, is 25 miles to the northeast.

Win Vital Positions

(The German military commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, said the Americans had won positions from which they could head east toward Nancy and the Maginot Line or sweep around Reims in a vast new encirclement.)

At Meaux the Americans were ten miles east of their first Marne positions won at Lagny yesterday. They were 105 miles southwest of Sedan, where the Germans twice conquered France—first in 1870 and second in 1940 when they unhinged the Maginot Line.

Besides this electrifying drive that put Americans on World War I battleground for the first time, lines of tanks and infantrymen were reaching out in every direction between the Seine and Marne.

At the extreme east, the Americans were headed northeast of Troyes toward Vitry, which is less than 100 miles from the German border and 45 miles southeast

of the fortress city of Verdun.

There was no confirmation of an Algiers radio broadcast that Vitry already had been reached, and 12 miles north of Troyes, in the neighborhood of Arcis-sur-Aube, Supreme headquarters reported a stiffening of German defense.

Reach Romilly Suburbs

Another American column reached the outskirts of Romilly, 21 miles northwest of Troyes on the Seine. A third column just to the west reached Villenauxe in a seven-mile march from Nogent. Provins, 10 miles west of Nogent and 45 miles southeast of Paris, was captured.

Behind these armored columns came infantry, cleaning out pockets which the tanks had by-passed or overlooked.

A British staff officer said that all German reinforcements appeared to have been switched to this front southeast of Paris "in an effort to meet an American drive which threatens to outflank the whole Le Havre peninsula and the Pas-de-Calais coast."

It was on such reinforcement trains that Allied air blows fell heavily in the day's clearing weather.

Eleven troop trains were strafed during the morning alone by 400 fighters and fighter bombers, who also destroyed 200 motor vehicles and destroyed or damaged 2,200 railway cars.

The successes southeast and northwest of Paris put Allied armies on or across the Seine for almost its entire 200 miles from its source to the sea.

On Road To Beauvais

The three Allied armies pouring across the Seine northwest of Paris faced whatever remains of the Seventh Army from Normandy and the 15th Army, guardian of the rocket coast.

The Americans and British from bridgeheads at Mantes and Vernon were on the road to Beauvais, supply junction for the lower reaches of the rocket coast. Beauvais is 45 miles east of Rouen.

It remained to be seen whether Field Marshal General Guenther von Kluge would try a real stand on a natural line such as the Somme, or whether he would make a delaying fight back to the Reich.

The Somme and the upper Marne would form a natural barrier to the Allied drive on Pas de Calais, where the robot-bomb roosts are concentrated.

Mostly Mopped Up

Supreme headquarters said all enemy positions south of the Seine were now mopped up with the exception of Germans in three pockets southwest of Rouen, which remains the main core of resistance, and a few scattered groups numbering less than 1,000.

The remnants of three infantry and two armored divisions filtering out of the pockets were trying to swim or ford the Seine, which is more than 300 yards wide at this point.

Along the coast, Allied forces seized Quillebeuf in a seven-mile advance that placed them at the mouth of the Seine.

Other forces closed to within two to four miles of the Seine with sweeps southeast of Quillebeuf which overran the important road points of Bourg-Achard, Bourneville and Routot.

In Paris the last mopping up proceeded in the northern suburbs, where by one account German parachute troops from the same unit which "rescued" Mussolini from Italy had been encountered.

In the battle for the big Breton port of Brest, the Americans scored a 1,000-yard advance and pressed into the main defense network protecting the landward approaches.

U. S. FORCES REACH OLD BATTLEGROUNDS

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British, Canadian and American Armies Pour Across Lower Seine in Pursuit of Beaten Foe.

Long

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—American troops, sweeping in a wide arc threatening German lines of retreat into the Reich, have crossed the Marne and captured Meaux in the loop of the river twenty-three miles east of Paris.

The Germans were yielding the battleground of the first world war without a fight as the Americans swept on through Meaux unchecked. Sedan, a famous battlefield in 1870 and 1940, was 105 miles to the northeast.

[The German military commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, declared over the Berlin radio that the Americans had won positions from which they could head east toward Nancy and the Maginot Line or sweep around Reims in a vast new encirclement.]

British Take New Bridgehead.

Toward the sea the British established a fifth bridgehead across the Seine, swinging their forces across the river near Louviers, between Vernon and Point de l'Arche, where the Canadians have crossed.

For the first time in this war American troops were fighting on a battlefield of the first world war. The quaint town of Meaux marked the high tide of the German attempt to take Paris in September, 1914—an attempt which ended with the Allied victory of the first battle of the Marne when the Paris taxicab army stemmed the German tide.

The town is twenty-four miles southwest of Chateau-Thierry, where American troops in the second battle of the Marne held the Germans during the fateful days of June and July, 1918, and took part in the counter-offensive launched on July 18.

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Whole Line Swings North.

The whole Allied attack today was swinging north on or across the Seine River along almost the whole 200 miles from its source to the sea.

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The last three pockets of Germans south of the Seine—probably embracing 20,000 troops and forces of tanks—were under the same sort of annihilating attack by artillery and bombs that marked the final liquidation of the Normandy trap.

Between Paris and the English Channel, American, British and Canadian armies deepened four bridgeheads over the Seine and have doomed Rouen, where Joan of Arc was tried and burned. Rouen, thirteenth city of France, with 122,800 population, now is the center of German resistance, such as it is. The Allies also virtually doomed the great port of Le Havre and have opened the way into the Germans' flying bomb belt in the Pas de Calais farther north.

The American bridgehead was at Mantes, the British at Vernon and the Canadians had two between Elbeuf and Pont-de-L'Arche.

American Third Army infantry was streaming into the tank-won bulge between the Seine and the Marne forming a cosolidated front eighty-five miles or more almost due east of Paris in a great half wheel around the French capital.

The push through Meaux, 10 miles beyond the first-won foothold along the Marne at Lagny, was described as meeting virtually no opposition. It gave the Americans an assault line from which they could turn any Marne defense or stab north in a deep encirclement—or cut off—of the rocket bomb coast.

American Positions

To the southeast one American column was at Nangis, across the Seine, 16 miles east of Melun; a second was at Provins, 45 miles southeast of Paris, and a third pushed seven miles north of captured Nogent to Villenauxe.

Beyond Troyes on the American right flank a fourth column jabbed toward Vitry, on the upper Marne, 45 miles southwest of Verdun, and less than 100 miles from the German border.

There was no confirmation at supreme headquarters of an Algiers broadcast reporting that the Americans had reached Vitry—but the extent of the gain beyond Troyes was kept a security secret.

Nazi Pockets Being Erased

The Americans closed in to the outskirts of Romilly, 10 miles east of Nogent.

Supreme headquarters said that the whole front south of the Seine "except in the last shredded Nazi pocket south of the Seine mouth has been mopped up except for scattered groups of nowhere more than 1,000 Germans, and these are being cleaned out swiftly."

A front dispatch said that a trap spelling death for many Germans was established in three loops on the left bank of the Seine in the area of Rouen. Scattered elements of five German divisions, totaling perhaps 20,000 men, were being pounded from the ground and air as they scrambled madly to get across the river and join in the retreat to the east.

This was the last stand of the tag end of the broken German Seventh Army, and the 15th Army, which came too late to its aid. The Germans, pinched into the three pockets in the Seine bends between Rouen and the sea, are attempting to cross the river which there ranges in width from 300 yards to a mile. Their only escape is by swimming or barge.

Germans Leaving Le Havre

At their bridgeheads northwest of Paris the Americans and British also were pouring an unbroken flood of troops and tanks across the river to write off the last of the German 15th Army. These bridgeheads at Vernon and Mantes were on roads to Beauvais and Amiens, the back doors to Dieppe and Abbeville.

Front reports said the Germans had withdrawn from Le Havre all but a few rear guards and demolition squads—which might yet make a backs-to-the-sea stand as at Brest.

At Brest, besieging American troops fought forward 1,000 yards in an assault that now has carried into the main inland defense system close around the town.

New Nazi Train Movements

Reconnaissance showed heavy renewed German train movements in the past 24 hours between Belgium and the German border and in the area just north of the Seine between Paris and the Pas de Calais coast.

There was no way of telling whether this was another indication of a hurried eleventh-hour withdrawal from the rocket-bomb coast or merely the rushing in of supplies to stiffen a delaying fight.

Whatever its purpose and whatever the Germans' course, there was no indication that the enemy has the force or the strategic position for a successful maintained defense anywhere short of the Belgian frontier—if there.

Yanks Reach Battlefields Of Last World War

Yankbrough

LONDON, Aug. 28—(AP) Allied forces in both northern and southern France drove deeper into the flanks of German retreat routes today, the American armored columns east of Paris racing through Marne river battlefields of World War 1 and advancing toward Reims from several directions.

Although making progress in their primary objective of destroying German armies, the two forces apparently did not narrow the gap between them last reported at about 170 miles.

CHAIN

Drive in Chateau Thierry

American armor east of Paris stormed along north of the Marne river to within five miles of Chateau Thierry, where Americans helped halt the final German drive in 1918. Now more than 40 miles from Paris, this force was one of three reported within 40 miles of Reims, all are threats to the retreat route of the Germans whose channel positions are menaced by the drive.

In the south Allied units broke out into the broad Rhone valley below Lyon in an effort to block off German forces retreating northward toward the Reich.

The British Second army forced a fifth bridgehead northwest of Paris and drove ahead five miles against weakened German forces which appeared unable to make an immediate stand. Canadians encountered stiff resistance from enemy units hemmed into three hairpin bends of the Seine between Rouen and the channel.

Lt. Gen. Patton's Third army forces across the Marne already were in possession of battlefields along the river to which Germans drove in 1914 and 1918.

German commentators speculated that this impressive force might be bent on a vast new encircling movement around Reims, now some 550 miles to the northeast, or might be driving due east toward the Maginot Line.

Consolidate Lines

American forces were consolidating assault lines along the Marne and Seine rivers for a distance of 85 miles east of Paris.

The German 19th army appeared to be in a bad way in the Rhone valley, with the Americans breaking out of the mountains across their line of retreat north of Montelmiar, less than 90 miles south of Lyon and 100 miles north of Marseille.

Forty-five miles south of this fighting, other American forces of the Seventh army were hammering up from Avignon.

All bridges across the Rhone have been wrecked, and the Germans are harried by French Forces of the Interior, who control whole regions of southern France through which the fighting must pass and who make repeated sorties against the enemy.

An official announcement said heavy losses had been inflicted on fleeing enemy troops on the east bank of the Rhone.

The French estimated the total bag of Germans captured at fallen Marseille was 17,000.

The fall of the naval base of Toulon yielded 7,000 prisoners and

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it was estimated that 50,000 German troops—possibly half the garrison of southern France—had been killed, wounded or captured in less than two weeks of lightning warfare.

The Americans storming the Breton port of Brest advanced 1,000 yards through the landward defenses.

SWIFT RED DRIVE CRACKS NAZI LINE IN TRANSYLVANIA

New Push Aimed at Trapping Enemy Fighting South of Carpathians.

ADVANCE ON BUCHAREST

Soviet Spearheads Imperil Ploesti Oil Wells in Romania.

Hercher

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 29—(AP) Soviet troops, cracking Germany's last big natural defense wall in the east, crossed the Carpathians yesterday and penetrated 10 miles inside Hungarian-held Transylvania in a swift drive aimed at trapping scores of thousands of disaster-ridden Germans caught south of the mountains in the Ploesti-Bucharest area of capitulated Romania.

Simultaneously Red marines, spilling out of ships of the Black Sea fleet, captured Romania's second seaport of Sulina in the southeast, and overran the Danube delta by seizing Tulcea, 42 miles inland, a port at the head of the Danube's three channels.

Capture Danube Port

Other Soviet land armies captured Braila, big Romanian port on the twisting Danube farther west, cleaned out the Galati gap defenses in the center, and plunged on toward the rich Ploesti oil wells and Bucharest. Moscow dispatches said tank-tipped Russian spearheads were within 50 miles of Bucharest, but the communique did not mention the Ploesti-Bucharest sector where Romanian troops are locked in fierce struggles with their former Allies.

Russian troops crossed into Hungarian Transylvania through the pine-clad Oituz pass at Poiana-Sarata. Gen. Rodio Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army units then rolled on ten miles through Bretcu, only 43 miles northeast of Brasov, the Romanian-held city which controls four of the Nazi escape passes from Romania into Hungary.

Eleven thousand more German prisoners fell to Malinovsky's troops and the Third Ukraine army under Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin, and the latter army completed the liquidation of 12 Nazi divisions, originally estimated at between 40,000 and 80,000 men, which had been trapped southwest of Chisinau, fallen Bessarabian provincial capital.

Axis casualties on the eastern front since the big Summer offensive began on June 23 are now well past the 1,000,000 mark, on the basis of Moscow announcements.

Gen. G. F. Zakharov's Second White Russian army in northern Poland meanwhile scored a great victory by toppling the communications center of Ostrow-Mazowiecka, 50 miles north east of Warsaw, Moscow's bulletin disclosed.

On that front the Russians rolled ahead on a 21-mile sector, capturing Piski, 32 miles south of Germany's East Prussian border, and Czerwin, 12 miles northwest of fallen Ostrow-Mazowiecha and only nine miles southeast of Ostrolenka, big German stronghold on the Narew river.

Road Junction Falls

The fall of Ostrow-Mazowiecka knocked out an 11-way road and rail junction connecting Nazi lines between Warsaw and East Prussia. Among the 50 localities taken were Brok, on the Bug river seven miles south of Ostrow, and Udrzyn, another Bug village six miles beyond Brok.

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Zakharov's troops were fighting over the same invasion path that Russian Czarist armies took 30 years ago when they invaded East Prussia in the first World war. The fall of Czerwin put the Soviet forces within nine miles of the Narew river, last big obstacle short of East Prussia. The crossing of that river also would outflank Warsaw.

A dispatch by Daniel de Luce, Associated Press correspondent, field from Lublin, Poland, said that Russian and Polish troops had established a bridgehead across the vistula river only 30 miles south of Warsaw at Warka.

In confirming what Berlin has been saying for weeks, but Moscow has never officially announced, De Luce quoted Col. Gen. Mihail Dola-Zymierski, Polish commander-in-chief.

The Polish leader estimated the Germans were using "more than a dozen Panzer divisions" in defense of the embattled Polish capital, which he said had been burning for three weeks.

Russian troops hold an even larger bridgehead southwest of Sandomierz, 110 miles below Warsaw, and Soviet units at the end of that salient last were reported fighting within 35 miles of Krakow in southern Poland and within 75 miles of German Silesia.

Nazi Attacks Repulsed

Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's First White Russian army beat down a series of powerful German counterattacks east and northeast of Praga, a suburb of Warsaw. These forces killed 600 Germans in one area, a midnight communique said, in their fight along the south bank of the Bug below the troops under Zakharov.

General Malinovsky's troops in Romania captured more than 15 towns and villages in the push into Transylvania and in cleaning out sections of the shattered Galati gap.

A midnight bulletin said that both German and Hungarian troops were met in the push through the Oituz pass to Bretcu. They were hurled into retreat, it said.

Fifty-seven miles to the north other Russian units driving through the Carpathians west of Piatra-Neant captured a fortified zone with numerous concrete firing points and routed the 20th German tank division, Moscow said. More than 2,000 Germans belonging to this division surrendered. The Third Nazi Alpine division also suffered heavy losses, the bulletin added.

Rail Station Falls

A third Russian column, pushing west from Comanesti, taken Sunday, made a three-mile advance and captured the rail station of Ateu, within 11 miles of Hungarian-held Transylvania.

Soviet entry into Hungarian Transylvania, taken from Romania by the Germans in 1940 and given to Hungary, knocked out one of the main natural fortifications in the east. Romanian troops, turning against the Germans, intend to aid in the reconquest of Transylvania, a province larger than Indiana, and half of which now is administered by the Hungarians.

The Russians, in one of the war's greatest diplomatic and military strokes, were moving swiftly in an effort to trap large German forces scattered throughout Romania, and were within sixty-eight miles of the big Black Sea port of Constanta and eighty-four miles from the Bulgarian frontier.

Premier Stalin announced the new triumphs in two orders of the day, one of which was addressed to Admiral E. S. Oktyabrsky, Sevastopol siege hero.

The admiral's ships and landing detachments of the Black Sea Fleet captured Sulina and Tulcea, the latter forty-three miles up the Danube at the apex of the delta. Sulina was described by Stalin as an "important naval base of the German invaders," who no longer can prey on Russian shipping, now that Romania and Bulgaria have deserted the Axis.

Romanian troops still were fighting the Germans in the Ploesti oil region, thirty miles north of Bucharest, Berlin said. Bucharest already had declared that its troops, turning against their former ally, had sealed off the escape passes through the Carpathians. Moscow dispatches confirmed this Romanian announcement.

BERLIN DECLARES RED FORCES REACH HUNGARIAN BORDER

Cossack-led Russian Drive Carries Into Oil Region of Romania.

London, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Russian troops have reached the Hungarian border, the German radio announced tonight.

In a broadcast communique the German High Command said earlier that "counter-attacks by Hungarian and German troops to prevent the enemy from entering Hungary through the eastern Carpathians are making good headway," and that Russian attacks had been repelled at Piatra-Neamt, at the edge of Transylvania.

The communique also declared that the Russians continued their great attack between Warsaw and East Prussia in the region between the Vistula and Narew Rivers, and reached the Bobr area.

In its later announcement, the Berlin radio said that the Russians reached the Hungarian border at one of the Carpathian passes, adding: "In Hungarian territory to the southwest, a German counter-attack was successful."

Though vague, the announcement seemed to indicate that the Russian advance was through Romania to the edge of the Transylvania. However, other Russian Army groups in Southern Poland have been within thirteen miles of five mountain passes leading into provinces which Hungary annexed from Czecho-Slovakia when that republic was partitioned.

Tonight Premier Stalin announced in two orders of the day that the Russians have captured Tulcea on the south bank of the Danube, forty miles southeast of Galati; Sulina on the central mouth of that big river, and Braila, a Danube river port, twelve miles south of Galati.

50 Miles From Bucharest

Moscow, Aug. 28 (AP)—Two great Russian army groups paced by colorful Cossacks advanced within less than 50 miles of Bucharest today in a drive swiftly overrunning the wealthy Ploesti oil region.

An unconfirmed report said some columns had plunged also 50 miles [illegible] Transylvania.

The 10,642-square-mile northern section of Transylvania was cut away from Romania and awarded to Hungary by Hitler in the 1940 Vienna dictate. Yet there were no reports of Hungarian fighting alongside the Germans in that area.

German Report

(The German communique said "counterattacks by Hungarian and German troops to prevent the enemy from entering Hungary through the eastern Carpathians are making good headway. Russian attacks at Piatra-Neamt at the edge of Transylvania were reported foiled.

(The Germans said the Russians "continued their big attack" between Warsaw and East Prussia in the region between the Vistula and Narew rivers and "reached the Bobr area.")

The main Russian direction in Romania was toward Bucharest, but numerous columns moved off the Russian right flank into the Carpathians. It was one of these which was reported deep in Transylvania (which capitulated Romania has sworn to retake from Hungary).

Germans Bombed, Strafed

Strong air forces were bombing and strafing the disorganized Germans day and night.

East of captured Galati in the breached defenses in the gap between the mountains and the Danube mouth, advance Russian troops poured down the highway toward Bucharest on roads which skirt the Baragan steppe north of the Bulgarian frontier.

Front dispatches said Nazi storm troopers were haranguing and threatening the German troops in efforts to make a stand. There was sporadic resistance, but the armies of Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin and Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky appeared to have broken the back of the Nazi forces before Bucharest.

[A Bucharest communique said that the Romanian troops, going over to the side of the Allies, also attacked the Germans at Ploesti and blocked the mountain passes leading to Hungary by way of Transylvania. The Berlin radio frankly admitted that the German position was precarious and said that the Nazi troops were locked in unusually ferocious battle with the Romanians amid the twisted wreckage of the Ploesti oil field installations.]

Overwhelm Nazi Anchors.

The Russians overwhelmed the Germans at Focansi and Galati, anchors of the once vaunted Nazi defense line, and rolled on through the oil fields of Ramnicul-Sarat, twenty-two miles beyond Focansi and seventy-five miles northeast of Bucharest. Ploesti is fifty-seven miles southwest of the advancing Red armies, one of which moved on Ploesti and Bucharest, down the southern side of the Transylvanian Alps, while the other rolled ahead from the Danube. The way to Bucharest appeared wide open.

The Russian communique said that other Russian forces climbing westward into the Carpathians above the Galati Gap captured some localities along a railway leading to the Transylvanian Plateau, including Gomanesti, sixty miles northwest of Focsani, and Targu-Ocna, Romania's largest salt mining center. The surrender of two Nazi corps commanders and two major-generals, together with 18,000 soldiers, indicated the seriousness of the Germans' position.

The remnants of twelve German divisions pocketed southwest of Chisinau, 140 miles behind the Russians pouring through the Galati Gap, had been compressed into a small wooded area and were being destroyed, the communique said. In eight days of the Romanian drive the Russians have killed or captured more than 300,000 Germans and Romanians. This made 1,051,886 Axis troops killed or captured since the summer offensive began on June 23.

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The Moscow communique said that Russian positions northeast and east of Praga, Warsaw's east suburb, had been improved, and that fifty additional localities on the Estonian front capitulated to the Third Baltic Army.

YANK AERIAL ATTACK RISES

Fighters Batter Rail Lines In Four Countries

Agnew

London, Aug. 28 (AP)—United States Eighth Air Force fighters today made their heaviest raids since D-day on enemy railroad junctions and equipment in all-day attacks ranging over the Franco-German border, Belgium and Holland, as Ninth Air Force Marauder bombers continued the offensive at dusk with sharp attacks in France against fuel dumps at Amiens and ammunition stores at L'Aigle.

Aimed at liquidating any attempts to bolster the fading German defenses, 500 fighters ranged over thousands of square miles attacking from Nijmegen, Holland, to Frankfurt, Germany, and encountered negligible opposition.

Shoot Up Troop Trains

The airfield continuous attacks shot up 13 German troops trains, strafing German soldiers as they leaped from the trains to seek cover, destroyed or damaged 270 locomotives and 1,496 railroad cars, shot up 237 trucks, blew up two ammunition trains and set fire to several ammunition cars.

In addition, 21 planes were destroyed, 13 in the air and 8 on the ground.

Nineteen of the Mustangs, Thunderbolts and Lightnings failed to return.

Canals Get Attention

The fighters paid special attention to canals, machine-gunning scores of barges and oil tanks, further depleting Hitler's ebbing oil supply.

Pilots reported a number of

trains carrying armored vehicles, trucks and field guns on flat cars, and that the Germans had taken considerable effort to camouflage parked aircraft. They reported that yards were choked with equipment and that there were plenty of vehicles on the highways.

"There were trains everywhere," said Capt. L. B. Reid, Jr., of Kansas City, who led a Mustang group over the area near Metz and Nancy. His group blew up two ammunition trains and destroyed or damaged 340 railway cars and disabled 47 locomotives.

A Thunderbolt squadron led by Capt. Richard E. Conner, of Vicksburg, Miss., caused a "tremendous" explosion in the rail yard near Namur.

Attack Flying-Bomb Sites

Early tonight Halifaxes and Lancasters of the RAF bomber command attacked a number of flying-bomb launching sites in northern France.

A number of rail lines along the Seine east of Paris were slashed by pilots who reported traffic far heavier than normal.

Light and medium bombers yesterday rained more than 4,000 bombs on Nazis attempting to flee from the area south of Rouen and during the night Mosquitos revisited the German chemical and industrial center of Mannheim, pounded Seine crossings south of Paris and freight yards at Lille.

Pound Concrete Structure

RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes with fighter escort hammered a concrete structure at Mimoyecques in the Pas de Calais area believed to be connected with the Nazis' secret "V-2," the Air Ministry announced. The Germans have been threatening to unlease a 60 to 90 ton rocket with an estimated load of ten tons, capable of wreaking far greater damage at longer range than the present robot bomb.

Striking from Mediterranean bases to complete a huge two-directional attack on the enemy, between 500 and 750 Fortresses and Liberators bombed oil refineries and other targets in Austria, Hungary and northern Italy.

Western front operations were made despite a heavy forenoon ground mist and low clouds. Pilots reported visibility was so poor that it was difficult to avoid trees and buildings. One group said telephone wires and trees tore auxiliary tanks off three of its Mustangs.

Strong forces of the 15th Air Force in the Mediterranean area attacked the Moosbierbaum oil refinery in Austria and another at Szony, the Szolnok rail bridge and Miskolcz rail yards in Hungary and the Avisio viaduct and Ora bridge on the Brenner Pass rail line in northern Italy.

Score Many Hits

Despite a dense smoke screen, Fortresses scored many hits on the Moosbierbaum refinery. Liberators plastered the Szony plant 50 miles northwest of Budapest which had been producing 1,000 tons of gasoline monthly.

Fires and explosions raged through the Miskolcz yards 100 miles northeast of Budapest at junction lines to Romania and Czechoslovakia following the Liberators' attack.

Liberator crewmen reported a good pattern of bombs on a rail bridge over the Tisza river at Szolnok, 55 miles southeast of Budapest. Liberators also battered the Avisio viaduct and Ora bridge 30 miles north of Avision.

Tactical air forces operated over southern France and northern Italy, bombing three bridges in the vicinity of Lyon, an airdrome at Villa Franca di Verona ten miles southwest of Verona and harbors at Imperia and Savona on the Italian Riveria.

Flash

400 Fighters In Raid

London, Aug. 28 (AP)—Enemy airfields and transportation facilities in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany were attacked today by more than 400 American fighters which swept the Continent as far east as Frankfurt. (Other details on Page 3.)

Site Of Super-Rockets Believed RAF Target

London, Aug. 28 (AP)—RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes with fighter escort attacked a concrete structure in the French coastal area late yesterday believed to be connected with the Nazis' secret long-range "V-2" rocket, the Air Ministry announced today.

The Berlin radio reported Allied bombers blasting again today at Nazi Europe from both Italy and Great Britain, striking in northwest Germany, Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The concrete structure was at Mimoyecques, in Pas de Calais. The Nazis have been threatening to use a 60-to-90-ton rocket with a warhead estimated at about ten tons and capable of wreaking damage far beyond that of the present robot bomb.

Low Countries Blasted

Last night RAF Mosquitos slashed at the Rhineland industrial center of Mannheim and attacked German transport in the Low Countries.

Heavy bombers, which have flown 8,500 sorties in large-scale assaults from British and Italian bases in the past four days, were apparently idle overnight, but the Mosquitos struck into Holland, bombing and strafing trains, motor convoys and barges while others slashed at Mannheim.

Yesterday powerful formations of Allied planes from Britain and Italy smashed at Germany's synthetic oil sources and strafed and bombed retreating Nazi troops in France, after RAF assaults Saturday night on Konigsberg, Kiel, Hamburg and Berlin.

Nazi Reinforcements

Pilots report considerable movement of German reinforcements and supplies from the Low Countries into France, operations which the Mosquitos harassed in Holland particularly. Fighter-bombers extended their operations farther north and east of the Seine.

Some trains blown up were believed to have been loaded with ammunition or possibly flying bombs en route to platforms which may soon be enveloped by the Allied advance.

The air blows at the flying bomb ramps, depots and supply routes were believed responsible for the respite that London has enjoyed for three days.

3,500 Tactical Flights

Early today, air activity over northern France was restricted by rain and cloud banks. Planes based on England and France flew about 5,000 sorties yesterday, 3,500 by tactical units helping the infantry and armor round up and annihilate battered German divisions. They unloaded thousands of fragmentation aid high explosive bombs on Germans, vehicles and barges concentrated near Rouen.

Medium and light bombers attacked fuel and other stores northeast of Paris. Fighter bombers ranged over a wide area, blasting hundreds of locomotives, railroad cars and motor vehicles from the mouth of the Seine to Luxembourg and Germany.

Denmark also felt Allied air blows for the first time since D-day.

Transport Damage Listed

The day's score included destruction or damage to 191 locomotives, 1,100 railroad cars, 700 motor vehicles, 39 barges and 44 field guns.

American and British heavy bombers kept up their two-directional bombing of military objectives in Germany. Oil plants were battered.

In all operations from the west yesterday, Allied flyers destroyed 18 German planes aloft and 22 aground. Twenty Allied planes were lost, three of which were United States heavy bombers.

Bulgaria Reports All German Troops Being Withdrawn

Romania Disarming Them at Border; Sofia's Surrender Nearer

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Moscow radio, quoting the Bulgarian news agency, said tonight the Germans had begun withdrawing troops from Bulgaria and that the withdrawal would be completed within a few days. "Disarming of German troops crossing the Bulgaria-Romania frontier is going on," the broadcast said.

LONDON, Aug. 28 — (AP) Allied surrender terms are expected to be presented to an envoy of Bulgaria within a few days and the Germans put on the pressure today to keep this Balkan satellite from joining Romania in flight from the Nazi orbit.

Peace terms drawn by the European Advisory commission were submitted to Washington and Moscow for approval, and they are believed insistent that Bulgaria disgorge the parts of Greece and Yugoslavia which she seized at the height of Germany's successes.

Romania to Sign Soon

Romania, already fighting beside the Red armies sweeping toward her capital of Bucharest, will sign her armistice in Moscow shortly, it was learned here.

(Secretary of State Hull said in Washington that Bulgarian officials had been in contact with Allied governments on the question of an armistice, and added that the United States probably would be represented by both diplomats and military officials at the Romanian armistice proceedings in the Russian capital.

(Washington also reported the Allied attitude had stiffened toward Bulgaria in view of her attempt to bargain on retaining parts of Yugoslavia and Greece and failure to turn against the Germans.)

The pressure was on against Finland, Hungary and Slovakia, with the Russians calling on them to get out of the war before they too are carried down with the final crash of the Reich.

The German News agency DNB said Gustave Beckerle, the Reich's minister to Bulgaria, was hastening back to Sofia to discuss "with the Bulgarian government the new situation in that country."

Bulgaria is believed to have six divisions in Macedonia and southern Serbia, heavily outnumbering the German troops in that region.

Marshal Tito told Associated Press Correspondent Joseph Morton in Italy recently that he could see Bulgaria's peace overtures only in the light of the activity of Bulgarian forces of occupation, according to dispatch from Bari, Italy, datelined Sunday.

"Bulgarian troops, together with the Germans," he said, "are again attacking the army of national liberation in Montenegro, are fighting our forces in Serbia, and in Macedonia are engaged in the same crimes as the Germans."

Must Withdraw Troops

British broadcasts beamed to Bulgaria told the Hulgarians flatly there would be no armistice until they pulled their forces from both countries.

Swiss reports said German forces in Greece, threatened with isolation by the sweep of events in the Balkans, were prepared to fight their way home through Yugoslavia, but a Cairo dispatch said they were preparing for another suicide stand in Greece.

The Stockholm newspaper Aftontidningen said Germany had promised to send ten divisions of reinforcements within four weeks to Hungary, where Red army troops now stand on the borders.

This account also declared Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop had conferred in Budapest after Romania capitulated.

German propaganda described the situation in Romania as "very confused" with German troops encircling Bucharest, and some Romanian troops siding with the Germans despite King Mihai's orders to turn against the occupying forces.

These developments were shaking the Reich, and the German army radio felt called upon to broadcast to the soldiers to "remember your oath to Adolf Hitler."

"There are quarters in Germany," the broadcast said, "where doubt is gaining the upper hand and where confidence is shaken."

It declared that persons "drenched in poisonous Allied propaganda" had begun "to argue instead of obey and criticize instead of work" and these must be "ruthlessly eliminated."

"escape the disastrous consequences of the criminal policies of their governments."

Quick Capitulation Urged

"Events are developing so rapidly," said *Pravda*, "that they leave no time for hesitation. The situation is quite clear. The Germans have no hope and he who does not break with them will share their fate."

While Russia is not at war with Bulgaria, *Pravda's* warning seems aimed rather as much as at Hungary and Finland.

Moscow is believed fully informed of the armistice terms forwarded to Sofia. The terms were not disclosed, but it was believed that, besides demanding unconditional surrender, they called upon Bulgaria to give up all territories acquired since the war and turn over to the Allies all facilities needed in the war against Germany. The latter presumably includes right of passage for Allied troops.

There seemed little possibility that either Washington or London would be satisfied with the position of "complete neutrality" Bulgaria seeks.

"Bulgaria, with its record of greed and guilt, cannot slide gently into neutrality," said the Times of London, and other papers expressed similar sentiments.

Bulgarians Soon To Get Terms Of Surrender

London, Aug. 28 (AP)—Surrender terms for Bulgaria probably will be handed to an envoy of that Nazi satellite in Cairo within a few days and armistice terms for Romania are expected to be signed shortly in Moscow, it was learned today.

Greek and Yugoslav interests are understood to have full protection in the terms to the Bulgars, despite that Balkan kingdom's strange plea to be allowed to retain parts of those Allied nations which Bulgaria grabbed with German approval. The peace terms were prepared by the European Advisory Commission and submitted to Washington and Moscow for approval. Steps were taken to obtain Greek and Yugoslav concurrence.

Satellites Urged To Quit

The Russians asked Germany's remaining allies—Finland, Hungary and the rump state of Slovakia—to quit the Nazis before it is too late.

Urging other countries to turn against the Nazis like Rumania, the official Communist party organ *Pravda* said only thus could they

ROMANIA OFFERED CO-BELLIGERENCY STATUS BY ALLIES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 — (AP) A status approaching co-belligerency, plus hope of regaining Transylvania, is offered Romania in armistice terms scheduled to be signed in Moscow shortly, it was reliably reported today.

The Allies are taking a stiffer attitude toward Bulgaria, partly, at least, on account of that country's attempt to bargain on getting out of the war and its failure to turn on the Germans as Romania has done.

Outlined by Hull

That outline of American-British-Russian policy in the Balkans took shape after Secretary of State Hull told his news conference that American diplomatic and military representatives probably will take part in signing the armistice with Romania.

Hull also said that the Allied governments recently have been in touch with Bulgarian officials.

Terms, it is understood, have not yet been delivered to Sofia, but demands are expected to include: withdrawal of occupation forces from Greece and Yugoslavia, at least demobilization of German forces within Bulgaria, return to Greece of the Thrace and Macedonian territories awarded Bulgaria by Hitler, and probably the right of passage for Allied troops.

The Romanian terms are, with minor modifications, the same as those drawn up by the Russians and approved by the United States and Britain last spring. These were given to Prince Barbu Stirbey in Cairo at that time. Romania did not respond until last week when King Mihai declared that his government was abandoning Berlin.

Actual co-belligerency is not covered in the armistice, it was

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said authoritatively, the question being left for consideration later.

A statement last week by Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov that Romania's fighting equipment would be left intact if the Romanian army used it against the Germans is understood to be included.

May Get Transylvania

Transylvania, given to Hungary by Hitler, is not definitely promised to Romania, in line with the American policy of leaving territorial adjustments until after the war. However, indication is given of an Allied attitude favorable to Romania on the future of that province if her troops fight against German and Hungarian forces there now.

While unconditional surrender has been the basis for terms drawn for both Romania and Bulgaria, the Allies have used the discretion left them under this formula to vary conditions according to the circumstances and especially the timing of surrender.

Hull said that the State department has been kept informed of developments with regard to Romania primarily through the Soviet Union which has taken the initiative in the negotiations.

It is understood that the British have been taking the lead in the negotiations with Bulgaria, which is not at war with Russia, and that the Soviet Union has been kept up to date on all steps.

terms of the armistice made with Italy almost a year ago would be made public. There are more varieties of information on that question than any other, he said.

SINK NAZI VESSELS

London, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Allied naval forces sank an enemy supply ship, probably sank another and made hits on the escort ships in a sharp naval engagement off Cap d'Antifer, France, early today, the Admiralty announced. This was the fourth successive night channel engagement in which Allied navies intercepted enemy shipping attempting to escape from French channel ports.

U. S.-British Naval Force Hits Nazi Patrol

London, Aug. 28 (AP)—British and American light naval forces engaged a German patrol vessels on the Dutch coast yesterday, sank one, torpedoed two and drove another ashore, the Admiralty announced today.

Off the Dutch coast, British motor torpedoboats sank a German mine sweeper. Two casualties aboard British boats were reported in these engagements.

HALF-BUILT CLEMENCEAU SUNK BY RAF BOMBERS

LONDON, Aug. 28—(AP) Beating the Germans to it, the RAF sank the half-built French battleship Clemenceau in Brest harbor yesterday, the Air ministry announced tonight.

The ship, which was unfinished at the time of the fall of France in 1940, was to have been a 35,000-ton vessel of the Richelieu class.

The RAF sank the hulk in a safe place to prevent the Germans from using it to block the important harbo.

Broadcasts Call Roll Of Collaborationists

London, Aug. 28 (AP) — The American Broadcasting Station in Europe (ABSIE) tonight began calling the roll of collaborationists in Nazi-occupied countries who will stand trial with German war criminals.

In inaugurating its new policy, ABSIE began with Denmark, naming Fritz Clausen, organizer of the Schalburg Corps (Danish-Nazi militia), as the first Dane to be castigated as "a traitor and man without a country."

Collaborators and their Nazi colleagues in other occupied countries will be named in subsequent broadcasts—every Monday night.

London Holds Services

London, Aug. 28 (AP)—The liberation of Paris was observed today at thanksgiving services at St. Paul's attended by members of the British War Cabinet, the diplomatic corps of the United Nations and representatives of the armed forces.

The pealing of the bells of the cathedral attracted a large crowd.

Forgive Foes, Pope Urges Londoners

London, Aug. 28 (AP)—Pope Pius XII has appealed to the people of London to bear their trials with fortitude and with "Christian sentiments of forgiveness, charity and mercy, so that God may reward what the world will admire—an example of magnanimity inspired by the spirit of Christ's gospel."

The Pontiff's message was brought to London by Mgr. Bernard Griffin, Archbishop of Westminister, who recently returned from a visit to the Vatican and

oner.

Germany demanded of the United States measures "to prevent the recurrence" of the reported incident, the broadcast said.

the Italian battlefront.

"You and yourselves, beloved children," the Pope said, "were not the least of our anxieties. For you, yes, you also, have had to pass through black days in this most terrible of all wars, and those days are still with you.

Prayers Offered

"We have sympathized deeply with your affliction and when destruction and death were among you we prayed for you daily and hourly.

". . . Our lively hope and our confident conviction is that you will work toward realization of universal harmony in Christ while in word and act, through prayer and personal sacrifice and the shining example of a sincere Christian life, you help those millions of noble souls who are your separated brethren to return to the fold and so make your contribution toward the establishment on earth of the reign of Christ, the Prince of Peace."

ROBOTS HIT LONDON FROM NEW ANGLE

London, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Robot bombs fell in London and the south of England around noon today, breaking a lull of more than thirty hours, but the attacks were limited and short. Some buzzed in from directions that suggested that the Germans are using new sites, possibly some held in reserve, or newly constructed or shifted from other locations.

A communique said that 450 flying bombs were launched against England in the week ended at 6 A. M. today, making the total about 7,700 since the blind attacks started.

Last night was free of bombs.

Mussolini Rescuers at Paris

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 28 (AP).—Among the German parachutists found in action in Paris, according to an unconfirmed report reaching here today, were members of the unit which claimed to have rescued Benito Mussolini from imprisonment in Italy.

Polish Unit Bore Brunt Of Fighting At Falaise

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Aug. 28 (AP)—A Polish armored division, long trained and keyed for vengeance, was hurled into the last six days of fighting in the Falaise trap in Normandy, it was announced tonight. The division beat

off breakout attempts by two German SS Corps and left the battlefield at Chambois one of the worst shambles of the whole front.

For three or four days, the division bore the whole weight of the German attempt to break out. For a time it stood astride the gap under attack from nearly all sides. When the shooting died down, the Poles had 5,000 prisoners and a German divisional commander, General Maczek. They held their ground firmly until joined by Canadians on the south and Americans on the north.

LIBERATED PARIS IN NEED OF FOOD

PARIS, Aug. 28.—(AP) Paris wants food, which the Allies can and will give her, and, now that she is rid of the Germans, she also wants disorderly elements of the Maquis and the French Forces of the Interior kept in check.

The Allies are determined that Gen. Charles de Gaulle must solve the latter problem.

Today, some 72 hours after Paris was liberated, the city is still in an uproar. Wild-eyed youths waving rifles and machineguns in one hand and driving careening automobiles with the other still roam the streets.

There still are sporadic outbursts of rifle fire and fist fights among the French themselves. The streets present no semblance of order.

The majority of the Maquis and French Forces of the Interior were described as level-headed patriots anxious to get on with the task of restoring peace and order.

De Gaulle requested that two divisions (one British and American troops parade through Paris and it is likely such a show will be arranged but Gen. Dwight W. Eisenhower has given no indication that he plans to take over the policing of the city.

The need for food is evident on every hand. Already the Allies have arranged a fleet of 3,000 trucks to carry foodstuffs into the city. The present need has been estimated at 75,000 tons a month.

De Gaulle, who barely missed assassination Saturday at the hands of snipers who some resistance leaders believe were left behind by the German army for the express purpose of killing members of the French government, was reported to be in southern France.

De Gaulle Goes To South

The French-controlled Vichy radio reported de Gaulle had conferred with Andre Diethelm, French Commissioner for War, and Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, commander of the French army which made the Riviera landings, somewhere in the south.

De Gaulle Has Left Paris

He left Paris Sunday after numerous conferences with resistance and Government leaders and is reported to be in southern France.

The flareup of shooting caused postponement of de Gaulle's victory address in Paris and priests canceled, for a time at least, plans for a grand service of thanksgiving, because of the fear that the large crowd would offer targets for German snipers and French traitors still holding out in the city.

Plans were made for a solemn funeral for eight young French resistance fighters who were executed by German troops after their capture on the first day of the mass uprising in Paris August 19.

Eight Dug From Common Grave

They were dug from a common grave today in the courtyard of Caserne barracks in the Place de la Republique. They were slain by blows on the head or by bullets at the base of the skull. Autopsies were ordered to see if they had been tortured before their execution.

Other graves were expected to be found in the same courtyard.

Roger Stephane, fictitious name of the commandant of the Paris resistance forces, said the battle in Paris started when an unknown Frenchman raised the de Gaulle flag over German headquarters in the Hotel de Ville the morning of August 19.

560 Germans Killed

He said the revolting Parisians battled 12,000 Nazis for a week before French forces and the United States Third Army entered the city.

"Our job now is to reorganize and set up a Government of Free French. That we can do," Stephane said.

The Administration Generale Assistance Publique de Paris reported that 560 Germans were killed and 969 wounded in fighting for Paris. It was estimated that more civilians than Germans lost their lives in the eight days fighting.

entered the city last Friday, before the formal enemy surrender, and since then hundreds more have arrived.

Planes brought in the most urgently needed food and medical supplies.

From Allied Supply Pool

The supplies are coming from a pool set up by the Americans, British and French, with supply lines manned by troops of the three nationalities.

"We'll have plenty of meat, salmon and flour, but no caviar," said Lieut. Col. Frank Howley, of Philadelphia, the civil affairs officer who set up headquarters in the Place Vendome yesterday.

"Ration cards have been printed for all the city's 5,000,000 residents and are being distributed through an organization already set up. This organization is functioning without a hitch. They are off to do a great job and they are doing it in a sensible manner."

He said the food supplies would be distributed from central concentration points, among them the historic Les Halles market place, where almost every American tourist has had onion soup at dawn.

French To Take Over

"The rations will be the same as before communications were disrupted," the colonel said. "As communications are repaired, the French will take care of themselves, for they have big supplies of food stacked out. They also have one of the biggest wheat crops in history to go on.

"After the meat—which includes American bully beef—we are giving top priority at present to chocolate, soap and medical supplies. We also are providing what gasoline we can right now and at the same time take care of our own war needs, for fuel is one of their biggest problems."

Americans Hand Over Paris to Gen. Koenig

PARIS, April 28 (AP). — The commander of the American forces which helped to liberate Paris delivered the city officially to Lieutenant General Joseph Pierre Koenig, military com-

Bulgars in Touch With Allies

Hull Makes Flat Assertion to This Effect—London Hears of Contact in Cairo.

Washington, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that Bulgarian officials have been in touch with Allied governments on the questions of an armistice, but that he did not know whether any American officials had been among those with whom the Bulgars had been in contact.

In the case of Romania,, Mr. Hull asserted, this Government had been kept advised, mainly by Russian officials, of the progress toward making armistice arrangements.

Questioned about London reports that a Romanian armistice would soon be signed in Moscow, Mr. Hull observed that the United States would probably be represented by both diplomatic and military officials. Romania, being in the Russian military sphere, is being handled primarily by the Soviet Union, he added.

Mr. Hull also said he could not state definitely whether the

Nazis Protest To U. S. On Prisoner Handling

London, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that the German Foreign Office had sent a protest to the United States Government via Switzerland, alleging that German prisoners had been placed on American tanks on August 14, in the assault on St. Malo, "to increase the difficulties of defense for the German garrison."

The statement said that the incident had been reported by the St. Malo commander, Col. Andreas von Aulock, and was a "serious infringement of the laws of warfare." Colonel von Aulock is now a pris-

Food Enough For All Begins Reaching Paris

Paris, Aug. 28 (AP)—Food arrived here in an uninterrupted stream today. Allied authorities said they expected to bring 2,400 tons daily—enough to feed everyone.

The first convoy of 100 trucks

mander of Paris, at noon today.

General Koenig now is responsible for security in the city, but if any disorder arises an American Army unit is prepared to aid.

The job of supplying Paris with extra food was turned over to a major general who is commanding the services of supply here. Army food supplies now are coming in and no shortage is expected.

Koenig will organize into a new army the French forces of the interior, thousands of whose members now are wandering around in civilian clothes carrying guns.

U. S. A.-A. Batteries In City

Paris still is in the operational zone, and all of its facilities are at the disposal of the Allied armies. American heavy and light anti-aircraft batteries have been moved in for air-raid protection.

It was believed the city and environs were entirely cleared of German resistance.

The American commander turned over the city in a formal letter embodying decisions reached by American, British and representatives of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in London.

The generals met at Koenig's headquarters in the Hotel des Invalides, where the American general, who served in the Signal Corps in World War I, found a record of his award of the French Legion of Honor still there.

barracks Aug. 19. The building borders one of the busiest traffic centers in the metropolitan area—seven important thoroughfares juncture at the Place de la République.

German troops quickly broke up this initial foray and captured many of the men. They were taken into the enclosed courtyard, shot and buried. Several of the dead men's skulls were crushed as if from a blow with a rifle butt. A number bore bullet wounds at the base of the skull.

All papers and identifying marks had been removed from the corpses before they were tossed into the grave. French physicians began autopsies to determine whether the men had been subjected to physical torture before they were killed.

Eisenhower wanted General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., and de Gaulle to participate in the parade, but duty prevented their appearance.

German planes had bombed Paris suburbs the night before, and early yesterday the skies were aglow from the light of fires. The death toll was placed at 110, with 719 persons injured.

Thrown Into Panic

When the raiding came over, people were still in the streets celebrating despite the battle which broke out Saturday afternoon when snipers started firing during the victory parade for de Gaulle.

Thousands of Parisians were thrown into panic as the parade broke up in wild flurries of gunfire.

Several spectators were killed and dozens were wounded as the shooting spread, a short time after de Gaulle had sped along the parade route.

A simple low mass was said before a small assembly at the Cathedral of Notre Dame yesterday, and prayers were offered for all who had died in defense of France. A grand service of thanksgiving was not held because priests feared the worshippers would afford targets for German snipers and French traitors.

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New Government Is Being Set Up In Paris After Frenzied Week End

Paris, Aug. 28 (AP)—A new French Government was being set up in liberated Paris today after a frenzied week end, in which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was given a tumultous welcome, the Germans bombed the city, and Gen. Charles de Gaulle escaped death or injury from snipers' bullets.

(The Paris radio in a broadcast heard in London said the city was quiet today and that two additional nests of enemy resistance had been mopped up.)

Nearly all of the directors of the French resistance movements, who will have promfnent parts in the new government, were in the city. The Algiers government was en route.

Many Names Assumed

Quartus Cerat, head of all French resistance, was appointed minister-at-large under De Gaulle. Cerat's name, like some others in the resistance movement, is an assumed one.

Crowds jammed the Champs-Elysees yesterday as General Eisenhower and his British, French and American staffs made a ceremonial tour of the city.

Eisenhower told cheering Parisians: "I have come here to pay the tribute of the Allied forces to the indomitable spirit of Paris."

Bradley Is Present

With him were Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the United States 12th Army group; Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, commander of the French Forces of the Interior; Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclere, commander of the French Second Armored Division; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, deputy supreme commander; Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, Fifth United States Corps commander.

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Panicky Nazi In Louvre Ruins A Mummified Egyptian Sheep

Paris, Aug. 27 (AP—Delayed)—The chief guard of the famous Louvre art museum said that in four years' occupation, the Germans destroyed only one valued exhibit—a 4,500-year-old mummified Egyptian sheep.

It was torn to pieces yesterday by a frantic German soldier in the basement as he sought shelter during the panic caused by wild bursts of gunfire between rooftop snipers and French patriots marching in the great liberation-day parade.

The Louvre is considered the most magnificent public building in Paris and in the courtyard of the 40-acre structure were 750 temporarily quartered German prisoners.

When the shooting started, the prisoners frantically besieged the guards asking protection. They were taken into the museum but opened a wall panel and torn out the 4,500-year-old sheep mummy and crawled into its place to hide. The Germans were terribly frightened."

He said "the Germans made no attempt to steal art pieces—we simply took them to safer places when the war broke out."

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ings for safety. Dozens of windows in the museum were broken by stray bullets.

The Louvre, during its three centuries of construction, served as the home of French kings. Among the broken windows were several in the room which once was the boudoir of Marie Antionette.

Eight civilians were wounded in the crossfire outside and were brought into the almost empty museum and treated on its marble floors. Bloodstains still are there.

Nazis Hiding In Sarcophagi

"When the shooting died down, we started to take the German prisoners outside again," said the chief guard, Albert Mairot. "We found six of them hiding in two ancient Egyptian sarcophagi and one had opened a wall panel and torn out the 4,500-year-old sheep mummy and crawled into its place to hide. The Germans were terribly frightened."

He said "the Germans made no attempt to steal art pieces—we simply took them to safer places when the war broke out."

Disorderly Elements In Paris Worry Allies

By Howard Cowan

[Associated Press Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press]

Paris, Aug. 28 (AP)—Paris wants food—that her Allies can and will give her.

But, rid of the Germans, she now also wants disorderly elements of the Maquis and the French Forces of the Interior kept in check.

The Allies are determined that Gen. Charles de Gaulle must solve that problem.

Still In Uproar

Today—some 72 hours after Paris was liberated—the city is still in an uproar. Wild-eyed youths waving rifles and machine guns in one hand and driving careening automobiles with the other still roam the streets.

There still are sporadic outbursts of rifle fire ad fist fights among the French themselves. The streets present no semblance of order.

Tanks which Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc's French Second Armored Division drove into the strife-torn city still are parked under trees which line the capital's broad avenues. There are ugly gaps these lines of sentinel trees. Many of them are reduced to stumps in little pools of sawdust. Some are bullet chipped and parts of long barricades blocking streets.

Majority Level-Headed

The majority of the Maquis and the FFI, one highly competent observer estimated, are level-headed Patriots who are anxious to return to the task of restoring Paris and France to pre-war existence.

A small percentage was described as the "rougher element" who do not intend to give up the weapons which the Allied dropped to them by parachute in darkness.

The situation is unpleasant. The Allies are shying away from the use of the military, which would expose them to the accusation of using Nazi methods.

De Gaulle Sees Eisenhower

Though he was conspicuously absent from Sunday's parade, General Eisenhower saw de Gaulle when the supreme commander visited Paris yesterday. It is known that he asked Eisenhower to send two divisions of British and American troops on parade through the city, and it is not unlikely that Paris will see a demonstration of Allied might, sooner or later.

But the supreme commander has given no indication that he intends to take over the job of policing the city.

A huge fleet of almost 3,000 trucks will carry foodstuffs into the capital. It is estimated that 75,000 tons a month must be moved into Paris for the time being. There is little doubt that there is real need.

Wine For Food

A jeep with four Americans stopped outside a fashionable Paris hotel yesterday and immediately was besieged by well-wishers. One thrust a bottle of red wine into the jeep and announced bluntly:

"We are hungry. Have you any food?"

The Frenchman was well dressed and would have pased for a prosperous doctor, businessman or lawyer. It was not pleasant to watch him stand there in the street, unashamed, and wolf down rock-like hardtack biscuits from the GI's K rations. He even ate the crumbs which he caught in his left hand.

Finds Paris Still Very Chic

Reporter Sees Frenchwomen Showing Their Traditional Smartness Despite War.

By LEE CARSON.

Representing the Combined American Press.

AUG 29 1944

Paris, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—After a couple of days looking around a reborn Paris, this correspondent goes on record as saying that the city still is the style center of the world—war or no war.

Paris still is chic, and if materials are inferior, cut and design have disguised them completely. The women of Paris this summer are wearing bright prints cut with full swinging skirts, a molded midriff and deep V-necklines. Sleeves vary, but for the most part they are short, falling straight from square shoulders.

Their shoes would make any American woman weep with envy. Platform soles are the thing and they usually are in bright reds and greens, while other colors usually accent the print of the dress.

There are lots of acid colors with white patterns, also combinations of gray and red with a white curlicue pattern.

The hair usually is worn just above shoulder length, with a complicated pompadour in front, softly curled, while snoods tied on with a ribbon bow are very popular. There are very few suits and those have straight lines with hip-length jackets.

No one has stockings. Leg make-up is the substitute. Cosmetics abound—and face make-up usually is dark, with a pinkish lipstick and eye accent.

French women are not wearing furs. The women say there are none, so furs have been ruled out as not chic. Handbags are enormous and all have shoulder straps. Most are of the envelope type. Gloves all are of wrist length, crocheted in wide mesh and only in white or black. There are earrings on every smart woman and most wear huge flowers of red, white and blue rosettes made of fabric.

The ingenious French have used anything at hand and turned it into very smart jewelry. I have seen a number of earrings of starched lace with black velvet ribbons.

Beauty salons are doing a land office business. Famous face parlors have reopened and I have a date this afternoon to get the works—which, after all these weeks with the Army, is badly needed. I have been promised a real Parisian hair-do; then I may be able to look at the smartest and most beautiful women I have seen in Europe without cringing.

FRENCH DIG UP BODIES OF 8 SLAIN PATRIOTS

PARIS, Aug. 27 (Delayed) (AP)—The bodies of eight young French resistance fighters, slain by German troops who captured them on the first day of the mass uprising of Paris, were dug from a common grave today in the courtyard of Caserne barracks in the Place de la République.

It was here that 350 Germans barricaded in the great eighty-six-year-old stone barracks fought a five-hour battle last Friday with hundreds of attacking French Forces of the Interior men before surrendering to regular troops of the French Second Armored Division.

Inspection of the courtyard disclosed several mounds and the first one opened yielded the eight bodies.

"We expect to find many more here before we are through," said one French resistance leader.

He explained that the men had been part of a group that courageously but prematurely attacked the

'Assassin Squads' Laid To Nazis

Paris, Aug. 27 (AP—Delayed)—French resistance leaders expressed belief today that German officers left behind for the very purpose were responsible for two attempts on the life of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The first shot was fired at the leader of the French Committee of National Liberation yesterday while he was driving from a square crowded with thousands of Parisians before the Hotel de Ville (City Hall).

The general did not know at the time that he was fired upon in the square, where a near-riot was caused, but he certainly knew of the second attempt, which was made as he was entering Notre Dame Cathedral to hear a prayer of thanks for deliverance of the city.

Was Under Guard

Guards surrounded de Gaulle at the cathedral, and they promptly searched through the crowd for the

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would-be assassin.

Members of the skeleton government staff said they believed many Germans were left behind in France for the special purpose of killing de Gaulle and other members of the French Government and leaders of the resistance movement.

The incidents occurred during de Gaulle's tour of the city, which started from the Arc de Triomphe.

When he reached the Hotel de Ville shots began to pop from buildings all around it. Several thousand civilians were assembled there ,and they crouched behind every available vehicle.

Civilians Wounded

There was the wildest confusion, with the police and soldiers firing at each other mistakenly. A number of civilians, including women and children, were wounded and several were believed killed.

At one Red Cross first-aid post ten men and women were treated for wounds. One man was dead.

Police said Germans in the crowd fired shots from other quarters to cause even greater confusion. A young member of the French resistance movement waved the French flag and sang the "Marseillaise." This calmed the crowd.

De Gaulle, with Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc, commander of the French Second Armored Division, rode from the Hotel de Ville to the cathedral.

Snipers In Cathedral

Snipers' bullets fired from the twin spires of the famous church whined about de Caulle. Priests stood in the street and never moved a step as machine-gun bullets dropped all around them.

UNKNOWN PATRIOT LED PARIS REVOLT

Aide Declares 250 Men Took Hotel de Ville in 5 Minutes, Lost It and Won It Again

PARIS, Aug. 27 (Delayed) (AP)—An unknown patriotic Frenchman started a second revolution, this time against the hated Nazis in Paris, and Commandant Roger Stephane helped carry it through to victory.

He told the story in a side room of the Hotel de Ville, the heart of Paris resistance.

Stephane is a fictitious name to protect his compatriots still in Nazi-held areas. In peace time he was a journalist and political aspirant who became a de Gaullist in war and led the resurrection of this city.

This was his story:

"The fight for freedom had been planned and I was on my way to attend a political meeting to determine when we would start fighting in Paris. I was walking by myself when compatriots in a bus told me an unknown Frenchman had raised the de Gaulle flag over German headquarters in the Hotel de Ville that morning, Aug. 19. I can tell you we had nearly 12,000 Nazis to contend with."

A German tank attacked the bus, so Stephane took it upon himself to order members of the French Republique, veterans of World War I, to fight. He told them to scatter the crowd so that they would not be shot in front of the Hotel de Ville, seat of the German Government in Paris and which the resistance groups had surrounded with machine-guns and armor.

Stephane fought all day and got in front of the Notre Dame Cathedral. He was wounded in one arm when the Germans attacked with a score of tanks and infantry, but they were held off until 7 A. M.

They went after the Hotel de Ville with only 250 men and light arms, and took it in five minutes. They arrested Pierre Taillinger, Mayor of Paris and a Nazi sympathizer.

On Aug. 21 the Patriots were attacked by strong tank forces and had to give way because they had no heavy weapons. However, in retreat they captured two trucks loaded with machine guns and lighter weapons, and killed a number of Germans.

These weapons enabled them to recapture the Hotel de Ville on Aug. 22. On that day there were only small skirmishes, but on Aug. 23 the Germans attacked the Hotel de Ville strongly again.

Stephane engineered the capture of a tank as sharpshooters killed its occupants when they showed themselves. Meanwhile, the French Forces of the Interior barricaded Paris at all main crossings, with bricks and trees.

The Germans tried to confuse the French Forces of the Interior by giving directions in Stephane's name. He countermanded all the orders. The Germans made their last attack at the Rue de Republique. The French broke this attack with the help of 100 men. The next day French forces with the United States Third Army thundered into Paris to make freedom complete.

"My greatest reward is that not a singe Partisan was killed," said Stephane. "But there were many civilian casualties," he added sadly.

"Our job now is to reorganize and set up a government of free French. That we can do."

'The Wildcat' Battles Nazis To Avenge Kin

By Don Whitehead

Paris, Aug. 26 (AP—Delayed)—Parisians paid for liberation of their beloved city in blood—and somewhere in this excited capital is a modern Joan of Arc who was the heroine of the Patriots' battle to drive out the Germans.

Hundreds of civilians were killed and many more wounded in the eight-day battle which raged through the streets and from building to building as resistance forces fought to push the Germans out of Paris.

560 Germans Killed

The Administration Generale Assistance Publique de Paris says more civilians than Germans lost their lives in the fight for Paris. Its chart shows 560 Germans dead and 969 wounded.

At times the Patriots fought tanks with nothing more than rifles, pistols and hand grenades, and the boldest of the leaders was a Frenchwoman known to the Germans as "The Wildcat."

Captain In FFL

This slender brown-haired woman of 40 is a captain in the French Forces of Liberation. Fighting under her was a group of 40 men.

An official at one of the large Paris hospitals told the story today of "The Wildcat," who swore vengeance on the Germans when they killed her brother after he had escaped from a concentration camp.

Swears Vengeance

"She swore she would kill as many Germans as she could," this official said. "So she joined the FFI and became one of them most trusted leaders."

The day before Paris Fell "The Wildcat" led her band of 40 against three Mark I Vtanks. Her comrades would not let her fight tanks herself, but she carried their ammunition and brought them grenades and directed the fighting. They destroyed the three tanks.

Difficult To Find

She is elusive and difficult to find. She moves about the city, staying friends and rarely in one place very long. Usually she wears a shabby short skirt, a man's shirt and a bandana tied around her hair.

"She has a fine face," the official said, "except that when I saw her yesterday, her face was drawn with exhaustion. She had gone many hours without sleep or rest. And she talked of her brother and cried."

CHIANG HAILS FREED PARIS

He Congratulates Roosevelt, Churchill and de Gaulle

CHUNGKING, Aug. 28 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek sent his heartiest congratulations today to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Gen. Charles de Gaulle on the recapture of Paris.

He told General de Gaulle that the deliverance of Paris "foreshadows" the complete liberation of your fatherland and is a well-deserved reward for your noble efforts."

To President Roosevelt he said: "This glorious achievement of gallant allied forces will not only accelerate the total collapse of the Axis bloc but will also lead to an early realization of our ideal of building a new world order based on true freedom and justice."

Patriots Accuse Nazis Of Beating U. S. Airmen

Say Foe Paraded Captives Through French Streets

ELBEUF, France, Aug. 28 (AP).—The French underground chief of Elbeuf declared today that crew members of an American Flying Fortress were publicly beaten, manacled and driven through the streets of this town by the Germans in a vain effort to impress the inhabitants.

Telling his story while the shells of a Canadian artillery barrage whistled overhead on a Seine River bend below Rouen, he declared. "The American flyers were magnicent. They laughed in the faces of the Germans while they were being paraded with their hands chained together.

"This particular Fortress crew made the mistake of opening their parachutes too soon after they jumped. The Germans had time to bring men to the landing area and round them up."

DOUGHBOYS DRIVE UP RHONE VALLEY

Nazis Battle Frantically to Prevent Closing of Yank Trap.

ROME, Aug. 28.—(AP) An American armored column has thrown a deadly wedge into the Rhone valley 100 miles north of Marseille, and tonight battered remnants of the German 19th Army in southern France fought frantically to escape a trap which was closing on their last avenue of escape to Germany.

An official announcement said heavy losses already had been inflicted on fleeing enemy troops on the east bank of the Rhone, but did not disclose whether Yank forces had yet throttled all highways and railways on both sides of the stream, effectively stoppering the wide Rhone valley.

Flee in Disorder

Speeding the Nazis' disorderly flight and driving them into the blazing guns of the cut-off force just above Montelimar was another American column pounding up the Rhone valley from Avignon, some 45 miles down the river. All bridges across the Rhone have been blown, and French patriot troops holding the countryside on the west side of the river were reported harassing the flank of the reeling army.

The last Germans who had been holding out on the Marseille waterfront and on islands in the harbor finally surrendered, six days after capture of France's greatest port was officially announced by the Allies. Allied engineers had been waiting impatiently to begin cleaning up the harbor, badly needed to supply the Seventh army.

More than 50,000 German front line troops—possibly half the enemy force which garrisoned southern France—were estimated to have been killed, wounded or captured in less than two weeks of lightning warfare, Allied brand. Fall of the naval base of Toulon over the week-end packed another 7,000 prisoners into Allied pens and brought the total of captives to more than 30,000, Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's headquarters announced.

Some units of the American column which lanced across southern France and struck the Rhone valley above Montelimar travelled an incredible 200 miles in two days, reported Associated Press War Correspondent Edward Kennedy.

"The long march was an experience no soldier who made it will ever forget," Kennedy said. "While panzer troops are yet far from crushed and can be counted on to fight fiercely now that the Americans have reached controlling positions, the Allied command is confident the Germans will be crushed."

Reached Rhone Friday

Kennedy disclosed that American forces actually reached the Rhone last Friday and said that Allied headquarters withheld the news in order that the retreating Nazis, who are without adequate aerial observation should remain unaware of the trap as long as possible.

The German 11th armored division, one of the enemy units cut off by the swift American drive, was reported making desperate lunges in an effort to break through to Valence, 28 miles north of Montelimar, but its chances of escaping were diminishing by the hour.

On the eastern flank of the Riviera beachhead American troops reached the Var river at several points in their drive eastward from Antibes. Doughboys were only seven miles from the resort town of Nice, 11 miles from the principality of Monaco and 17 miles from the Italian frontier.

Still operating in official silence was "Butler's task force"—a highly mobile American column commanded by Brig. Gen. Frederick Butler—which reached Grenoble, 70 miles from the Swiss border, the middle of last week.

Menaced By Task Force

The German 11th Division was being pressed from the south by other American units, dispatches said, and was being harassed by Maquis in the hills to the west and cut up by Allied artillery fire from the east.

The Germans were making a fierce effort to cut a way through to Valence, 25 miles north of Montelimar, it was said, but the Americans were confident of their ability to crush the breakout attempt.

The Germans were confronted by the adidtional menace of "Butler's Task Force"—the mobile column commanded by Brig. Gen. Frederick Butler, which several days ago reached Grenoble, 70 miles northeast of Montelimar, and whose activities have not been reported since.

Hundreds Killed

The Germans were attempting to withdraw northward through the Rhone Valley along the river's east bank when a column from Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's advancing army fell upon them and in a series of encounters killed untold hundreds, a headquarters announcement said.

It was estimated 15,000 of the battered German 19th Army have been eliminated. This defeated German force included elements of the German 11th *Panzer* and 198th Infantry divisions, which had been reinforced by scattered elements of three other enemy infantry divisions.

Airmen Hamper Flight

The loss of this force, which was announced simultaneously with the loss of the German 242nd and 244th divisions at Marseilles and Toulon means at least 50,000 German front-line soldiers have been eliminated.

Hampering the Nazis in their flight up the Rhone has been the work of the Allied air force, cutting bridges from underneath them and making withdrawals both hazardous and costly. The chances of the Nazis to pull east and north of Valence, 28 miles north of Mon-

Nazis Trapped In Flight Up Rhone Valley

Rome, Aug. 28 (AP)—More than half of all German soldiers garrisoning southern France prior to the Allied landings are believed to have been killed, wounded or captured in less than two weeks, and today the tattered remnants were fighting a frantic battle in the Rhone Valley to escape a trap.

American troops have reached the Rhone valley north of Montelimar, 100 airline miles north of Marseille, after a march of 200 miles in two days, and have cut off the line of retreat of the German 11th Armored Division and other troops to the south, field dispatches announced today.

At least 50,000 enemy front-line troops were estimated to have been knocked out of the war in the invasion of southern France to date.

telimar, were diminishing with each day's fighting.

The Germans were known to have been in the Montelimar area almost a week ago. The town itself is in the dead center of the Rhone Valley, but the terrain from there to the east rises gradually into rugged Alpine country.

One Escape Route

If the Germans have enough speed left to outstep Patch's forward columns and they can find a way to keep the Allied air force from slashing their communications too severely, their one chance of withdrawal appears to lie beyond Lyon through the flat country north of Geneva via Bescancon and Mulhouse. This Allied drive them out at the German border.

While strong forces of bombers assaulted the heavily manned enemy coastal batteries on the fortified island of Ratonneau, which lies west of Marseille, French infantry reported they had all but eliminated Nazi resistance in the great maritime port. All opposition was confined exclusively to he harbor area.

On the eastern flank of the bridgehead Allied forces have reached the Var river and have spread out along its banks. The Var's mouth is only four miles from the great Riviera playground resort of Nice.

For the 15th consecutive day Allied ground forces were favored by clear skies and warm weather.

Driven To Waterfront

An assault by French troops drove the Germans to the Marseille water front, from which they shelled the city at intervals. The line was held by a force estimated at 2,000 to 3,000 men, whose isolated position doomed them to eventual defeat.

Allied headquarters remained silent on the progress of doughboys driving up the Rhone river and advancing from Grenoble.

(Reports from Switzerland received in London said American columns were rolling along the Swiss border from Perly, three miles south of Geneva, and were within 170 miles of the American armies in northern France at Troyes.)

(An Algiers broadcast said French Forces of the Interior had liberated Vichy, French collaborationist capital, but gave no details.)

Unable To Use Base

Use of Toulon naval base was denied the Allies by enemy units retreating to a peninsula dominating the harbor.

An indication of weakening enemy resistance was seen in the surrender of 1,000 Germans north of Grenoble. Allied headquarters said the Nazis threw down their arms and marched over to the American side when their commander ordered them to attack.

The total of prisoners taken in southern France rose to 23,000.

American Mitchells made successful attacks on German gun positions on the islands of Pomegues and Ratonneau in Marseille harbor.

Post-War Ambition

Before the war the commander of Butler's Task Force" was identified with park planning at Washington, D. C.

During the initial phase of the invasion he took time off to remark:

"My big ambition after the war is to return to San Francisco, park my feet on a window sill and watch the ships sail out of the Golden Gate."

MARSEILLE FALLS AFTER 6-DAY FIGHT

Nazi Garrison Surrenders After Lingering Battle, 5,000 Prisoners Taken.

MARSEILLE, France, Aug. 28.—(AP) Six days after the army officially announced occupation of this second largest city in France the last German garrison laid down its arms today and surrendered.

The pocket of Germans had been holding out in fortifications along the sea front and kept much of the port a no-man's land for nearly a week even though the Allies claimed it.

French authorities announced a bag of some 5,000 prisoners, including a Gen. Schaeffer, commander of the 242 infantry division, had been rounded up today as the Nazis relinquished their last foothold in this vitally needed seaport.

The French said 17,000 prisoners were taken during the battle for possession of Marseille, among them three German generals.

Marseille became a city of hysterical happiness and of revenge on friends of the Nazis immediately after the surrender was finally negotiated today after two overnight conferences.

After the last one, which ended at 7 a. m., the Germans began pouring from Forts St. Jean and St. Nicolas, commanding the entrance to the Vieux port, and from other strong points in the defense line they had set up along the waterfront. Offficers of the surrendered garrison rode out in their own cars.

The terms were unconditional surrender and the French insisted the Germans turn over the plans of mine fields in the harbor. The harbor itself was considerably damaged with many ships sunk.

There still was some machinegun fire along the waterfront this evening but French troops said it was from civilians who roamed the streets carrying firearms. Waterfront streets also are heavily mined and traffic in that area has been banned.

POLES CROSS ARZILLA RIVER

Drive To Adriatic Port Of Fano, 5 Miles From Pesaro

Rome, Aug. 28 (AP)—Polish troops have punched a path through enemy strongholds behind the Metauro river and have fought on across the Arzilla, while the Nazi forces are withdrawing into their Gothic Line defenses for a last-ditch stand in northern Italy, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Poles of the Eighth Army encountered stubborn resistance in crossing the Arzilla, which empties into the Adriatic Sea a mile northwest of Fano, but the little Adriatic port was found clear of the enemy.

Only 20 Miles From Rimini

The important port of Pesaro is now within five miles of the Poles, and Rimini, at the southern edge of the broad Po Valley, is slightly more than 20 miles above their advanced positions.

Meanwhile, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the Fifth Army, in welcoming elements of the 92d Infantry Division, a Negro combat unit, declared "the German is wobbling on his last legs, with Allied forces in France and Russia closing in on him, and we are ready again to bloody his nose here."

Fifth Army Bags 47,000 Prisoners

The commander asserted that the Fifth Army had captured more than 47,000 of the enemy, killed and wounded several times that number, and destroyed 10 to 15 German divisions in Italy.

The German withdrawal from the Metauro line in the Adriatic sector was accomplished only after heavy losses, a prisoner from the veteran Nazi Fourth Parachute Division reported. He said that orders from his unit's retreat at first could not be carried out because of the artillery barrage laid down by the Allies.

Other Eighth Army units farther inland crossed the Maggiore river in the mountains and captured Fossombrone, on the lateral road to Fano, while north and east of Florence the Nazi retreat into the Gothic Line continued.

Poles Smash Across Arzilla River In Italy

Rome, Aug. 28 (AP)—Attacking fiercely against German forces withdrawing slowly into their Gothic Line defenses for a last-ditch defense of northern Italy, Polish troops have punched a path through Nazi strongholds behind the Metauro river and have fought on across the Arzilla, Allied headquarters announced today.

The advances placed Eighth Army units in the Adriatic sector within five miles of the important port of Pesaro and only a little more than 20 miles from Rimini at the southern edge of the Po Valley.

Abandoned By Foe

The little Adriatic port of Fano was found clear of the enemy as the Germans scrambled to get out of the way of the Poles. The latter crossed the Arzilla river, which empties into the Adriatic a mile northwest of Fano, only after a stubborn fight, however.

A prisoner from the veteran Nazi Fourth Parachute Division—one of three German divisions recently reported in action on the Adriatic sector—said orders for his unit's retreat from the Metauro Line could not be carried out because of the terrific Allied artillery barrage.

The withdrawal finally was effected only after heavy losses, the captive added.

Maggiore Crossed

Substantial gains were made by Eighth Army troops further inland where Allied forces crossed the Maggiore river in the mountains and captured Fossombrone on the main lateral road to Fano.

Churchill Denies To Italy Full Ally Right In Peace

Rome, Aug. 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill in a farewell message to the Italian people released today declared his hope that a "free and progressive" Italy will take her place among the leading nations of Europe, but indicated she cannot expect to sit as a full ally at the peace table at the end of the war, which he said "may not be so far off as was formerly expected."

He announced that he was directing British representatives on international bodies to "do their utmost" to correct Italian hardships, and that "large new Italian forces will soon join the Allied armies."

Backs UNRRA For Italy

His reference to international bodies was interpreted as meaning that he supports the application to Italy of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration. The UNRRA will make a report on the Italian situation at a Montreal conference in September.

Churchill, who left Rome last Wednesday, said "I am sure those efforts (at relief) will be warmly supported by our Allies."

The Prime Minister declared that "there is one gift which certainly will be given to Italy when normal conditions are restored—the priceless gift of freedom." But in emphasizing he felt that the Italian people were responsible for the Fascist regime he apparently indicated she could not be accepted as a full ally.

Can't Forget Mussolini's Attack

"Naturally we cannot forget the circumstances of Mussolini's attack on France and Great Britain when we were at our weakest and people thought that Great Britain would sink forever—which in fact she has not done," he said.

"When a nation has allowed itself to fall into a tyrannical regime it cannot be absolved from the faults due to the guilt of that regime. . . ."

Churchill, who during his visit conferred with Pope Pius XII, Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, Marshal Pietro Badoglio and Crown Prince Umberto, added that "in the main, speaking for the British—though the other victorious Allies would have to have a say in this—I believe that the British nation will be happy to see the day when Italy, once again free and progressive, takes a place among all peace-loving nations."

Must Remove "Foul German Taint"

Churchill said the first duty was "to purge the soil of Italy from the foul German taint," and added:

"After this has been done and the power of Hitlerism is broken forever, the responsibility will lie on Italy to make sure that no similar fate deprives her of the liberties she will gain at the end of this hard road of error and suffering."

Asserting that "true unity" will be needed if Italy is to resume her place among the leading nations of Europe, Churchill said: "Political excitement and the clash of many parties will not achieve these simple joys and rights which the mass of people so desire."

Tests For Freedom

"There are one or two quite simple practical tests by which it (freedom) can be known in the modern world in peace conditions."

These, he said, were as follows:

"Is there a right to free expression of opinion and of opposition and criticism of the government of the day?

"Have the people the right to turn out a government of which they disapprove and are Constitutional means provided by which they can make their will apparent?

"Are there courts of justice free from interference by the executive, free from all threats of mob violence and all associations with any particular political parties? Will all these courts administer open and well-established laws which are associated in the human mind with broad principles of decency and justice?

Fair Play For All Required

"Will there be fair play for the poor as well as the rich; the private person as well as the government official? Will the rights of the individual, subject to his duties to the state, be maintained and asserted and exalted?

"Is the ordinary peasant or workman earning his living by his daily toil and striving to bring up his family, free from fear that some grim police organization under the control of a single party, like the Gestapo, started by Nazi and Fascist parties, will tap him on the shoulder and pick him off without fair or open trial to bondage or ill treatment?

"These are some of the title deeds," the Prime Minister said, "on which a new Italy could be founded."

Nazis Reported Abandoning Italy

On the Italian Frontier, Aug. 28 (AP)—Frontier reports tonight said German troops were withdrawing from Piedmont, Liguria and Emilia provinces and falling back toward the Alps and the Brenner Pass, leaving behind Mussolini's Fascist forces to cope with Partisan onslaughts and advancing Allied forces.

Abandonment of Emilia would indicate a withdrawal from the Gothic line fortifications, since this province embraces part of the Apennine Mountains in which they are anchored.

[Coastal Liguria includes the port of Genoa, and the big manufacturing center of Turin is in Piedmont. Both are threatened by the invasion of southern France which has branched out eastward toward the western border of Italy.

[The British radio quoted a communique from Italian Partisan headquarters saying, "open civil war has broken out between the Partisans and Neo-Fascists all over northern Italy."]

[Other news of the battlefront in Italy will be found on Page 41.

'Germans On Last Legs'

Rome, Aug. 28 (AP)—"The German is wobbling on his last legs, with Allied forces in France and Russia closing in on him and we are ready again to bloody his nose here," Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark declared today in welcoming elements of the 92nd Infantry Division, a Negro combat unit, to his Fifth Army in Italy.

The commander asserted that the Fifth Army had captured more than 47,000 of the enemy, killed and wounded several times that number and destroyed 10 to 15 German divisions.

The first awards of the combat infantry badge to Negroes in the Italian theater were made by Clark to staff Sergeant Paul Wilson, of Youngstown, Ohio, and Sergt. Nolan Reed, of St. Louis.

Bloomfield Ace Downs 2 More Nazis

Rome, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Lieut. Michael Drezas of Bloomfeild, N. J., has jumped into fifth place among American aces in the Mediterranean area by shooting down his eleventh and twelfth planes. His latest bags were two Messerschmitt 109s which were downed over Czecho-Slovakia.

Reported Quitting Greece.

Berne, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—A Chiasso dispatch to the Gazette de

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Lausanne reported today that German forces in Greece—cut off from the Reich by developments in Romania and Bulgaria—were preparing to abandon that country.

Polish Liberation Head Urges Mikolajczyk As New Premier

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Lublin, Poland, Aug. 28 (AP)—Edward Boleslaw Osubka-Morawski, president of the Polish National Committee of Liberation, urged today that Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Premier of the exiled Polish regime in London, become Premier of a provisional Polish government "to hasten unification of our nation."

He disclosed that the national committee (whose organization recently was announced from Moscow) had proposed Mikolajczyk for premier of a unified government during the London Poles' mission to Moscow early in August, and also had offered places in the government to three other members of the Polish exile government.

No Word As Yet

He said Mikolajczyk had delayed a decision until he could consult his colleagues in London but had sent no word as yet on when he might meet with the committee again.

Osubka-Morawski said Mikolajczyk had expressed reluctance to abandon the 1935 constitution and that it was retained by the Emigre leaders in France in 1939 at the insistence of American diplomats there.

"Although we appreciate the United States very much we wouldn't allow an Ambassador to dictate which constitution we should have," Osubka-Morawski said in addressing the first English and American correspondents to visit Free Poland.

He said the question of Lwow and others arising from the new Soviet-Polish frontier would be "settled in friendship" with voluntary population transfers probable.

Outlines Program

This, said Osubka-Morawski, is the Lubin Goverment's program:

1. Breakup of all large estates except those owned by the Catholic church.

2. Encourage reopening of private factories and businesses.

3. Seek relief supplies through the UNRRA, especially medicines, shoes and textiles, but not food, which is temporarily adequate.

4. Reorganize currency now based mainly on notes printed by the German-ruled general government.

5. Lay the groundwork for a renewed State control and management of such industries as armaments which existed prior to 1939.

"German labor and capital must be requisitioned to repair the devastation of Poland," he added.

SAYS NAZIS STRIVE TO WIPE OUT POLES

AUG 29 1944

Washington, Aug. 28 (AP)—Polish Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski formally advised the American Government today that the German Army apparently is trying to exterminate the entire civilian population of Warsaw.

Similar information, he said, has been given to the British Government and the Vatican and released in other capitals in an effort to arouse pressure so strong that the Germans will be swayed from their plans. Mr. Ciechanowski suggested that these other governments announce reprisals and immediately classify the German perpetrators of any such atrocity as war criminals.

Extermination of the Polish capital's civilian population, Ambassador Ciechanowski said, has been undertaken because the campaign of the Polish home Army inside Warsaw has been so successful that whole sections of the city are in Polish hands.

As an example of the extermination policy, the Ambassador said, reports from the Polish underground related that more than 150,000 civilians had been placed in a camp southwest of Warsaw and deprived of food and water.

A London dispatch received here today by Polish Telegraph Agency said that the Germans have executed more than 3,000 Poles captured in the uprising in Warsaw, which has been continuing with unabated violence since August 1. The news was broadcast by the Polish underground radio in Warsaw, which placed all executions within the past ten days, immediately following the Germans "surrender or die" ultimatum.

Sumatra Bombed.

Colombo, Ceylon, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Another blow against Japanese installations on the island of Sumatra—the fourth since its occupation by the enemy—has been made by Allied carrier-borne aircraft with heavy support of the far-ranging Eastern fleet, it was announced yesterday.

The prime target of the latest raid, made last Thursday, was the great cement manufacturing plant at Indaroeng, near Padang, on the island's west coast. Flames and smoke rose 1,000 feet from the plant after large numbers of heavy bombs were dropped.

The planes also plastered Padang's port of Emmahaven and the airfields of Padang. Two merchant vessels at Emmahaven were hit and left burning. Warehouses, a coaling jetty and a rail yard were heavily damaged.

British Units 100 Miles Below Jap Burma Line

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 28 (AP) — British and Indian jungle raiders are now operating 100 miles behind the Japanese lines in Burma below Tiddim, toward which enemy forces retreating from India now are withdrawing, Allied headquarters announced today.

The raiders have been setting ambushes, destroying Japanese motor convoys and generally chopping up the enemy's communications, the announcement said.

Ambushes were reported near Falam and Haka, well south of Tiddim, and near Tongzang, just north of Tiddim, where 36 Japanese were slain while fording the Manipur river.

CHINESE MENACE JAP SUPPLY LINE

Occupy Siang River Town North Of Hengyang

Chungking, Aug. 28 (AP)—Chinese forces have posed a new threat to the Siang river supply line of the Japanese in Hunan province in successes which might frustrate the Japanese aim of conquering the whole Canton-Hankow rail route across China, the high command said tonight.

The Chinese yesterday occupied Chuting on the Siang and the railway, 45 miles north of the enemy-held junction of Hengyang, and the day before reached Changtien, a rail and river town a few miles north. They also surrounded a small enemy-held village still farther north, the high command asserted.

It was believed the Chinese might be putting extra effort into smashing the Japanese plan of conquest of the 1,000 miles of railway from north to south, in anticipation of an early large-scale American move.

Battle East Of Yungfeng

Severe fighting has developed east of Yungfeng, 45 miles northwest of Hengyang, where an enemy column was attempting to drive south and envelop the Chinese who are menacing their hold on Hengyang.

Planes of the United States 14th Air Force bombed and strafed Japanese supply lines along the river throughout the province, and also reached out again to the Shanghai area for the battering storage areas at Woosung, at the mouth of the Whangpoo river, 13 miles from Shanghai.

The Japanese are threatening Lishui, in Chekiang province, regarded as a potential base for the bombing of Japan, the high command disclosed. The town is 30 miles south of Wuyi, from which the enemy based his Chekiang drive, and Japanese forces are only six miles from Lishui.

Shanghai Area Hit Again By Yanks

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Chungking, Aug. 28 (AP) — Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters confirmed today a fresh attack by American Liberators on the vicinity of Shanghai, and said storage areas at the mouth of the Whangpoo were blasted.

Woosung, important Japanese storage area, is at the mouth of the river, 13 miles from Shanghai.

This was the second attack on the Shanghai region by planes of the United States 14th Air Force under Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault. Several weeks ago Liberators blasted the former Italian luxury liner Conte Verde. The ship had been scuttled by its crew the day Italy surrendered, but was repaired and refloated by the Japanese.

Stilwell's headquarters also reported a raid on Amoy harbor off Fukien province on the China east coast, and extensive attacks on Japanese positions in Hunan province, scene of current bitter fighting.

Four Jap Freighters Bombed Off Celebes

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General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, *Tuesday*, Aug. 29 (AP). Four Japanese freighters were destroyed or damaged in another Allied air raid on Celebes, headquarters announced today.

The four merchantmen, which were hit by navy patrol bombers off Manado, Celebes, Sunday, averaged 1,000 tons.

In another aerial assault four parked Japanese planes were destroyed at Liang airdrome, Amboina.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur Saturday announced a heavy mastheight assault on shipping off Manado, during which seven freighter-transport and a light cruiser were destroyed or severly damaged. This port is part of the Philippines-Celebes-Cerm arc which the general has announced is the maximum point in this area to where heavy Japanese shipping now ventures.

The rhythm of the aerial pounding which is softening some bases and keeping bypassed positions neutralized was at higher pitch. This was due partly to use of a new airfield 200 miles closer to the Philippines.

Location of the new field, on Middleburg island off Sansapor at the northwest tip of Dutch New Guinea, was disclosed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Monday communique. The island, captured by his ground forces July 30, is within 600 miles of Mindanao.

MacArthur reported air actions against Davao in the Philippines, Halmahera, Celebes, Amboina, Timor and other enemy-held islands north of Australia.

on Middelburg Island, off Sansapor, at the northwest tip of Dutch New Guinea.

Disclosure of the new airstrip came today in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's announcement of a night raid on Middelburg by an enemy plane. Damage was slight.

Middleburg, taken July 30, is within 600 miles of Mindanao.

Ground action flared east and southwest of Sansapor. American patrols, interceding units of Japan's trapped Second Army attempting to escape westward from Manokwari, killed 320 enemy troops and captured 199.

A summary of the principal aerial strikes:

IWO JIMA—Intense anti-aircraft fire, strong fighter interception; five Japanese planes shot down, two damaged.

PALAU—Docks set afire, three planes destroyed; 35-minute battle with Zeros, one Liberator shot down.

TRUK—Sixty-four tons of bombs; one plane damaged.

6,000-Ton Ship Hit

MOLUCCAS—Ceram and Amboina, 151 tons of bombs; small freighter left in flames off Halmahera; small freighter sunk off Kai Islands; 6,000-ton ship destroyed or severely damaged near Boeroe.

CELEBES—Two sailing vessels and lugger damaged.

Rota, Pagan and Agiguan in the Marianas, Yap, Woleai and Ponape in the Carolines also were attacked.

Yanks Intensify Air Blows On Jap Bases

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, Aug. 28 (AP)—Hitching its bases ever closer to Tokyo, Allied air power in the Pacific is heightening the tempo of its assault.

Reported over the week end were some of the heaviest sustained bombing raids yet conducted simultaneously on a wide range of targets in the Nimitz-MacArthur theaters—89 tons of bombs on Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Islands, 750 miles south of Tokyo; 142 tons on Palau and more than 150 tons on the Moluccas.

In these attacks eight small Japanese craft were sunk or damaged and 11 enemy planes destroyed or damaged.

New Airfield Finished

Supplementing airdromes in the Marianas is a newly completed field place which were weren't." He cited the Aitape campaign where the Japanese, forced to attack frontally, lost at least 8,064 killed, 10,000 estimated wounded. American losses were 285 killed, 998 wounded, 23 missing.

Two other points in the strategy are using the jungle as an ally and confusing the enemy as to the next objective. The observer said air attacks and landing parties convinced the Japanese that Yank forces would land at Wewak and Madang, on New Guinea's north coast. The Nipponese rushed forces to that sector from Hollandia. Then the Americans invaded Hollandia last April at virtually no cost in manpower.

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Some 60,000 Japanese were cut off in the Wewak area.

The observer asserted, as he reviewed the Aitape campaign, "direct assault is expensive. Selection of where to fight may be all important. In our land operations we selected the place for battle and forced the Japs to attack us. As a result the enemy paid a bitter price that goes with frontal assault. War is nothing more than cookkeeping in flesh and blood."

Liberation Of Philippines At Small Cost Predicted

Reconquest of Philippines Seen With Comparatively Few Losses

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Aug. 28 — (AP) A military observer at Allied Southwest Pacific headquarters expressed the opinion today that the Philippines can be retaken with comparatively small casualties if Gen. Douglas MacArthur's New Guinea strategy is followed.

The observer pictured as a new concept in warfare the General's military genius in "hitting the Jap where he wasn't, luring him some

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, Aug. 28 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur can liberate the Philippines at a comparatively small cost in American dead and wounded by following the strategy he employed in New Guinea and hitting the Japanese at their weakest points, a military observer said here today.

"Selection of these points is where MacArthur exhibits the masterly generalship of his military genius," this officer said.

He asserted that the strategy

used in the New Guinea campaign not only had been successful but had introduced a new concept into the art of war. Above all else, it proved least costly in blood and effort. It relied upon brains rather than brawn.

The observer commented that the MacArthur strategy, as demonstrated in the Hollandia-Aitape campaigns, consists simply of "hitting the Jap where he wasn't, luring him some place which we weren't," and using the jungle as an ally instead of fighting it.

The selection of where to fight may be all important, he commented. In the Aitape campaign, he noted, "we forced the Japs to attack us and as a result they paid the bitter price that goes with a frontal assault." Two Japanese divisions attacked a single American division at Aitape, he continued. Japanese losses were at least 8,064 dead and an estimated 10,000 wounded, against 285 Americans killed, 23 missing and 998 wounded.

KURILE ISLAND RAIDED TWICE

Navy Venturas, Army Liberators Pound Onnekotan

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 28 (AP)—A two-ply raid by American warplanes Saturday against Onnekotan Island, in the northern Kuriles and attacks on Japanese bases in the Marianas and in the Central Pacific were announced today by Admiral Chester W. Nimtiz.

Onnekotan, near the far end of the Kurile chain, was hit first by navay Venturas. They dropped their bombs on buildings and small craft off shore.

Liberators of the 11th Army Air Force, based in the Aleutians, made the second attack. They pounded warehouse facilities and piers, starting fires. All planes returned from the two attacks.

Sank Patrol Vessel

On the previous day, two 11th AAF medium bombers sank an enemy patrol vessel near Paramushiro, the island north of Onnekota.

Pagan and Alamagan islands, about 1,250 miles south of Tokyo in the Marianas, also were hit Saturday.

Raids into the western Carolines, fell on Yap and near-by Woleai. Fires were started on Woleai.

Runways and gun emplacements on Nauru, were bombed Friday and Saturday. On the same days navy and marine planes smacked isolated Japanese in the Marshall Islands.

Pacific Carrier Group Sets Record Jap Toll

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 28 (AP)—Commander David McCampbell, of West Palm Beach, Fla., downed seven Japanese planes on June 18 as his carrier group mowed out 63 for an official one-day record, the navy announced today.

McCampbell, flying a Hellcat, knocked down his Japanese planes as the group downed 4 3out of the 80 which streaked in to attack the American task force. McCampbell got two more in further hunting that afternoon.

Charges Japs Executed Native Group On Guam

Guam, Aug. 13 (AP—Delayed). Japanese militarists have added another to their list of atrocities—the mass execution of natives on this island.

In one isolated spot, 43 decapitated bodies were found. Evidently they were killed so they could not betray their temporary masters to the Americans.

Commander Roger E. Perry, of San Francisco, senior civil affairs officer here, said today most of the victims were Chamorro natives. All but one of the victims were from the Yona concentration camp.

CORTESI RESUMES JOB IN ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Arnaldo Cortesi resumed his duties as New York Times correspondent today after spending yesterday at police headquarters because the authorities had questioned the accuracy of his report of an address made by Vice-President Juan Peron before a private session of the Stock Exchange.

Two policemen, acting under orders of the Minister of the Interior, called at Mr. Cortesi's apartment at 7:30 A. M. yesterday while he still was in bed. One waited while he bathed, dressed and breakfasted, then took him to the police station in a taxi for which Mr. Cortesi paid.

Once there, Mr. Cortesi was booked and notified that he was being held incommunicado at the disposition of the executive authorities. The American Consul was not permitted to see him, but was allowed to send a message to him and he was permitted to send a reply.

The correspondent spent the day in a private office at the police station. In the evening he was visited by Lieut. Jorge Grassi, an official of the Department of Press and Propaganda, who discussed the offending dispatch. Soon afterward Mr. Cortesi was released. He said he had been treated courteously at all times.

Officials said they specifically objected to a statemtn on Mr. Cortesi's story that Mr. Peron had expressed the Government's intention of "ruthlessly" eliminating opposition to its social program. Correspondents were not given access to the full record of the meeting.

Argentina Fills Justice Post

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 28 (AP)—Foreign Minister Gen. Orlando L. Peluffo was appointed Acting Minister of Justice and Public Instruction for Argentina today, succeeding Alberto Baldrich, resigned.

Fritz Mandl Denies Argentine Connectoin

Buenos Aires, Aug. 28 (AP)—Fritz Mandl, former Austrian munitions magnate, declared today he had no connectio with the Argentine Government and said his inclusion this week in the United Nations blacklist came as "a fantastic surprise."

The former husband of actress Hedy Lamar asserted that statements made in unofficial quarters that he was one of the mainsprings of Argentina's armaments program were untrue.

"No ne," he said "is more interested in an Allied victory than I—even if only for my property in Austria, which is greater than my investment in Argantina."

Lord Keyes Sees War's End By Early Winter

Montreal, Aug. 28 (AP)—Lord Keyes, admiral of the fleet, said today he believed the European war would be ended by early winter and that the Japanese campaign would end "much sooner than some people think."

The British admiral, hero of the blocking of Zeebrugge in the first World War, addressed the Canadian Club.

Goering's Paper Calls Appetite "Bad Taste"

New York, Aug. 28 (AP)—Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering's newspaper, the *Essener National Zeitung*, said in an article reported today to the Office of War Information:

"It must be pronounced bad taste to publicly eat a meal which whose origin is generally suspicious even if nothing illegal can be proved.

"And now, when cigarettes and cigars have scarcity value, it cannot be considered an expression of the people's community feeling when men are seen strutting along with fat cigars."

The eating of fresh fruit in public, now that fruit is "also very scarce," also was cited as bad taste.

Goering And Wife Reported Held

New York, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Stockholm correspondent of *Time* magazine reported today that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering and his wife were under house arrest in Germany.

In a broadcast over the Blue network the correspondent, John Scott, said Goering had argued in favor of hushing up the attempt on Hitler's life last month in order to avoid an army scandal, but that Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, had overruled him. Hitler, enraged, was said then to have ordered Goering's arrest.

DR. CARREL OUT OF VICHY POST

His Work Held "Notorious For Detrimental Action"

New York, Aug. 28 (AP)—Dr. Alexis Carrel, internationally renowned surgeon and biologist, who collaborated with Charles A. Lindbergh in the invention of a mechanical heart, has been dismissed from his post as director of the Vichy Government's Foundation for the Study of Human Relations, the Paris radio said tonight.

The broadcast asserted the foundation had been "notorious for its actions detrimental to the French nation."

Dr. Carrel, 71 years old, is a native Frenchman who retained his citizenship despite many years spent in the United States.

Came To U. S. In 1905

He began his experimental research work soon after receiving his medical degree at the University of Lyon in 1900. In 1905 he brought his research activities to the University of Chicago and the following year joined the staff of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York, becoming a member in 1912.

Except for the first World War, when he returned to his native land to serve as a surgeon in the French army, he continued actively with the Rockefeller Institute until 1939, when he was appointed a member emeritus.

He developed a new method for suturing blood vessels which made it possible to perform transfusions safely and to transplant arteries, veins and organs.

Received Nobel Prize In 1912

For this work he reached the Nobel prize for physiology and medicine in 1912 and in later years received many other honors from various countries.

These studies led him into an investigation of the condition of tissues living actively outside the organism, but this was interrupted by his entry into the French army. However, during that war he developed the Carrel-Dakin treatment of wounds by intermittent irrigation, by means of which many lives were saved and amputations avoided.

Worked With Lindbergh

His work with Lindbergh on construction of a perfusion pump for keeping organs alive outside the body began in 1937 and together they wrote a book, "The Culture of Organs," in 1938.

Much of this research was done in France and at Lindbergh's estate on St. Gilda's Island, in the English Channel.

When war came to France in 1939, his country called upon him again for service and he undertook various tasks. In 1941 he undertook to direct the struggle against malnutrition in unoccupied France and later that year the Vichy Government established the Carrel Foundation for the Study of Human Problems.

CARREL SUSPENDED

The Paris radio said today that Dr. Alexis Carrel, the biologist, has been "suspended from all his functions."

The broadcast, recorded by CBS, said that Dr. Carrel's "anti-national activity has been notorious."

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 1,728 casualties in the Asiatic, Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean and Southwest Pacific war areas.

NAVY CASUALTIES

The Navy Department announced today the names of 372 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 57,318 casualties reported by the Navy since December 7, 1941. Of this total, 23,326 are reported dead, 19,920 wounded, 9,606 missing, and 4,466 prisoners of war.

PHILLIPS' RESIGNATION IS CHARGED TO BRITISH

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—(AP) Senator Chandler (D-Ky.) asserted in the Senate today that British objections to a report on India by William Phillips led to the diplomat's recent resignation as political adviser to General Eisenhower. Chandler called upon President Roosevelt to submit to the Senate "a full report on conditions in India."

A state department spokesman earlier had denied that the British government had asked for Phillips' recall from London, and reiterated that Phillips was coming home for personal reasons.

"The statement is being made in some British quarters that what happens in India is none of our business, but I repudiate that statement," said Chandler, adding that conditions there have a bearing on the war with Japan.

Chandler said the British had declared Phillips "persona non grata" in London and in India because he submitted to President Roosevelt a report critical of British policy in India. Phillips was in India as personal representative of the President with the rank of ambassador.

"If the British are going to be able to force the recall of our diplomats merely because they submit truthful reports, I think we ought to know about it," Chandler said.

KRUG PROMISES TO END CONFLICT WITHIN THE WPB

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—(AP) J. A. Krug, the War Production board's new boss, assured Senate investigators today that he will put an end to conflict within that agency if he has to fire all those responsible.

While he was before the committee Sidney J. Weinberg resigned as a vice chairman of WPB with the assertion that the explosion which has blown apart the agency's high command was the work of "demagogic intriguers." He predicted that Krug will "rout the intriguers" and unite WPB into one team.

Krug, before the Senate War Investigating committee, promised just that.

"They are all going to be in one group or they are not going to work here," he said.

Krug's remarks were prompted by questioning from Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) about "the conflict in the WPB between the Wilson group and the Nelson group."

Charles E. Wilson, executive vice chairman, recently resigned because of what he called unjust attacks by aides of Chairman Donald M. Nelson. The chairman has gone to China on a presidential mission with his future in WPB a question. Krug, called back from an overseas assignment as a Navy lieutenant commander, was appointed by President Roosevelt to run WPB in Nelson's absence.

Krug said he is in complete accord with Nelson's plan for a gradual resumption of civilian output in non-critical labor areas.

Weinberg, telling reporters about his resignation, would not say whom he had in mind as "intriguers" but said they were on the "white collar ivory tower" level. He wouldn't call them the "underground" of the WPB, he said, for fear of dignifying them, but offered to settle for "termites."

He called Wilson "one of the great production men of this country," and said Nelson deserved great credit for the country's war production record. He said there is no real issue of big business vs. little business.

Weinberg, a New York investment banker, returned to the WPB last June as vice chairman in charge of "special problems." These problems, it developed, consisted chiefly of attempting to restore harmony in the agency. He said his resignation had no connection with recent internal strife, and

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that it had been written August 14. Nelson asked him to withhold it for awhile and he presented it to Krug today.

Weinberg explained that he returned to the agency with the understanding that he would remain only for a "limited time."

World-Security Talks Center On 2 Ideas

Washington, Aug. 28 (AP)—Soviet, American and British delegates to the Dumbarton Oaks security conference worked today toward agreement—possibly a three-way compromise—on the most effective way to organize force for suppressing future aggressor nations.

As the historic preliminary talks went into their second week, it was learned that two principal ideas have been developed thus far. One is a Russian proposal for an international air corps. The Russian delegation is understood not to be irrevocably committed to creation of such a corps, but is backing it strongly with the argument that it would provide a ready means of striking in any part of the world where trouble threatened.

Americans Suggest Plan

The American delegation has suggested a plan by which each nation would commit at least a part of its national forces, including air and naval, to be used in accordance with the orders of the international security organization, but at the direction of the national governments.

This American plan is understood to be tied in with a general principle that development of the international organization can best be effected along lines of regional responsibility for keeping the peace. By this plan each country agreeing to use force when called upon would expect to do so primarily in that part of the world in which its major national interests lie.

Regional Bodies Suggested

There has also been some talk of organizing regional international bodies, subordinate to the world security agency, which would function somewhat in the manner of the Pan-American Union in this hemisphere.

So far these is understood to have been agreement of views among the three delegations on the need for forces to be available for international police work in such strength that no threatening aggressor would be able to match them.

There is also general agreement. It is reported on the necessity of setting up a military organization under the world agency which would serve about the same purpose as that of the British-American combined chiefs of staff board, now directing the war under general authorizations given by the British and American governments.

Verbal Clashes Break Out During House PAC Hearing

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Hillman Defends C.I.O. Committee's Political Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—(AP) A hot exchange broke out today between Rep. Church (R-Ill.) and Sidney Hillman during a House committee hearing at which Hillman reported his C.I.O. Political Action committee had spent $371,086, including $67,320 in primaries and state elections.

Church set off the clash by declaring that the C.I.O.'s political plan, directed by Hillman, is "Communistic-engineered from the top down" with local unions having no say in it.

Hillman Fights Back

"Would you say duPont's contribution of $186,000 to the Republicans and Pew's of $108,000 came from the bottom up?" Hillman retorted, adding:

"You're trying to prejudice the public against us. It's a below the belt campaign. I'll put my record of fighting Communism against yours any time. I'm opposed to Communism because I'm opposed to all totalitarianism—even in industry."

As Hillman appeared before the House group investigating campaign expenditures, Senator Bridges (R-N.H.) told the Senate that a magazine article by Hillman entitled "The Truth About the PAC" only covered up the "real truth" that the PAC is an "enormous danger" to labor interests.

Bridges said the New Republic, which published the article, has refused to give Senator Butler (R-Neb.) the same space for a reply. Butler's proposed reply, Hillman's article and an exchange of letters between Butler and Bruce Bliven, New Republic editor, were placed in the Congressional record by Bridges.

The exchange of correspondence showed that the magazine had declined to print an article of the same length as Hillman's but had offered to publish a communication of about 1,200 words. Bliven said in New York today that the magazine had advised Butler it could not print any article which it could not support editorially.

Supported Dewey

Hillman told the House investigators that while the C.I.O. backed the Roosevelt-Truman slate, it might support a Republican in any given campaign. In fact, he said, the C.I.O. contributed $5,000 in 1937 to the campaign of Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential candidate, when he was running for district attorney in New York.

Asked by Rep. Brown (R-O.) why the PAC had changed its mind about Dewey, the PAC Chairman replied he was "satisfied" that Dewey is not equipped to act as president.

"There is no question of his character," Hillman added. "He might do even as governor when everybody's employed."

In testifying that the PAC spent $35,000 in Congressional primary races, Hillman told the committee that the organization had not spent anything on the contests in which Reps. Starnes of Alabama, Costello of California and Kleberg, all Democrats, were defeated.

Local C.I.O. labor groups, he conceded, may have lent financial aid in the campaigns. Taking note of reports that the C.I.O. had a hand in unseating the three, Hillman said his organization had been "credited" with the defeat of a number of reactionary candidates" but:

"We have no purge list, public or secret."

"We are not an appendage of either major political party . . . nor have we any desire to 'capture' either party," Hillman testified in an explanation of the C.I.O.-P.A.C. aims.

"We seek to influence thinking, the program and the choice of candidates."

Primary object, he said, is to "get out the vote" because "we know that when enough Americans vote, they will vote right; that their collective judgment will prove to be a sound judgment."

Says P.A.C. Non-Partisan

The PAC is non-partisan—there is nothing to prevent it from endorsing a Republican—Hillman insisted.

"We have a definite program and we are for any candidate who gets reasonably close to it," he said. The PAC is for the Roosevelt-Truman ticket, he added, and will not lend financial aid to the Democratic National committee.

Asked by Rep. Brown (R-Ohio) if the PAC will contribute to the G.O.P. committee, he said, "of course not." He asserted in the exchange that election of Thomas E. Dewey would be "a national catastrophe."

"You're not convincing me by that kind of talk that your organization is non-partisan," Brown retorted.

DENIES PROMPTING FROM WHITE HOUSE

McCloy Explains His Decision On Broadcasts To Troops

Washington, Aug. 28 (AP)—The army decision to let the Socialists broadcast to troops was canceled without any prompting from the White House, John J. McCloy, acting Secretary of War, said today.

The Socialist party claimed radio time equal to that given President Roosevelt's Bremerton (Wash.) speech, on the ground that the President's address was "political."

At first the request was granted, but later canceled. Still later it was announced that the armed forces radio service will establish a weekly schedule giving equal rebroadcast time to five political parties, including the Socialists.

Trying To "Lean Over Backwards"

The original decision was made by officers trying "to lean over backwards" in handling the touchy question of political broadcasts to soldiers, said McCloy. He added that while he approved that general attitude, he decided it would be better to seek a new and equitable formula for such broadcasts without reference to the President's address from Bremerton at the conclusion of his Pacific trip.

Col. Robert Cutler, coordinator of soldier voting, and Maj. Gen. F. H. Osborn, director of morale services, both assumed responsibility for the original decision, the Acting Secretary said in an interview.

He Reversed The Decision

That decision was not referred to the Secretary or other civilian officials, McCloy said. It was called to his attention by officials of the Secretary's and Under Secretary's office only after public announcement, he reported.

McCloy reversed the decision, holding the Bremerton address was not political. After he had made this decision, he said, but before it had been made public, a White House official called him for information, but made no effort to influence the action of the War Department.

House Advocates Rigid Economy In Postwar Federal Expenditures

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—(AP) Strong bi-partisan support developed in the House today for demobilization and reconversion legislation shorn of liberal unemployment benefits and emphasizing rigid economy in postwar federal expenditures.

Following a Republican caucus, Rep. Knutson (R-Minn.), ranking minority member of the Ways and Means committee, reported there was "ample strength" to put over the committee's bill which leaves unemployment benefits entirely in the hands of the states. Floor debate begins tomorrow.

Rep. Mills (D-Ark.), a committee member, likewise predicted adoption of the bill, saying he had found "widespread support" among Democrats for the "committee's stand against large federal postwar commitments at this time."

"The issue," Knutson said, "is whether we are going to encourage individual initiative after the war or put a premium on idleness."

Advocates of expanded jobless benefits—with administration and labor backing—let it be known they would make a last ditch fight against the measure, as it stands now.

The way was cleared for a wide-open battle when the rules committee decided to allow unlimited presentation of amendments.

Rep. Celler (D-N.Y.) was ready with a substitute proposing unemployment compensation for 52 weeks at a maximum of $25 weekly, a boost in veterans benefits from $20 to $35 weekly, and many other liberal features.

The bill which goes before the House is the so-called "conservative" Senate-approved measure, from which the Ways and Means group ripped sections providing for retraining and reemployment for war workers, transportation back home or to new jobs, and an extension of jobless insurance to 3,500,000 federal employes at government expense.

The measure provides for a war mobilization and reconversion office, to coordinate contract terminations and surplus property disposal. It also provides for federal loans to state unemployment funds, and loans to states and political subdivisions to aid in planning for postwar public works.

CHINESE PEACE ENVOY ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—(AP) Dr. Wellington Koo, chief Chinese delegate to the Dumbarton Oaks security conference, arrived in Washington today stressing his country's determination to do its share for world peace.

Coming in by plane from New York, Dr. Koo was met at the National airport by a large crowd of British, Chinese and American officials.

Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., chairman of the American delegation, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, chairman of the British delegation, were among the raincoat-garbed crowd who greeted the visiting Chinese official. As he stepped off the plane an Army air forces band played the Chinese National anthem followed by the Star Spangled banner.

Herald Tribune Building In Paris Undamaged

New York, Aug. 28 (AP)—The New York *Herald-Tribune* said tonight its building and machinery in Paris were undamaged by the Germans during their occupation.

The last edition of the Paris edition of the paper was published on June 12, 1940, two days before the German invasion.

The building and plant has been offered to United States Army authorities in charge of publishing the service publications *Yank* and *Stars and Stripes*.

THRICE DECORATED

Washington, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Award of three more high naval honors to Commander Charles O. Triefel, whose submarinew was credited with sinking thousands of tons of enemy shipping, was announced today by the Navy Department. Commander Triebel, a native of Peoria, Ill., received a Gold Star in lieu of a third Navy Cross, the Silver Star and a Gold Star in lieu of a second Silver Star. He is on duty with the Navy Department in Washington and lives at Falls Church, Va.

Other awards announced by the Navy included: Commodore Howard Adams Flanigan, born in New York city and whose wife lives there at 31 East 65th street, Legion of Merit for services as deputy chief of staff of commander, Twelfth Fleet, before and during the invasion of France in June.

Sergeant's Valor Brings Medal

Washington, Aug. 28 (AP)—Complete disregard of his personal safety to rescue three wounded comrades and then direct a tank against a troublesome Jap pillbox won the Congressional Medal of Honor for Staff Sergeant Jessie R. Drowley, of Luzerne, Mich.

The War Department announced today that the award was based on heroic actions during a battle on Bougainville last January.

Sergeant Drowley left a place of comparative safety to drag two wounded infantrymen of his company to cover and help in rescuing a third. Then, having located an enemy pillbox which was holding down the attacking echelon, he leaped atop a light tank and gave directions to its crew.

Continues Though Wounded

He was handed a submachine gun and magazines of tracer bullets, which he fired to direct the tank driver toward the enemy. A Jap bullet struck Drowley in the chest, knocking him off the tank, but he continued to fire. Just as the tank was able to pour its shots directly into the pillbox, another Jap bullet struck Drowley in the left eye, but he maintained his fire until the enemy position and one beyond it were destroyed by the tank.

Major Tex G. Baudouine, of Oak Park, Ill., executive officer of Drowley's battalion, said pillboxes had been delaying the unit's advance for some time. He said

Drowley was credited three Japanese during the ment.

Voluntary Action

Col. Joseph K. Bush, of Washington, D. C., regimental commander, recommending the nation's highest award for Drowley, said the sergeant's "brave action was entirely voluntary and he refused to be evacuated for treatment of his wounds until his mission was completed."

Drowley, 24, was a timber contractor before being inducted at Detroit April 1, 1941. Drowley was treated at Baxter General Hospital in Spokane and then at Gardiner General Hospital in Chicago.

Anzio Machine Gunner Gets Nation's Top Military Award

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Washington, Aug. 28 (AP)—A Connecticut machine gunner who beat off two German counterattacks and stuck by his gun to cover the withdrawal of his company even though his comrades thought he was dying has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the War Department announced today.

He is 26-year-old Pfc. William J. Johnston, one-time apprentice plumber of Middletown, Conn., who is now recovering from wounds in Cushing General Hospital, Framingham, Mass. His wife and their year-old son live in Colchester, Connecticut.

It Happened At Anzio

The action in which Johnston won the nation's highest military decoration began before dawn last February 17 near Padiglione on the Anzio beachhead.

Before it was over two days later, Johnston had killed or wounded more than 30 Nazis. He had been captured and had escaped with valuable information on the disposition of enemy troops.

The Germans opened up on the morning of February 17 with a 30-minute artillery barrage against Johnston's company, part of the 45th Infantry Division. Then a wave of about 80 Germans swept toward the American lines.

But His Gun Halted Them

The riflemen in Johnston's company couldn't hit the Germans because of the darkness. But the deadly spray of his light machine gun halted them, dropped at least 25 German soldiers and forced the remainder to retreat.

Later in the day, two Germans worked their way so close to the American lines that Johnston couldn't bring his machine gun to bear on them. He killed one with his pistol, got a rifle from another soldier and killed the other.

That night the company dropped back. Johnston was the last man to leave. He kept an all-night vigil in a new position and the next day beat off the Germans again, killing or wounding seven.

Again Covers Withdrawal

The company, outflanked, was ordered still farther back during the afternoon of the 18th. Again Johnston elected to cover the withdrawal.

As the enemy began closing in, Johnston was seriously wounded by a shell fragment that struck him above the heart. Technical Sergeant Robert O. Alexander, Idabel, Okla., crawled to him, but decided that Johnston couldn't make it back to his company.

"So I grabbed him under the arms and helped him into a position behind the gun," Alexander related. "He said he was O. K., so I left."

He Didn't Stay Captured

A short time later, his comrades heard his machine gun chattering away again.

Johnston kept firing for about ten minutes and then tried to crawl to his platoon's new line. He ran into three German machine gunners who took him prisoner and placed him in a house previously occupied by Johnston's company.

The following morning Johnston discovered the Germans had departed, and made his way to American troops near by.

FIRST LEAD AIR

LONDON AUG 28-(AP)-AMERICAN FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER BOMBERS FLEW THOUSANDS OF SORTIES FROM THE WEST TODAY BEATING UP FLEEING GERMAN TROOPS, THEIR AIRPORTS AND TRANSPORT FACILITIES ALL THROUGH NORTHERN FRANCE, THE LOW COUNTRIES AND AS FAR INTO GERMANY AS FRANKFURT.

STRIKING UP FROM ITALY, STRONG FORCES OF HEAVY U.S.BOMBERS BLASTED THE MOOSBIERBAUM OIL REFINERY IN AUSTRIA; THE SZONY REFINERY IN HUNGARY ON THE DANUBE 50 MILES NORTHWEST OF BUDAPEST; THE MISKOLCZ RAIL YARDS 100 MILES NORTHEAST OF BUDAPEST; THE AVISO VIADUCT AND THE ORA BRIDGE ON THE BRENNER PASS RAIL LINE IN NORTHERN ITALY. THE HUNGARIAN RAIL TARGETS WERE AT JUNCTION OF LINES INTO SURRENDERED ROMANIA AND THREATENED CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND WERE IN TACTICAL SUPPORT OF THE SWIFTLY ADVANCING RUSSIAN ARMIES.

PRELIMINARY REPORTS FROM BRITISH AND FRENCH BASES SHOWED THAT ABOUT 500 AMERICAN FIGHTERS ALONE HAD SHOT UP 11 TROOP TRAINS, MORE THAN 200 LOCOMOTIVES, OIL TANKS, BARGES, RADIO, FLAK EMPLACEMENTS, RADIO TOWERS AND POWER STATIONS. THIS CAVALRY OF THE SKY DESTROYED 500 FREIGHT CARS AND DAMAGED 1,000 MORE.

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THEY EXPLODED AN AMMUNITION TRAIN CARRYING MANY [illegible] EXPLOSIVES NEAR BUDENVILLE WITH A BLAST--STARTED BY A MACHINGUN BULLET--WHICH JARRED THE COUNTRYSIDE FOR MILES AROUND.

FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS FROM ITALY BOMBED THE OIL PLANTS IN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY THROUGH SMOKE SCREENS. FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS BLANKETED THE RAIL TARGETS. A RAIL BRIDGE OVER THE TISZA RIVER 55 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BUDAPEST RECEIVED A GOOD PATTERN OF BOMBS, STOPPING FOR A TIME TRAFFIC FROM HUNGARY TO THE SOUTHEAST.

TACTICAL PLANES OPERATED WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE. THEY BOMBED THREE BRIDGES NEAR LYON.

OTHER PLANES BOMBED THE VILLAFRANCA DI VERONA AIRDROME 10 MILES SOUTHWEST OF VERONA AND HARBOR FACILITIES AT IMPERIA AND SAVONA ON THE ITALIAN RIVIERA.

Add London Robots XXX bombs

THE RESPITE PRODUCED A GROWING FEELING OF OPTIMISM HERE. FEWER AND FEWER PEOPLE ARE TAKING TO THE SUBWAYS AND OTHER SHELTERS AT NIGHT, BUT THE GOVERNMENT MADE NO MOVE TO RELAX ANY PRECAUTIONS.

THE DAILY MAIL SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD COME ACROSS A PLACE IN POLAND WHERE THE VERMANS HAVE BEEN TESTING SUPER "V-2" ROCKETS AND HAD TURNED OVER THE INFORMATION TO BRITISH EXPERTS.

"IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES IT SEEMS THIS ADDITIONAL SECRET WEAPON WOULD BE NO MORE SERIOUS THAN V-1 (THE FLYING BOMB)," THE MAIL SAID.

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M410AEW

RAF LANCASTERS XXX ETC PREV AT START

XB110PEW

Add London Bulletin

REPORTS FROM MOSCOW SAID THE GERMANS WERE DOING THEIR BEST TO KEEP

WEAKENING HUNGARY IN LINE BY RUSHING DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION WORKERS TO

HER BORDERS. THE FREE HUNGARIAN COUNCIL IN LONDON URGED HUNGARIANS

TO OVERTHROW THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT AND TURN AGAINST THE GERMANS.

THERE ALSO WERE REPORTS INDICATING FINLAND MIGHT BE TAKING STEPS

TO BREAK WITH THE NAZIS, ONE UNCONFIRMED DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM

SAID JUHO PAASIKIVI, FINLAND'S ACE NEGOTIATOR, WAS IN MOSCOW

DICKERING FOR TERMS.

HJ352AEW

30.24 — 18339

THIRD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

BY ERNEST AGNEW

LONDON, TUESDAY, AUG. 29-(AP)-THE RAF CONTINUED ITS NIGHTLY ASSAULTS UPON GERMANY BY SENDING A FORCE OF MOSQUITO BOMBERS OVER ESSEN LAST NIGHT AFTER U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS HAD SWARMED OVER FRANCE, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND YESTERDAY IN THEIR HEAVIEST ATTACKS UPON NAZI TROOPS AND COMMUNICATIONS SINCE D-DAY.

ESSEN, IN THE RUHR VALLEY, IS THE SITE OF THE FAMED KRUPP WORKS, WHICH EARLIER IN THE WAR WERE THE TARGET OF REPEATED RAIDS BY THE RAF'S HEAVY BOMBERS. A PRELIMINARY BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT GAVE NO DETAILS ON LAST NIGHT'S ASSAULT.

SANDWICHED IN BETWEEN THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S DAYLIGHT FORAYS AND THE RAF'S OVERNIGHT OPERATIONS WERE A SERIES OF SHARP DUSK ATTACKS UPON ENEMY FUEL DUMPS AT AMIENS AND AMMUNITION STORES AT L'AIGLE. RAF HEAVY BOMBERS ALSO MADE AN EARLY EVENING ASSAULT UPON GERMAN ROCKET BOMB INSTALLATIONS ON THE FRENCH COAST.

THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER FORMATIONS RANGED THE CONTINENT FROM DAWN TO DUSK YESTERDAY.

AIMED AT X X X 2ND GRAF.

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RW109AEW NM

A Fighter Base in BRITAIN, AUG. 28-(AP)-COL.CAROL W. MC COLPIN, 2124 NIAGARA ST., ~~NEW YORK CITY~~, A THUNDERBOLT PILOT TANGLED WITH FOUR FOCKE-WULF 109S FOUR MILES EAST OF PARIS YESTERDAY AND DESTROYED THREE OF THEM WITHOUT FIRING HIS GUNS.

LOADED WITH BOMBS AND BELLY-TANKS, 16 THUNDERBOLTS IN A NINTH U.S. AIR FORCE GROUP COMMANDED BY MC COLPIN WERE ENROUTE TO A TARGET WHEN THEY WERE ENGAGED BY 20 GERMAN FIGHTERS.

THE DOGFIGHT WHICH DRIFTED OVER PARIS RESULTED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF 11 OF THE GERMAN PLANES FOR A LOSS OF FOUR OF THE THUNDERBOLTS.

MC COLPIN WAS ATTACKED BY FOUR OF THE NAZI PLANES, TWO ON EACH SIDE. HE CUT HIS AIRSPEED TO ALMOST THE STALLING POINT.

"I WAS FLYING AT TREETOP LEVEL," MC COLPIN A FORMER EAGLE SQUADRON COMMANDER WHO EARS BOTH THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS SAID.

"I WEAVED BACK AND FORTH AND FINALLY MANEUVERED ALL FOUR TO ONE SIDE. THEN I WENT INTO A SERIES OF TIGHT TURNS MAKING MY TURN FASTER EVERY TIME. THREE OF THEM SPUN IN, ONE AFTER THE OTHER, AS THEY TRIED TO TURN WITH ME. THEY FELL OFF AT STALLING SPEED WHEN THEY WERE UNABLE TO TURN SO TIGHTLY AT SUCH A SLOW SPEED. THE FOURTH NAZI GAVE UP THE CHASE AND FLEW AWAY. I CAME BACK WITH ALL OF MY AMMUNITION."

WD1216PEW

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LONDON, AUG. 28-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO TODAY SAID 80 CHINA-BASED LONG RANGE U.S.BOMBERS HAD ATTACKED THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF OSAKA AND HAD RANGED OVER THE ISLAND OF KYUSHU, BUT POOR RECEPTION MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR MONITORS TO DETERMINE THE DATE OF THE REPORTED ATTACK.

"JAPANESE FIGHTERS DID STERLING WORK IN BITTER AERIAL COMBATS," THE BROADCAST SAID. "FIVE BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN FOR CERTAIN. AERIAL COMBATS TOOK PLACE AT EXTRAORDINARY HEIGHTS."

THERE WERE NO AMERICAN REPORTS OF SUCH A RAID ON THE JAPANESE HOMELAND WITHIN THE LAST FEW DAYS.

(A TOKYO BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS SAID TODAY THAT "ENEMY DESTROYERS" HE SHELLED WOTJE IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS YESTERDAY MORNING AND THAT ALLIED AIRCRAFT AGAIN STRUCK AT YAP, SOME 600 MILES SOUTHWEST OF GUAM.)

HJ520AEW

BULLETIN ELIMINATION

LONDON-ELIMINATE JAPANESE REPORT OF OSAKA RAID. ERRONEOUSLY BASED ON GARBLED TRANSMISSION.

LIKEWISE ELIMINATE SECTIONS OF UNDATED PACIFIC WAR RELATING TO THIS RAID.

THE AP

AUG 29 1944

LONDON, AUG.28-(AP)-SAMUEL REBER, FORMERLY OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION IN ITALY, HAS BEEN APPOINTED U.S. POLITICAL OFFICER AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE. HE SUCCEEDS WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

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IN WASHINGTON, STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS REITERATED TODAY THAT PHILLIPS HAD RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR PURELY PERSONAL REASONS. THIS STATEMENT WAS MADE IN DENYING PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD ASKED PHILLIPS' RECALL AS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA, WITH THE PERSONAL RANK OF AMBASSADOR. HIS VIEWS ON INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA WERE REPORTED TO HAVE PROMPTED THE BRITISH REQUEST.

PHILLIPS' SERVICE ON EISENHOWER'S STAFF HAS BEEN IN ADDITION TO THE INDIA POST.

A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID THAT GEORGE MERRELL, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN NEW DELHI,INDIA, HAD NEITHER RESIGNED NOR WAS ON HIS WAY HOME.

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DREW PEARSON, COLUMNIST, HAD REPORTED BOTH PHILLIPS' RECALL AND MERRELL'S RESIGNATION.

FR112PEW

EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN BRITAIN, AUG 28-(AP)-COL.HAROLD D.SMITH, NEW YORK CITY, HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO SUCCEED BRIG.GEN.EDMUND W.HILL, BELGRADE LAKE, MAINE, AS CHIEF OF THE EIGHTH COMPOSITE COMMAND.

COLONEL SMITH, VETERAN OF 27 YEARS IN THE ARMY, HAS HEADED THE COMPOSITE COMMAND STATION FOR THE PAST 20 MONTHS.

GENERAL HILL, RECENTLY AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR HIS WORK, HAS BEEN RELIEVED FOR AN IMPORTANT NEW ASSIGNMENT.

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DA1101PEW

CHEVALIER

LONDON, AUG. 28-(AP)-MAURICE CHEVALIER, FRENCH FILM ACTOR, WAS KILLED BY FRENCH MAQUIS LAST FRIDAY, A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM PARIS SAID YESTERDAY. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION IN OTHER DISPATCHES FROM THE CAPITAL, OR FROM FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON.

CHEVALIER'S WIDE SMILE, STRAW HAT AND PARISIAN SLANG WERE FAMILIAR TO MANY AMERICAN FILM AUDIENCES. HE HAD MADE APPEARANCES MANY TIMES IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED PARIS, ACCORDING TO REPORTS RELAYED FROM FRANCE AFTER ITS CAPITULATION.

AS5

LONDON, AUG. 28-(AP)-THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY TRANSOCEAN DECLARED IN A BERLIN BROADCAST TODAY THAT GERMAN PATROL SHIPS HAD SUNK AN ALLIED CRUISER AND A MOTOR TORPEDOBOAT OFF THE NORMANDY COAST LAST NIGHT.

THE BROADCAST ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF TWO GERMAN VESSELS. THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE ALLIED REPORT ON SUCH AN ENGAGEMENT.

HJ803AEW

FRANCE ROUNDUP (370)

AUG 29 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, AUG 28--POUNDED, POCKETED AND PURSUED ON ALL FRENCH FRONTS, THE GERMAN ARMY TODAY WAS FALLING BACK IN WESTERN FRANCE BEFOR SLASHING ONSLAUGHTS ON THE SEINE AND THE MARNE, AND IN THE SOUTH TATTERED REMNANTS WERE FIGHTING A BATTLE OF DESPERATION TO ESCAPE A GREAT RHONE VALLEY TRAP.

U.S. THIRD ARMY TANKS PLUNGED ACROSS THE HISTORIC MARNE BEYOND MEAUX, IN A SWEEPING ARC WHICH THREATENED THE GERMAN RETREAT ROUTES T THE REICH ITSELF. THE GERMANS WERE GIVING GROUND ON THIS SECTOR.

WHERE AMERICANS FOR THE FIRST TIME REACHED A GREAT WORLD WAR 1 BATTLE-GROUND.

MEAUX, WHERE THE KAISER'S 1914 BID TO REACH PARIS REACHED ITS CREST AND WAS DASHED IN THE FIRST GREAT BATTLE OF THE MARNE, WAS CAPTURED AND THE TANKS PLUNGED ONWARD, ONLY 105 MILES AWAY FROM THE BLOODY BATTLEGROUND OF SEDAN.

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IN THE SOUTH MORE THAN HALF OF ALL THE GERMANS GARRISONING SOUTHERN FRANCE PRIOR TO THE ALLIED LANDINGS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED IN LESS THAN TWO WEEKS OF FIGHTING. AT LEAST 50,000 FRONT LINE GERMAN TROOPS WERE ESTIMATED TO HAVE BEEN KNOCKED OUT TO DATE IN THE SOUTHERN INVASION, AND NOW THE GERMAN 11TH DIVISION WAS BEING PRESSED FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTH BY AMERICANS AND HARASSED BY MAQUI FORCES IN THE HILLS TO THE WEST. ALLIED ARTILLERY RAKED THEM FROM THE EAST.

IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT 15,000 OF THE BATTERED GERMAN 19TH ARMY HAD BEEN ELIMINATED, AND AT MARSEILLE AND TOULON THE GERMAN 242ND AND 244TH DIVISIONS HAVE BEEN KNOCKED OUT OF THE WAR.

AMERICAN TROOPS REACHED THE RHONE VALLEY NORTH OF MONTELIMAR, 100 AIR MILES NORTH OF MARSEILLE, AFTER A TWO-DAY 200-MILE DRIVE, CUTTING OFF THE 11TH DIVISION'S RETREAT ROUTE AND THOSE OF OTHER NAZIS TO THE SOUTH.

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ALLIED AIR MIGHT SMASHED AT THE GERMANS IN THEIR FLIGHT, CUTTING BRIDGES, BATTERING ROADS, HAMPERING THE RETREAT AND MAKING WITHDRAWALS COSTLY AND HAZARDOUS. AT MARSEILLE ONLY A DESPERATE ACTION WAS LEFT, ALONG THE CITY'S WATERFRONT.

ON THE EASTERN FLANK ALLIED FORCES REACHED THE VAR RIVER AND 1

SPREAD OUT ALONG ITS BANKS. THE RIVER'S MOUTH IS ONLY FOUR MILES FROM THE RIVIERA RESORT CITY OF NICE.

LESS THAN 200 MILES AWAY FROM THE VANGUARDS OF THE SOUTHERN FRENCH INVASION, AMERICAN TANK FORCES AT TROYES ON THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE WESTERN DRIVE, PUSHED TOWARD VITRY, LESS THAN 100 MILES FROM THE REICH FRONTIER.

NORTH OF THEM, THE AMERICANS WHO PLUNGED THROUGH MEAUX WERE LESS THAN 24 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CHATEAU-THIERRY, WHERE AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE MARNE HELD THE GERMANS DURING THE FATEFUL DAYS OF JUNE AND JULY, 1918.

THE WHOLE ALLIED, ETC., PICKING UP FIFTH GRAF, SECOND LEAD WESTERN FRANCE (BY LONG.)

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DN1141AEW

A1d SHAEF W France (Long) (D)xxx 4 there

A SENIOR BRITISH STAFF OFFICER SAID THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO ATTEMPT BY THE GERMANS, SO FAR AS THE BRITISH COULD LEARN, TO HELP OR REINFORCE THE NAZI TROOPS CAUGHT IN THE SEINE AREA. HE ADDED:

"ALL (ENEMY) REINFORCEMENTS APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN SWITCHED TO THE TERRITORY SOUTHEAST OF PARIS IN AN EFFORT TO MEET THE AMERICAN DRIVE WHICH THREATENS TO OUTFLANK THE WHOLE LE HAVRE PENINSULA AND THE PAS DE CALAIS COAST. THE GERMANS ARE IN A VERY POOR WAY. THEY ARE FIGHTFULLY FRIGHTENED OF THE AMERICAN DRIVE."

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THE CANADIAN BRIDGEHEADS BETWEEN ELBEUF AND PONT-DE-L'ARCHE WAS AN IMMINENT THREAT TO ROUEN, THE GATEWAY TO THE ENEMY'S ROCKET BOMB ROW. THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN BRIDGEHEADS AT VERNON AND MANTES WERE ON ROADS TO BEAUVAIS AND AMIENS, THE BACKDOORS TO DIEPPE AND ABBEVILLE. PONT-DE-L-ARCHE IS WHERE THE GERMANS FIRST CROSSED THE SEINE IN THE LAST DAYS OF THE BATTLE OF FRANCE IN THE SPRING OF 1940.

LE HAVRE, ON THE SEINE ESTUARY AND THE SECOND LARGEST PORT IN

30. 24— 18341

FRANCE, ALREADY IS DOOMED.

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(THE ALGIERS RADIO SAID U.S. SPEARHEADS HAD CROSSED THE MARNE AT VITRY, 45 MILES SOUTHWEST OF VERDUN).

ON THE EXTREME RIGHT FLANK OF THE AMERICAN ADVANCE, A COLUMN THRUST 12 MILES NORTHWARD FROM TROYES TOWARD ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, REACHING A POINT BUT 118 MILES FROM THE GERMAN BORDER IN THE SAAR. THE NAZIS PUT UP A STIFFENED RESISTANCE, POSSIBLY INDICATING THEY WERE BEGINNING TO REACT TO THE AMERICAN THREAT TO THEIR RETREAT ROUTES.

NORTHWEST OF PARIS, IN THE AREA FORMING THE LEFT SIDE OF THE ALLIED LINE, BRITISH SECOND ARMY AND CANADIAN FIRST ARMY TROOPS POURED INTO FOUR BRIDGEHEADS OVER THE SEINE RIVER AND STRUCK OUT IN A MIGHTY PURSUIT AIMED AT THE ROCKET BOMB COAST IN THE PAS DE CALAIS.

ROUEN AND HAVRE WERE THREATENED WITH ENVELOPMENT BY THIS DRIVE.

THE GERMANS ALREADY WERE REPORTED EVACUATING LE HAVRE, EXCEPT FOR A FEW REARGUARDS AND DEMOLITION TROOPS AND WERE SAID TO BE STREAKING EAST TOWARD GERMANY UNDER PULVERIZING AERIAL ATTACKS. CAPTURE OF LE HAVRE WOULD GIVE THE ALLIES AN EXCELLENT PORT.

THESE THREE ACTIVITIES WERE BEING CONDUCTED BY THE ALLIES BETWEEN PARIS AND THE SEA:

1--THE BRITISH WERE BUILDING UP A BRIDGEHEAD AT VERNON, 55 AIRLINE MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE SEINE, TO STRIKE OUT PROBABLY IN THE DIRECTION OF BEAUVAIS, WHICH IS ON ONE OF THE MAIN GERMAN RETREAT LINES FROM ROUEN. BEAUVAIS IS 35 MILES NORTHEAST OF VERNON.

2--CANADIAN, BELGIAN AND DUTCH TROOPS WERE ENGAGED IN WHAT ONE OBSERVER CALLED A "FAIR SIZED SLAUGHTER" OF THE ENEMY SEVENTH ARMY. CANADIAN TROOPS WERE LOCKED WITH GERMAN REAR GUARDS AT THE SOUTHWESTERN APPROACHES TO ROUEN. A FEW MILES TO THE EAST THE CANADIANS THRUST TWO MORE BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE SEINE BETWEEN ELBEUF AND PONT-DE-L'ARCHE, ANDWERE IN POSITION TO COME UP ON ROUEN FROM THE REAR.

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3--AMERICAN TROOPS WERE CLEARING OUT GERMAN STRAGGLERS IN THE 30-MILE WIDE AREA BETWEEN MANTES AND PARIS. THE AMERICAN BRIDGEHEAD AT MANTES WAS HOLDING FIRM.

PARIS ITSELF, WHERE GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER WAS A SUNDAY VISITOR, HAS BEEN CLEARED OF THE ENEMY EXCEPT FOR GERMAN AND FASCIST FRENCH SNIPERS.

AFTER BREAKING GERMAN RESISTANCE AT MELUN, 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PARIS, AMERICAN ARMOR LUNGED OUT 28 MILES TO THE EAST AND REACHED PROVINS, GOING THROUGH PECY ANDNANGIS ON THE

PROVINS, GOING THROUGH PECY AND NANGIS ON THE WAY.

WITH THE COLUMN AT LAGNY, THESE TROOPS FORMED ALMOST A QUARTER CIRCLE AROUND CHATEAU-THIERRY. LAGNY IS 34 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THAT FIRST WORLD WAR BATTLEFIELD, AND PROVINS IS 33 MILES SOUTH OF PECY, BETWEEN LAGNY AND PROVINS, IS ONLY 31 MILES FROM CHATEAU-THIERRY.

THE CAPTURE OF NOGENT, 37 MILES EAST OF FONTAINEBLEAU, WAS ANNOUNCED.

AT THE TIP OF THE BRETON PENINSULA, FAR BEHIND THE MAIN BATTLELINE, ALLIED GROUND TROOPS WERE MAKING SLOW BUT STEADY PROGRESS IN THE BATTLE TO REDUCE THE PORT OF BREST.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE ANNOUNCED THAT SINCE D-DAY 25 GERMAN GENERALS AND ONE ADMIRAL HAD BEEN KILLED, WOUNDED, CAPTURED,

LACED OR HAVE JUST DISAPPEARED IN WESTERN FRANCE.

HJ505AEW

Add Pars. De Gaulle [illegible] around them.

GUN FIGHTS STARTED ALL ALONG THE [illegible] OF MARCH AFTER DE GAULLE PASSED. THE PARADE BROKE UP.

SGT. JACK HUTTON, 2156 NORTH FOURTH STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO, AN ARMY CAMERAMAN, SAID HE BELIEVED THE FRENCH WERE SHOOTING AT EACH OTHER.

"THEY THINK THEY SEE JERRIES AND THEN THEY OPEN UP ON EACH OTHER," HE SAID. HE STOOD IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STREET GETTING ACTION PICTURES.

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WD937AEW

Add Marseille Fight

STREETS BARRING TRAFFIC. WATERFRONT STREETS ALSO ARE HEAVILY [illegible] BANNED.

THE HEART OF THE CITY ITSELF--THE FAMED CANEBIERE--HAS BEEN TORN WID OPEN. MOST OF THE WINDOWS ARE BROKEN. THE ENTIRE FRONT OF THE BOURSE IS FRECKLED FROM SHRAPNEL AND THERE ARE TWO GAPING HOLES IN THE SIDE, THE RESULT OF DIRECT HITS FROM SHELLS FIRED FROM FORT SAN NICHOLAS.

THOUSANDS JAMMED THE ENTIRE MILE ALONG STRETCH OF THE CANEBIERE FOR THE OLD FRENCH CUSTOM OF AN AFTERNOON PROMENADE AND TO WATCH THE ACTION WHICH WAS POPPING ALL OVER THE PLACE.

IN FRONT OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH POPULAR PARTY HEADED BY JACQUES DORIOT WAS A HUGE BONFIRE FED BY PATRIOTS THROWING PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS OUT OF AN UPPER STORY WINDOW. ONE MAN WITH A LONG-HANDLED SHOVEL REACHED INTO THE FLAMES, PICKED UP A CHARRED, BURNING PICTURE OF DORIOT AND HELD IT UP AS THE MOB BOOED.

AROUND THE CORNER I WAS CAUGHT IN A HOWLING MOB DRAGGING A GIRL ACCUSED OF CONSORTING WITH GERMANS. TWO MEN TOOK EACH FOOT AND DRAGGED HER INTO A SHOP. A FEW MINUTES LATER SHE WAS THROWN OUT NAKED AND WITH HER HAIR SHORN.

ANOTHER WOMAN, APPARENTLY A FRIEND, TRIED TO INTERCEDE. THE CROWD TORE HER CLOTHES OFF TO THE WAIST.

A LARGE PARADE SNAKED THROUGH THE CITY THIS AFTERNOON. THIS BROKE UP AFTER A WHILE INTO A LONG SERIES OF SMALL PARADES OF ARMED PATRIOTS SWINGING ALONG SINGING AND DRAWING ROARS FROM THE CROWDS.

FRENCH SAID THE SIX-DAY BATTLE FOR THE CITY RESULTED IN THE VIRTUAL WIPING OUT OF TWO ENEMY DIVISIONS, THE 242ND AND THE 244TH.

DA815PEW

TOULON, FRANCE, AUG. [illegible] 27-(AP)-(DELAYED)-AN AMERICAN LIEUTENANT COLONEL, WHO SPENT THE NIGHT OF AUG. 25-26

AUG 29 1944

WITHIN FORT MALBOUSQUET AS A [illegible] PRISONER, FINALLY PERSUADED THE GARRISON OF 170 TO SURRENDER THE FOLLOWING MORNING.

N.J.G.

LT. COL. MOB WELKER OF ORANGE, N.J., AN ENGINEER OFFICER WHO WAS TAKEN DURING A RECONNAISSANCE INTO NO-MAN'S LAND ALONG THE WESTERN EDGE OF THE HARBOR, TALKED ALL NIGHT WITH A GERMAN MEDICAL OFFICER AND THEN WITH THE GARRISON COMMANDER, A LIEUTENANT. JUST A FEW HOURS BEFORE COLONIAL INFANTRY WAS SCHEDULED TO CLOSE IN FOR THE ASSAULT, THE LIEUTENANT AGREED WITH THE MEDICO THAT FURTHER RESISTANCE WAS [illegible] USELESS.

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WITH A PARTY OF OFFICERS WELKER ENTERED A RUBBLE-LITTERED SECTION NEAR THE WATERFRONT TO SURVEY THE DAMAGE. AS HE THEY PASSED THROUGH THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE BUILDING, 12 GERMANS SUDDENLY ROSE AND FIRED, KILLING A CAPTAIN AND X CAPTURING THE COLONEL AND CUTTING OFF THE REST OF THE PARTY.

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MOST OF THE REST MADE THEIR WAY BACK TO THE ALLIED LINES, BUT CAPT. JOHN R. SONEKSEN OF DOBBS FERRY, N.Y., TOOK REFUGE ON THE TOP FLOOR WHERE HE HID FOR FOUR HOURS WHILE X A

GROUP OF GERMANS SEARCHED THE LOWER FLOORS.

WHEN IT GREW DARK SONEKSEN THREATED HIS WAY DOWNSTAIRS AND ESCAPED THROUGH A HAIL OF SNIPERS BULLETS. AUG 29 1944

MEANWHILE, WITHIN THE BESEIGED FORT THE COLONEL CONVINCED THE MEDICAL OFFICER THE GARRISON SHOULD SURRENDER, BUT THE LIEUTENANT RESOLVED TO HOLD OUT TO THE LAST MAN.

"THE MEDICAL OFFICER KEPT DISCUSSING THE THING WITH THE LIEUTENANT," SAID WELKER, "WHEN THE LIEUTENANT FINALLY GAVE IN, HE WANTED ME TO GO OUT RIGHT THEN WITH THE SURRENDER.

"I KNEW THOSE SENEGALESE WERE HIDDEN AROUND THE FORT READY TO ATTACK AND I DIDN'T WANT TO FACE THEM IN THE DARK. SO I TOLD THE LIEUTENANT I WOULD GO AS SOON AS IT WAS LIGHT AND JUST BEFORE THE ARTILLERY BARRAGE WAS SCHEDULED." AUG 29 1944

IN THE MORNING THE COLONEL, ACCOMPANIED BY THE LIEUTENANT WITH A WHITE FLAG, MADE HIS WAY TO THE ALLIED LINES. THE GARRISON, HALF OF WHICH [redacted] WAS WOUNDED BY ARTILLERY, FILED OR WERE CARRIED OUT.

MARSEILLE, FRANCE, AUG. 28-(AP)-AFTER FOUR DAYS CAPTIVITY WITH GERMANS ALONG THE WATERFRONT, PVT. JULIUS ARGO, 509 PULLMAN ST., ATLANTA, GA., DRIVER OF AN ARMY JEEP, HAS REJOINED HIS PRESS RELATIONS UNIT. AUG 29 1944

HE WAS TAKEN PRISONER LAST THURSDAY WHILE DRIVING CORRESPONDENTS AND A [redacted] OFFICER TO A FORWARD AREA AND WAS LIBERATED THIS MORNING WHEN THE GERMAN GARRISON HERE SURRENDERED.

CAPTURED WITH HIM WERE THREE FRENCH NEWSPAPERMEN AND A FRENCH LIEUTENANT.

THE FRENCH OFFICER DETAIL TO ROUND UP THE NAZIS AFTER THEIR SURRENDER WAS ASTONISHED TO COME UPON THE AMERICAN PRIVATE AND FOUR FRENCHMEN DEEP WITHIN A FIVE-STORY CONCRETE STRUCTURE ON THE EDGE OF THE MARSEILLE WATERFRONT.

RCA DYNANS 12017 JB 1025PEW # AUG 29 1944

BY HENRY B.JANESON

PARIS, AUG 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FIRST CORRESPONDENT TO FLY TO PARIS, I LANDED AT ONE OF THE BOMBED-OUT FIELDS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY

TODAY IN THE FIRST SMALL PLANE ARRIVING WITH A PASSANGER.

ONE OF THE GREATEST THRILLS OF MY LIFE WAS SEEING THE EIFFEL TOWER FOR THE FIRST TIME FROM THE AIR.

IT LOOKED JUST AS IT WAS SUPPOSED TO LOOK, GIVING ONE THE SAME WARM FEELING INSIDE THAT THE STATUE OF LIBERTY GIVES A VISITOR TO NEW YORK.

AUG 29 1944

IT WAS ALL THAT THE PILOT, LT.REID PORTER OF DENVER, COULD DO TO RESTRAIN HIMSELF FROM FLYING CIRCLES AROUND THE TOWER "JUST FOR THE HELL OF IT." PORTER IS A FORMER MARAUDER PILOT WHO HAS MADE MANY LESS PLEASANT TRIPS OVER FRANCE UNCER CONSTANT THREAT OF ENEMY FIGHTERS.

TODAY WE FLEW WITHOUT ESCORT AND ENCOUNTERED NO DIFFICULTY EXCEPT LOCATING A FIELD. ALL FIELDS AROUND PARIS ARE SO BEATEN UP BY ALLIED BOMBERS IT IS DIFFICULT TO SPOT ONE FROM ANOTHER QUICKLY.

WE CIRCLED WHAT WE THOUGHT WAS THE RIGHT SPOT FOUR OR FIVE TIMES. FINALLY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER CAME RUNNING OUT OF A WRECKED HANGAR, WAVING A FLAG.

AFTER TOUCHING GROUND, PORTER HAD TO TAXI THE PLANE PRECARIOUSLY AROUND BOMB CRATERS TO KEEP FROM UPSETTING.

AUG 29 1944

BEFORE LANDING WE CIRCLED A NUMBER OF OTHER AIR FIELDS, INCLUDING LE BOURGET AND VILLA COUBLART. FLYING AT AN ALTITUDE OF A FEW HUNDRED FEET IT WAS POSSIBLE TO GET AN EXCELLENT VIEW OF THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE AMERICAN BOMBERS.

SOME FIELDS ARE FULL OF CRATERS. NOTHING BUT THE SKELETONS REMAIN OF DOZENS OF HANGARS, CONTROL TOWERS AND SHOP BUILDINGS. I COUNTED THE WRECKAGE OF 12 NAZI FIGHTERS LYING AROUND ONE FIELD AND SEVERAL BURNED OUT BOMBERS AT ANOTHER.

ALL ALONG THE ROUTE THERE WAS CONSTANT VISIBLE TESTIMONY OF THE TERRIFIC WEIGHT OF THE ALLIED AIR POWER IN THE BOMBED AIRDROMES, RAILWAY YARDS AND BRIDGES.

THE HUGE AIRDROME AT CHARTRES IS A PICTURE OF DEVASTATION.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE SIGHTS IS THE SCORES OF BRIDGES MADE USELESS BY PERFECT BOMBING WHICH TOOK OUT THE MIDDLE SPANS AND LEFT THE REST UNTOUCHED. WITH ALL THE DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES, IT WAS REMARKABLE HOW THE MAJORITY OF THOSE USED BY THE AMERICANS ON THEIR MARCH ON PARIS WERE LEFT UNTOUCHED.

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THIS IS ONE OF THE REASONS THE ARMY GOT HERE SO FAST--A GOOD EXAMPLE OF THE TEAMWORK BETWEEN THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE.

JP828PEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL

PARIS, AUG. 26-(AP)-(DELAYED)-GI JOE'S REACTION TO PARIS WAS ONE LONG EXPRESSIVE OOO LA LA--WITH GESTURES.

SUN BRONZED YANKS WHO SPENT 81 DAYS FIGHTING THEIR WAY FROM THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY CAPTURED THE HEARTS OF PARISIANS WITHIN ONE HOUR. THEY CAME IN BEHIND GEN.LECLERCS FRENCH ARMOR BUT THEY DISTINCTLY ARE NOT PLAYING SECOND FIDDLE.

PARIS REALLY LET DOWN ITS HAIR TODAY AND THE LATCH STRINGS WERE OUT FOR ONE AND ALL WITH KHAKI UNIFORMS. IT WAS THE OLD PARISIAN GAIETY AGAIN THE MOMENT AMERICANS CAME TO TOWN.

JEEPS, DARING IN AND OUT OF TRAFFIC JAMS OF BICYCLES WITH TINKLING BELLS, HAD CHIC MADEMOISELLES PERCHED ON BACK SEATS. IT WAS SOMEWMAT UNMILITARY, BUT BRASS HATS LOOKED THE OTHER WAY, FOR THIS WAS PARIS.

EVERY BLOCK WAS JAMMED WITH HANDCLAPPING, CHEERING CROWDS AND GRINNING GI'S WERE EATING IT UP. THOSE AFOOT WERE SURROUNDED BY HANDSHAKING, SHOULDER-PATTING CROWDS AND PRACTICALLY EVERY GI HAD AN EXTRA PACK OF CIGARETTES, PIECES OF CHOCLOATE OR STICKS OF CHEWING GUM TO PASS AROUND.

"PARIS IS WONDERFUL," SAID PVT. AARON EVANS, 5 WARREN ROAD, BALTIMORE, MD., WHOSE FATHER HAS BEEN A TRUCK DRIVER FOR THE BALTIMORE SUN FOR 14 YEARS.

"YES, AND IT'S A FAR CRY FROM THOSE HEDGEROWS," ADDED PVT.ALBERT DIETRICH, MARETTE, WIS.

WD1136AEW

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"PARIS, HERE WE ARE," SAID CORP. HERBERT KIMBROUGH OF VAN BUREN, ARK. STROLLING DOWN THE STREET ON A FEW HOURS LEAVE, PVT. JOHN NELSON OF SHELLY, MINN., OBSERVED THAT SHELLY WAS JUST AS BIG AS PARIS BUT WASN'T AS THICKLY POPULATED.

DA1229PEW

LT. COL. WHITE E. (JUDGE) GIBSON OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., ROLLED UP THE CHAMPS ELYSEES THROUGH MASSED THOUSANDS AWAITING DE GAULLE'S AFTERNOON APPEARANCE AND OBSERVED, "IT'S JUST LIKE SATUR AFTERNOON IN BIRMINGHAM AFTER ~~ARKANX~~ ALABAMA HAS LICKED GEORGIA TECH.

CAPT. WILLIAM BOUTON OF WARE SHOALS, S.C., SAID HE WAS GOING HOME AND SAVE ENOUGH DOUGH TO BRING MRS. ~~BOK~~ BOUTON AND BABY BOUTON OVER AND SHOW THEM PARIS.

WBK-BALLS 1-4TH1545--1113A

AUG 29 1944

NIGHT LEAD PETAIN (600)
BY DON WHITEHEAD
PARIS, AUG 28-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING STORY OF PIERRE LAVAL'S LAST DAY IN PARIS WAS GIVEN ME BY A MAN WHO WAS WITH LAVAL MOST OF THE DAY. (PRESUMABLY THIS MAN WAS FRIENDLY TO LAVAL.)

THE EVENTS TOOK PLACE IN LAVAL'S OFFICE ON AUG.17 IN THE HOTEL MATIGNON WHICH WAS THE SEAT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IN PARIS.

LAVAL'S LAST OFFICIAL ACT IN THE CITY WAS TO SIGN TWO LETTERS TRANSFERRING THE GOVERNING AUTHORITY IN PARIS TO AMEDEE BUSSIERE, PREFECT OF POLICE, AND TO M.BOUFFET, PREFECT OF THE SEINE, WHILE A GERMAN GESTAPO AGENT WAITED OUTSIDE OF THE DOOR.

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THIS IS THE STORY:

AT 12:30 P.M., ON AUG. 17 FORMER PREMIER EDOUARD HERRIOT AND MRS.HERRIOT, WHO HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO PARIS BY LAVAL, CAME TO THE HOTEL MATIGNON WITH GERMAN AMBASSADOR OTTO ABETZ. ON THE PREVIOUS DAY HERRIOT HAD BEEN INFORMED BY THE GESTAPO THAT HE WAS TO BE TAKEN UNDER ARREST TO EITHER NANCY OR GERMANY.

THE HERRIOTS WENT INTO AN ANTEROOM WHILE ABETZ AND LAVAL DISCUSSED THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S ORDERS THAT THE SEAT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT BE MOVED, BY FORCE IF NECESSARY, FROM VICHY TO BELFORT, NEAR THE SWISS-GERMAN BORDERS, BECAUSE OF THE ADVANCE OF ALLIED FORCES IN FRANCE.

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AFTER ABETZ AND THE HERRIOTS DEPARTED LAVAL WAS LEFT IN A BIG OFFICE WITH A FIREPLACE. HE SAT AT A DESK BEHIND WHICH WAS A GOBELIN TAPESTRY OF A 17TH CENTURY PEASANT SCENE. HIS DESK WAS RELATIVELY UNCLUTTERED BUT THE ASHTRAY WAS PILED WITH CIGARETTE STUBS. HE WAS SMOKING CONTINUOUSLY AND HIS FACE SHOWED GREAT EMOTIONAL STRESS.

DURING THE AFTERNOON THERE WAS AN EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN LAVAL AND ABETZ REGARDING THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S MOVE TO BELFORT.

IN THE NOTES LAVAL PROTESTED THE TRANSFER BUT ABETZ SAID THE ACTION WAS AN ORDER OF THE REICH GOVERNMENT AND LAVAL WOULD BE TAKEN FORCIBLY IF HE REFUSED. THE ACTION, ABETZ SAID, WAS TAKEN TO PREVENT CONFUSION IN THE REAR OF THE GERMAN ARMIES AND ALSO TO PROTECT THE LEADERS OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT.

LAVAL STAYED AT HIS DESK WORKING FURIOUSLY TO FINISH SOME PAPERS THAT LAY BEFORE HIM.

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AT 8 P.M., LAVAL'S LAST VISITORS ASSEMBLED IN THE BIG ROOM. THEY INCLUDED JUENIER, CHIEF OF LAVAL'S PRIVATE SECRETARIES; BONNEFOY, GENERAL SECRETARY FOR INFORMATION; CHRISTOPHE, DIRECTOR OF THE PRESS; GUERARD, LAVAL'S GENERAL SECRETARY, AND MY INFORMANT.

LAVAL WAS IN HIS SHIRT SLEEVES. HIS WHITE SHIRT WAS WILTED AND OPEN AT THE NECK. HIS WHITE TIE WAS WRINKLED AND SOILED. HIS HAIR DISHEVELLED AND PERSPIRATION STOOD ON HIS FOREHEAD.

THE LITTLE COLLABORATIONIST PACED BACK AND FORTH NERVOUSLY WITH A CIGARETTE DANGLING LOOSELY FROM HIS LIPS.

"HE LOOKED LIKE A MAN IN MENTAL TOTURE," SAID MONSIEUR M., MY INFORMANT.

LAVAL ASKED GUERARD TO READ ALOUD HIS LAST LETTER TO ABETZ IN WHICH HE SAID HE WAS FORCED TO ACCEPT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S DEMANDS TO MOVE THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO BELFORT ALTHOUGH "I WANTED TO ACCOMPLISH TO THE VERY END, REGARDLESS OF THE RISKS, MY DUTIES AS HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT."

THEN GUERARD READ A LETTER WRITTEN BY LAVAL TO M.TAITTINGER, PRESIDENT OF THE PARIS CITY COUNCIL, REGARDING THE TRANSFER OF POWERS.

LAVAL ASKED THE GROUP WHAT THEY THOUGHT OF HIS LETTER TO ABETZ.

GUERARD WAS FEARFUL THAT LAVAL, BY SAYING HE WAS BEING "FORCED TO ACCEPT" THE GERMANS DEMANDS, MIGHT CREATE AN INCIDENT WITH THE NAZIS. HE WANTED TO CHANGE THE WORD "FORCED" TO "COMPELLED."

"LAVAL WOULD NOT AGREE TO THE CHANGE," SAID MONSIEUR M.

BY THIS TIME DUSK OF THE LATE EVENING BROUGHT GLOOM TO THE BIG ROOM. THE ONLY LIGHT IN THE PLACE WAS FROM THE FIREPLACE IN WHICH LAVAL WAS BURNING HIS PERSONNAL PAPERS.

LAVAL WROTE A FEW MORE LETTERS AND TALKED TO THE GROUP. THEN A GESTAPO OFFICER ENTERED THE ROOM.

"I HAVE COME TO CONDUCT YOU TO BELFORT," HE SAID TO LAVAL.

LAVAL SAID HE WOULD BE READY WHEN HE HAD SIGNED THE LETTERS HE HAD WRITTEN. THE GESTAPO OFFICER WENT OUTSIDE TO WAIT FOR HIM.

LAVAL THEN BEGAN SAYING FAREWELLS TO THOSE WITH HIM. HE SHOOK HANDS WITH CHRISTOPHE AND SAID "CARRY ON---I WILL BE BACK WITH YOU SOME DAY."

THEN THE GROUP LEFT LAVAL ALONE WITH THE GESTAPO OFFICER.

DA717PEW

AUG 29 1944

PETAIN (350)
BY DON WHITEHEAD
PARIS, AUG 28-(AP)-BEFORE MARSHAL PETAIN WAS SEIZED BY THE GESTAPO AND REPORTEDLY TAKEN TO GERMANY, HE SENT A CLANDESTINE MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE URGING THEM TO UNITE AND STATING THAT ALL

HE HAD DONE HAD BEEN FOR THEIR WELFARE.

THE 88-YEAR-OLD VICHY CHIEF OF STATE, HIS CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT, PIERRE LAVAL, AND FORMER PREMIER EDOUARD HERRIOT WERE ARRESTED BY THE GESTAPO A FEW DAYS BEFORE AMERICAN AND FRENCH FORCES ENTERED PARIS.

(DISPATCHES FROM BERN AND FROM DELLE, FRANCE, DATED THURSDAY, SAID PETAIN AND LAVAL STILL WERE AT MARVILLARS, NEAR BELFORT, FRANCE, DESPITE REPORTS THEY HAD BEEN TAKEN TO GERMANY. THE CONFUSION OF REPORTS, IT WAS EXPLAINED, AROSE FROM THE FACT THAT BOTH HAD MADE ONE-DAY TRIPS TO THE BORDER CITY OF MULHOUSE.)

IT IS BEING WHISPERED AROUND PARIS THAT LAVAL ARRANGED THE ARRESTS OF PETAIN AND HERRIOT AND THEN HIS OWN ARREST. THESE RUMORS SAID HE MADE A DEAL WITH HIS GERMAN MASTERS TO PREVENT THE ALLIES FROM GETTING CUSTODY OF PETAIN AND HERRIOT AND HAD HIMSELF ARRESTED TO TRY TO MAKE IT APPEAR TO HIS COUNTRYMEN THAT HE DID NOT LEAVE PARIS VOLUNTARILY AS THE ALLIED TROOPS DREW NEAR.

WHETHER THESE RUMORS HAVE ANY BASIS CANNOT BE DETERMINED AT THIS TIME. COPIES OF LETTERS RELIABLY REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN EXCHANGED BETWEEN LAVAL AND GERMAN AMBASSADOR OTTO ABETZ MAKE IT APPEAR AS THOUGH LAVAL OPPOSED THE GERMAN DETERMINATION TO MOVE THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO BELFORT NEAR THE SWISS FRONTIER AND WAS ARRESTED BECAUSE HE WANTED TO STAY IN PARIS.

TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY AN OFFICIAL OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY, PETAIN WAS TRANSPORTED TO BELFORT ON AUG.20. BEFORE LEAVING HE SENT A MESSAGE TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE SAYING HE KNEW HE WOULD BE ARRESTED AND DECLARING, IN PART:

"IN THE EXTREME CONDITION THAT I NOW FIND MYSELF I HAVE NOTHING TO REVEAL TO YOU EXCEPT THE SIMPLE CONFIRMATION OF WHAT HAS MOTIVATED MY CONDUCT FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

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A80

"HAVING DECIDED TO REMAIN AMONGST YOU I HAVE TRIED DAY BY DAY TO FIND THE BEST WAY TO SERVE THE PERMANENT INTERESTS OF FRANCE LOYALLY AND WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

"I HAD BUT ONE OBJECT--TO PROTECT YOU FROM THE WORST.

"ALL THAT I HAVE DONE AND ALL THAT I HAVE ACCEPTED, CONSENTED TO OR SUBMITTED TO, WHETHER WILLINGLY OR BY FORCE, HAS BEEN SOLELY FOR YOUR WELFARE; BECAUSE IF I COULD NOT BE YOUR SWORD I WANTED TO BE YOUR SHIELD."

LAVAL BROUGHT HERRIOT TO PARIS FROM NANCY FOR THE EXPRESS PURPOSE OF DISCUSSING PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE ALLIED ADVANCE ON PARIS AND THE POSSIBILITY OF MOVING THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT FROM VICHY TO BELFORT. THE MEETING NEVER WAS HELD.

(EDITORS: THE TEXTS OF LETTERS BY PETAIN, LAVAL, HERRIOT AND ABETZ WERE CARRIED IN ON SOME CIRCUITS IN THE NIGHT REPORT).

HJ707PEW

BY JOHN F.CHESTER

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, AUG. 28-(AP)-THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY ESTABLISHED A NEW BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE SEINE EAST OF LOUVIERS TODAY AND ENLARGED THEIR FOOTHOLD AT VERNON TO AN AREA FIVE MILES LONG BY THREE MILES DEEP.

CANADIAN FORCES ON THE LEFT, MEANWHILE, MET FIERCE RESISTANCE IN CLEANING OUT THREE SEINE RIVER LOOPS NEAR ROUEN.

REPORTS REACHING THIS HEADQUARTERS GAVE ADDED GROUND FOR BELIEF THAT THE MAIN GERMAN FORCES WERE WITHDRAWING EASTWARD AGAINST THE THREAT OF AMERICANS SWINGING AROUND SOUTHEAST OF PARIS, ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION THE ROBOT BOMB AREA MAY SOON BE EVACUATED.

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THE NEW BRITISH BRIDGEHEAD IS AT ST.PIERRE-DU-VAUVREY AND TROOPS HAVE ADVANCED FIVE MILES EASTWARD TO LE THUIT.

THE VERNON BRIDGEHEAD NOW IS STRETCHED TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF TILLY, WITH THE FOREST OF VERNON ALMOST CLEARED.

HEADQUARTERS BELIEVES THE GERMANS DO NOT HAVE ENOUGH TROOPS LEFT NORTH OF THE SEINE TO FORM ANY REAL CONNECTED LINE OF DEFENSE AGAINST THESE FORCES. THE SECOND ARMY ALONE HAS CAPTURED 10,212 GERMANS BETWEEN AUG. 20 AND AUG. 25.

BUT THE GERMANS ARE FIGHTING BACK HARD SOUTH OF THE SEINE, THROWING IN PLENTY OF MORTARS AGAINST THE CHARGING CANADIANS.

FD525PEW

AUG 29 1944

BY JOHN F. CHESTER

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS NEAR THE SEINE, AUG. 28-(AP)-THE ALLIES ESTABLISHED ANOTHER "KILLING GROUND" TODAY IN THREE LOOPS WEST OF THE SEINE IN THE ROUEN AREA. ELEMENTS OF FIVE GERMAN DIVISIONS NUMBERING PERHAPS 20,000 MEN WERE POUNDED FROM GROUND AND AIR AS THEY TRIED MADLY TO ESCAPE ACROSS THE STREAM AND JOIN THE RETREAT TO THE EAST.

"ROUEN IS ANOTHER CHAMBOIS SHAMBLES," A SENIOR STAFF OFFICER SAID. HE REFERRED TO THE AREA WHERE FOR MILES THE GROUND WAS LITTERED WITH BODIES AND SKELETONS OF THOUSANDS OF VEHICLES DESTROYED WHEN THE GERMANS TRIED TO BREAK FROM THE ARGENTAN-FALAISE TRAP.

THE OFFICER SAID THE RIVER LOOP TRAPS WERE EAST, WEST AND SOUTH OF ROUEN AND THAT ALL WERE INFERNOS FOR THE GERMANS. ELEMENTS OF THREE INFANTRY AND TWO TANK DIVISIONS WERE ENCLOSED. THE OFFICER SAID THESE GERMANS HAD ABANDONED ALL THEIR EQUIPMENT IN AN EFFORT TO MOVE SWIFTLY FROM THE LASTH OF ARTILLERY AND AIR BOMBARDMENT.

EIGHT TROOP-LADEN BARGES WERE SUNK IN THE ROUEN AREA BY FIGHTER BOMBERS, WHILE THE GERMANS WERE TRYING EVERY CONCEIVABLE MEANS OF CROSSING THE MEANDERING RIVER. MANY WERE TRYING TO SWIM.

BRITISH TROOPS AND ARMOR POURED ACROSS THE RIVER AT THE VERNON BRIDGEHEAD AND THE CANADIANS WERE ESTABLISHED IN THE ELBEUF AREA.

"THERE HAS BEEN NO ATTEMPT AS FAR AS WE CAN LEARN TO HELP OR REINFORCE TROOPS CAUGHT IN THE SEINE AREA," THE STAFF OFFICER SAID. "ALL REINFORCEMENTS APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN SWITCHED TO THE TERRITORY SOUTHEAST OF PARIS IN AN EFFORT TO MEET THE AMERICAN DRIVE WHICH THREATENS TO OUTFLANK THE WHOLE LE HAVRE PENINSULA AND THE PAS DE CALAIS COAST. THE GERMANS ARE IN A VERY POOR WAY. THEY ARE FRIGHTFULLY FRIGHTENED BY THE AMERICAN DRIVE."

HJ757AEW

CANADIANS

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG 28-(AP)-TROOPS OF THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY POURED ACROSS THE SEINE RIVER SOUTH OF ROUEN TODAY, THREATENING TO OUTFLANK THAT CITY AS THE GERMANS CONTINUED TO GIVE GROUND SLOWLY ALL ALONG THE FRONT.

THE GERMANS WERE FIGHTING STUBBORNLY IN THE NARROWING CORRIDOR BETWEEN THE RISLE AND THE SEINE, AND WHILE THEY WERE SUFFERING HEAVY CASUALTIES UNDER AIR ASSAULTS THEY APPEAR TO BE GETTING A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF TROOPS OUT.

MK636AEW

AUG 29 1944

BY SID FEDER

AN ADVANCED AIRBASE IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, AUG.28-(AP)-A STAGGERING ENEMY COLUMN ATTEMPTING TO FLEE UP THE MONTELIMAR VALENCE HIGHWAY TO ESCAPE THE THRASHING DOUGHBOY DRIVE WAS CAUGHT TODAY IN A FUNNEL BY THE AIR FORCE WITH SUCH DEVASTATING RESULTS THAT ONE PILOT SAID WHEN HE LEFT "THE WHOLE VALLEY WAS AFLAME" WITH GERMAN VEHICLES.

FLYING THROUGH HEAVY FLAK, DESCRIBED BY LT.ANGUS F.TURNER OF 6325 WEST MELROSE, AVE., CHICAGO, AS "THICK ENOUGH TO WALK ON" FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS FOUND AN 11-MILE-LONG NAZI CONVOY HEADING

30.24— 18347

NORTHWARD ON THE HIGHWAY AND BY MID-AFTERNOON HAD DESTROYED 90 VEHICLES, DAMAGED 136 OTHERS AND WERE STILL GOING STRONG.

PILOTS ZIPPED ALONG SO LOW THAT DEBRIS FROM WRECKED GERMAN VEHICLES HIT THEIR PLANES.

ONE PIECE RIPPED THE COWLING OFF OF A PLANE PILOTED BY FLIGHT LEADER LT.DANIEL L.STAEHLE, 42 COLONIAL TERRACE, SPRINGFIELD (STATE NOT GIVEN), LEAVING HIM IN A DAZE.

"ALL THE WAY BACK," STAEHLE RELATED LATER "SOAPE (LT. THOMAS R. SOAPE, CORSICANA, TEX.) KEPT TALKING TO ME AND ENCOURAGING ME. IF HE HADN'T I WOULD HAVE GONE TO SLEEP. THAT IS HOW I FELT."

WM256PEW

AUG 29 1944

ROME, AUG 28-(AP)-AN ITALIAN FARMER, HIS THREE SONS AND A HIRED MAN HAVE BEEN CITED FOR HEROISM BY THE UNITED STATES 15TH AIR FORCE SERVICE COMMAND.

THE CITATIONS WERE PRESENTED BY LT.COL.EARL SNEEN OF TULSA, OKLA., ON BEHALF OF BRIG.GEN.C.M.BEVERLY, COMMANDING THE 15TH SERVICE UNITS.

THE ITALIANS, THE CITATIONS SAID, WERE WORKING IN THEIR FIELDS WHEN THEY SAW A CRIPPLED LIBERATOR BOMBER CRASH AND CATCH FIRE. DESPITE EXPLODING GASOLINE AND AMMUNITION THEY EXTRICATED FIVE OF THE CREWMEN BEFORE FLAMES DROVE THEM BACK.

MK710AEW

THE ARMY OF NATIONAL LIBERATION IN MONTENEGRO, ARE FIGHTING OUR FORCES IN SERBIA, AND IN MACEDONIA ARE ENGAGED IN THE SAME CRIMES AS THE GERMANS," HE SAID.

THE BULGARIANS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE SIX OR SEVEN DIVISIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA AND THREE OR FOUR IN GREECE.

HJ802AEW

AUG 29 1944

Vatican City, Aug. 28-(AP)-Pope Pius XII received in private audience today Col. Orpheus J. Bizzozzero of Waterbury, Conn., regional health officer for the allied military government.

apl 01605-bria-rm 1135a

LUBLIN, POLAND, AUG. 28-(AP)-RUSSIAN AND POLISH FORCES HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRIDGEHEAD ON THE WEST BANK OF THE VISTULA RIVER AT WARKA, 30 MILES SOUTH OF WARSAW, COL. GEN.MIHAIL ROLA-ZYMIERSKI, POLISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF, DISCLOSED TODAY.

HE ESTIMATED THAT THE GERMANS ARE USING "MORE THAN A DOZEN PANZER DIVISIONS" IN THE DEFENSE OF THE POLISH CAPITAL, WHICH HE SAID THEY HADBEEN BURNING FOR THREE WEEKS TO QUELL INSURRECTION FROM WITHIN.

FD505PEW

AUG 29 1944

A94

AUG 29 1944

WITH LONDON BALKAN (200)

BY JOSEPH MORTON

BARI, ITALY, AUG. 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT, WHICH HAS ANNOUNCED THROUGH THE SOFIA RADIO THAT IT WANTS TO GET OUT OF THE WAR AND ACHIEVE COMPLETE NEUTRALITY, HAS TAKEN NO STEPS AS YET TO WITHDRAW ITS FORCES FROM YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY THROUGH CHANNELS WELL POSTED ON THE BALKAN MILITARY SITUATION.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO THAT SUCH ACTION WAS UNDER WAY WERE DESCRIBED AS WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

THE ALLIES ARE REPORTEDLY INSISTING THAT BULGARIAN TROOPS BE CALLED HOME BEFORE AN ARMISTICE IS GRANTED, AND BRITISH BROADCASTS BEAMED TO BULGARIA STIPULATE FLATLY THAT WITHDRAWAL IS A CONDITION FOR PEACE.

"AS LONG AS THE BULGARIAN ARMIES COOPERATE WITH THE GERMANS, ALL DECLARATIONS OF BROTHERHOOD AMONG NATIONS ARE APT TO CREATE LAUGHTER," BBC TOLD THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE. THE RADIO AT ANKARA COMMENTED THAT "WHILE BULGARIAN MINISTERS DEAL ONLY IN FAIR WORDS, ROMANIA HAS ACTED."

MARSHAL TITO, LEADER OF THE YUGOSLAV PARTISANS, TOLD ME SEVERAL DAYS AGO AT HIS HEADQUARTERS THAT HE COULD SEE PEACE OVERTURES ONLY THROUGH THE PRISM OF THE ACTIVITY OF BULGARIAN FORCES OF OCCUPATION IN YUGOSLAVIA.

"BULGARIAN TROOPS, TOGETHER WITH THE GERMANS, ARE AGAIN ATTACKING

ZYMIERSKI SAID THAT THE WESTERPLATTE TANK BRIGADE, ONE OF HIS POLISH UNITS WHICH IS UNDER MARSHAL KONSTANTINE K.ROKOSSOVSKY'S SUPREME COMMAND, KNOCKED OUT 48 TANKS OF THE HERMANN GOERING DIVISION IN THE FURIOUS BRIDGEHEAD STRUGGLE.

HE DECLARED THAT THE WARSAW UPRISING OF AUG. 1 WAS "A THOUGHTLESS ACT UNCOORDINATED WITH THE RED ARMY AND APPARENTLY HAD THE POLITICAL MOTIVE TO ENHANCE MIKOLAJCZYK'S (STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, PREMIER OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE) POSITION DURING THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE."

IN LIBERATED POLAND, HE SAID, THERE HAVE BEEN NO CLASHES BETWEEN THE HOME ARMY UNDER THE LONDON REGIME'S ORDERS AND SOVIET AND POLISH FORCES.

"A LARGE PART OF THE OFFICERS OF THE HOME ARMY ARE JOINING US," ZYMIERSKI SAID.

THE GERMAN DEVASTATION OF WARSAW, HE TOLD A DELEGATION OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS FROM MOSCOW, HAS BEEN ON A WHOLESALE SCALE. ENTIRE DISTRICTS HAVE BEEN BURNED AND SHELLED BECAUSE SCATTERED BUILDINGS WERE HELD TEMPORARILY BY THE EMBATTLED POLES, HE SAID.

ALL THE LARGER BUILDINGS FRONTING ON NAPOLEON SQUARE HAVE BEEN GUTTED, HE DECLARED. AMONG THE STRUCTURES DESTROYED, HE LISTED THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE BUILDING, THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF WARSAW UNIVERSITY, THE ALL SAINTS CHURCH, PART OF THE CITY HALL AND THE CATHEDRAL IN THE OLD CITY.

DA824PEW

C O R R E C T I O N

LUBLIN-POLISH (BY DE LUCE) IN FOURTH GRAF FROM END, READ:
X X X ABANDON THE 1935 CONSTITUTION BUT AT THE SAME TIME HE QUOTED
MIKOLAJCZYK TO THE EFFECT HE HAD OPPOSED THE 1935 CONSTITUTION AND THAT
IT WAS RETAINED BY X X X ETC. (INSERTING OMITTED MATTER)
THE AP

AUG 29 1944

RW1210AEW NM

MOSCOW, AUG 28-(AP)-DURING A RECENT VISIT TO MOSCOW MAJ.GEN.
JOHN K.CANNON, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 12TH AIR FORCE IN THE
MEDITERRANEAN, MADE A QUICK TRIP TO THE EASTERN FRONT AS THE GUEST OF
THE RED ARMY.

LATER HE ISSUED THIS STATEMENT:

"I WAS ABLE TO LEARN THAT THE RED AIR FORCE IS PLAYING AN
ENERGETIC, WELL-DIRECTED AND EFFICIENT ROLE IN SUPPORT OF THE RED
ARMY.

"WE WERE ALLOWED COMPLETE FREEDOM OF INSPECTION IN REGARDS
TO MATERIAL, EQUIPMENT AND METHODS OF OPERATION.

"METHODS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE GROUND AND AIR HAVE BEEN
THOROUGHLY EXPLAINED TO ME. THE DISCIPLINE AND MORALE OF THE RED AIR
FORCE WERE STRIKINGLY NOTICEABLE. I FOUND BOTH GROUND AND AIR CREWS
ALERT AND MOST ANXIOUS TO DELIVER THE MAXIMUM LOADS OF DESTRUCTION
OVER THE LINES.

OVER THE LINES."

DA1118PEW

All Lublin Polish (Luce) XXX added

POSTWAR POLAND, HE SAID, WOULD STIMULATE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND
WELCOME FOREIGN CAPITAL.

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BOUNDARIES OF POLAND AFTER THE WAR HE ASSERTED, WOULD INCLUDE
EAST PRUSSIA AND IN THE WEST WOULD FOLLOW THE NISSA RIVER TO THE
ODER AND THENCE TO THE SEA, WITH STETTIN TO BECOME A POLISH CITY.

THE POLISH LEADER RECEIVED FOREIGN NEWSPAPERMEN IN THE FLAG-HUNG
COUNCIL CHAMBER IN LUBLIN, WHOSE COBBLED STREETS ECHOED WITH THE
TREAD OF THOUSANDS OF NEW RECRUITS FOR THE POLISH ARMY.

IN A CENTRAL PARK OF THE TEMPORARY POLISH CAPITAL A MEMORIAL TO
THE UNKNOWN RED ARMY SOLDIER DEAD WAS UNVEILED YESTERDAY IN MARSHAL
KONSTANTIN K.ROKOSSOVSKY'S PRESENCE. BUT TODAY LUBLIN WAS ALMOST
COMPLETELY POLISH FROM THE GIRL TRAFFIC COPS IN UNIFORM TO THE TAX
COLLECTORS GOING OVER PROPERTY ROLLS IN THE REVENUE BUREAU.

"WE WON'T ALLOW ANY GERMANS TO REMAIN IN POLAND, NOT EVEN WOMEN
AND CHILDREN," SAID OSUBKA-MORAWSKI IN DESCRIBING THE PEACE TIME
FUTURE.

AUG 29 1944

THE CITY OF LWOW, HE POINTED OUT, WAS LARGELY POLISH WITH A COUNTRY-
SIDE PREDOMINANTLY UKRAINIAN. EXPULSION OF ALL GERMANS IS A FOREGONE
CONCLUSION.

"I'M SORRY TO SAY PART OF THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES PUBLIC
OPINION FAVORS DEALING LIGHTLY WITH THE GERMANS," HE SAID. "IT CAN'T
IMAGINE HORRORS LIKE THE MAJDANEK PRISON CAMP OUTSIDE OF LUBLIN WHICH
MUST BE PREVENTED FROM EVER OCCURRING AGAIN."

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, MRS. STELLA BUDDY, DAUGHTER OF STANLEY
BUDZINSKI, 9935 THIRD AVE, BROOKLYN, AND WIFE OF A LUBLIN CITY
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, HELPED TRANSLATE THE POLISH LEADER'S FIRST
PRESS CONFERENCE, PEASANT BORN ANDRZEJ WITOS, COMMITTEE VICE
PRESIDENT, LISTENED SILENTLY.

"I HOPE THE RED ARMY WILL REMOVE TO THE SOVIET UNION ALL THE GERMANS
IT FINDS IN EAST PRUSSIA SO THEY WON'T BE THERE WHEN WE ENTER. OUR
POSTWAR FRONTIER WITH GERMANY WILL BE SHORTENED BUT IT WILL BE
LENGTHENED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND WILL BE STRATEGICALLY STRONG."

CONFIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S AUTHORITY AS OPPOSED TO THE
LONDON GOVERNMENT, OZUBKA-MORAWSKI SAID "TIME IS WORKING FOR US. WE
KNOW WE CAN BUILD NATIONAL UNITY BUT IF MIKOLAJCZYK JOINED US IT
WOULD HASTEN AND MAKE THE PROCESS EASIER."

AUG 29 1944

OSUBKA-MORAWSKI SAID MIKOLAJCZYK TOLD HIM SIR JOHN CLARK KERR,
BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, HAD INTIMATED THAT THE BRITISH
GOVERNMENT WOULD AGREE TO A REVIVAL OF THE 1921 CONSTITUTION.
WHETHER THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ALSO WOULD AGREE, OSUBKA-MORAWSKI

30.24 — 18349

ADDED, WAS NOT KNOWN.

B67

THE COMMITTEE PRESIDENT ASSERTED TADEUSZ ROMER, FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE LONDON GOVERNMENT, WAS UNACCEPTABLE IN ANY UNIFIED CABINET BUT THAT HE MIGHT BE USEFUL AGAIN AS AN AMBASSADOR.

HE DENIED THE LONDON GOVERNMENT WAS SUPPORTED WHOLEHEARTEDLY BY THE FOUR MAJOR PARTIES OF POLAND AND SAID "IF MIKOLAJCZYK DOESN'T ACCEPT OUR GENEROUS OFFER WE BELIEVE THE LONDON REGIME WILL BREAK UP IN A CRISIS."

AUG 29 1944

OSUBKA-MORAWSKI SAID THE POLISH WORKERS PARTY EQUIVALENT TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAD THREE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND ANOTHER, BOLESLAW BIERUT, WAS PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL WHICH NOW IS THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE BODY IN THE COUNTRY.

AK1049PEW

CHUNGKING--FIRST ADD CHINESE XXX BITTER FIGHTING.
THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TONIGHT THAT CHINESE TROOPS STRIKING FROM THE EAST HAD REACHED THE SIANG RIVER AT TWO POINTS NORTH OF JAPANESE-HELD HENGYANG. THIS DRIVE THREATENED THE MAIN JAPANESE SUPPLY LINE IN HUNAN, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID.
THE JAPANESE WHO STRUCK SOUTH FROM WUYI IN CHEKIANG HAVE REACHED A POINT ONLY SIX MILES FROM LISHUI, 30 MILES FROM WUYI. THE TOWN HAS BEEN REGARDED AS A POTENTIAL BASE FROM WHICH JAPAN COULD BE BOMBED AND WAS ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE JAPANESE DRIVE SINCE THE 1942 AMERICAN RAID ON TOKYO.
IN HUPEH PROVINCE, THE CHINESE CONTINUED ATTACKS AGAINST THE OUTER DEFENSES OF ICHANG.

WD1125AEW

AUG 29 1944

All U.S. Pacific Fleet HQ, Pearl Harbor (McMurty) xxafternoon.

COMDR.CHARLES W.BREWER OF TULSA, OKLA., A FIGHTER SQUADRON SKIPPER, SHOT DOWN FIVE BEFORE HIS PLANE WAS KNOCKED OUT OF THE ACTION. LT. (JG) GEORGE R.CARR OF BOGALUSA, LA., FORMER ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE PILOT, GOT FIVE ALSO.

ENS.R.E.FOWLER OF HOUSTON, TEX., AND ENS.CALUDEW (CORRECT) PLANT OF PORTLAND, MICH., EACH SHOT DOWN FOUR.

PM70APPW

GUAM,AUG.17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HERE'S ANOTHER THING THE WAR HAS CHANGED--YOU CAN WHISTLE ON GUAM NOW.

IN PREWAR DAYS WHISTLING WAS FORBIDDEN. AN AMERICAN NAVAL GOVERNOR YEARS AGO DECIDED TO MAKE THE ISLAND LIKE A SHIP WHERE ONLY THE BOATSWAIN'S MATE IS ALLOWED TO WHISTLE.

BUT MARINE MAJ.GEN.HENRY L.LARSON, NEW ISLAND COMMANDER, CHANGED THAT.

AUG 29 1944

"I FUGURE WE'VE GOT SOMETHING TO WHISTLE ABOUT NOW."

BY NORMAN BELL

AN ALEUTIAN BASE,AUG 28 (AP)-DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROXSES HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO SIX NAVAL OFFICERS FOR DAYLIGHT RAIDS IN JUNE AGAINST JAPANESE AIR BASES ON PARAMUSHIRO AND SHIMUSHU ISLANDS.

THEY ARE VETERANS OF THE "EMPIRE EXPRESS" RUNS FROM AN OUTER ALEUTIAN BASE, ACCOXX 800 MILES OF COLD, OPEN NORTH PACIFIC, TO THE JAPANESE KURILES, AND ARE NAVY VENTURA BOMBER PILOTS.

AMONG THEM ARE LT.(JG) JAMES T.MABUS OF NEW ORLEANS, LA., AND LT.(JG) DAVID H.OLIN, (ADDRESS NOT LISTED.)

THE PRESENTATIONS WERE MADE BY COMMODORE LESLIE E.GEHRES, COMMANDER OF FLEET AIR WING FOUR, ACTING FOR VICE ADMIRAL FRANK JACK KING FLETCHER, COMMANDER NORTH PACIFIC.

AUG 29 1944

AIR MEDALS WERE AWARDED ALSO TO THE FOLLOWING:

ENS.RICHARD RICE, NAVIGATOR, OF 2813 BELLEVIEW PL., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ENS.WILLIAM T.HARPER CO-PILOT, 1000 CREST CIRCLE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ENS.HERBERT W.LESTER, NAVIGATOR, 267 MCKINLEY RD. GROSSE POINT, MICH.

ENS.RAY WESLEY, CO-PILOT, LEROY, ILL.

ENS.HARRY C.BARFIELD, NAVIGATOR, 1406 THIRTEENTH AVE., HICKORY, N.C.

VINCENT J.FERTITTA, PHOTOGRAPHER MATE 2/C, 4023 PARKSIDE DR., BALTIMORE, MD.

WILLIAM B.STROM, AVIATION MACHINIST MATE 2/C, NAVIGATOR, 6040 LAPEER RD., FLINT, MICH.

MERLE H.BISHOP, AVIATION ORDNANCE MAN 3/C, NAVIGATOR, PANAMA CITY, FLA.

ROBERT M.COX, AVIATION RADIO MAN 3/C, 2299 KING ST., SAGINAW, MICH.

HAROLD J.WOODWORTH, AVIATION MACHINIST MATE 2/C, NAVIGATOR, FILCHBURG, MASS.

WALLACE H.LUNDGREN, AVIATION ORDNANCE MAN 2/C, GUNNER, 5640 FORTY-THIRD AVE., SO.MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

JOSEPH A.MASKOOR, AVIATION MACHINIST MATE 2/C, NAVIGATOR, 110 JACKSON ST., PATTERSON, N.J.

THEODORE J.DYKA, AVIATION RADIO MAN 3/C, 882 CHICOPEE ST., WILLIMANSETT, MASS.

ENS.ROBERT J.MANLON, NAVIGATOR, 417 W.FIFTH-SIXTH AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RICHARD J.MCGEE, AVIATION ORDNANCE MAN 3/C, GUNNER, 64 SYLVAN ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

COMMENDATIONS FROM THE COMMANDER NORTH PACIFIC WERE ALSO PRESENTED

AUG 29 1944

TO ENSIGN RICE, AND CLAUDE L.BRITT, AVIATION MACHINIST 2/C, NAVIGATOR, 471 DOUGLAS AVE., ELGIN, ILL.

GG111PCW NM

[illegible] INVESTMENT IN ARGENTINA.

Add Baires Mandl xxx Argentina."

MANDL'S INVESTMENTS HERE HAVE BEEN ESTIMATED AS HIGH AS $20,000,000.

MANDL SAID HIS PRINCIPAL HOLDING HERE WAS THE "IMPA" FACTORY WHICH IS CAPITALIZED AT 9,000,000 PESOS ($2,700,000) OF WHICH ABOUT 600,000 PESOS IS HELD BY THE J.HENRY SCHRODER BANKING CORP. OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUG 29 1944

HE DENIED THAT THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT HAD SHARES OF IMPA AND DECLARED THE COMPANY'S ONLY WAR PRODUCTION WAS 50,000 CARTRIDGES DAILY.

"THIS IS NOTHING," HE ADDED. "IN AUSTRIA ONE OF MY FACTORIES PRODUCED 2,500,000 DAILY.

"BEISDES WE PRODUCE ABOUT 20 TINY TRAINING PLANES OF 85 HORSEPOWER WITH U.S.CONTINENTAL MOTORS AND ABOUT 20 GLIDERS. THIS CANNOT BE A THREAT TO THE UNITED NATIONS."

QUITO, ECUADOR, AUG 28-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE ARREST OF THREE BANKERS, RAMON GONZALEZ ARTIGAS AND THE BROTHERS RAFAEL AND LUCINDO ALMEIDA BORJA, ON CHARGES OF "CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE INTERNAL PEACE OF ECUADOR," NO DETAILS WERE GIVEN.
DA1114PEW

ML- MEXICO CITY,AUG.28-(AP)-EFRAIN BUENROSTRO, GENERAL MANAGER OF PETROLEOS MEXICANOS, THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED OIL INDUSTRY, LEFT TODAY BY TRAIN FOR LOS ANGELES ON A COMMISSION FOR PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO.

THIS IS BUENROSTRO'S THIRD TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES WITHIN A YEAR AND A HALF. THE FIRST TWO TRIPS, TO WASHINGTON, D.C., AND NEW YORK, WERE IN CONNECTION WITH ACQUISITION OF EQUIPMENT AND A $10,000,000 LOAN FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE INDUSTRY.

AUG 29 1944

DV9PCW

MEXICO CITY, AUG.28-(AP)-PRICES OF MANY COMMODITIES ARE FALLING IN MEXICO AS THE BLACK MARKET, NERVOUS AT PROSPECTS OF AN EARLY END OF THE WAR, IS UNLOADING, THE SEMI-OFFICIAL NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE REPORTED TODAY.

THE PRICE DROP HAS BEEN SHARPEST ON SCARCE IMPORTED ARTICLES, ON MANY OF WHICH THE EXTENSIVE ILLEGAL MARKET HAD BEEN ABLE TO SET ALMOST ANY PRICE.

AUG 29 1944

"SILKS, PRICES OF WHICH REACHED FANTASTIC LEVELS A SHORT TIME AGO, ARE AN EXAMPLE," THE CONFEDERATION REPORTED. "SOME SPECULATORS WHO HAD LARGE QUANTITIES OF THIS COMMODITY HAVE BEGUN TO LIQUIDATE THEM AS QUIETLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT THIS DID NOT STOP PRICES FROM DROPPING APPROXIMATELY 20 PER CENT.

COTTON TEXTILE PRICES REMAIN HIGH, THE REPORT ADDED, IN VIEW OF PROSPECTS FOR INCREASED FOREIGN DEMAND.

"IN CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AN APPRECIABLE DROP HAS BEEN NOTED IN THE PRICE OF RODS FOR CONCRETE, AS A RESULT OF RECENT IMPORTATIONS.

"THE BLACK MARKET IN AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES RECEIVED A DEATH BLOW ON AUGUST 8, WHEN THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD IN WASHINGTON LOWERED DRASTICALLY THE RESTRICTIONS FOR MANUFACTURE OF ACCESSORIES. THE TIRE SITUATION ALSO IS IMPROVING."

THE PRICE OF SOME FOOD ARTICLES, INCLUDING MEATS, HAS FALLEN SLIGHTLY.

AUG 29 1944

STOCKS ON THE MEXICAN EXCHANGE FELL SHARPLY WITH THE NEWS OF LIBERATION OF PARIS, BUT RECUPERATED LATE LAST WEEK.

EW536PCW

MEXICO CITY,AUL 28 (AP)-EXCELSIOR SUGGESTS IN AN EDITORIAL THAT THE WISE COURSE FOR PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO IN THE CONGRESS SESSION OPENING FRIDAY WOULD BE TO FACE BOLDLY WHAT THE PAPER DESCRIBED AS THESE THREE "GRAVEST PROBLEMS:"

THE POLITICAL QUESTION OF CONFLICTING AMBITIONS AND THE LACK OF A DECISIVE PROGRAM;

AUG 29 1944

THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM "OF THE RICHES OF CERTAIN MINORITIES AND MACHINERY SURROUNDING ENORMOUS HUMAN MASSES, RESIGNED AND SELF-DENY-

THE MISERY OF THOSE ENORMOUS HUMAN MASSSS, RESIGNED AND SELF-DENYING, THAT FORM THE BASIS OF THE NATION;"

AND THE "CNCREASING IMMORALITY OF SOME FUNCTIONARIES AMASSING QICK FORTUNES"

GG1033ACW

TUXTLE GUTIERREZ, MEXICO,AUG.28-(AP)-CONTRACTING OF MEXICAN FARM WORKERS FOR JOBS IN THE UNITED STATES BGAN TODAY IN THE STATE OF CHIAPAS, ON THE GUATEMALA BORDER. SEVERAL THOUSAND APPLICANTS FROM THIS TROPICAL REGION ARE WAITING TO SEE A U.S. COMMISSION THAT ARRIVED TO SIGN THE CONTRACTS.

AUG 29 1944

EW702PCW

NEW YORK, AUG. 28-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO ASSERTED TODAY THAT GERMAN INSISTENCE ON USING FLYING BOMBS HAD DEPRIVED THE GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY IN NORTHERN FRANCE OF PROTECTION BY AIR AND HAD COST MORE THAN 20 TRAINED MEN IN KILLED, CAPTURED, AND WOUNDED FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD SLAIN IN ENGLAND BY THE WEAPON.

NOTING THAT THE GERMANS DIVERTED MANPOWER AND MATERIALS TO THE PRODUCTION OF FLYING BOMBS THAT MIGHT HAVE GONE INTO FIGHTER PLANES, THE BROADCAST DECLARED THAT ADOLF HITLER'S "OBSESSION" WITH THE WEAPON "HAD COST HIM A FINE ARMY AND LOST HIM FRANCE."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, SAID THAT "THE ALLIES ARE ALREADY WELL INFORMED" ABOUT THE LONG-PROMISED V-2 OR GIANT ROCKET. THE BROADCAST SAID THE V-2, "IF IT IS EVER LAUNCHED," WOULD CAUSE DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES AMONG THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF ENGLAND, BUT ASSERTED THAT IT WOULD "NEITHER STOP THE WAR NOR AFFECT ITS COURSE."

WD1218PEW

SUBS FOR LONDON STORY WHICH ELIMINATED.

NEW YORK, AUG. 28-(AP)-A TOKYO BROADCAST TELLING TODAY OF THE B-29 SUPERFORTRESS RAID ON KYUSHU AUG. 20 PAID TRIBUTE TO A NAVY TEAM MADE UP OF LT. YUKIO ENDO AND AIR WARRANT OFFICER OZAKI, THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION REPORTED.

THE SAME OR A SIMILAR BROADCAST AS HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN LONDON, UNDER ADVERSE LISTENING CONDITIONS, WAS INTERPRETED FOR A TIME AS MEANING THAT THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF OSAKA HAD BEEN ATTWCKED BY AMERICAN BOMBERS. THIS WAS BASED ON A MISHEARING OF THE WORD "OZAKI."

THE JAPANESE BROADCAST SAID ENDO AND OZAKI "SHOT DOWN THREE B-29S AND HEAVILY DAMAGED TWO OTHERS." THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION RECALLED THE OFFICIAL U.S. COMMUNIQUE HAD RELATED THAT FOUR B-29S WERE LOST IN THE DAY'S OPERATIONS.

ANOTHER TOKYO BROADCAST SAID ENEMY DESTROYERS HAD SHELLED WOTJE IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS YESTERDAY AND THAT ALLIED AIRCRAFT HAD STRUCK AT YAP, 600 MILES SOUTHWEST OF GUAM.

AUG 29 1944

WD954AEW

A137 (NYC OUT)

NEW YORK, AUG 28-(AP)-THE GERMAN LANGUAGE ANTI-NAZI WEEKLY, AUFBAU, SAID TODAY IT HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION THAT DR.KURT SINGER, 59, PSYCHIATRIST AND FORMER EXECUTIVE MANAGER OF BERLIN'S "GERMAN OPERA HOUSE," DIED JANUARY IN THE CZECH CONCENTRATION CAMP OF TEREZIN. DR.SINGER WAS ARRESTED BY THE GESTAPO IN AMSTERDAM IN 1940, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

A FORMER MUSIC CRITIC FOR A BERLIN PAPER, DR.SINGER WAS ORGANIZER OF THE "JUEDISCHE KULTERBUND," ONLY JEWISH CULTURAL SOCIETY ALLOWED TO FUNCTION UNDER THE NAZI REGIME, AUFBAU SAID.

DA1122PEW

NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. RUSSIAN FRONT--322 MILES (FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW).
2. NORTHERN FRANCE--495 MILES (FROM TROYES and Chateau Thierry
3. SOUTHERN FRANCE--545 MILES (FROM PERLY).
4. ITALIAN FRONT--600 MILES (FROM NORTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF FLOFENCE).

WE1010PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

AUG 29 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG. 28, 1940--ITALIAN PLANES BOMB PORT SAID AT NORTH ENTRANCE TO SUEZ CANAL FOR FIRST TIME; U.S. ARMY TRANSPORT AMERICAN LEGION ARRIVES IN NEW YORK FROM EUROPE WITH 870 PASSENGERS, INCLUDING MRS. J.B.HARRIMAN, U.S. MINISTER TO NORWAY, AND CROWN PRINCESS MARTHA OF NORWAY AND HER THREE CHILDREN.

TA228AEW

6-41

EDITORS:

~~NEWARK, N.J.~~ --FOR YOUR GUIDANCE, HERE IS A LIST OF IATIONS AS USED IN ARMY RELEASES:

Revd Aug 5, 1944

AC.....AIR CORPS

AGD.....ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

AG-RES....ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT RESERVE

AIR-RES...AIR CORPS RESERVE

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ANC.....ARMY NURSES CORPS

AUS.....ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

CAC.....COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

CA-RES....COAST ARTILLERY CORPS RESERVE

CAV.....CAVALRY

CAV-RES...CAVALRY RESERVE

CE.....CORPS OF ENGINEERS

CH.....CHAPLAINS CORPS

CH-RES....CHAPLAINS RESERVE

CMP.....CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE

CW-RES....CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE RESERVE

CWS.....CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

DC.....DENTAL CORPS

DENT-RES..DENTAL RESERVE CORPS

ENGR-RES..CORPS OF ENGINEERS RESERVE AUG 29 1944

FA.....FIELD ARTILLERY

FA-RES....FIELD ARTILLERY RESERVE

FD.....FINANCE DEPARTMENT

FIN-RES...FINANCE DEPARTMENT RESERVE

GSC = General Staff Corps GSC Gen

IGD.....INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

30. 24 — 18353

INF.....INFANTRY
INF-RES...INFANTRY RESERVE
JAGD.....JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
JAG-RES...JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT RESERVE
MAC.....MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS
MA-RES....MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS RESERVE
MC.....MEDICAL CORPS
MED-RES...MEDICAL CORPS RESERVE
MP-RES....MILITARY POLICE CORPS RESERVE
OD.....ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT
ORD-RES...ORDNANCE RESERVE
PH C.....PHARMACISTS CORPS
QMC.....QUARTERMASTER CORPS
QM-RES....QUARTERMASTER CORPS RESERVE
SC.....SIGNAL CORPS
SIG-RES...SIGNAL CORPS RESERVE
SN.....SANITARY CORPS
SN-RES....SANITARY CORPS RESERVE
SPEC-RES..SPECIALIST RESERVE
TC.....TRANSPORTATION CORPS
VC.....VETERINARY CORPS
VET-RES...VETERINARY CORPS RESERVE.
0642PEWNMC

AUG 29 1944

CLR643P C42 NXT...

SEIZE VITRY, 100 MILES FROM REICH BORDER; AMERICANS TAKE SOISSONS, MOVE ON REIMS; RUSSIANS WIN CONSTANTA, BLACK SEA PORT

AUG 30 1944

U. S. FORCES CROSS BATTLEFIELDS OF FIRST WORLD WAR

Doughboys Capture Belleau Wood, Chateau-Thierry and Soissons

AUG 30 1944

FALL OF REIMS NEAR

Germans Report Fighting in Streets of Chalons, Drive Toward Sedan.

Bonn

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 29.—(AP) The American Third army in a swift 25-mile smash across hallowed battlefields of the First World War captured Belleau Wood, Chateau Thierry and Soissons today, rolling northward along the historic Ardennes invasion route within 55 miles of the Belgian border.

Covering miles for each bloody yard their fathers won in 1918, the Americans under Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., encountered only minor resistance, and Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball reported from the front that the Germans were "in headlong flight," toward Belgium and their homeland.

Turning northward from their positions east of Paris and advancing at a rate of better than a mile an hour, the Third army threatened to flank the Nazis' rocket bomb installations to the northwest.

Northeast of Paris they drove to the approaches of the World War siege city of Reims.

Fight in Chalons

East of the capital they were, by German account, fighting in the streets of Chalons, only 96 miles from the German frontier and a bare 50 miles from the battlefield east of Verdu on which the Germans and the Allies were fighting when the First World war armistice was announced November 11, 1918.

Supreme Headquarters made no confirmation at midnight of report that either Chalons or Vitry to the south had been completely occupied, but General Patton's men were disclosed to have made further gains across the Marne just below Chalons.

Four Miles From Chalons

Latest reports reaching the supreme command said the easternmost of Patton's operations had carried units of his Third Army four miles and six miles southeast of Chalons to Lepine and Marson, respectively.

Well to the south still another column made a farther eastern advance from Troyes about 5 miles to Piney, on the route to the River Aube.

In taking Soissons, the Americans reached the south bank of the Aisne river and promised momentarily to break across the Aisne-Somme line, important water barrier guarding German positions in Belgium and the homeland.

Belgians Told To Rise

As the Allies neared Belgium, patriots in that occupied country got a preliminary call to arms. All able-bodied men were ordered to join the resistance army, to steal arms from the Germans and to prepare for battle.

The Americans also were on the south bank of the Aisne at Fismes, 16 miles east of Soissons.

Latest reports reaching the Supreme Command said the eastern most of Patton's operations had carried units of his Third army four miles and six miles southeast of Chalons to Lepine and Marson, respectively.

This spectacular thrust northwestward toward the Ardennes forest and Sedan was putting in reverse invasion marches which the Germans made southward in 1870, in 1914, and finally in the present war when the blitzkrieg triumphed over the crumbling French in the spring of 1940.

Drive 25 Miles

The 25-mile drive which Patton's men made northward from Chateau-Thierry to Soissons in one day seemed almost miraculous compared with the French drive which captured the town in the great second battle of the Marne in 1918. Then the French required from July 18 to August 2—16 days— to move into Soissons from their nearest positions just three miles to the west.

The American First division was fighting beside the French a few miles south and west of Soissons.

Indicating the speed of the American drive, Supreme Headquarters announced in its communique this morning that the Americans were six miles from Chateau-Thierry. Then late today the fall of that historic town, Belleau Wood five miles to the northwest, and Soissons 25 miles north were announced simultaneously.

Belleau Wood is a permanent memorial to American Marines and infantrymen who died there in June of 1918.

Below Chalons, where American entry was announced by the German communique today, the Americans struck the central Marne at two points between Chalons and Vitry.

For the present at least the lightning advance of the Third army over the rolling green battlefields of the earlier war overshadowed the operations of other Allied forces between Paris and the channel coast.

There were signs, however, that here, too, American, Canadians and British troops were now ready to strike out, possibly with Gen. Patton's men holding the east wall of a huge pocket, in an effort to conquer the defenders of the flying bomb sites along the channel.

Two British armored columns broke out of the Seine bridgehead at Vernon soon after daybreak, one driving forward 12 miles to Etre Pagny and Hacqueville and the other punching five miles forward to Bray-et-Lu on the Epte river.

4 Bridges Across Seine

Simultaneously two British bridgeheads across the Seine east of Louviers and at Vernon were so enlarged that they were virtually joined together and in effect became a single bridgehead. At least four bridges have been thrown across the Seine in these areas, with men, armor, artillery and supplies moving across in a constant stream, front dispatches said.

The bridgehead east of Louviers was almost doubled in size during the day with the capture of Orgeville and Acouis, and forward elements struck to the southeast and entered the river town of Les Andeleys tonight.

The American and British bridgeheads below Paris have been consolidated into one huge reservoir of men and material extending some 30 miles along the north bank of the Seine and already thrusting forward 11 miles to a point just north of the Paris-Rouen highway.

Canadians advancing from their Pont de L'Arche-Elbeuf holdings sent advance elements within 8,000 yards of Rouen.

West from Elbeuf, the Canadians Dutch and Belgians penned the Germans remaining below the Seine finally and conclusively into three deep loops of the river. Although the Berlin radio claimed that all Nazi troops now had been evacuated to the north bank, the latest reports at Supreme headquarters said that there still was very hard fighting at each loop.

Meet Light Resistance

Resistance to Gen. Patton's columns was described as "light and scattered," although one Berlin commentator spoke of "bitter advanced fighting" as the new front "threatened" German positions along the Aisne.

It was known that when the Third army first hit the Seine and Yonne rivers that the Germans had two divisions between there and the Marne to the north and east. Elements of those divisions subsequently were identified as the Americans drove forward, but they never were linked in any sort of cohesive stand, and the majority probably fell victims to infantry cleaning up behind the armored elements.

In Paris, where life was assuming at least a semblance of normality, American and French troops carried the clean-up of isolated Nazis to the northern suburbs, cleared Montmorency and took the great Le Bourget airdrome after a severe fight.

Far to the west in Brittany American troops with the aid of Maquis continuel slow progress against the stubborn Nazi garrison at Brest. The other large Breton ports of St. Nazaire and Lorient were described as closely invested but not for the present under direct attack.

Wreck Nazi Communications

North of a line from Dieppe to Sedan—where the Germans made their first massive breakthrough in 1940 and for which Gen. Patton may now be striking—U. S. Eighth air force fighters and fighter bombers continued to wreck enemy communications.

Supreme headquarters announced tonight that 92,000 prisoners had been taken by the Allies in northwestern France between Aug. 10 and 25, of which from 42,000 to 45,000 were taken in the Falaise pocket area itself.

This brought the total German casualties in the western French campaign to more than 275,000 to date. In addition to the 42,000 prisoners taken in the Falaise pocket, 30,000 Nazis died there. The American Third army announced yesterday that 81,000 had been killed or captured since the beginning of the operations in Brittany, and in addition there were roughly 123,000 Germans accounted for in Allied operations exclusive of the Falaise gap and before the Third army was activated.

At Soissons, where the old First and Second divisions helped their Allies win one of the closing battles of the last war, the Americans were fifty-five miles northeast of Paris. Parallel columns driving north reached the Fismes area sixteen miles east of Soissons and reached the upper Marne at two places between Chalons and Vitry.

Troops were less than fifty miles from Verdun where a younger Marshal Petain near the start of the last war turned the Germans back with resistance dramatized in the slogan: "They shall not pass."

The Americans and British bridgeheads on the Seine northwest of Paris were welded into a solid front of twenty-five to thirty miles when the troops which crossed at Mantes and Vernon joined hands. The assault front pushed eleven miles north of the Seine almost to the Rouen-Paris highway.

Canadians advanced within sight of Rouen, where Joan or Arc was tried and burned. The nearest Canucks were four and a half miles away.

The American triumphs at Chateau-Thierry and Soissons cracked the German-Aisne-Somme line and moved the Allies within fifteen miles of the Cathedral of Reims, fifteenth largest city in France.

SEIZE BELLEAU WOOD AND RACE FOR REIMS

Enemy in Headlong Flight for Germany—Americans Within 100 Miles of Reich and 55 Miles From Belgium.

SupremeHeadquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—With the Germans in headlong retreat, the Third United States Army captured Chateau-Thierry, Belleau Wood and Soissons, and advanced on cathedral-spired Reims today. The Yanks thrust to within 100 miles of Germany and fifty-five miles of Belgium.

Rolling over the 1918 battlefields where their fathers had fought before them, the American infantry and armor met only minor resistance from the Nazis. The main German forces were in "headlong flight toward the homeland and Belgium," a front-line dispatch declared. Armored spearheads and battle planes took a high toll of the enemy retreating over clogged roads.

Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's men seized Chateau-Thierry on the Marne and famous Belleau Wood, five miles west, then sprinted the additional twenty-five miles north into Soissons. Tonight they were before Reims, storied for its cathedral and its champagne.

Threaten Robot Coast.

The knife blades carving up northern France were rapidly flanking the whole Pas de Calais department whence the Germans launch their robot bombs. A new and more deadly trap might be forming around the remnants of the German Seventh Army, broken in Normandy, and the Fifteenth Army, in Pas de Calais.

Gain 15 to 20 Miles.

The swift drive north was one of the most brilliant gains of a single day in the whole incredible battle record of Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army.

All along the front east of Paris, the Americans made advances during the day of fifteen to twenty-five miles. They were within sixty-five miles of Sedan on the famous Ardennes road of invasion, the same route the Germans used to enter France in 1940. The Aisne-Somme line is the last great water barrier before Germany itself, save for the Albert Canal in Belgium.

The British advanced eight miles north of the Seine near Louviers, the newest bridgehead. The Canadians moved closest to Rouen at their river crossing at Pont de L'Arche.

The capture of Soissons put the Americans in a tightening semicircle around the forest of Compiegne where the fate of France was signed away in the 1940 armistice and where the Germans capitulated in 1918. In the Fismes area, the Americans were but a little more than fifty miles from Lorraine, which the Nazies incorporated into the Reich after France fell.

Paris Cleared of Last Germans.

Paris was cleared of its last German resistance. Major-Gen. Leonard T. Gerow's American Fifth Corps seized the great Le bourget Airfield where Lindbergh ended his trans-Atlantic solo flight. The Americans also cleaned out the Montmorency suburb. He drove the surviving Germans far beyond the French capital.

The Seine bridgeheads which point into robot bomb row were swelling to bursting points.

[A German broadcast said the American advance had carried into the streets of Chalons.]

Slow progress was made by Americans and Maquis against the stubborn German garrison at Brest in western Brittany. The other Brittany ports of St. Nazaire and Lorient were described as closely circled, but not for the present under direct attack.

One front line report said that at least fourteen robot bomb sites had been found in the mopped up area just south of the Seine, with increasing numbers ahead every mile of the thrust north.

American fighter planes flew 800 sorties in attacks on German communications all the way ahead of the assault through northern France, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg and into Germany. These planes found a noticeable drop off in enemy road and rail traffic in the whole belt between the Seine and the Somme.

The cleanup of the last three German pockets south of the lower Seine seemed likely in a matter of hours as the Canadians closed in tighter and Allied planes maintained day and night patrols pouring bomb, machine-gun and rocket fire destruction over the attempts of the enemy to ferry or swim to safety.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's cautious left flank gave no indication of bursting on in a swift follow-up of the German flight in disorder across the Seine and apparent pull back to the Somme.

Some military observers said a steady power buildup north of the Seine seemingly was following Gen. Montgomery's pattern of massing an overwhelming force before a breakout attack—a strategy which succeeded at El Alamein and failed at Caen.

In contrast to the Marne front east of Paris where the Germans still were unable to get any real force into action, enemy troops were making a bitter rearguard fight north of the lower Seine, suggesting that the Nazis determined to guard their robot bombing sites to the last minute.

SOLDIERS VIEW OLD MEMORIAL

Aisne-Marne Monument Found Unmolested, Well Kept Up

Chateau-Thierry, France, Aug. 29 (AP)—Here on the Marne where American army troops and marines fought sodden but successful battles in 1918 against heavy German forces, a new generation of United States soldiers swept today aginst only minor resistance.

Units of Lieut Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army seized Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Wood, five miles to the east, both scenes of decisive fighting in the final summer of World War I.

The Americans found the cemetery at Belleau Wood and the 24-column Aisne-Marne memorial unmolested and beautifully cared for, although the twin column monument to the United States Third Division in the town of Chateau-Thierry had been wrecked in the German-French fighting of 1940.

Visible For Miles

The Aisne-Marne memorial, with its double row of columns and 20-foot high figures representing the United States and France, was visible to Americans for miles before they reached this town. Upon their arrival many stood and read the names of the divisions inscribed upon the memorial.

A bent old Frenchman who has been the caretaker at the memorial for 11 years still was on the job. He explained that two bullet scars on it were from the 1940 fighting. He said Germans frequently visited the memorial during their four-year occupation.

The five-mile drive along a winding, elm-lined road to Belleau Wood was through a litter of abandoned German vehicles, gear and blood-soaked bandages from the wounded who had been removed since yesterday's fighting.

On Job 25 Years

The cemetery grounds there also have been kept in perfect condition by a crew of five caretakers headed by Amedy Savoy, who has been on the job 25 years.

At one end of the curving rows of thousands of marble closses, he pointed to nine fresh graves with wooden crosses. They were for American prisoners of war killed during the strafing of a train on which they were being taken to Germany. A number of wounded from the same train now are in

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Chateau-Thierry hospital.

One of the nine new wooden crosses bore no name. He was a soldier like thousands buried in 1918 and whose crosses bear the inscription "here rests in honored glory an American soldier known but to God."

On the hill above the cemetery there still are grass-grown trenches with machine guns and field pieces rusting from 26 years of exposure. Shell holes are there, too, and rotting stumps of trees splintered by artillery. But a thick groth of birch saplings now largely obscures this scene.

monument, which stood on the north bank of the Marne, was damaged first when [illegible] by bri[illegible] was blown [illegible] d the[illegible]

crossfire of French and German anti-tank guns. The pyramid-shaped column nearest the river had been toppled and great chunks blasted from the other column.

"Even after it was wrecked we placed flowers there on your Day of Independence and every Nov. 11," a French women said. "The Germans took them away as fast as we placed them there and we kept putting them back."

There was a big bunch of pink

Patton's Rushing Men Give Salute At Chateau-Thierry, Belleau Wood

Marne Town Sees Only a Little Fighting This Time—New War Left U. S. Memorial and Cemetery of 1918 Unharmed

CHATEAU-THIERRY, France, Aug. 29 (AP)—American troops, fighting over the rolling green battlefields where doughboys and marines immortalized themselves in 1918, occupied Chateau-Thierry and went past Belleau Wood in a smash that swept across the Valley of the Marne to the approaches of Reims today.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's forces encountered only minor resistance from the Germans, whose main body was in headlong flight toward Belgium and the Reich.

Belleau Wood, scene of heavy fighting in the decisive battles in the summer of 1918, is five miles west of Chateau-Thierry.

The magnificent twenty-four-column American Aisne-Marne Memorial, overlooking Chateau-Thierry and the American Cemetery at Belleau Wood, had not been molested by the Germans. Their grounds have been beautifully kept up throughout the war by French caretakers.

But in the town of Chateau-Thierry the twin-columned monument to the United States Third Division had been wrecked in fighting between the Germans and French in 1940.

Memorial Church Hit in New Fight

The stone memorial church in Chateau-Thierry, built with American funds, had been hit, but damage was slight. A shell struck the tower just above the front entrance during fighting in the town square yesterday.

Residents said the Third Division gladioli and purple peonies at the monument today, and our troops streaming toward Reims saluted smartly as they passed.

In Belleau Wood at one end of the curving rows of marble crosses are nine fresh graves with wooden crosses. They are for American prisoners of war killed a few months ago when an Allied plane attacked the train on which they were being taken to Germany. Wounded from the same train now re in Château-Thierry Hospital.

Nazis Regrouping Before Reds

By Joseph Morton

Headquarters United States 15th Air Force, Italy, Aug. 29 (AP)—Pilots scouting the Balkans reported evidence today that the Germans had succeeded in regrouping a sizable force in the path of the Russian advance through the Galati Gap upon the Romanian capital of Bucharest.

They saw no sign of large-scale German evacuation from the surrendered kingdom into Hungary or Yugoslavia.

Trains Romania-Bound

Train traffic over railroads linking Romania with central Europe still was predominantly toward Romania rather than away from the kingdom. There was evidence of increased air-transport operations into Romania and stepped-up barge traffic on the Danube, which was mined again last night.

Allied bombers struck in eastern Hungary yesterday, primarily to interrupt supply movements instead of to hamper withdrawals. They hit the Kiskolcz rail yards and a bridge at Szolnok.

In the absence of reports that the Romanian army has interfered with the four main supply arteries from Hungary, it appeared likely that the enemy was organizing to fight a delaying action on the plains between Bucharest and the Iron Gate, a bottleneck on the Danube, rather than in the Transylvanian Alps and Carpathians where the chances of being trapped are greater.

Three Railroads Serve Nazis

In the lowland region, the Germans have the use of three railroads crossing the mountains at their western end, as well as the Danube. All four are eventual estape routes and lines of supply.

Pilots said industrial activity apparently had ceased at Ploesti, which Russian troops are approaching. One flyer described the great oil center as "dead as a doornail." The scouts saw no signs of fires from the refining or oil-producing areas. This refuted earlier reports that the Germans were attempting to demolish the few installations which Allied bombers have left intact.

6 Men Directed Paris' Revolt

By Edward D. Ball

Paris, Aug. 28 (AP—Delayed)—Six men, members of the all-powerful central committee of the Paris liberation movement, directed hundreds of thousands of Parisians in the revolt against the Nazis. They gathered in a candle-lit cellar August 19 and gave the order from which flared the final, vengeful revolt of a city four years under the German yoke.

These men were known to each other only by fictitious names, but their organization kept German nerves on edge for four years.

By word of mouth and by posters put up by daring Partisans, the word spread. Trusted members of the committee had rendezvous in the streets, and they would saunter past each other and drop innocent-sounding phrases, such as "the French beans are cooking," or "the goat has been milked." They didn't know themselves just what was meant.

But hundreds of thousands of partisians in the underground delivered these important messages.

Jewish Lawyer Called Leader

This story was unfolded by a Paris lawyer, a slightly built, fortyish Jewish Parisian who looked more like a professor than the leader of a revolt. With him was Mlle. Suzanne, his secretary and one of the chief women members of the resistance movement, an attractive blonde under 30 who weighs less than 100 pounds.

These two joined 400 other patriots in occupying the two-block-square Hotel de Ville, remaining to take pot-shots at the Germans with Colt automatics until the Allies arrived.

The le[illegible] told of the occupation [illegible] police [illegible] efecture by the Paris [illegible] the strike of railroad workers, both parts of the general plan.

Pistols 'Chuted To Them

Relating the story of the Hotel de Ville siege, he said:

"Most of our pistols were Colts which had been parachuted to us. By the end of the first day we had 50 German prisoners, and many more than that were killed."

"We had ammunition sufficient for only five minutes' full-scale fighting," Mlle. Suzanne said, "but by conserving our supply and limiting our shots we were able to hold out."

All the time they were under siege they kept sending out couriers, directing placement of barricades in the streets. The sandbagging was done by heroic Frenchmen under German fire, while others threw guards around the Seine.

Many Different Groups

There are many different groups of resisters under different names, but the high policy came down from the central committee in Paris. Its members never met twice in the same place; never telephoned, and never put anything in writing.

"Our organizations included everybody," the leader said. "There were Socialists, Catholics, Rightists, Leftists, trade unionists, Communists and Popular Democrats and Jews. As a Jew myself I must say the French people cannot be held responsible for the atrocities the Jews have had to suffer. That was the doing of the Germans."

Germany Four Days Late On News of Paris' Fall

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 29—Germany announced officially today the fall of Paris, four days after the fact, asserting in a communiqué that strongpoints in the French capital "succumbed to enemy superiority."

The communiqué said the bulk of German troops had withdrawn to the north bank of the lower Seine.

Allied Use Of Famous Paris Airfield Seen

Le Bourget Field, Paris, Aug. 29 (AP)—This valued military prize wrested from the Germans by fighting French soon may undergo a major face-lifting operation to permit it to handle a great volume of air traffic, but its future role in Allied hands is veiled in military secrecy.

Le Bourget, where Charles A. Lindbergh landed the Spirit of St. Louis in 1927, is the biggest airdrome in France, and its acquisition will give the Allies a great air base less than ten miles north of Paris when and if it is repaired.

Advance patrols of aviation engineers already are assessing the damage to the field, smashed many times by Allied bombs when the Germans used it as a bomber base.

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Paris Cabinet Due Soon

Algiers, Aug. 29 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle is expected to form a new cabinet in Paris soon, retaining some members of the French Committee of National Liberation and adding leaders of the resistance movement in France.

All but one or two members of the committee are expected to reach Paris shortly. Leaders of the assembly also expect to go to the capital where that consultative body will be nearly doubled in size by addition of resistance and party representatives.

No date has been set for elections. De Gaulle frequently has expressed a desire for elections as soons as possible, but many leaders of the resistance have insisted they be delayed until some 2,500,000 war prisoners and impressed laborers have been returned from Germany.

Yanks In Paris To Parade

London, Aug. 29 (AP)—American troops will parade down the Champs Elysees this afternoon before high French and Allied military officials, the Paris radio said today.

As a token of French homage to the American army, Gen. Charles de Gaulle will review the march, which will begin at 2 P. M., the broadcast said.

A Paris dispatch, meanwhile, announced that Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, military commander of the city, would organize into a new army the French Forces of the Interior, thousands of whose members now are wandering around the French capital in civilian clothes carrying guns. The commander of the American forces, which helped liberate Paris, officially delivered the city to Koenig yesterday.

Happy Parisians Cheer Yanks In Victory Parade Through City

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

PARIS, Aug. 29.—(AP) Past the Arc de Triomphe and down through the avenues where their fathers had walked a generation ago, the men of a great American infantry division marched today.

This was Paris' first real commemoration of her new freedom. There was cheers and laughter, but it was a solemn [illegible] when Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley and Lt. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig laid a wreath on the tomb of France's unknown soldier of World War I.

Hundreds of thousands of persons stood along the line of march along the Champs Elysees, the Place Vendome, at the Obelisk, Place de La Concord, in the Rue de Rivoli and all through these beloved avenues.

At the Obelisk Bradley, Gen. Charles DeGaulle, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, and Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc reviewed the great parade.

First came armored cars, four abreast and then long files of foot soldiers slogging along with the beat of the drums, just as other soldiers did here at an hour of victory 26 years ago.

It has been a grey day with rain and just enough breeze to faintly ruffle the American, French and British flags which hang in massed thousands in Paris.

There has been some reflective feeling about this grand march; some renewed awareness that while war is mud and mademoiselles, it is also destiny and death.

Along the line of march were mingled and mixed cries and shouts —everything from "God bless you" to "any gum Yank?"

But Paris is not in such a riotous mood as yesterday.

For this was not a march along Fifth Avenue — as one day there will be one—by soldiers finished with battle. This division marched in battle array. It marched through Paris toward another rendezvous with action — out of this city and back into the line of attack.

It was a strange panorama. Here a girl, with a curse, threw a picture of Hitler underneath our armored cars, and there a bearded priest stood solemnly with uplifted hands, not bothering to brush away tears that moved down his cheeks.

The music itself was a medley of all that is familiar in the Allied world — the Marsellaise, Star Spangled Banner, God Save The King, Dixie—and Marching Through Georgia.

Units began marching just at 2 p. m, but half an hour before that there was a silent medieval-like military ritual under the Arc de Triomphe by the French republican guard around the tomb of France's unknown soldier.

These soldiers wore brass hats with red cockades and long black artificial hair plumes. Their tunics were black and their trousers, white.

With precise dignity they saluted their unknown comrade of another war as the notes of taps rose under the arc and the eternal light burning in the tomb sent up its barely visible wisps of smoke.

4th of July Part at Maxim's Fooled Paris Foe

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE.

Paris, Aug. 28 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Maxim's is closed now and, with it, nearly all the other great Parisian restaurants so fondly remembered by many Americans. Most are unable to operate for the simple reason that they have no electric power and very little food. But the case of Maxim's is different.

That famous restaurant has been closed since July 9 because of a great Fourth of July party which had been held there by French patriots five days earlier. They had assembled in Maxim's quietly on the Fourth and—as a pro-Nazi newspaper scornfully put it—had drunk champagne

and danced until 6 o'clock in the morning.

I have just talked to the present manager of Maxim's, sitting down in its old and musty wine cellars, and he has shown me clippings of the stories about that event. According to these accounts, about 100 French people met at Maxim's to toast American independence. They did it with thoroughness, and at the very tables where Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering and Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels had often sat during their visits to Paris.

There were no Germans on hand that night, but the Germans heard about it, and five days later solemnly sent soldiers to close the restaurant.

The place is dark now and full of the smells of any unused building, but the manager is trying to find fixtures to restore its former glory. He hopes to be able to open up by October 1, he said—meaning that he thought everybody would be back in a Paris of victory and peace by then.

Of all the internationally famous tourist rendezvous in Paris, the only one really operating is the Ritz. But most of the others are scenes of activity. Workmen are cleaning and sweeping and head waiters are brushing up their old frock coats. They are all thinking already of the great night to come when the European war is over—and of all the other nights that will follow.

946 Germans Surrender To GI Captive

By Edward Kennedy

Grenoble, Aug. 25 (AP—Delayed). A German formation of 946 troops surrendered today to a 24-year-old American lieutenant, Clarence E. Coggins, of Poteau, Okla., whom they had captured a short time before.

The Nazis were members of a division which the French said had been using ruthless methods in attempting to combat Patriot activities, and apparently surrendered to the American for fear of what might happen if they fell into French hands.

When the captives were brought into Grenoble a crowd gathered menacingly about them and had to be restrained by American military police.

The French accused the Nazis of countless atrocities and during a 200-mile trip through the region where the division operated in the Drome and Isere departments, I saw mute evidence of their tactics in many devasted farms and burned and plundered villages.

Called For Conference

Coggins was captured Wednesday night while on reconnaissance northeast of Grenoble with Capt. Hurd L. Reeves, of Miami, Fla., and Capt. Herbert Johnson, of Syracuse, N. Y. He was listed as missing.

"They put me with 11 of my men who were captured, but when they learned I was an officer they called me over for a conference with their officers," he said.

"They called me back several times for additional talks. It seemed strange at first, but then I got the idea—they were discussing surrendering to us."

Coggin Gets Terms

Eventually their commanding officer, a major, asked Coggins to take the surrender offer over the lines. Coggins made the trip accompanied by a German officer.

Later he returned to the Germans with the terms from his battalion commander, Lieut. Col. Philip M. Johnson, of Portland, Maine—that they lay down all arms and come in their own vehicles.

The Germans did so early today.

The formation had the Americans facing it, French Patriots harassing it on both sides.

Patriots In Control

That the Patriots have control of virtually the whole area between Genoble and the Swiss frontier was indicated by the fact that a Swiss correspondent and several other persons arrived in Grenoble from Switzerland today without seeing a German.

Some miles farther east 200 other Germans surrendered to Lieut. Peter Odo (home town unavailable) and the French captured almost 200 in another locality, bringing the day's bag in the Grenoble area to almost 1,200.

starvation.

Hayes said he had been advised by Marquis leaders that given more arms French Patriots could force the surrender of 4,000 German troops in the Landes Department.

Hayes declared Spanish authorities were cooperating in the transfer of 10,000 tons of American Red Cross foodstuffs from Spain to hungry regions in Southern France.

Hayes crossed the frontier accompanied by the first secretary of the embassy, Fayette Flexer. The British Ambassador and the French representative to Spain, Jacques Truelle, followed in another car with Col. Julio Orteza, Spanish commander of the Pyrenees frontier.

The diplomats were greeted along the way by cheering French and were showered with flowers. At Biarritz they were received by the former Mayor and regional commissioner, Fernand Hirigoyen, and a number of Marquis leaders.

Nazis Lost 122,000 in Trap

Falaise Pincers Took Heavy Toll—Thousands More of Foe Caught at Seine.

British Headquarters Near the Seine, Aug. 29 (A. P.)—Allied troops killed or captured 122,000 Germans in the Falaise trap, British Second Army Headquarters disclosed today, and still more thousands of Germans will be added to the toll from the disorganized enemy retreat across the Seine.

The 122,000—including 30,000 killed and 92,000 captured, a third of the latter wounded—represented the bag of American, British and Canadian armies through successive entrapments in the Falaise area up to August 25.

The armies since that time have swept on, pinning the remnants of Field Marshal von Kluge's Seventh Army against the lower Seine, and taking a new heavy toll. The figure was announced after five days of counting prisoners.

Even this huge bag has been swelled during the last three days and will grow again today as troops complete mopping up the last three remaining pockets in Seine River loops south and west of Rouen. The trapped Germans have been fighting back with the desperation of trapped animals.

Nazis From Norway Found.

British troops fighting across the Seine east of Vernon have encountered a German armored division from Norway, and there was speculation about the weakening of the Norway garrison.

Enemy rearguards have been fighting stubbornly against British troops pouring across the Seine east of Louviers and at Vernon, but prisoners asserted theirs had been a last gasp assignment. Men captured yesterday said they had been without food for two days, that they were short of ammunition and almost entirely without artillery support except for their own mortars.

It was conceded generally by British staff officers that the Nazis were emptying northwest France as rapidly as humanly possible in order to escape an even larger and more deadly trap which is being sprung by the American drive northeast of Paris.

Among the Nazis still trapped in small pockets along the Seine, intelligence men have found some from a German air force division—troops who normally would be working around airfields, but who now have been given rifles and ordered to fight.

Toulouse Found Starving By U. S. Envoy To Spain

San Sebastian, Spain, Aug. 28 (AP—Delayed)—Carlton J. Hayes, United States Ambassador to Spain, declared today, following a brief visit to Biarritz, that conditions in southwestern France are quiet and apparently approaching normal, but said he was informed that Toulouse is threatened with

German Losses Put At Over 275,000 Men

London, Aug. 29 (AP)—The campaign in northern and western France already has cost the Germans more than 275,000 men, official tabulations disclosed tonight.

In addition to the 42,000 prisoners taken in the Falaise pocket, 30,000 Nazis died there, it was announced.

The American Third Army announced yesterday that 81,000 German had been killed or captured since the beginning of operations in Brittany.

Besides these there were roughly 123,000 Germans accounted for in Allied operations, exclusive of the Falaise gap and before the Third Army was activated.

A Rome dispatch yesterday estimated German losses in southern France at more than 50,000.

BIG NIGHT RAID POUNDS REICH

RAF Reported Over Danzig, Berlin And Other Cities

London, Wednesday, Aug. 30 (AP). A force of RAF heavy bombers crossed the Channel toward Germany during the night and a few hours later the Nazi radio reported attacking planes over Berlin, Danzig, East and West Prussia and other parts of the Reich.

Trails of the armada winging away from England and the German reports of the territory under attack indicated one of the biggest Allied night air assaults in weeks was under way.

Maintain Transport Attack

The night actions developed after the fourth day of sustained attacks on German transport in France and the low countries by United States Eighth Air Force fighters.

It was 1940 all over again above the French battle zones and beyond, except that this time the planes were American instead of German. There was virtually no opposition.

Count 3-Day Achievements

A recapitulation tonight showed that in three days of the attacks the flyers had destroyed 1,507 railroad cars and damaged 1,874, hit 1,223 motor vehicles, two oil trains, 42 oil tanks, 411 locomotives, 46 barges, three ammunition trains and 82 ammunition carriers.

Today they reported destruction of 90 locomotives and 310 railway cars on lines ranging from Brussels to Lyon in southeastern France. The Thunderbolts and Lightnings also hit more than 310 motor vehicles, shot up two railroad roundhouses and a number of warehouses and bombed two tunnels.

Three Allied fighters were missing from the entire day's operations.

Group Gets 20 Nazi Planes

A Thunderbolt group, led by Lieut. Col. Ben Rimmerman, of Omaha, destroyed 20 enemy planes parked on a field northeast of Brussels. Lieut. Swift Benjamin, of Philadelphia, got six of them; Capt. William J. Price, of Pittsburgh, five, and Lieut. Marvin V. Bledsoe, of Los Angeles, four.

The same group shot up 24 locomotives in the Brussels area.

A group commanded by Col. Frederick Gray, of Abilene, Texas, shot up freight yards at Mariemburg, Belgium, and set afire near by oil tanks.

Bagged By Other Groups

Still another Thunderbolt group, led by Major Lucian Bade, Jr., of Hopkinsville, Ky., shot up 10 locomotives, 2 trains, 144 trucks and 54 horse-drawn vehicles northeast of Lyon. Another, led by Lieut. Col. Philip E. Tukey, of Cape Elizabeth, Maine, fiddled 12 locomotives and six oil cars and blasted a trainload of heavy guns northeast of Brussels.

In contrast, almost complete cloud conditions over the fields of Allied Normandy-based fighters restricted their operations, although they managed to get in some licks at the Germans trying to escape from the Seine loops northwest of Paris.

U. S. FIGHTERS HARASS REICH

Heavy Bombers From Italy Pound Foe in South.

London, Aug. 29 (A. P.)—American fighters raced at treetop level over France and the Low Countries and into Germany today for the third straight day, bombing and strafing transport targets and air fields in a ceaseless effort to bring to a dead halt all enemy movements between the western front and the German frontier.

Knifing through a low ceiling, American and British fighter bombers based in France swept German strongpoints ahead of the advancing American and British troops. The scope of their operations were not announced immediately.

In the past two days fighter bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force alone knocked out 726 enemy motor vehicles, 258 railroad cars, twenty-three tanks, fifty-three ammunition carriers and twenty-one locomotives.

Mosquito squadrons of the Royal Air Force bombed rail and road transport from the mouth of the Seine to the German border all through the night, in continuation of the round-the-clock Allied air assault.

At the same time Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the Italian-based Fifteenth United States Air Force attacked objectives in Czecho-Slovakia, German Silesia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and the north of Italy. The targets in Silesia and Czecho-Slovakia were not named, but synthetic oil plants have been attacked before in those areas. The targets were overcast and bombing was by instrument.

A railway bridge over the Po at Ferrara, in the north of Italy, and bridges at Salcano and Borovnica, in Yugoslavia—on the only line left open into northeastern Italy—were bombed. Railway yards and a bridge were struck at Szeged in Hungary, midway between Budapest and Belgrade. Other yards were pounded at Szolnok, 100 miles east of Budapest, in operations supporting the Russian armies plunging through Romania and South Poland.

In their first high-level bombing in the Mediterranean theater, Lightning fighter-bombers attacked the Latisana Bridge over the Tagliamento River on the Venice-Trieste line.

Other squadrons of these hard-hitting speedsters, armed with everything from bullets to two-ton bombs, heaped new destruction on one of the last Seine crossing points available to Nazi remnants upstream from Rouen. Still others blasted the German city of Essen, home of the Krupp armament works.

It was disclosed, meanwhile, that the Allies have made full preparations for the air defense of Paris, which was attacked Sunday night by 25 to 30 German JU-88s but has not been raided since.

The twin-engined raiders dropped only small-caliber bombs, mostly incendiaries, it was revealed, and the death toll and damage would have been considerably smaller if the celebrating populace had not been caught unawares.

Up to noon there were no reports of heavy bombers operating over Germany, but the German radio

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said Italy-based planes, which yesterday attacked oil and rail installations in Austria, Hungary and northern Italy, again were smashing as far north as Upper Silesia.

Two Rail Yards Hit

Mosquitos penetrating as far as Metz and Strasbourg last night strafed several railway yards, more than 400 freight cars and 45 motor vehicles. Large fires were started in the yards at both Strasbourg and Metz.

Duclair ferry, where pontoon and barge escape bridges established by the Germans are squeezed into three horseshoe bends in the Seine between Rouen and Le Harve, were hit by Mosquitos only a few hours after its approaches had been bombed in daylight by RAF Mitchells and Bostons.

2d Robot-Free British Night

London, Aug. 29 (AP)—For the second night in succession southern England was free of flying bombs last night, but there was a brief flurry of activity shortly after daybreak, similar to the midafternoon alarms yesterday which broke a 30-hour lull.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower congratulated United States crews equipped with the most modern American anti-aircraft guns who were credited with knocking down about 35 per cent. of the robots which have been destroyed during the past month before reaching their targets.

It was disclosed that the famous Shoreditch Church in crowded eastern London was damaged in a recent flying-bomb attack. The Westham football grounds, scene of some of the biggest British matches, also was hit.

Shoreditch is one of those in the nursery rhyme on London church bells—"Now you'll get rich, says the bells of Shoreditch."

NAZI ROBOT BOMBS HAMMER ENGLAND

Goldberg

LONDON, Aug. 29. — (AP) The roar of flying bombs filled southern England's countryside again today, causing new deaths and destruction after two successive nights of respite.

The attacks were brief, but they upheld the government's warning that the end of the robot menace was not in sight despite the reported capture of 14 launching platforms in the Lisuex and Bernay area between Caen and the Seine and the incessant aerial pounding of others.

Sir Ernest Gowers, senior civil defense commissioner for London, told a Rotary Club luncheon that "we have not yet finished with the battle of this long drawnout attempt to break the spirit of London although we may confidently hope it now is in its final phase and this final phase is nearing its end."

Antiaircraft barrages met missiles sent over the channel today and fighter craft continued pursuit. A fair proportion of the robots were reported destroyed over the sea and over one area in Southern England. Some of the winged explosives still appeared to be coming from a point west of Boulogne.

It was revealed that flying bombs which recently damaged the old Shoreditch church in a crowded eastern London borough also hit industrial premises, killing several persons, setting a factory afire and damaging nearby shops and standing buses.

Also damaged were the British headquarters of the American foster parents plan at Woodberry down in North London and the Westham football ground, scene of some of England's biggest matches.

During the last month, American crews equipped with the latest AA guns, have been credited with about 35 per cent of the total kills scored against robot bombs directed toward southern England.

ROBOT COAST ATTACK BEGUN

British General Says Each Yard Gained Helps At Home

Greene

With British Troops East of the Seine, Aug. 29 (AP)—A British general issued a special order of the day today saying that the drive to wipe out the German flying bomb bases in northern France was about to start and that "for the first time in this war we are fighting directly to free our homes, our wives and our children from German attacks."

"Every yard we advance reduces the area from which he can launch his secret weapons," the general said in the message to his troops. "I realize that with this goal in front of us there is no need to urge you men onward."

"We are now in the van of the Allied armies, British, American and French, and we are about to start a deep drive into enemy-occupied France north of the Seine," the general announced.

Flying Bomb Country

"This is the country from which the Germans launch their flying bombs against England.

"Let us drive forward relentlessly—taking as our motto 'one more kilometer and one less bomb.'

"If [illegible] gives of his utmost, of the best [illegible] within a very short time our families will once more be able to sleep peacefully in their beds at night and our casualties since landing in Normandy will not have been suffered in vain."

The drive eastward across the Seine to destroy the springboard for the robots got off to a whirlwind start. Hundreds of British tanks, driving through a pelting rainstorm, crashed through flimsy German defenses for many miles.

Called "A Picnic"

By midday, within four hours after they set out, tank spearheads flashed back the word: "It's a picnic."

Other columns fanning out from the Seine bridgehead in the Vernon sector reported equally rapid progress despite muddy roads. At forward headquarters, however, I heard British commanders call for more and more speed.

"Where is everybody?" he asked. "There? They were there a half hour ago. Tell them to get on!"

From every direction came reports that the Germans were in retreat. The Seine line has proven less formidable than Field Marshal General Guenther von Kluge's series of river defenses to the west as the Allied armies head toward the plains of Picardy.

Pulled Out At 3.30

"The Germans pulled out in a hurry at 3.30 this morning," said a villager. "There were about 400 troops and quite a few 88-mm. guns. They didn't fire a shot."

At another village a Maquis leader pointed to a stream in which the Germans had thrown dozens of cases of 88 shells.

A British headquarters officer said hundreds of tanks were already across the Seine in a single sector "and we know the Germans only have a few."

At the height of the movement Shermans and Churchills were crossing the river at the rate of one a minute.

Folkestone Area Shaken, New Nazi Weapon Hinted

Shock May Have Come From French Demolition

FOLKESTONE, England, Aug. 30 (Wednesday) (AP).—This southeast coast town shook and the earth rumbled for several seconds just before midnight, and speculation immediately ranged from a prosaic demolition of a munitions dump in France to the possibility that the Germans were testing their long-threatened "vengeance weapon No. 2."

Various reports said the shock, whatever it was, shook the whole southeast coast and was the heaviest felt during the war.

People of Folkestone, who are used to such noises as air bombings, shelling and mine explosions at sea, said the sound in this case seemed different and appeared to originate a long distance away.

There was no blast effect and no one reported seeing any flash of light. Visibility over the Channel was not especially good.

BLAST SHAKES ENGLAND

LONDON, Aug. 29—(AP) A mysterious explosion—the heaviest felt in Britain since the war started—shook the whole southeastern coast of England just before midnight.

For several seconds the earth seemed to tremble as in an earthquake.

The shock appeared to come om a seaward direction and possibly was the result of the Germans blowing up a large munitions dump in northern France.

NAZI UNITS FLEE UP RHONE VALLEY

Uncounted Thousands Taken Prisoner by Swift-Moving Yanks.

Norgaard

ROME, Aug. 29.—(AP) The battle for southern France and destruction of the German 19th army neared completion tonight as uncounted thousands of Nazis trudged back to Allied prison camps and disorganized enemy remnants fled up the Rhone valley, scattering their equipment behind them.

The greater part of the army to which Adolf Hitler entrusted the defense of southern France against Allied invasion has been wiped out in a fortnight's whirlwind campaign by Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's American and French 7th army.

Retreat to North

Whatever battered remnants managed to slip through the Allied noose and escaped to the north will have to be re-equipped and reorganized completely before they will again be of any real use to Hitler's hard-pressed forces.

American troops slashed relentlessly at the fleeing enemy above Montelimar in the Rhone valley, 100 miles north of Marseille, where a flying Yank column reached the eastern bank of the Rhone river in a surprise thrust last week. Montelimar itself was in American hands.

Valley roads were littered with abandoned German vehicles, guns and supplies. The few vehicles still in use by the shattered Nazi columns were able to use the roads only under almost constant attacks by Allied warplanes, still favored by perfect flying weather.

Allied headquarters said American tanks and infantry were locked in a particularly bitter fight with enemy elements in the area of Sauzet, four miles up the Rhone valley from Montelimar. From Montelimar to the sea west of Marseille the great valley was declared free of Nazis except for a scattered few who were left behind in the enemy's mad scramble to escape [illegible].

(A German news broadcast told of "fierce fighting" in the Rhone valley between Montelimar and Valence, 27 miles to the north, but declared that Nazi forces were withdrawing "in accordance with plan."

(The enemy radio also confirmed that American troops commanded by Brig. Gen. Frederic Butler had driven north from Grenoble and reached the Swiss border near Annemasse, five miles east of Geneva. Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, leading enemy military commentator, declared, however, that this represented only a "prestige victory" for the Americans as the "roads selected for the retreat of the army of Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz are not running in the direction of the Swiss frontier but considerably farther to the west.")

French Occupy Nimes

French troops, fanning out across the lower Rhone in drives toward the French-Spanish border, occupied Nimes, a city of 93,758 population, and reached the area of Uzes, west of Avignon.

Enthusiastic civilian volunteers joined American and French engineers in the big job of getting Toulon and Marseille harbors into shape to supply the Seventh army and to handle emergency food, medical and other supplies urgently needed by the population. Until the docks are in working order the bulk of shipping must still be unloaded on the Riviera beaches.

The great naval base at Toulon was found to have been virtually destroyed by Allied bombing and subsequent Nazi demolitions. Both arsenals were shattered, as was the main power plant, while the wreckage of tracks, crane, fuel tanks, warehouses, locomotives and rail cars littered the docks. Scores of sunken warships and other vessels dotted the harbor.

At least 10 Nazi submarines were found [illegible] and Toulon authorities reported the Germans were forced to abandon efforts to construct bomb-proof pens for the underwater craft because of repeated Allied air attacks.

It was disclosed that final German resistance in Marseille was wiped out yesterday after a powerful American, British and French naval force slammed more than 2,700 rounds into a constricted target area, fairly enveloping the holdout Nazis in fires and explosions. Two battleships and numerous heavy and light cruisers participated in the terrific pounding. Some 7,000 dirty and beaten enemy troops surrendered and were sent streaming back to Allied stockades.

There was almost a total lack of bread in Marseille, and flour had the No. 1 priority among emergency supplies being rushed into France's second city.

Advance Eastward

The Allied command announced that American forces pushing eastward along the Riviera toward the Italian frontier had occupied the towns of Cagnes, ten miles northeast of Cannes, and Vence, five miles inland from Cagnes. Nice was expected to fall shortly.

Farther north, along the French-Italian frontier in the Alps, the situation was somewhat obscure.

French In Nimes, Uzes In Rhone Advance

Tregler

Rome, Aug. 29 (AP) — French troops of the Seventh Army, in sweeps well west of the Rhone in southern France, reached Uzes and drove through Nimes today, forming a solid southern buffer to help wipe out the battered German 19th Army, already cut off by an American surprise thrust to river far to the north.

From Nimes, a city of 93,758 population 14 miles beyond the Rhone, one French column turned southwest along the coast in a drive toward the French-Spanish border.

Other French columns extending west and northwest of Avignon for at least 24 miles to the Uzes area won control of a triangular region north of which the fleeing Germans are being pressed against the Americans just above Montelimar, some 45 miles from Avignon.

20 Miles From Italy

The flying column under the command of Brig. Gen. Frederic Butler which reached the Montelimar area Friday, after inflicting wholesale punishment on at least one force of 15,000 German troops, killing many and possibly knocking out the remainder, continued to spread out through the entire region.

Reports from there said roads were strewn with destroyed German transport and other vehicles.

A further retreat northward along the Rhone Valley was announced in the German communique. The Germans said their Marseille garrison still was resisting.

American forces on the eastern coastal flank late yesterday drove into Cagnes, ten miles northeast of Cannes, and Vence, five miles inland due north of Cagnes—advances which placed them five miles from Nice and only 20 miles from the Italian frontier.

Fort Surrenders

Thousands of German troops fell into Allied hands with the surrender of the final holdout enemy resistance in Marseille. The full liberation of Marseille and Toulon gives the Allies adequate port facilities for any operations necessary, not only for the military campaign but for rehabilitation of the liberated areas.

Surrender of forts on the St. Mandrier peninsula in the Toulon area brought an end to fighting in the coastal area.

The surrender was arranged through Lieut. Gen. Gotthold Schaefer, commanding the German 244th Division and Supreme Nazi commander in the Marseille region.

Fleet Bombardment

The surrender of the St. Mandrier garrison came after the enemy coastal batteries were heavily bombarded by French, British and American naval vessels—including the French battleship Lorraine and the British battleship Ramillies.

Other elements of the fleet penetrated into the Gulf of Genoa, sink-

ing one enemy vessel and possibly sinking another.

Even while the last sporadic bursts of fire were sweeping the streets of the ports, Allied-supplied food, drugs and medicinal supplies were being hur ed into the area and distributed among the French natives.

The first ents contained flour. Meat a ar followed.

ALLIED FORCES DRIVE ON PESARA

ROME, Aug. 29.—(AP) Polish forces driving up the Adriatic coast of Italy have captured the village of Fano, six miles from Pesaro, and are pushing forward within three miles of the Germans' Gothic Line outposts in that sector, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Nazis appeared to have withdrawn almost the last of their troops into the Gothic Line, a powerful barrier of steel and concrete, and to be awaiting an assault by the Allied Fifth and Eighth armies.

(A dispatch from the Swiss-Italian border on Monday reported the Germans were evacuating three provinces of northern Italy and pulling back toward the Brenner Pass, suggesting that Hitler might have decided to give up the long-prepared Gothic defenses without a fight. There was nothing to support this from Allied sources.)

Apparently fearful that Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army was about ready to strike across the Arno river west of Florence, the enemy called upon his small remaining air force yesterday which bombed and machine-gunned Allied positions at several points along the stream.

An Allied communique said Eighth army units near the Adriatic had driven the Germans north of the Azzilla river and occupied high ground above Monte Ciccardo. Farther inland the Poles were reported enveloping the town of Urbino. Rufina, 10 miles east and slightly north of Florence, was evacuated by the Nazis.

Forward defenses of the Gothic Line were believed to be anchored at Pesaro, 19 miles down the Adriatic coast from the important port of Rimi. Thence they apparently follow a lateral road inland to the 1,000-foot peak of Monte Calvo, six miles due north of Urbino and 17 miles south of Rimini.

Allies Push Near Outposts Of Gothic Line

New York, Aug. 29 (AP)—French Forces of the Interior and Italian Patriots have occupied the St. Bernard Pass between France and Italy (apparently the Little Bernard Pass), the British radio said today, quoting Swiss reports.

Rome, Aug. 29 (AP)—Forward elements of the Eighth Army, advancing along the entire eastern half of the Italian front, have pushed at one point to within three miles of the formidable fortifications of the Nazis' Gothic Line, Allied headquarters disclosed today.

A communique announced infantry and tanks had surged forward throughout the sector, with Polish forces on the coast occupying the town of Fang and establishing a line on the southern bank of the Arzilla river. Further inland other units punched across that stream.

Germans Dig In

It appeared, however, the enemy's voluntary withdrawal has ended as the Nazis settled themselves into the prepared defenses.

(The United Nations radio in Algiers said Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark had announced his Fifth Army has taken a total of 47,000 Nazi prisoners thus far in the campaign.)

The forward defenses of the Gothic Line are anchored at Pesaro on the Adriatic coast. Thence they follow the lateral road inland to the 1,000-foot peak of Monte Calvo six miles due north of Urbino and 17 miles due south of Rimini.

Bridgehead Held Strongly

East of Florence Allied units have established a firm bridgehead over the Arno river within striking distance of the Gothic Line outposts.

Apparently fearful the Allied command was preparing to strike across the Arno at a number of points, the Germans called upon their carefully hoarded air force to bomb and strafe several points in the Fifth Army sector west of Florence.

The Poles found Fano heavily booby trapped. Headquarters said 25 mines were removed from one house alone.

CASSINO PLANS APPROVED

125 One-Family Homes Will Be Built at Devastated Town

ROME, Aug. 29 (AP)—Plans for reconstruction of Cassino—theatre of some of the war's most bitter fighting—have been approved and 125 one-family houses will be erected soon at the devastated town, the Allied Control Commission for Italy announced today.

Italian suggestions that the houses be equipped with modern plumbing and lighting were discarded, the commission pointing out that former houses did not have them.

The wreckage of Cassino itself will not be disturbed for the present.

Col. William V. O'Dwyer, ranking American official on the Control Commission's economic section, told a press conference that about one-third of the Pontine Marsh area, flooded by the Germans, had been drained, and that probably one-half of it would be available for next year's planting.

An ACC food expert said "poor people in Rome are suffering terribly, no doubt," but he declared that dietary conditions in the capital were expected to improve greatly after Sept. 1 with increased transportation of supplies.

CHURCHILL WARNS PEOPLE OF ITALY

Rome, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill has indicated that Italy cannot expect to sit as a full ally of the United Nations at the peace table at the war's end.

"Naturally, we cannot forget the circumstances of Mussolini's attack on France and Great Britain when we were at our weakest," he declared in a farewell message to the Italian people, released last night.

[Mr. Churchill arrived in London tonight by air from Italy.]

A nation which has allowed itself to fall into a tyrannical regime must work its own way out, he observed.

Mr. Churchill, who left Rome last Wednesday, said that Italy's first duty was to purge her soil of "the foul German taint," and added:

"After this has been done, and the power of Hitlerism has been broken forever, the responsibility will lie on Italy to make sure that no similar fate deprives her of the liberties she will gain at the end of this hard road of error and suffering."

Expressing the belief that a free and progressive Italy would eventually take her place among the world's leading nations, he declared that true unity would be needed, however, to reach that goal.

Pro-Nazi Hungarian Regime Falls, German Troops Pour In

Ankara, Aug. 29 (AP)—It was believed in Ankara tonight that Stoicho Moshanov, Bulgarian peace emissary, had informed the Allies of Bulgaria's acceptance of armistice terms.

Although there was no confirmation, informed sources said an armistice with Bulgaria was imminent. Owing to military considerations, it was said, the document might be signed at Cairo.

London, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Hungarian Government of pro-Nazi Doeme Sztojay fell today amid Allied and Axis reports that Nazi troops were withdrawing from Bulgaria to bolster the Hungarian frontier defenses against the approaching Red army.

The Hungarian regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, accepted the resignation of Sztojay's government and appointed Col. Gen. Vitez Geza Lakatos as new Premier, according to the German news agency, Transocean.

At the same time the Germans occupied Slovakia, pouring troops into that puppet country because of recent parachutist and guerrilla activity there.

Gen. Catlos Tells Of Occupation

The occupation of Nazi-created Slovakia was disclosed in a broadcast of Gen. Ferdinand Catlos, commander in chief of Slovakia's armed forces, over the Bratislava radio. The nation had been under martial law since August 12.

Catlos appealed to the people to receive the Germans as friends and obey "only Government orders."

The Hungarian development followed a visit to Budapest by Field Marshal General Wilhelm Keitel, supreme commander of German forces. Keitel flew back to Berlin after conferences with Horthy and War Minister Lajos Csatay, who retained his place in the reshuffled Cabinet.

Hitler Shores Up Defense

Thus Hitler appeared to be trying to shore up the greater Reich's last defenses against the Russians, who already have been reported crossing the Carpathian Mountains into Hungarian territory.

Occupied Hungary—frightened by the Red army and its promises to help Romanians recover Transylvania—has been quailing politically under German demands for a "total war" effort.

In addition to Csatay the new cabinet retained Finance Minister Lajos Remenyi-Scheller, agriculture minister Bela Yurczek and interior minister Nikolaus Bonczos.

Henyey Named Minister

Lt. Gen. Gustav Henyey was named new foreign minister. Other new ministers, Transocean said, were Minister of Justice Gabriel Vladar, Minister for Culture Ivan Rakovszky, President of Board of Trade Oliver Markos and Minister for Industry Tibor Gyulay.

Qualified observers in London saw the Hungarian reshuffle—executed within 24 hours of the Russian crossing into Transylvania—as producing a Hungarian "Mannerheim" cabinet, studded with generals and strong men.

Both the new premier and foreign minister are military figures. Henyey is former corps commander at Stuhlweissenburg.

(The German controlled Hungarian News Agency, Mti, reported Sztojay resigned because of "his state of health.")

The Sztojay cabinet was formed last March after the Germans formally occupied Hungary. Sztojay had previously been Hungarian minister to Berlin. Immediately after his government was formed to succeed that of Nicholas Kallay, the Germans poured in additional troops.

Before the March occupation Hungary had been a favored and sometimes recalcitrant satellite, bribed with a slice of Ruthenia, some Yugoslav territory and the province of Transylvania taken from Hungary by the Vienna award.

Hitler Honored Lakatos

Lakatos was commander of Hungarian toops on the Eastern front. He was awarded the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross by Hitler in May of this year for action there.

Officially denying "foreign press statements" that it had accepted Bulgaria's declaration of neutrality, Moscow served notice that Sofia must surrender to, and take terms from the United States and Great Britain—with whom she is at war.

"Soviet leading circles consider the neutrality proclaimed by the Bulgarian government entirely insufficient under the circumstances of the present situation," a Moscow foreign office statement said.

"This is Moscow getting into line with us and notifying Bulgaria to make terms with us," said a British foreign office spokesman.

It was Moscow which Saturday announced Bulgaria's neutrality stand.

Meanwhile the Bulgarian radio broadcast that Bulgar troops were being withdrawn from seized occupied territories. This withdrawal is widely believed to be one of the demands under the British-American terms.

Both German and Russian reports said Nazi soldiers were being evacuated from Bulgaria and massed against the Red army.

Moscow radio, quoting the Bulgarian news agency, said the Germans had begun withdrawing their troops and would have them all out of the country within a few days. Diplomatic sources in Ankara also said evacuation of the Nazi forces was speeding up.

Sabotage On In Romania

Reconnaissance pilots of the 15th Air Force, based in Italy, reported that missions over Romania had not yet shown any signs of large-scale evacuation of German troops from Romania into Hungary and Yugoslavia.

There was some indication instead, the reconnaissance showed, that the Germans had succeeded in regrouping a sizable force in the path of the Soviet spearhead pushing southwestward through the Galati Gap.

Reds Deny Approval Of Bulgar Neutrality

London, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio tonight denied what it described as "foreign press statements" that Russia had accepted a Bulgarian declaration of neutrality.

Moscow called Bulgaria's declaration of neutrality "totally insufficient" to meet the situation which had arisen, indicating that Bulgaria must do more in order to get out of the war.

The conclusion also was drawn from the broadcast that Bulgaria must comply with armistice demands to be presented by the United States and Britain. Bulgaria is not at war with Russia.

Bulgaria Reports Nazis Leaving

London, Aug. 29 (AP)—Reports that the Germans have started withdrawing troops from peace-seeking Bulgaria coincided today with Istanbul dispatches suggesting that American-British armistice terms already have been received by Allied diplomats there for relay to Sofia.

The Moscow radio, quoting the Bulgarian News Agency, said the Germans were beginning to move out of Bulgaria and asserted the withdrawal would be completed within a few days.

"Disarming of German troops crossing the Bulgaria-Romania frontier is going on," the broadcast added.

Envoys' Parley Reported

Istanbul advices, meanwhile, told of a flurry of diplomatic activity including an hour-long conference yesterday between the United States and British Ambassadors Lawrence A. Steinhardt and Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen.

It was believed in Istanbul, these dispatches said, that the Ambassadors might have received from Washington and London the terms which will be offered Bulgaria. Only yesterday it was disclosed that terms drawn up in consultation with the European Advisory Commission would be presented to Bulgaria within a few days.

Russian Arrives

Also apparently linked with the Bulgarian situation was the news that the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Sofia, P. N. Kirsanov, had arrived in Ankara yesterday. Soviet circles in Ankara were quoted as saying Kirsanov was returning to Moscow, presumably to report.

Russia is not at war with Bulgaria, but has been kept informed by London and Washington of pending negotiations.

(A Bulgarian domestic broadcast reported in New York today by the Federal Communications Commission said the Bulgarian Government had rescinded all anti-Jewish measures. The British radio also quoted Sofia as saying the Bulgarian Commissariat for Jewish Affairs would be dissolved.)

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POLISH CABINET HOLDS SESSION

London Group Expected to Vote to Dissolve.

London, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—In an atmosphere of mixed hope and suspicion the cabinet of the London Polish Government in Exile will meet tonight and probably commit itself to political suicide as a sacrifice to its homeland's unity. The cabinet is expected to approve and dispatch to the Soviet Union the memoranda of Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk on Polish-Russian relations and methods for reaching an accord with the Moscow-sponsored Polish Liberation Committee.

If the proposals are acceptable to Russia it will mean reconstitution of the cabinet and transfer of its activities to Poland.

The Cabinet session was called as informants close to the exiled government declared bitterly that the Russians had ignored urgent American-British requests and failed to aid the resistance movement within Warsaw. Neither diplomats nor Allied Air Force spokesmen would discuss a report that the Russians had refused requests to make bases available for a shuttle air supply service to Warsaw, but it gained widespread circulation in London and had strained relations between Joseph Stalin and the London Poles, which had been preserved during the recent weeks of delicate negotiations, chiefly through British persuasion.

Envoys on Way to Meet Allies

CAIRO, Aug. 29 (AP).—The arrival of Bulgarian envoys at a Mediterranean rendezvous to receive British-American peace terms is imminent.

[A Reuters dispatch from Cairo said talks would begin Wednesday.]

Wounds Fatal to War Correspondent

London, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—William Makin, war correspondent for the Kemsley newspapers of Great Britain, died today of wounds suffered while reporting United States Army attacks in the Cherbourg peninsula. His widow and three children survive.

Germany Willing to Quit, Says Nazi Commentator

LONDON, Aug. 29. — (AP) In a gloomy review of the Nazi war picture, Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar implied tonight that Germany would be willing to cease fighting if the Allies would relax their war aims and substitute "an attitude of reason and better understanding." He addressed the German people by radio.

The high command propagandist acknowledged German reverses in France and deplored developments in Romania, but said that nevertheless Germany "has to continue as long as our enemies stick to their war aims," and "as long as reason and better understanding have replaced this determination "to destroy Germany."

"If this determination did not exist," he said, "if the world we face had been ready honestly to recognize the living rights of a great, capable and hardworking nation, no reason could have been seen why this misery had to fill the world once more for half a decade, and will continue to fill it."

Dittmar said that the development of the war situation "may certainly have raised the hopes among our enemies that his objective, the military defeat of Germany, is no longer as far away as only three months ago."

"The outward development of events even appears to justify this view to a large extent," he said.

Drawing a parallel between Allies successes in 1944 and the German victories of 1940, Dittmar said that "equipment led to success — and the numerical superiority is to the other side."

He added, however, that "it is high praise of the individual German fighter and of the German leadership, if we note that—and this distinguishes it from the much shorter period of fighting in 1940—the British and Americans are still on a bloody and tiresome road, whose end cannot be gauged yet."

Dittmar said it is now a "question of self preservation or annihilation," adding, "in two months we have lost a considerable proportion of the fruits we harvested earlier and thought we could hold for good as a foundation for our economic and military position."

The German retreats in southern France "gave time in helping the prospect of establishing somewhere a new, firm front, following the arrival of new forces," he said.

Regarding the Eastern front Dittmar said "it would be madness to deny that developments in Romania in every respect are unwelcome to us. The Romanian army contained much good fighting material."

Jap War Now Nazi Concern

London, Aug. 29 (AP)—Declaring that Germans are showing increasing interest in the war in the Pacific, the Nazi Transocean propaganda agency said today in a Berlin broadcast that the *Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung* has started a daily review of military events in the Far East.

"Today's issue describes President Roosevelt's trip to the Pacific as a preliminary to an Allied assault upon the coast of China and the Philippines," the broadcast said. "One may also deduct from Roosevelt's report the Russians will be asked to become more active in the Pacific."

Japan Lifts Price Ceilings

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP).—Prices of fresh vegetables and fish throughout Japan will be raised from 20 to 60 per cent effective tomorrow with relaxation of price ceilings, a Berlin broadcast said tonight. The fixed prices are being abandoned to insure a better supply of these foodstuffs to big cities, the annauncement explained.

TITO TAKES STRONGHOLD

Bulgarian Force Is Crushed in Advance in Serbia

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Marshal Tito announced today that his Yugoslav Partisans had captured the fortified enemy stronghold of Palisad Zlaticor in Serbia, killing 850 Bulgarians and capturing 120 out of a force of 1,400.

His broadcast communiqué also said that a Polish battalion formed in Yugoslavia had particularly distinguished itself in Bosnia.

Belgians Seek Repartriation

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP).—The 12,000 Belgians in England are looking forward to repatriation. Hundreds of them are applying to the Belgian Commissariat of Repatriation for passage on the first boat home.

Russians Cut Oil Pipe Line From Ploesti

70-Mile Drive Puts Them Within 29 Miles of the Bulgarian Border

Romanians Hem In Nazis From South

Bitter Fighting Reported in Bucharest; Soviets Are Gaining in Estonia

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 30 (Wednesday).—Russian forces in a daring combined land and sea operation yesterday captured Constanta, Romania's great Black Sea port and for three years the main German naval base in those waters.

Seizure of the city of 60,000 represented an 85-mile advance by sea from the port of Sulina, taken Monday, and of 70 miles by land from Tulcea on the Danube, and it put Russian troops only 29 miles from the Bulgarian border.

Has 37 Storage Tanks

Constanta, terminus of the oil pipeline from Ploesti, has at least 37 huge petroleum storage tanks and a special tanker basin.

In announcing its fall, Premier Stalin credited fast-moving motorized and tank formations of Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian army and naval forces under Admiral E. S. Oktyabrsky.

Twenty-nine miles farther south lies the border established in September, 1940, when Romania ceded the Southern Dobruja territory of 2,883 square miles below the Danube to Bulgaria under pressure from Bulgaria, Germany and Italy.

Bulgaria is not at war with Russia and has been seeking to get out of her war against Britain and the United States.

The Germans already had acknowledged during the day that Soviet troops had reached the Ploesti-Constanta pipeline.

They also admitted withdrawing from Buzau, oil and railway town 40 miles northeast of Ploesti.

The Soviet midnight communique, confirming capture of Buzau, said more than 150 other towns were taken in the extending drive in that region less than 60 miles northeast of Bucharest. The communique also listed 50 towns taken in the southward sweep across the Danube to Constanta.

Gains of as much as twenty-five miles were registered in a single day in the area south of the Danube and north and northwest of Constanta, an early morning supplement to the communique said, while gains of nineteen miles were made in the drive that was declared to have forced the Germans out of Buzau in "disorderly flight."

The Russians were silent on the progress of the thrust into Hungarian territory, but devoted a portion of the communique supplement to a prediction that "the time is not far off when all the Hungarian lackeys of Hitler will fall head over heels."

Invade Transylvania

With Russian mountain troops invading Hungarian-held Transylvania at two points to the northwest, the shadow of a potential death trap fell over the Germans still standing to defend the vital Ploesti oil region.

At least one division of elite anti-aircraft troops is believed to be in the Ploesti district, plus the Nazi forces driven out of Bucharest by the Romanian army and those falling back before the Soviet drive down through Focsani and Buzau.

Romanian troops already were hemming in the Ploesti garrison from the south, and the German radio declared tonight "very bitter fighting is taking place between Romanian and German troops in Bucharest and Ploesti."

The Ploesti wells which once furnished Germany at least one-third of her natural oil needs, stretch for about 60 miles from Sinaia eastward in the direction of Soviet-captured Ramincul-Sarat. In places the field is as much as 25 miles wide.

Both Buzau and Constanta are of high tactical value to the Russians. The former, a city of 36,000, is a junction for the railroads from Ploesti, Ramnicul-Sarat and Braila and is an important market center for petroleum, timber and grain. The Germans said they left it in flames after hard fighting.

The Germans also said the Russians pushing into Hungarian territory in the Carpathians were using parachute troopers.

The Moscow radio disclosed that in Monday's amphibious operations that took Tulcea and Sulina not a single vessel was lost. A garrison of 1,400 was captured at Sulina, Moscow said, while twelve river warships were seized at Tulcea and other naval vessels were captured farther up the Danube.

Moscow was silent concerning developments on the East Prussian border, but said that southeast of Warsaw the Russians had hurled back several German attacks and occupied more favorable positions and had made continuing advances northeast and southeast of Valga, Estonian communications center, despite German counter-attacks.

Reds Nearer Ploesti And Bucharest

Gilmore

Moscow, Aug. 29 (AP)—Swift Russian drives through Romania approached the great oil center of Ploesti and Bucharest today as one army poured across a 75-mile stretch on the Danube and another knifed 15 miles inside Hungarian-held Transylvania.

Hungarian and German troops were reported massing in Transylvania, the 16,642 square-mile section of Romania which Hitler gave to Hungary in 1940. The sudden Russian push through passes in the Carpathians gave the Red army the good base town of Bretscu on a railroad and highway.

Buzau Reported Captured

(The German communique said the Russians, rushing in from all sides, had captured Buzau, 40 miles northeast of Ploesti and 60 miles from Bucharest. Buzau is a rail and road junction 60 miles west of Braila, the large Danube port which the Russians captured last night.)

The entire Danube delta was in Russian hands and troops which crossed the Danube on a wide front were racing for the Black Sea port of Constanta and the roads leading to Bucharest from the east and northeast.

Nazi Flotilla Captured

The Russians captured a large flotilla on the Danube, and each hour new ships were arriving on the Danube and Black Sea coast behind Russian lines, flying the Red flag.

Already the Ploesti oil field derricks, north of the city, were in sight of Russian troops. Cossacks, tanks and motorized infantry on the plains before the Romanian capital ranged close to the city of 650,000, feeling out German resistance.

45 Miles From Brasov

Other Russians deep in capitulated Romania edged within 45 miles of Brasov, 12th city of the kingdom with 62,000 inhabitants, and seriously menaced any chance the Germans might have for a stand.

The Red army was moving forward on a 200-mile front from positions inside Transylvania west of the main Carpathian ridge to the Black Sea between captured Sulina and Constanta. *Red Star* reported the surrender of monocled Gen. Makhai Boiko, commander of the 14th Romanian Division, and said: "Of course, Boiko's division is not yet in a state for fighting, but the general expressed his wish to reform the division and fight against the Germans." The commander was quoted as saying he deserted General Count von Chulsen when the German demanded gasoline, ammunition and food for his hard-pressed corps.

BOR REPORTS NAZI SHIFT

Poles' Warsaw Chief Says Foe Is Moving From Praga

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Polish Press Bureau said today that the Germans were removing troops, tanks and guns from Praga, eastern suburb of besieged Warsaw, to the west bank of the Vistula River which flows through the capital.

"Yesterday the Germans moved 200 tanks and the previous day they moved almost 100 tanks, thirty big guns and 100 armored cars across the Kierbedzia Bridge," General Bor, commander of the Polish patriot army fighting inside Warsaw, was reported as radioing.

General Bor said the Holy Cross Church had changed hands many times and that in a fire there, "the urn containing the hand of Chopin

[the composer] was burned and lost." The commander said Polish peasants were supplying his fighters with food and homemade arms, shells and hand grenades.

"For two weeks, we have not seen a single Allied plane over Warsaw," General Bor was quoted as saying.

Trap In Grave Of Pushkin

Moscow, Aug. 29 (AP)—The state investigating committee of German atrocities, headed by the Leningrad journalist Nikolai Tikhanov, reported the Nazis put a booby trap in the grave of the beloved Russian poet, Alexander Pushkin.

The committee listed the names of numerous Russians who lost their lives visiting Pushkin's grave.

The Nazis were also accused of burning the church in Trigorie, Pushkin's home, where the Russian poet held funeral services for Lord Byron. The Cathedral of the Assumption at Trigorie, built by Ivan the Terrible, was blown up and the 200-year-old bell was smashed. More than 300,000 cubic meters was cut from the beautiful woods of Pushkin Park and burned by the Germans for firewood.

MURDER CAMP DETAILS TOLD

SS Officers Testify Thousands Died In Lublin Slaughter

By DANIEL DE LUCE

Lubin, Poland, Aug 27 (AP—Delayed)—Four German prisoners of war stood with a bored mien in front of a Russian-Polish atrocities commission here tonight and told their stories of Majdanek, perhaps the greatest horror in Nazi Europe.

In curt phrases they asserted that men, women and children of 22 nationalities had been gassed, hanged, shot, burned, drugged or starved to death in the three years of the operation of the Majdanek barbed-wire-enclosed encampment in a rolling meadowland at the edge of Lublin. Russians and Poles have estimated that it received more than half a million persons doomed to extermination.

Murder On Vast Scale

Majdanek is a ghastly fantasy. It was established for murder on a vast but methodical scale.

Until a group of American and British correspondents visited it today—with its six concrete vaults for execution by cyanide or carbon monoxide gas, its open-air crematorium surrounded with skeletons, its mounds of human ashes mixed with manure for fertilizing cabbage patches and its overflow burial ground in a pine woods carpeted with decaying bodies—most of these newspapermen could not even begin to imagine the proportions of its frightfulness.

Tonight with our clothes still reeking of the dead, we sat in a stuffy Lublin courtroom while three German SS (Elite Guard) officers and one German civilian renegade spoke indifferently of Majdanek's scenes of slaughter and blamed all on "orders from above."

Black Marketeer On Detail

N. A. Stalb, a blond six-foot German butcher arrested in 1939 for selling meat in the black market, told in a clear, strong voice of his incarceration in Majdanek, during which he once became a member of the barracks police detail.

"I have seen a tractor haul as many as 400 corpses at one time from the 'bath and disinfection house' to the ovens on the hill," he said.

"One day I saw the bodies of 157 Polish children who had been gassed. Another time I saw a group of Polish women marched up a hill to be shot to save the trouble of gassing them. They were ordered to disrobe. One refused, a girl about 28 to 29. Two men tied her hands and legs, put her on a steel stretcher and thrust her alive into the white-hot oven."

Shipped Clothes To Germany

Herman Vogel, 42, an SS group leader from Mulheim, stared ahead with a set face as he told of shipping 18 carloads of clothing in two months to Germany from the Majdanek warehouse he supervised.

"Yes, all this clothing, even babies' garments, belonged to those executed," he said. "I have seen groups of 120 to 150 persons taken to the gashouse in the evening and their bodies stacked outside the next morning. Yes, I knew children were murdered, but what could we small people in the SS do? We couldn't protest."

SS Komandofuehrer Theodore Schoelen, 40, in charge of clothing collection at the shower room adjoining the gas chambers, claimed he never saw an execution—only corpses afterward.

18,400 In Single Day

He admitted remembering November 3, 1943, when, according to the camp records, 18,400 prisoners received "special treatment" which reduced the number of camp inmates by that number.

"It was an order from above, perhaps direct from Berlin," he said. "The wireless played Strauss waltzes through the camp loudspeakers all that day."

Coalition Urged.

Lublin, Poland, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—The Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation has asked Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, premier of the exiled Polish regime in London, to head a unified provisional Polish government, Committee President Edward Bolesław Osubka-Morawski has announced.

Mr. Osubka-Morawski disclosed that the national committee also offered places in a unified government to three other members of the Polish regime in London. The committee's plan for the new government was presented to Mr. Mikolajczyk during his mission to Moscow early in August.

Mr. Osubka-Morawski denied that the London Government was supported wholeheartedly by the four major parties of Poland and said: "If Mikolajczyk doesn't accept our generous offer we believe the London regime will break up in a crisis. Much depends upon Mikolajczyk."

Tadeusz Romer, Foreign Minister of the London Government is unacceptable in any unified cabinet but he might be useful again as an ambassador, the committee president asserted.

Boundaries of Poland after the war, he asserted, would embrace East Prussia and in the west would follow the Nissa River to the Oder and thence to the sea, with Stettin becoming a Polish city.

He declared the Poles "won't allow any Germans to remain in Poland, not even women and children."

Nazis Warned Warsaw Army Is Allied Force

U. S. and Britain Insist on Combat Status; 200,000 Poles Are Reported Slain

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP).—The United States government recognizes the Polish Home Army as a combat force and has warned Germany that she will be held responsible for reprisals against it, the State Department announced tonight.

The statement followed a report by Polish Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski to the American and British governments that the Germans were trying to exterminate the population of Warsaw as revenge for the military activity of Polish patriot forces inside the city.

New Finnish Peace Approach To Russia Believed In Air

Stockholm, Aug. 29 (AP)—The impression grew in Stockholm today that Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, President of Finland, was about ready to take up direct contact with Russia for an armistice. It was learned that his Government sent a message yesterday to Moscow through diplomatic channels.

The contents of the message were not disclosed but Finland's peace envoy to Russia, Juho Kosti Paasikivi, was called back to Helsinki late yesterday from Nadendal, where he had been resting.

Minister Consulted

It was recalled that Finnish Minister George Grippenberg returned here from Helsinki Sunday after consulting the Mannerheim Government.

Paasikivi told the Associated Press he thought it "premature" to comment on the political situation.

There were reliable reports, however, that he was asked to return to the capital for an appointment as a Cabinet member without portfolio, which would give him a better status on a peace mission.

Foreign Minister Likely

Another likely selection for the peace mission would be C. J. A. Enckell, who as Foreign Minister logically would head it. Both went to Moscow in March.

It was understood here that Moscow was willing to receive a peace delegation only if it was empowered to reach and sign an agreement.

Mandel Reported Slain In Reprisal

Paris, Aug. 29 (AP)—A French informant declared today that Georges Mandel, anti-collaborationist who sought to form a government to carry on the war against Germany from North Africa after the French collapse of 1940, was taken from prison in Paris early this month by the Germans and slain in reprisal for the Maquis killing of Philippe Henriot, Vichy Minister of Propaganda.

The French informant said there was no truth to Axis radio reports of July 14 that Mandel was killed by French patriots who attacked his guards, "while he was being transferred from one prison to another."

Henriot, the "Goebbels of France," was killed June 28 by Maquis executioners who entered his bedroom, Axis reports said.

Irun, Spain, Wednesday, Aug. 30 (AP)—French authorities in Hendaye, just across the border from here, have lost all contact with the French Forces of the Interior in Bordeaux, it was learned today.

Paris, Aug. 29 (AP)—Thousands of tons of desperately needed food were pouring into Paris today by air and truck convoys for immediate distribution to retail stores. Four hundred American transport planes were in the cargo fleet.

Texas Veteran Pilots Gen. Koenig To Paris

London, Aug. 29 (AP)—Capt. Ira Sullivan, of Waco, Texas, piloted an Eighth Air Force plane which took the French Lieutenant General Joseph Pierre Koenig to Paris.

Sullivan, who soloed at 12, was a general in the Mexican air force at 21, and piloted a Loyalist plane in the Spanish civil war, had to find his own landing field in the French capital.

First he landed at Chartres, drove on to Paris, and inspected the airfields. One was pock-marked with large craters, but Sullivan marked off a landing strip, returned to Chartres, and took Koenig to Paris, landing without incident.

Later he learned the strip had two imbedded bombs.

3 Prominent Frenchmen Are Arrested By FFI

Paris, Aug. 29 (AP)—Sacha Guitry, French author and actor; Pierre Fresnay, actor, and Bernard Fay, the historian, have been arrested by the French Forces of the Interior and are believed held for interrogation on their activities during the Nazi occupation of Paris.

Meanwhile, there are persistent rumors, unconfirmed by the FFI, or any other French authority, that Maurice Chevalier, screen star, was arrested and shot by that organization.

Chevalier's whereabouts since the fight for Paris has been a secret. Guitry, Fresnay and Fay were arrested on August 27.

Pinbaw Is Taken In Burma Drive

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Aug. 29 (AP)—The northern Burma strong point of Pinbaw, on the Mogaung-Mandalay railway, has been captured by British troops who are pursuing retreating Japanese on down the line, Allied headquarters announced today.

Wiping out a strong rear guard at the entrance of Pinbaw, the British found the town unoccupied when they entered.

Starvation and disease were reported spreading among Japanese troops in Kabaw Valley farther east after Allied flanking moves and air blows had severed their communication lines. Nearly 1,000 men, including all officers, were said to have been lost from one Japanese battalion in this area.

The new Moulmein-Bangkok railway, which the Japanese are rushing to completion for troop movements to offset loss of sea routes to Burmese ports, was attacked by United States Liberator bombers, headquarters said.

British Take Town On Mandalay Railway

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Aug. 29 (AP)—British troops have captured the town of Pinbaw on the Mogaung-Mandalay railway in northern Burma and now are pushing on down the line in pursuit of withdrawing Japanese forces, Allied headquarters announced today.

The announcement said the enemy had left a strong rear guard at the entrance to Pinbaw, but that it had been wiped out by British forces which found the town itself unoccupied.

Unit Starved Out

In the Kabaw Valley farther east, hundreds of Japanese were reported starving to death as the result of Allied flanking moves and air smashes which have severed their communication lines.

One battalion in this sector was said to have lost nearly 1,000 men, including all its officers.

New Rail Line Hit

United States Liberator bombers, meanwhile, successfully attacked the new Moulmein-Bankok railway, which the Japanese are rushing to completion for the movement of troops to central Burma to offset the loss of sea routes to Burmese ports, headquarters said.

Fighter-bombers continued their offensive against river transport on the Chindwin, while Beaufighters shot up railway trains near Moulmein and scored direct hits on a steamer south of Rangoon.

Chungking, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Counter-attacking Japanese have retaken the northwest gate of Tengchung, but the Chinese troops in the southern part of that Yunnan city have captured four pillboxes around the temple which the enemy has converted into a strongpoint, the Chinese High Command said today. Tengchung, one of the main Japanese bases in Yunnan province, has been under siege by Chinese troops driving west of the Salween River in an attempt to join the Allied forces in north Burma.

CHINESE CAPTURE RAILWAY TOWN IN HUNAN PROVINCE

CHUNGKING, Aug. 29 — (AP) Supported by far-ranging American warplanes, Chinese forces today captured Suchowtang on the Canton-Hankow railway 55 miles north of the enemy-held bastion of Hengyang and increased their threat of Japanese communications along the vital Siang river, main supply line for Hunan province, the Chinese command announced.

Enemy columns trying to envelop or smash Chinese troops menacing Hengyang met stiff resistance east of Yungfeng, 45 miles northwest of the city, and there was severe fighting with considerable casualties on both sides, a communique said.

Chinese General Removed

On the home front, the Chinese government announced the removal of Gen. Shen Shih Tsai from the governorship of Sinkiang, in far northwest China. Gen. Wu Chung Hsin, current chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan affairs commission, was named as his successor.

The chance—taken as a friendly gesture to Russia—was one of the most important governorship switches in China since 1927 when President Chiang Kai-shek's nationalists set up a government in Nanking.

In southern Honan province, Japanese forces struck westward from the Peiping-Hankow railway to reach points 30 miles northeast and 25 miles east of the important

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highway river junction of Miyang.

In the maritime province of Chekiang, fighting continued north of Lishui, the base from which the Japanese at first thought Lieut. Gen. Doolittle's raiders attacked Japan in April, 1942. The Japanese subsequently occupied Lishui but withdrew later after destroying its huge airdrome.

Attacks Ichang Port

Chinese forces in Hupeh were assailing the outer defenses of the Yangtze port of Ichang after throwing back several enemy counter-attacks. To the northeast, near Tangyang, severe fighting was reported between Chinese troops and reinforced Japanese.

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's 14th air force supported Chinese battling the latest Japanese drive in Chekiang.

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters disclosed that American planes raided airfields and rail yards at Kinhwa on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, and strafed Wuyi.

In the course of extensive operations, Chennault's planes sank two 1,200-ton steamers and damaged a smaller one on the Yangtze and blasted five airdromes and fields, including Tien Ho and White Cloud airdromes at Canton, the main Japanese base in South China.

U. S. Planes Hurled Into Chekiang Battle

Chungking, Aug. 29 (AP)—United States 14th Air Force planes have been hurled into the battle in the maritime province of Chekiang, where the Japanese have launched a fierce drive against Lishui, regarded as a potential base for bombing operations against Japan.

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's flyers bombed airfield and railroad yards of Kinhwa, on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway. Fighters strafed Wuyi, base of the Japanese drive against Lishui, south of Kinhwa.

Steamers Sunk

Other extensive operations of the 14th Air Force yesterday included a sweep of the Yangtze river area near the Hupeh province fighting. Two steamers were sunk and a smaller one damaged.

In Kwangtung province, near the main Japanese base of Canton, the Tien Ho and White Cloud airdromes were bombed.

Rail Point Seized

In Hunan province, Chinese forces threatening the Japanese Siang river supply line captured another point on the Canton-Hankow railway about 55 miles north of Hengyang.

About 45 miles northwest of Hengyang, at Yungfeng, severe fighting raged, with casualties heavy on both sides, as the Chinese battled an enemy column trying to smash units menacing the Japanese hold on Hengyang, the high command said.

Sinkiang Head Is Removed To Please Reds

Chungking, Aug. 29 (AP)—As a friendly gesture to Russia, the Chinese Government has removed Gen. Sheng Shih Tsai from the Governorship of Sinkiang, in far northwest China. Gen. Wu Chung Hsin, at present chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, succeeds him, an official announcement said today.

The change represented one of the most important Governorship switches in China since President Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists established a Government in Nanking in 1927.

Government Strength Seen

Sheng occupied a semi-independent position for many years and his forced exit indicated the central Chinese Government here has steadily built up and consolidated a strong position in Sinkiang.

Sheng's actions, especially with respect to the Soviet nationals, threatened seriously to mar relations between China and Russia.

The Soviet-dominated Government of Outer Mongolia some time ago accused Sheng's troops of invading Outer Mongolia and threatened strong military action in the event of any recurrence.

Position Made Clear

The new Governor, Wu Chung Hsin, 57, formerly was Governor of Anhwei province and then Kweichow. He headed the Chinese delegation to the enthronement of the present Dalai Lama. His position in Sinkiang will be that of a loyal Kuomintang (Nationalist party) official taking orders from Chungking rather than acting independently.

The announcement said the executive Yuan appointed Sheng Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, one of the least important jobs in the present Government.

It also was disclosed that all troops stationed in Sinkiang—they virtually were Sheng Shih Tsai's private army—would come under direct control of the National Military Council at Chungking.

U. S. PLANES BLAST MOLUCCA ISLANDS

Amboina Barracks, Harbor Mass of Flames After 188-Ton Attack.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Wednesday, Aug. 30—(AP) A record heavy raid in the Moluccas of 188 tons which hit Ambon Monday was reported today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Ambon is on Amboina just west of Dutch New Guinea.

Liberators, escorted by Lightnings, left the Ambon barracks and harbor works a mas of flames.

Offshore, a 3,000 ton ship was set ablaze. The raiders met no interception and suffered no losses.

To the northeast of Amboina, other Liberators on the same day dropped 48 tons on Palau harbor and airdromes.

The Palau raiders hit Koror town and the Peleliu airstrip and seaplane base. They encountered considerable anti-aircraft fire.

The Ambon raiders set great fires which sent up clouds of smoke for 10,000 feet. The freighter fell victim to the Lightnings which centered their attention on the Halong seaplane base.

The heavy punch at Ambon fitted into a methodical air campaign against the entire Molucca chain. Elsewhere in that chain, today's communique reported that patrol planes hit oil installations at Boela, Ceram, and attacked Kaoe village, on Halmahera.

Night air patrols also started fires at Davao capital of Mindanao in the Southern Philippines.

Other fires were set at the Lili airdrome in an attack on Timor.

For the second time, the communique reported a raid by Japanese planes on the newly completed Allied airfield on Middleburg Island, off Dutch New Guinea. One of the three medium bombers was shot down by anti-aircraft fire. The communique acknowledged "minor damage."

AMERICAN PLANES HAMMER KURILES

U. S. PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 29—(AP) Japanese positions in the widely separated island groups were pounded by American warplanes in weekend raids of the aerial offensive that has Tokyo's war lords jittery.

These stabs into the enemy's shaky island empire, announced today by headquarters, were opposed only by meager to moderate anti-aircraft fire.

The raids by island groups:

Kuriles, north of Japan — 11th army air force Liberators bombed Paramushiro Saturday, starting fires.

Volcanos, 750 miles south of Tokyo—7th AAF Liberators smacked the airfield on Iwo island Sunday, folllowing a night foray by a single Liberator. Ground fire was moderate.

Marianas, next in the island chain below Japan—Pagan island was raided twice Sunday and Alamagan once. Buildings and gun emplacements were the principal targets.

Carolines, farther south—a single 7th AAF Liberator peppered Yap, important as a weather station.

Marshalls, Central Pacific—Marine dive bombers and fighters carried out neutralizing raids against by-passed Japanese positions.

U. S. Will Fortify Guam As Base Against Japan

New Commander Sees Isle as Miniature Pearl Harbor

GUAM, Aug. 31 (AP) (Delayed).—Guam is destined to become a miniature Pearl Harbor from which the winning blow against Japan can be struck, Major General Henry L. Larson, U. S. M. C., said today at his first press conference since taking command of the island's defenses and development.

Guam will be everything that "an important base" implies, said the fifty-three-year-old commander of the American possession recently re-won from the Japanese. He emphasized the project would be one of the major engineering developments of the Pacific war.

"This base," said Larson, "is important offensively to launch the action which is going to win the war; defensively because here rest the installations promoting the security even of the United States. With these islands in our hands we will be in position to insure peace afterward."

Yanks Fly Record

Bomb Route

Seventh AAF Headquarters, Central Pacific, Aug. 24 (Delayed—(AP))—The longest shuttle-bombing route of any war theater—a 3,500-mile triangle reaching from Central to Southwest Pacific bases—was pioneered successfully by American army and navy land-based heavy bombers and reconnaissance planes.

Brig. Gen. Robert W. Douglass, Jr., commander of the 7th AAF, disclosed today that this shuttle over-ocean run made possible the first aerial attacks and reconnaissance flights in the then Japanese-held Marianas Islands region 1,075 miles southeast of Tokyo.

Route Of Bombers

The shuttle route operated this way: Yank planes took off from bases in the Marshall Islands, bombed Saipan, Guam and other Japanese strongholds in the Marianas, flew to bases in the Admiralty Islands, and again blasted the enemy in the Carolines on the return trip to the starting point.

Two full days, involving close to 24 hours continuous flying over Japanese areas, were required for a single mission along the shuttle triangle. The longest non-stop hop was 2,100 miles. Dates of this initial hop were not disclosed.

"Our forward operating bases are now only 1,000 miles apart, a distance easily flown by our land-based Liberator bombers," General Douglass said.

"Heavy bombers of the Seventh AAF in the central Pacific and the Fifth AAF in the Southwest Pacific are now able to support each other and can strike intensified blows at enemy positions."

On the first run to Guam the bombers were challenged by 20 to 30 Japanese interceptors. In a 40-minute running fight four of the Nippon planes were shot down, one probably destroyed and six damaged.

He has concluded a world-wide tour of war fronts on behalf of the Federal Council of Churches.

Mostly Career Men

He said he found the chaplains of this war to be largely career men—"chaplains who served in the first war and remained in the army."

"In the Pacific," he added, "I found the finest and most complete setup of chaplains. I visited fine altars under jungle palms, on the edge of defense perimeters. I found the largest chapel of any theater on Emirau Island."

(This Southwest Pacific islet, occupied last March, is three by one and one-half miles.)

"I visited 534 chaplains of three faiths, and watched the men throng to their chapels in such great numbers that they overflowed four deep outside.

Interdenominational Altars

"Out here, religion does not follow established patterns. Ministers, priests and Rabbis preach from the same altars. There is great unity of purpose.

"Whatever differences there may be at home, the churches must maintain the spirit of this unity. I believe this unity can be continued without sacrificing a single worthy loyalty. But that's a job for the home church.

"It will be a tragedy for the churches if 11 or 12 million returning men fail to find the equivalent of what they found out here."

New Zealand Forces Reach 114,022 Total

Wellington, N. Z., Aug. 29 (AP). F. Jones, Minister of Defense, told the House of Representatives today that New Zealand's armed forces totaled 114,022 at the end of July.

They were distributed as follows: In New Zealand, 52,954 including 6,589 females; overseas, 61,068. Of the overseas forces, 44,143 were allocated to Europe, 14,211 to the Pacific and 2,714 elsewhere.

Regard For Chaplains Grows, Dr. Poling Says

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, Aug. 29 (AP)—American front-line chaplains are more highly regarded by their commanding officers and men than ever before, Dr. Daniel A. Poling said today, and are creating a great opportunity for churches of all faiths when the war is over.

Dr. Poling is world president of the Christian Endeavor and editor in chief of the *Christian Herald*.

ECUADOR ARRESTS SPANIARDS IN PLOT

Quito, Ecuador, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Ramon and Oscar Gonzalez Artigas, Spanish proprietors of Ecuador's biggest textile factories, were under arrest today on charges of spreading Falangist propaganda and leading a revolutionary plot against the Government of President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra.

Also detained were Rafael and Lucinco Almeida Borja, Ecuadorean bankers; Alberto Alcivar Destruge, former manager of the Ecuadorean Central Bank, and Aurelio Baquero, a retired Army general.

The Gonzalez Artigas shoe and textile factories were taken over by the Government after the National Assembly passed a resolution condemning the two wealthy Spanish brothers.

Representative Leopold Benitez demanded before the assembly that diplomatic relations with Spain be broken. This came after Major Edmundo Carvajal, who represents the Ecuadorean Air Force in the assembly, charged that the Gonzalez Artigas brothers were "Falangist agitators." (The Falange is the State party of Spain.)

Pedro Saad, Communist deputy and President of the Confederation of Works, charged that the two brothers had monopolized the textile industry in Ecuador, and had been aided by "excessive" credit granted by the Central Bank and other banks.

In Guayaquil, a mob attempted to sack an Artigas store but was dispersed by police.

Only Planes Can Save Empire, Japs Told

New York, Aug. 29 (AP)—Warning that the war is "steadily approaching the homeland," the Tokyo radio has issued another urgent appeal to the Japanese people for an increase in aircraft production, the Office of War Information reported today.

The Japanese people, the OWI said, were told that Japan's "steel-tight" inner defense was impregnable only so long as "the planes which defend this nation are securely applied."

The broadcast appeal, recorded

by the Federal Communications Commission, was issued as Premier Kuniaki Koiso's Government prepared to submit proposals for increased production of planes as well as munitions and food to a special session of the Imperial Diet next week.

Proposals Outlined

Koiso's proposals for increasing munitions production were outlined to 80 high-ranking Munitions Ministry officials by Munitions Minister Ginjiro Fujiwara yesterday afternoon, Tokyo said.

In an "instructional address," the Japanese broadcast said, Fujiwara demanded that all workers in the Ministry "must arouse themselves to further action" in their task of "controlling the production of important munitions." Such action, he said, would "decide the trend of the present war situation."

NAZI TROOPS CARRY OUT OCCUPATION OF SLOVAKIA

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 — (AP) Gen. Ferdinand Catlos, commander-in-chief of Slovakia's armed forces, announced in a broadcast over the Bratislava radio tonight that German troops were carrying out a full-scale occupation of the Nazi established puppet state amid continuing guerrilla activity.

In his broadcast, which was reported by the Federal Communications commission, General Catlos appealed to the people to receive the Germans as Allies and to obey "only government orders" and not be swayed by the guerrillas.

The Puppet Slovak authorities declared martial law on Aug. 12 because of "the general war situation" and because, they said, "groups of parachutists" had been dropped in several mountain regions of eastern and northeastern Slovakia.

Moscow Radio Urges Overthrow Of Franco

New York, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Moscow radio has broadcast an appeal to the Spinish people calling on them to oust the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco and carry out a break with Nazi Germany so as "to gain a place for Spain among the democratic and freedom-loving nations," the Federal Communications Commission said today.

Franco was a "willing host for all Fascists who are trying to escape the people's justice," the Moscow broadcast declared. It said the Spanish Government had already given refuge to French Fascists from Algiers and several Gestapo agents and "Vichy traitors" from France.

SECURITY AGENCY TO ENFORCE PEACE OUTLINED BY FDR

Would Have More Formidable Teeth Than League of Nations.

DELEGATES ACCEPT PLAN

Roosevelt Warns Discussion of Details Might Lead to Misunderstanding.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 — (AP) A proposed world peace agency designed to have more formidable teeth than the defunct league of nations was outlined today by President Roosevelt, who also warned against what he termed carping discussion of its details.

He said at a news conference that to lose sight of the main objective through discussion of details would lead to misunderstanding.

The world security organization under discussion by the United States, Britain and Russia at Dumbarton Oaks will be different from the Old League (which the United States refused to enter) because the League's council had no means to enforce peace in the world, he said.

FDR Outlines Steps

Roosevelt outlined the steps through which disputes which threaten peace would be handled by the future organization just a few hours after chief delegates of the three countries announced their general agreement on its outlines.

First of all, he told a news conference, a dispute would go before the world court. If it cannot be settled there, there must be a meeting place where you can talk it over, he said. He added that you could call this an assembly.

The assembly would be composed of all nations large and small, the President declared, presenting the same general blueprint decided upon at Dumbarton Oaks.

If anyone kicks over the traces and violates a frontier, Mr. Roosevelt went on, you have got to have quick action. The council of the security organization, he indicated, will have force at its disposal to move immediately in such cases.

When someone starts bombing or invading, he said, you can't have a man send out word that there will be a meeting next month.

A reporter called the President's attention to the fact that the American-Russian-British declaration issued at Dumbarton Oaks closely paralleled his own draft of this government's ideas for a peace agency on June 15.

He replied that he had had the idea as far back as two years ago, that many people have it, and that no one can take the credit for it or claim authorship.

Asked in what ways the proposed organization would be different from the League of Nations, he said there were 50 points on which different could be found, and enumerated organizations for food and international finance. He referred to the United Nations food and agriculture organization, and the United Nations stabilization fund, agreed upon at the Bretton Woods conference.

Russia thus far has taken the stand that the security organization should be kept separate from international bodies dealing with social and economic problems but Britain has advanced views similar to President Roosevelt's, arguing that agreement on such questions would reinforce unity on problems directly affecting peace.

Mr. Roosevelt stressed that the Dumbarton Oaks conference is merely going into preliminaries which must later be discussed by all the nations.

When he was asked whether Congressional action would be required to authorize use of American force when the council decided this was necessary to restrain aggression, he said we haven't gotten that far yet.

Cautioning against losing sight of what he termed the great object, he told of a woman who misinterpreted the league covenant as meaning an authorization of white slavery instead of a drive towards eliminating it.

He said she opposed the League on the ground of that misunderstanding and that it is what comes of bringing a carping discussion of details into an organization of this kind.

The general agreement on the outlines of the proposed new organization was announced in a statement by the Dumbarton Oaks conferees.

While details are yet to be filled in the plan follows closely President Roosevelt's brief draft of June 15 with provision for a council of the main powers and some small nations, an assembly of all "peace-loving nations," a world court, machinery for peaceful settlement of disputes and use of force to maintain security.

Made at First Conference

Announcement of this long step toward formation of a world peace agency was made jointly at the first Dumbarton Oak news conference since the discussions began a week ago.

Undersecretary of State Stettinius, head of the American delegation, also asid that the Chinese memorandum for a security organization has been delivered to this government.

It is understood that the Chinese, leaning closer on this point to the Russian rather than the American or British plans, are advocating formation of an international force directly under the control of the council of the proposed organization. The Americans and British favor making national quotas of armed might available to enforce the council's decisions.

However, the Chinese draft leans towards the Anglo-Americans in emphasizing the necessity of giving an adequate voice to the small nations.

The conference communique gave no details on the establishment of force or the role of the small nations, and Stettinius replied to all requests for further information by saying that discussions are continuing.

However, he offered assurance to the lesser powers. All the delegates have the welfare, security and equality of the small nations uppermost in their minds at all times, he said, adding that this is the cornerstone on which we are building.

BIDDLE URGES ALLIES SMASH REICH CARTELS

Tells Senate Group They Are Definite Menace to World Security.

KILGORE EXPLAINS INQUIRY

Asserts German Monopolies Are Reported Laying Groundwork for World War III.

Washington, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Attorney-General Biddle proposed today that the Allied Powers "break the power of the German monopolistic firms" because they "constitute a definite menace to the future peace of the world."

Testifying before a Senate military subcommittee inquiring into cartel arrangements, Mr. Biddle said the purpose of breaking up the power of German monopolies "would not be to destroy German economic life, but to put its industries into a form where they will no longer constitute a menace to the civilized world."

"As long as they survive in their present form," the Attorney-General said, "it will be exceedingly difficult to develop independent industry in Europe outside of Germany."

Mr. Biddle added that he did not underestimate the difficulties involved in his proposal.

"We will have to have an analysis and understanding of each one of the German monopolistic firms," he said, "and then work out for it the readjustments that will be necessary. Such a program . . . will have to await the period of supervision over these companies that should come during the occupation period."

Pre-war Penetration Recalled.

Senator Kilgore (D.-W. Va.), chairman of the military subcommittee, called the inquiry, he said, to review the record of enemy penetration of the American economy after the last world war in order that Congress might be forewarned against future operation of international cartels.

Senator Kilgore said that much of Mr. Biddle's testimony was based on records of German or Japanese controlled corporations in the United States which were seized as enemy property.

"As the armies of the United Nations are moving relentlessly toward Berlin," Mr. Kilgore said in a statement, "it is reported that the Nazi cartel-masters are already drafting plans for a third world war to avenge their sure and imminent defeat. In plotting the restoration of Germany's military might, they doubtless place great emphasis upon any opportunities which may be afforded them by resumption of the old pattern of international relationships."

Strategic Cartel Contracts.

Mr. Biddle told the sub-committee that the approaching occupation of Germany made prompt consideration necessary.

The period between the last and the present world war, he stated, "was only an armistice during which the firms of Germany conducted war against us," adding that cartel contracts covered such strategic items as beryllium, synthetic rubber, magnesium, military optical instruments, synthetic nitrogen, pharmaceuticals and electrical and radio equipment.

He asserted that the firm of Carl Zeiss of Jena, scientific optical instrument makers, which was barred from making range finders, submarine periscopes, bomb sights and tank telescopes under the Versailles Treaty, set up a Dutch subsidiary to do the work. This firm, he said, made a contract in 1921 with Bausch & Lomb of Rochester under which the latter could not sell outside the United States without German permission and under which it was not allowed to sell gun sights, periscopes and other instruments to the French and British in 1935.

The American firm had to supply detailed royalty statements from which Zeiss could determine the types and quantities of instruments purchased by United States armed forces, Mr. Biddle testified.

Krupp and Bofors.

Frederick Krupp, ordered to destroy its machinery after the first world war, transferred its patents, licenses and secret processes to Bofors, Swedish manufacturer, and continued with the manufacture of heavy artillery, tanks, anti-aircraft and other armament, he added.

Krupp, he said, entered into a cartel arrangement with the General Electric Company to restrict production and export from this country of tungsten carbide. Under it, he said, General Electric, after 1936, was not permitted to grant additional licenses for tungsten carbide manufacture in the country without German consent and tungsten carbide, selling in Germany at $50 a pound, sold here for as high as $425.

I. G. Farben and U. S. Firms.

I. G. Farbenindustrie, representing the German dye trust, and chemical, oil, metallurgical and pharmaceutical companies, was known by the State Department to have been making and exporting explosives in 1925, Mr. Biddle said.

In 1929, he asserted, this trust held a series of conferences with American industrialists, including representatives of the du Pont Company, the Aluminum Company and Standard Oil.

He said cartel agreements were made under which (1) important firms were kept from the Latin American market, (2) others could not manufacture strategic products, including synthetic rubber, (3) development of the magnesium industry was retarded (4) an American company was prevented from selling a certain type of munition to the British (5) restrictions were imposed on plastic production and (6) means were established for getting information through inspection of American plants.

SEES PHILIPPINE VICTORY COMING

Washington, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Col. Carlos P. Romulo new Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, told the House today that the islanders' part in the defense of Bataan and Corregidor "were dividends paid back out of our loyalty and our faith in America."

Speaking on the twenty-eighth anniversary of enactment of the Jones act, which set in motion the machinery for eventual Philippine independence, Col. Romulo said that act promised Filipinos "a place beside our fellow Americans as men equal and free."

"We earned that position in 1941, when we offered our lives beside Americans in the blackest hour America has known," he added.

"Bataan, where Filipinos fought under the American flag to preserve democracy, was the ultimate outpost of freedom in the Far East."

Asserting in his first congressional speech that he spoke for 17,000,000 Filipinos, Mr. Romulo told the House:

"At last we see the way clear back to the Philippines and we dare speak of victory. The Jones act was our victory. You let us win it upon this floor. It was a pledge made, and America has kept that pledge. . . . We too kept the pledge. You gave us the Jones act. We gave you Bataan."

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Navy Attack On Jap Called Zephyr To What Is To Come

Washington, Aug. 28—The navy, reviewing the victories over both ends of the Axis in the last 12 months, declared today that "these blows were light compared with the blows we are now prepared to deliver."

Commenting on the progress of the navy's air arm, which marks its 31st anniversary tomorrow, Vice-Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air, said:

"Task force 58, which scourged the Jap so effectively in the last eight months, was just a sweet, summer zephyr compared to the arrangements of ships, planes and other weapons—old and new—which are ready to lash out now."

100 Carriers "In Or Near Action"

He disclosed that the navy now has approximately 100 carriers "in or near action." Included are 14 of the mighty Essex type and nine of the fast and powerful Independence class, converted from cruisers. More than 70 carriers were commissioned during the year and work was started on two of the three projected 45,000-ton battleship-type carriers.

Naval aviators averaged more than four Japanese planes shot down for every American plane lost during the year, Fitch said. The actual score was more than 2,300 Japanese craft destroyed against 560 navy planes lost. He added that "a high percentage of our pilots was rescued."

Two New Weapons Promised

"Long before another anniversary rolls around, naval aviation will be hurling at least two more new weapons against the foe—a twin-engined fighter and a scouting plane of unmatched speed and range," the admiral said.

[The twin-engined plane presumably is the Grumman-designed F7F. The Truman committee disclosed its existence last spring, but the navy has not given out any details on the fighter, the first multi-engined plane designed for carrier operations. Navy officials previously have mentioned a superb new scout plane without identifying it.]

Tribute To Essex Carriers

Fitch gave the new Essex class carriers the major credit for advances against the enemy in the Pacific in the last year.

"They made possible the by-passing tactics which have placed us so close to Japan," he said. "They covered General MacArthur's advance to Hollandia. Without them we would still be inching along. We would probably still be in the Marshalls.

"The year just closing was a year of spectacular achievement which saw navy wings bridge the broad Pacific and carry the war against Japan to the very threshold of the enemy.

Year Of Triumph

"It was a year which brought to fruition the dreams of naval aviation pioneers about the potentialities of planes flown from ships; a year in which the concept of huge fast carrier task forces as an offensive weapon met and mastered its first major test; a year of triumph for navy flyers and navy planes spearheading an attack which shattered Japan's outer ring of defense and pierced deep into the core of the empire."

Stimson Denies Rumor On Italian War Captives

Says U. S. Has Not Promised to Grant Them Citizenship

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP).—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said today there is no basis for a rumor that Italian prisoners of war in this country are receiving promises of United States citizenship in return for their loyalty.

Mr. Stimson's assertion was made in a letter to Representative Richard F. Harless, Democrat, of Arizona, following receipt by the Secretary of a resolution from the Arizona Disabled American War Veterans on the treatment of Italian prisoners.

The resolution stated that members of an Italian service unit near Phoenix, Ariz., have taken undue advantage of privileges "insulting the ladies of the community," and that "it has been rumored that these war prisoners are being promised citizenship in the United States in return for their loyalty."

The War Department "has made no promise" about granting citizenships, and "does not contemplate doing so," Mr. Stimson wrote.

The Secretary said that the only incident "of which I am aware that might have been the basis for the resolution" occurred on July 28, 1942, when a convoy of Italian service unit members en route to work was stopped at a Phoenix intersection and reprimanded by a local traffic patrolman for running a red light.

"While the patrolman was reprimanding the driver and observing the driver's permit, a few of the Italians waved at some women who were standing on the corner waiting the arrival of a city bus," Mr. Stimson wrote. "Some of the Italians also threw their arms around one another."

Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek To Come To U. S.

New York, Aug. 29 (AP)—Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance, said today that Mme. Chiang Kai-shek would come to the United States from Brazil, where she is currently under treatment, for additional medical care.

Dr. Kung, brother-in-law of Mme. Chiang, asserted that the wife of China's generalissimo was ill, but not seriously ill.

Consul General Tsune Chi-yu said the planned trip would take place "in the near future or maybe in the distant future."

"She is not seriously ill," Dr. Yu said. "The word reaching Dr. Kung is that she is ill and improving."

ROOSEVELT SCORES FERGUSON REMARK

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 — (AP) President Roosevelt took Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) to task today for saying he had word from "reliable sources" that Donald M. Nelson would succeed James F. Byrnes as War Mobilization director upon Nelson's return from China.

Asked about the Ferguson statement, the President said that if the Senator would tell him where he got his information he would give him an answer.

He added he had some right to know where certain information comes from and chided those who try to hide identity of their informants by using such terms as high official sources. He said he sometimes wonders about the source and that he was going to try to find out where Ferguson got his information.

The President smiled and said he had spread a few rumors himself to watch how and by whom they are spread and appeared to enjoy it.

When a reporter said he had heard from "a very low source" that OPA Director Chester Bowles might head the new reconversion program, the President said Bowles' agency was getting along alright with no internal rows there.

The President again refused to say whether Nelson would again head the War Production board when he returns from his presidential mission to China. He said J. A. Krug is acting chairman of WPB, and added that the point is he is heading it. He refused to pronounce it.

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During the day, Rep. Halleck (R.-Ind.) told the House that Krug's "chief qualification up to now seems to be that he is the choice of the New Deal backstairs cabal who have succeeded in getting rid of so many efficient men."

"Only a week ago," Halleck said, "the President was protesting that he was not kicking Donald Nelson in the teeth. And within three days it developed that the President was not just kicking him in the teeth—that he was just kicking him 10,000 miles across the Pacific."

Ferguson Declares Nelson Is Picked to Succeed Byrnes

Senator Says Roosevelt Plans to Put WPB Chief in Charge of Big Task of Demobilization.

Washington, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) said today he understood from reliable sources that Donald M. Nelson had been picked to succeed James F. Byrnes as War Mobilization director upon Nelson's return from China.

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Mr. Ferguson said that he understood President Roosevelt's plan was to turn over to the War Production Board chairman direction of the gigantic task of demobilization. The Michigan Senator added that he had heard Mr. Brynes had indicated a desire to be relieved of his present duties as soon as it is convenient, and that he had emphatically expressed a desire to turn over the demobilization task to some other man.

There was no immediate comment from Mr. Byrnes's office today. However, the former Supreme Court Justice has told friends of a desire to return to private life, probably at the end of this year, assuming Germany is defeated by then.

"I've been advised by reliable sources that Mr. Nelson, upon his return, will take over the position and carry on as director of post-war demobilization," Mr. Ferguson stated, adding that the move would explain President Roosevelt's refusal to say whether Mr. Nelson would continue as chairman of the War Production Board upon his return from his confidential mission to Chungking.

Meanwhile, confronted by the angry resignation of another top-ranking administrator, Julius A. Krug waded into dissension-torn War Production Board ranks today with threats of dismissal for trouble makers.

The 37-year-old ex-Navy lieutenant-commander, back home from an overseas assignment of simplicity compared with that handed him by President Roosevelt as the aftermath of the latest home front flare-up, declared there will be but "one team at the WPB from now on."

Any who don't play ball, he said, will be let out.

Mr. Krug outlined his new policy to the Senate War Investigating Committee even as Sidney J. Weinberg was resigning downtown as WPB vice-chairman in charge of special problems with a blast at demagogic intrigues within the organization.

Developments Come Quickly.

Mr. Weinberg's stepping out followed a whirlwind series of developments starting with President Roosevelt's assignment of WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson on a confidential mission to China.

While Congressmen were asking why Nelson was being sent out of the country at a time when he was winning a battle with the military to get limited civilian production started in non-critical labor areas, Executive Vice-chairman Charles E. Wilson quit cold. He blamed members of Mr. Nelson's staff for spreading what he described as false rumors that he was opposed to civilian output.

PROBERS SEEK CORRIGAN DATA

Ask Reason For Delay Of Court-Martial Of Officer

Washington, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Senate War Investigating Committee tonight asked the Navy and Justice departments for "full reports" on what had been done with respect to a court-martial for John D. Corrigan, navy commander, who was suspended pending investigation of business relations between his former engineering firm and navy contractors.

Senator Ferguson (R. Mich.) directed Rear Admiral George F. Hussey, Jr., chief of the Navy Ordnance Bureau, and Hugh O'Donnell, Justice Department representative, to submit the reports.

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Ferguson, acting chairman, said the committee had recommended a court-martial several months ago and, while Admiral Hussey was on the witness stand, asked "what has been done about it?"

Wait On Grand Jury Probe

Hussey said his office had "turned over the material it has to the Judge Advocate General's office, and the matter is in his hands."

Ferguson then asked O'Donnell if there was any understanding between the Judge Advocate General and the Justice Department. O'Donnell said he thought the two offices had agreed any court-martial would be held up pending the outcome of a grand jury investigation now in progress in New York.

"But why is it being held up?" Ferguson demanded.

"I don't believe I am in a position to say," O'Donnell responded.

High Lights Of Hearings

The committee's action came after all-day hearings during which there were these high lights:

1. Corrigan, appearing in civilian clothes, declined to answer any further questions. He said he was standing on his constitutional rights and refusing to testify upon advice of counsel. The committee did not seek to compel him to testify.

2. Robert H. Wells, president of the engineering and production management firm of Corrigan, Osburne & Wells, testified that "possibly $300,000" of the firm's $650,000 gross income last year was from clients having navy production contracts. When Ferguson asked whether the firm's business had benefited by Corrigan's taking a leave of absence in 1942 to enter the navy, Wells replied: "Quite the reverse, Senator. I think we have lost jobs because he was in the navy."

Took Parts From Scrap Pile

3. Anthony Ritner, former head of production control at an Elmira (N. Y.) bombsight plant, testified that 20,000 parts rejected when the plant was under management by Remington-Rand were taken from a scrap pile and used after the navy took over the plant and placed it under management of Carl L. Norden, Inc. Ritner said production was increased by this means. Under the Norden management, men from Corrigan, Osburne & Wells were sent to the plant as consultants. "All they did was sit, day after day," Ritner said.

4. T. H. Barth, president of Carl L. Norden, Inc., testified Corrigan got "navy consent" before Barth employed Corrigan, Osburne & Wells at a $50,000 fee for services at Norden's New York plant. Later, Barth said, the firm was engaged for services at the Elmira plant for $40,000.

SOME BOMBSIGHTS ABOUND DEFECTIVE

Washington, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Commander H. Massie Smoot, Assistant Naval Inspector of Ordnance, told the Senate War Investigating Committee today that of 300 bombsights manufactured during three months last year at a New Elmira, N. Y.,

plant about half had to be sent back for repairs or rebuilding.

He also testified that he was dissatisfied with the competency of the Navy personnel assigned to assist him in the preliminary inspections made at the Elmira plant, then operated by the Remington-Rand Company as sub-contractors for the Norden Company. Later the plant was taken over by the Navy.

Lieut.-Commander Smoot testified: "Our inspectors, I found, passed a number of things that they shouldn't have."

He said that he complained to his Navy superiors but that no changes were immediately made. Later he said that he was transferred to the inspection staff at the Norden company in New York city, and another Navy officer was sent to Elmira.

The lieutenant-commander said that of the 300 bomb sights in question, manufactured during June, July and August last year, practically all needed repairs or adjustments, but that half were put in condition at the Norden plant in New York after they were shipped there for final inspections. The other half were sent back to Elmira, he stated.

NICKEL PLANT SEIZED BY ARMY ON FDR ORDER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—(AP) President Roosevelt tonight ordered the Army to take over and operate the strike-bound International Nickel company's plant and facilities in Huntington, W. Va.

The Army, in a simultaneous announcement said that Lieut. Col. George D. Woods had been designated as War department representative to carry out provisions of the President's order during government operation.

N. Y. Papers Reopen Offices In Paris

New York, Aug. 29 (AP)—Two New York newspapers, the *Times* and *Herald Tribune*, announced today the reopening of their Paris offices.

The *Times* bureau had operated until the United States entered the war. The *Herald Tribune*, which published its last European edition on June 12, 1940, two days before Paris was invaded, has offered its facilities to army authorities publishing *Yank* and the *Stars and Stripes*.

LONDON--SECOND ADD MOSCOW-BULGARIA
X X X WITH RUSSIA.

THE TEXT OF THE STATEMENT ISSUED THROUGH TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY: (70)

"RUMORS ARE BEING SPREAD IN THE FOREIGN PRESS TO THE EFFECT THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ALLEGEDLY RECOGNIZED THE NEUTRALITY DECLARED BY THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT AND APPROVED IT.

"TASS IS AUTHORIZED TO STATE THESE REPORTS DO NOT CORRESPOND WITH THE FACTS. SOVIET LEADING CIRCLES CONSIDER THE NEUTRALITY DECLARED BY THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT IS TOTALLY INSUFFICIENT IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE SITUATION WHICH HAS ARISEN."

...ECOND NIGHT LEAD ROBOTS
BY A...GOLDBERG

AUG 30 1944

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, AUG 30-(AP)-WAVES OF FLYING BOMBS WERE HURLED AGAINST LONDON AND SOUTHERN ENGLAND BY THE GERMANS DURING THE NIGHT AFTER TWO SUCCESSIVE BOMBLESS NIGHTS.

THE ASSAULTS APPARENTLY WERE LAUNCHED FROM THE USUAL SITES, INCLUDING THE AREA WEST OF BOULOGNE NOW THREATENED BY THE RAPID ADVANCE OF THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE.

IT WAS BELIEVED HERE THAT THE RECENT LULL IN ROBOT RAIDS HAS BEEN AT LEAST PARTILLY DUE TO TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES FACED BY THE GERMANS IN MOVING THE BOMBS TO LAUNCHING SITES.

THE OVERNIGHT RAIDS FOLLOWED UP A SERIES OF SPORADIC DAYLIGHT ATTACKS WHICH TOOK A NEW TOLL OF DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

THE ATTACKS XXX 2ND PGH

KK136AEW

Add London Paris XXX yesterday.

PARIS STILL IS IN THE MILITARY OPERATIONAL ZONE, HOWEVER, AND ALL OF ITS FACILITIES ARE AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE ALLIED ARMIES. AMERICAN HEAVY AND LIGHT ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES HAVE BEEN MOVED IN FOR AIR RAID PROTECTION.

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RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS SAID THE ENTIRE PARIS MUNICIPAL COUNCIL HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY THE FFI.

M522AEW

FOLKESTONE--FIRST ADD MYSTERY RUMBLE X X X ESPECIALLY GOOD.

ONE WITNESS WHO HAS BEEN THROUGH ALL THE ASSORTED EXPLOSIVE NOISES OF NEARLY FIVE YEARS OF WAR SAID: "I HAVE HEARD AMMUNITION DUMPS EXPLODE AND THIS NOISE SEEMED SIMILAR. IT WAS A RUMBLE RATHER THAN A DIRECT EXPLOSION--A RUMBLE THAT SEEMED TO BE CARRIED BY THE SEABED. IT CERTAINLY DID NOT SEEM LIKE ANY EXPLOSION IN THE AIR. THERE WAS NO FLASH IN THE AREA AND NO RUSHING NOISE OF BLAST."

TOWNSFOLK GENERALLY AGREED THAT THE NOISE ORIGINATED SOMEWHERE ON THE OTH...DE OF THE CHANNEL.

EJ1109PEW

FRENCH INVASION ROUNDUP

SECOND NIGHT LEAD ROBOTS

BY RICHARD R.KASISCHKE

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30-(AP)-AS ALLIED INVASION ARMIES SPEARED ACROSS FRANCE ALMOST AT WILL YESTERDAY AND GERMAN COMMENTATORS BEGAN WRITING THE COUNTRY OFF AS VIRTUALLY LOST, BRITISH FORCES MADE A DETERMINED DRIVE TO WIPE OUT THE NAZI FLYING-BOMB BASES ON THE FRENCH COAST.

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A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION THAT WAS THE HEAVIEST FELT IN BRITAIN SINCE THE WAR BEGAN SHOOK THE WHOLE SOUTHEASTERN COAST OF ENGLAND SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT. THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION OF WHAT IT WAS, BUT IT APPEARED TO COME FROM A SEAWARD DIRECTION.

AT ALMOST THE SAME TIME A BRITISH GENERAL WAS ISSUING A SPECIAL ORDER TO HIS TROOPS DECLARING, "FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS WAR WE ARE FIGHTING DIRECTLY TO FREE OUR HOMES, OUR WIVES AND OUR CHILDREN FROM GERMAN ATTACKS. EVERY YARD WE ADVANCE REDUCES THE AREA FROM

WHICH HE (THE GERMAN) CAN LAUNCH HIS SECRET WEAPONS....LET US DRIVE FORWARD RELENTLESSLY, TAKING AS OUR MOTTO 'ONE MORE KILOMETER, ONE LESS BOMB.'"

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NORTHEAST OF PARIS LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY DROVE TO WITH I 55 MILES OF THE BELGIAN FRONTIER AND TO POINTS LESS THAN 100 MILES FROM THE BORDER OF GERMANY ITSELF, ENCOUNTERING SCARCELY ANY OPPOSITION AT ALL AS THEY RACED 25 MILES IN ONE DAY OVER FAMED BATTLEFIELDS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR, CAPTURING CHATEAU-THIERRY, BELLEAU WOOD AND SOISSONS.

THE BATTLE FOR SOUTHERN FRANCE WAS DRAWING TO A CLOSE AS LT.GEN. ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S AMERICAN TROOPS STRUCK UP THE RHONE VALLEY AND TO THE EAST OF IT SPEARED PRACTICALLY TO THE SWISS FRONTIER, WHILE FRENCH UNITS PLUNGING WEST OF THE RHONE TOWARD THE SPANISH BORDER CAPTURED NIMES, A CITY OF NEARLY 100,000.

BERLIN ANNOUNCEMENTS DURING THE DAY STATED FLATLY THAT THE GERMANS WERE WITHDRAWING THEIR TROOPS FROM SOUTHERN FRANCE EXCEPT TO DEFEND CERTAIC PORTS, AND THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND SPOKESMAN GEN.KURT DITTMAR DECLARED THAT AS A RESULT OF BOTH INVASIONS "THE GREATER PART OF FRANCE IS LOST."

"IN TWO MONTHS," HE OBSERVED," WE HAVE LOST A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE FRUITS WE HARVESTED EARLIER AND THOUGHT WE COULD HOLD FOR GOOD."

A HIGH THOUGH INDIRECT COMPLIMENT TO THE SPEED OF THE ALLIED DRIVES, GEN.DITTMAR SAID THEY WERE REMINISCENT OF THE BATTLES OF 1940, THE PERIOD OF GERMANY'S LIGHTNING WAR THROUGH THE WEST.

(EDITORS: NIGHT LEADS WESTERN FRANCE, SHAEF DATE, AND SOUTHERN FRANCE, ROME DATE, MAY BE PICKED UP AS DESIRED.)

BM718PEW

FIRST LEAD FRENCH ROUND))

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG 30 1944

LONDON, AUG. 29-(AP)-BURSTING DEEP BEYOND THE MARNE, THE LIGHTNING-PACED U.S.ARMY SEIZED CHATEAU-THIERRY AND SOISSONS, 25 MILES FARTHER NORTH, TODAY, CRACKING THE GERMANS' AISNE-SOMME LINE.

THE ARMOR-TIPPED COLUMNS LANCED WITHIN 55 MILES OF BELGIUM AND A BARE 100 FROM THE GERMAN FRONTIER IN A SINGLE DAY OF GAINS OF 15 TO 25 MILES. PARALLEL COLUMNS SMASHED WITHIN 15 MILES OF REIMS AND 50 OF VERDUN, HISTORIC SIEGE CITIES OF WORLD WAR ONE.

THE SWIFT TIDE OVER BATTLEFIELDS OF A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO CARRIED A DOUBLE THREAT--TO CUT BEHIND THE SOMME TO ENCIRCLE THE ROCKET BOMB COAST FROM THE REAR, OR TO POUND 65 MILES NORTH TO SEDAN, ON THE ARDENNES ROAD OF INVASION TO KNOCK THE

CARRIED A DOUBLE THREAT--TO CUT BEHIND THE SOMME TO ENCIRCLE THE
ROCKET BOMB COAST FROM THE REAR, OR TO POUND 65 MILES NORTH TO SEDAN, ON THE ARDENNES ROAD OF INVASION TO KNOCK THE NAZIS OUT OF FRANCE BY THE ROUTE THEY ENTERED IN 1940.

THE TREMENDOUS ALLIED PINCERS ON THE WHOLE OF FRANCE TIGHTENED HARDER FROM THE SOUTH ALSO, WITH SEVEN ARMY TROOPS SPEARING OUT IN THE RHONE VALLEY AND FASHIONING A TRAP ON THE GERMAN 19TH ARMY ABOVE AVIGNON.

AUG 30 1944

FALL OF SOISSONS PUT A TIGHTENING SEMICIRCLE ON THE FOREST OF COMPIEGNE, SCENE OF THE ARMISTIC SIGNING IN 1918 AND HITLER'S TRIUMPH OF 1940. TO THE EAST THE UPPER MARNE WAS REACHED AT TWO POINTS.

NORTHWEST OF PARIS THE BATTLE FOR ANNIHILATION OF NAZIS TRAPPED BELOW THE SEINE CARRIED INEXORABLY TOWARD A CONCLUSION EVEN AS AMERICAN AND BRITISH BRIDGEHEADS AT MANTES AND VERNON WERE MERGED INTO A FRONT 30 MILES WIDE AND CRACKED FORWARD 11 MILES TO NEAR THE ROUEN-PARIS HIGHWAY.

THESE DRIVES WERE POINTED TOWARD THE BUZZ-BOMB COAST. THE BRITISH DROVE ON EIGHT MILES FROM A NEW BRIDGEHEAD NEAR LOUVIERS. THE CANADIANS, THIRSTING FOR REVENGE FOR DIEPPE, ADVANCED 4 1/2 MILES.

THE GERMAN TOLL IN THE GREAT FALAISE ENTRAPMENT, IT WAS DISCLOSED, WAS 122,000 MEN--30,000 KILLED, AND 92,000 CAPTURED, OF WHOM 30,000 WERE WOUNDED. THOUSANDS MORE WERE BEING ADDED BY THE SQUEEZE UPON HAPLESS REMNANTS OF THE SEVENTH ARMY TRYING TO FLEE ACROSS THE LOWER SEINE.

AUG 30 1944

THE FRENCH STRIKING WESTWARD FROM AVIGNON ON THE RHONE REACHED UZES AND POUNDED THROUGH THE BIG CITY OF NIMES 14 MILES FROM THE RIVER. OTHER COLUMNS PRESSING NORTHWARD SQUEEZED THE GERMANS IN BETWEEN AVIGNON AND MONTELIMAR, 45 MILES FARTHER NORTH. AMERICANS WHO REACHED MONTELIMAR FRIDAY FANNED OUT, ANNIHILATING MORE GERMANS. FROM NIMES THE ALLIES DROVE TOWARD THE FRENCH-SPANISH BORDER. ON THE EASTERN COASTAL END, U.S.TROOPS REACHED WITHIN FIVE MILES OF NICE, AND 20 OF THE ITALIAN FRONTIER. MARSEILLE AND TOULON WERE COMPLETELY LIBERATED.

TWO AMERICAN COLUMNS CROSSED THE MARNE, DESTROYING ANY GERMAN HOPE OF RESISTING ON THAT RIVER OF WORLD WAR ONE BATTLES. ONE ADVANCED 16

WALLIS NORTHEAST OF MEAUX TO COVER HIMS, STANDING WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE FOREST OF COMPIEGNE WHERE THE ARMISTICE OF 1918 WAS SIGNED AND WHERE HITLER HELD HIS TRIUMPHANT CEREMONY OF 1940.

THESE TROOPS WERE WITHIN 16 MILES OF THE AISNE.

IN A SECOND CROSSING EAST OF MEAUX, THIRD ARMY MEN STRUCK ON THE 13-MILE STRETCH TO CHATEAU-THIERRY, AND ADVANCE PATROLS WERE REPORTED ON THE EDGE OF OR ACTUALLY IN THE CITY, SCENE OF A GREAT AMERICAN VICTORY IN 1918.

ALLIED PLANES DRUBBED THE GERMANS FROM THE SEINE MOUTH TO THE GERMAN FRONTIER. LIQUIDATION OF GERMANS CAUGHT BELOW THE SEINE WAS CARRYING RAPIDLY TO A CLIMAX. ALREADY ALLIED ARMIES HAD CROSSED THE LOWER SEINE, HEADING FOR THE ROBOT-PLANE INSTALLATIONS ON THE PAS DE CALAIS COAST.

THE WHOLE 85-MILE XXX PICKING UP 4TH GRAF WESTERN FRANCE BUDGET IF DESIRED.

SW RQ1002AEW

AUG 30 1944

GERMAN CASUALTIES

LONDON, AUG 29-(AP)-THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN AND NORTHERN FRANCE ALREADY HAS COST THE GERMANS AT LEAST 325,000 MEN ON THE BASIS OF INCOMPLETE TABULATIONS.

THE TOLL DOES NOT INCLUDE OPERATIONS BY THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY AND BRITISH SECOND ARMY SINCE AUG.25, BUT IT ALSO DOES NOT ALLOW FOR CERTAIN POSSIBLE DUPLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY IT HAD KILLED OR CAPTURED 81,000 GERMANS SINCE IT BEGAN OPERATIONS. THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY TODAY DECLARED THE BRITISH, CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, AND AMERICAN FIRST ARMY HAD TAKEN 92,000 PRISONERS OUT OF THE FALAISE GAP, AND KILLED 30,000 MORE.

IN ADDITION, BOUT 123,000 GERMANS WERE ACCOUNTED FOR IN ALLIED OPERATIONS EXCLUSIVE OF THE FALAISE TRAP, AND BEFORE THE THIRD ARMY WAS ACTIVATED.

AUG 30 1944

A ROME DISPATCH YESTERDAY ESTIMATED GERMAN LOSSES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE AT MORE THAN 50,000, RAISING THE TOTAL FOR ALL FRANCE CLOSE TO 400,000.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30-(AP)-THE RAF'S HEAVY BOMBERS STRUCK AT GERMANY IN GREAT STRENGTH DURING THE NIGHT, CONCENTRATING UPON STETTIN AND KONIGSBURG WHILE MOSQUITOS HIT BERLIN AND HAMBURG, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

UPWARDS OF 1,000 BOMBERS TOOK PART IN THE RAIDS--SOME OF THE MOST SWEEPING THAT HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT OVER THE REICH IN MANY DAYS.

THE BLOWS AT KOENIGSBURG (CORRECT) AND STETTIN WERE APPARENTLY IN DIRECT SUPPORT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMIES STRIKING AT GERMANY FROM THE EAST. STETTIN, ON THE BALTIC, IS A SUPPLY PORT FOR THE NAZIS' EASTERN ARMIES, WHILE KOENIGSBURG IS A VITAL COMMUNICATIONS CENTER IN EAST PRUSSIA.

IT WAS THE SECOND TIME WITHIN FOUR NIGHTS THAT THE RAF HAD HIT KOENIGSBURG.

THE BERLIN RADIO EARLIER HAD GIVEN THE FIRST INDICATION OF THE SCOPE OF THE OVERNIGHT ASSAULTS, REPORTING ALLIED PLANES OVER BERLIN, DANZIG, EAST AND WEST PRUSSIA AND OTHER PARTS OF THE REICH.

WHILE THE HEAVY X X X 3RD GRAF

EJ111AEW

LONDON, AUG. 29--(AP)-- GREAT BRITAIN WARNED GERMANY TONIGHT AGAINST CONTINUED TREATMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE POLISH HOME ARMY " IN A MANNER CONTRARY TO THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS XXXXXX OF WAR."

AUG 30 1944

FOREIGN OFFICE HOME
THE [redacted] SAID THAT THE POLISH ARMY CONSTITUTES AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE POLISH ARMED FORCES, ADDING THAT IT CONDUCTS OPERATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES OF WAR AND THAT ITS XXXXXX MEMBERS ARE PROVIDED WITH DISTINCTIVE EMBLEMS XXX OR UNIFORMS.

" IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES REPRISALS AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE POLISH ARMY VIOLATE THE RULES OF WAR BY WHICH GERMANY IS BOUND," THE DECLARATION SAID." HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT THEREFORE SOLEMNLY WARNS ALL GERMANS WHO TAKE PART IN OR ARE IN ANY WAY RESPONSIBLE FOR SUCH VIOLATIONS THAT THEY DO SO AT THEIR OWN PERIL AND WILL BE HELD ANSWERABLE FOR THE CRIMES."

AUG 30 1944

THE STATEMENT GAVE NO FURTHER DETAILS OF THE PROTESTED TREATMENT.

30-24— 18367

LONDON, AUG. 29-(AP)-REPS.KARL E.MUNDT, SOUTH DAKOTA REPUBLICAN AND JAMES P.RICHARDS, SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRAT, BOTH MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, ARRIVED IN LONDON TODAY ON A VISIT DURING WHICH THEY ARE EXPECTED TO STUDY LEND LEASE OPERATIONS AND PLANS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.

AUG 30 1944

RQ1016AEW

LONDON, AUG. 29-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL RETURNED BY AIR LATE TODAY FROM ITALY.

RQ1229PEW

A168
LONDON, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30-(AP)-THE LIBERAL PARTY TODAY REJECTED ANY SUGGESTION THAT BRITISH COLONIES GO UNDER INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AFTER THE WAR AND CALLED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF COLONIAL AIR SERVICES AS PEACETIME COMMUNICATIONS LINKS QUICKLY CONVERTIBLE TO MILITARY NEEDS.

IN A PAMPHLET ISSUED BY THE PARTY, LORD CHATFIELD, FORMER MINISTER OF DEFENSE, SAID THE DANGER OF ATTACKS ON COLONIES IN THE FUTURE LAY IN THE AIR. WITH AIRDROMES AND LOCAL AIRFORCES COMPOSED OF TRANSPORTS, CONVERTIBLE BOMBERS, PROVISIONS FOR ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS AND BARRAGE BALLOONS, COLONIES COULD DEFEND THEMSELVES, HE DECLARED.

EJ1244AEW

LONDON, AUG 29-(AP)-BERLIN BROADCAST A TOKYO DISPATCH TODAY ASSERTING THAT AMERICAN TROOPS WERE REPULSED IN A LANDING ATTEMPT NEAR CAPE TOROKINA ON BOUGAINVILLE IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE BEEN ON BOUGAINVILLE FOR A YEAR OR MORE, BUT STRONG POCKETS OF ISOLATED JAPANESE TROOPS STILL ARE ON THE JUNGLE-GIRT EQUATORIAL ISLAND.

THE DISPATCH SAID THAT THE AMERICANS LANDED AUG. 10 SIX MILES EAST OF TOROKINA ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE JABA RIVER BUT THAT THE JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKED NINE DAYS LATER AND CLEARED THE BEACHHEAD AUG. 20 AFTER HEAVY FIGHTING.

ROMANIAN
LONDON, AUG. 29-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT "VERY BITTER FIGHTING IS TAKING PLACE BETWEEN THE ROMANIANS AND GERMAN TROOPS IN BUCHAREST AND PLOESTI."

ONE DIVISION OF ELITE ANTI-AIRCRAFT TROOPS IS BELIEVED TO BE IN THE PLOESTI OIL DISTRICT, 35 MILES NORTH OF BUCHAREST, PLUS FORCES DRIVEN FROM THE CAPITAL BY KING MIHAI'S REDEDICATED ARMY.

(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED AND INSERTED IN MOSCOW IF DESIRED)

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30-(AP)-THE FRENCH FORCES OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE WILL FIGHT JAPAN AFTER THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY, "NOT ONLY FOR THE LIBERATION OF INDO-CHINA BUT UNTIL THE FINAL CRUSHING OF OUR ENEMY IN ASIA," RADIO FRANCE OF ALGIERS SAID TODAY.

"THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT," IT SAID, "VOIDS THE VICHY DECLARATION GIVING THE GOVERNOR OF INDO-CHINA FULL POWER TO COLLABORATE WITH JAPAN.

"THE FATE OF INDO-CHINA WILL BE SETTLED BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, AND IT WILL BE SETTLED BY ARMS."

EJ1229AEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY MIRROR SAID TODAY THAT THE GOOD RELATIONSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IS "BEING SERIOUSLY MENACED AS A RESULT OF DEVELOPMENTS OVER THE RELIEF OF WARSAW."

"OUR (GREAT BRITAIN'S) AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW HAS BEEN IN CONSTANT TOUCH WITH THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT ON THE SUBJECT, BUT HIS TASK HAS BEEN AN UPHILL ONE AND THERE IS STILL NO INDICATION THAT IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO REACH AN AGREEMENT," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

THE MIRROR SAID THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAD BEEN REFUSED THE USE OF SOVIET BASES TO SUPPLY FOOD AND ARMS TO GEN.BOR'S PARTISANS FIGHTING THE GERMANS IN WARSAW.

EJ1129PEW

LONDON, AUG. 29-(AP)-PROPOSALS TO RECAST THE POLISH GOVERNMENT INTO A COALITION AND TO PETITION MOSCOW FOR A RUSSO-POLISH ALLIANCE WERE AUTHORITATIVELY REPORTED TODAY TO BE FEATURES OF THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT'S NEW FOUR-POINT COMPROMISE OFFER TO THE SOVIET UNION.

OTHER POINTS SUGGEST CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS TO BE DECIDED BY PLEBISCITE AFTER THE COUNTRY'S LIBERATION AND POSTWAR DECISION ON FRONTIERS. THE NEW GOVERNMENT WOULD INCLUDE MEMBERS OF THE UNDER-GROUND ARMY IN POLAND AND THE RUSSIAN-SPONSORED POLISH NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE.

IF THE RUSSIANS AGREE TO THE COMPROMISE, PREMIER STANISLAW MIKO-LAJCZYK PROPOSES TO GO TO WARSAW AS SOON AS THE CAPITAL IS LIBERATED TO ESTABLISH THE NZW GOVERNMENT.

RW739PEW

AUG 30 1944

SECOND NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRANCE

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30-(AP)-THE GERMANS IN NORTHERN FRANCE WERE IN HEADLONG FLIGHT TODAY BEFORE AMERICAN ARMORED COLUMNS THAT ROARED INTO SOISSONS, ONLY 55 MILES FROM BELGIUM AND CLATTERED PAST THE VINEYARDS OF CHAMPAGNE TO CHALONS, WITHIN 96 MILES OF THE GERMAN BORDER.

THE U.S. THIRD ARMY IN A DASH OF MORE THAN 25 MILES ACROSS HALLOWED AMERICAN BATTLEFIELDS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR, HAD CAPTURED CHATEAU-THIERRY AND BELLEAU WOOD AND WAS DRIVING ON NORTHWARD ALONG THE HISTORIC INVASION ROUTE TOWARDS THE FOREST OF ARDENNES.

THE AMERICANS DISLOCATED ANY GERMAN PLANS FOR A STAND ALONG THE AISNE RIVER AND POSED A POTENT THREAT TO THE ENTIRE GERMAN FLANK AS WELL AS TO THE MOST FEASIBLE ROUTE FOR WITHDRAWAL OF THE NAZI 15TH ARMY THAT GUARDS THE FLYING-BOMB SITES OF THE PAS DE CALAIS COAST.

THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY WAS THRUSTING TO THOSE SECRET WEAPON BASES WITH THE MOTTO "ONE MORE KILOMETER, ONE LESS BOMB." THE WESTERNMOST BRITISH ELEMENTS HAD DRIVEN TO ENTRAPAGNY, 18 MILES BEYOND THEIR ORIGINAL SEINE RIVER BRIDGEHEAD AT VERNON.

COVERING MILES FOR EACH X X X SECOND GRAPH NIGHT LEAD.

EJ1153PEW

Add Chateau Thierry (Ball) xxxx scene

STANDING IN A PATTERING RAIN AND SURVEYING THE FAMOUS BATTLEGROUND, LT.COL.CLARENCE C.HUPFER OF EVANSVILLE, IND., MUSED, "IF WE HAD HAD THE SAME TANKS IN 1918 THAT WE HAVE HERE TODAY THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN NO BELLEAU WOOD."

AUG 30 1944

EJ1048PEW

PFC FRANK GRISMAN OF NANTICOKE, PA., RECALLING ANOTHER BATTLEFIELD CEMETERY NEARER HOME, SAID THIS ONE REMINDED HIM OF GETTYSBURG.

SGT. LELAND OSMUN OF HADDON HEIGHTS, N.J. FOUND A CROSS BEARING THE NAME OF A SOLDIER WHO WAS A MEMBER OF HIS PRESENT OUTFIT.

SGT. JAMES HANSON OF HAVENPORT, IA., SAID AN UNCLE WHO WAS A SURVIVOR OF THE LOST BATTALION OF THE ARGONNE ALSO SAW ACTION ON THIS BATTLEFIELD.

AUG 30 1944

MAJ. LYN M. YATES OF FORT WORTH, TEX., AND LT. JOHN L. DUDLEY OF PLEASANTVILLE (STATE NOT GIVEN) FOUND NAMES OF FIGHTERS WHO HAD BEEN IN REGIMENTS WITH WHICH THEY FORMERLY WERE CONNECTED.

CARETAKERS AT BOTH THE MEMORIAL AND THE CEMETERY SAID THEY HAD BEEN PAID FROM AMERICAN FUNDS ON HAND WHEN THE WAR STARTED AND FROM MONEY ADVANCED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

A 31-YEAR-OLD SCHOOLTEACHER, MADAME SIMONE DUCROT, TOLD US SHE WAS SOMETHING OF "AN ADOPTED AMERICAN." HER HUSBAND'S MOTHER HAD BEEN BEFRIENDED BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN NAMED BARRY AND UNTIL THE WAR BROKE OUT MADAME DUCROT CORRESPONDED WITH MRS. BARRY'S DAUGHTER, EDITH OF 137 EAST 66TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

JR1220AEW

WHILE THE GERMANS DURING THEIR OCCUPATION OF PARIS PERMITTED FRENCH PRODUCERS TO CONTINUE TO TURN OUT FRENCH FILMS, THEY CARRIED ON STIFF COMPETITION WITH THEIR OWN PROPAGANDA PRODUCTIONS, SAID THE WIFE OF A PARIS PRODUCER. AUG 30 1944

" THE GERMANS TOOK OVER A NUMBER OF CINEMA THEATRES FOR SHOWING THEIR FILMS PRODUCED IN GERMANY," SHE SAID." REGARDLESS OF THE NATURE OF THE PICTURE THE THEME ALWAYS WAS BASED ON NAZI PROPAGANDA. MOST PEOPLE REFUSED TO ATTEND."

THIS RESULTED IN THE GERMANS CLAMPING DOWN ON FRENCH PRODUCTIONS SO THAT ONLY 18 MOVIES WERE PRODUCED DURING THE LAST YEAR, COMPARED TO 43 THE PREVIOUS YEAR, SHE SAID.

PEOPLE IN PARIS DO APPEAR KEENLY INTERESTED IN THE NEWS ABOUT HOLLYWOOD STARS. CLARK GABLE, GINGER ROGERS AND AND WILLIAM POWELL ARE AMONG THEIR FAVORITES.

AUG 30 1944

PARISIANS DID NOT KNOW

IT ALSO APPEARED THAT OF CAROLE LOMBARD'S DEATH IN A PLANE CRASH IN JANUARY 1942.

PW JAMESONS SECOND 1530 KIN 1002P

AUG 30 1944

PARIS, AUG. 29--(AP)-- PARIS MOVIE GOERS EAGERLY ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO SEEING THE FIRST NEW AMERICAN PICTURES SINCE 1940, BUT THOUSANDS HAVE VIEWED THE OLD ONES OVER AND OVER AGAIN RATHER THAN PATRONIZE GERMAN-OPERATED THEATRES.

AUG 30 1944

30.24— 18369

BY HAL BOYLE

PARIS, AUG. 29-(AP)-HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY'S VICTORY MARCH TODAY THROUGH PARIS:

WHAT IMPRESSED PARISIANS MOST ABOUT THE AMERICAN ARMY WAS ITS EQUIPMENT AND THE SILENCE WITH WHICH ITS RUBBER-TIRED VEHICLES WHEELED THROUGH THE STREETS.

"BEAUCOUP MATERIEL," THEY KEPT MURMERING IN AMAZEMENT.

TANKS, HALF-TRACKS, JEEPS, ARMORED SCOUT CARS, SELF-PROPELLED GUNS AND AMBULANCES ROLLED THROUGH BY THE HUNDREDS.

COMMENTING ON THE SMOOTHNESS WITH WHICH THE VEHICLES RAN, A FRENCHMAN SAID: "THE GERMAN CARS ARE MUCH MORE NOISY--THEY ALWAYS SOUNDED LIKE THEY WERE FALLING APART."

--DASH--

WHAT IMPRESSED THE FRENCH POPULACE MOST ABOUT AMERICAN TROOPS THEMSELVES--FROM THE SWEATSTREAKED PLODDING INFANTRY TO THE DIRTY GRINNING TANKMEN--WAS THE SYMPATHETIC AND TRUSTFUL LOOK ON THEIR FACES.

"BONNE BOULE," WAS THE FRENCH CAPITAL'S TERM FOR THE EXPRESSION. GERMAN TROOPS WERE SAID TO HAVE HAD A HARDER AND MORE SMUG CAST OF COUNTENANCE.

--DASH--

ONE YOUNG FRENCH GIRL WAS UNHAPPY BECAUSE SHE MISSED OUT IN THE GIFTS OF CANDY AND CIGARETTES SHOWERED OUT BY THE TROOPS FROM PASSING VEHICLES AS THE FRENCH RAN OUT TO TOSS THEM BOTTLES OF WINE AND HANDFULS OF FLOWERS.

"IT WASN'T MUCH OF A PARADE FOR ME," SHE POUTED, "I DIDN'T EVEN GET ONE SINGLE STICK OF CHEWING GUM."

--DASH--

AUG 30 1944

A83

FRENCH CROWDS WERE A LITTLE APPREHENSIVE BECAUSE OF THE SHOOTING WHICH MARRED SATURDAY'S CELEBRATION AND PARADE LED BY GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE. EVERY TIME A SHERMAN TANK BACKFIRED A DOZEN PERSONS ON THE CURBS WOULD JUMP BACK NERVOUSLY.

--DASH--

THE JEEPS AROUSED CURIOSITY AMONG THE PARISIAN THRONGS. THEY GAVE MOST APPLAUSE TO THE TANKS AND HALF-TRACKS PULLING THE ARTILLERY PIECES. ALL THE FRENCH HAVE VAST RESPECT AND FONDNESS FOR ARTILLERY, IN WHICH THEIR ARMY ALWAYS HAS BEEN EXPERT.

THE SOLDIER WHO MADE THE BIGGEST HIT WITH THE FRENCH WAS THE BOY ATOP A TRUCK WHO HAD TWO BOTTLES OF COGNAC HELD UP IN THE V-VICTORY SIGN AND YELLED REPEATEDLY: "VIVE LA FRANCE! VIVE LA FRANCE!"

--DASH--

"MY CONSCIENCE IS BOTHERING ME BECAUSE I AM HAVING A GOOD TIME," SAID CPL. ADRIAN PINSINCE OF EVANSTON, ILL., "THIS EXCITEMENT HAS GO ME. I FEEL LIKE I DID THE EVENING OF INVASION DAY."

--DASH--

ONE JEEP CONTAINED LT.JOHN J.HUCKER, NORRISTOWN, PA., AND PVT. ANDREW SEMAN, OF RANKIN, PA.

"I NEVER SAW A PARADE LIKE THIS ONE," SAID HUCKER. "THEY ARE AS HAPPY TO SEE US AS WE ARE TO SEE THEM. I NEVER SAW SO MANY BEAUTIFU GIRLS IN MY LIFE--AND I HAVEN'T HAD A DATE SINCE I'VE BEEN HERE."

"I BET WE COULD FIX THAT UP IF WE DIDN'T HAVE TO GO ON THROUGH TOWN," SAID SEMAN. "THE TROUBLE WITH THIS PARADE IS THAT YOU JUST GET TO SEE ENOUGH OF PARIS TO WANT TO SEE A LOT MORE."

RW819PEW

AUG 30 1944

-(DASH)-

THE MILITARY POLICE HAD A FIELD DAY AND COLLECTED MORE KISSES THAN ANYONE ELSE IN THE ARMY--ALTHOUGH THE FRENCH MADEMOISELLES DIDN'T OVERLOOK THE DOUGHBOYS WHO SLOGGED THROUGH UNDER FULL PACK.

CPL. WASSIL SERNIAK, 516 DEWEY AVE., BRIDGEVILLE, PA., AND PVT. PETER FRANKLIN, MORRISTOWN, N.J., DIRECTED TRAFFIC AT A CORNER WHERE THE TROOPS TURNED OFF TO LEAVE THE PARADE ROUTE ON THEIR WAY OUT OF THE CITY.

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"THIS IS NICE, BUT WE ARE ANXIOUS TO GET ON WITH THE WAR," SAID SERNIAK." THIS IS JUST A LITTLE SIDESHOW BREAK FOR US--WE WANT TO GET ON TO THE MAIN EVENT NOW AND MARCH IN THE PARADE BACK HOME."

"BOY, I LOVE IT HERE," SAID FRANKLIN. "I HAVEN'T SEEN ANYTHING LIKE THIS SINCE ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN MANHATTAN."

"IT'S A BEAUTIFUL PLACE," SAID SGT. DENNIS TAYLOR, HARLAN, KY., WHO WAS RIDING IN A TRUCK, DRIVEN BY T5 CHARLIE BREEDIN, OF WHITESBURG, KY. "THEY WON'T LET YOU PAY FOR A DRINK. I HAVE HAD TWO FREE BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE."

-(DASH)-

AUG 30 1944

IN THE MARCHING INFANTRY COLUMN WERE SGT. DON GALLAGHER, OF BUTLER, PA., PVT. JACK STONE, 1915 SOUTH SPRINGFIELD ST., CHICAGO, AND SGT. LESTER REPINE, ALSO OF BUTLER, PA., A YOUNG MEDIC WHO WAS THE LAST FOOT SOLDIER MARCHING OUT OF PARIS.

"WHAT WE NEED IS A COUPLE OF 24-HOUR PASSES IN THIS VILLAGE," SAID GALLAGHER, AND STONE CHIMED IN: "I WOULD RATHER BE SWINGING DOWN MICHIGAN BOULEVARD IN CHICAGO."

"I DIDN'T SEE MUCH OF PARIS," SAID REPINE. "I THINK IT'S A LOT MORE

FUN TO WATCH A PARADE THAN TO MARCH IN ONE."

SEVERAL INFANTRYMEN UP AHEAD CHORUSED: "YEA, MAN," AS THE MARCHING COLUMNS LEFT FLOWERS AND FLAGS BEHIND AND WALKED ALONE DOWN THE LONG, LONESOME HIGHWAY LEADING THEM TO BATTLE.

AUG 30 1944

HJ946PEW

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY ON THE SEINE, AUG. 29-(AP)-FORWARD CANADIAN INFANTRYMEN FOUGHT THEIR WAY TONIGHT INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF INGELEMARE, A HAMLET ON THE EAST BANK OF THE SEINE ONLY THREE MILES SOUTH OF ROUEN.

THE GERMANS WERE RESISTING WITH 88S AND MACHINEGUNS. THE CANADIANS WERE ADVANCING SLOWLY, KNOCKING OUT THE GUNS IN THEIR PATH.

OTHER CANADIANS PUSHED TOWARD THE VILLAGE OF QUEVREVILLE LE POTERIE, SIX AND A HALF MILES SOUTH OF ROUEN.

BRITISH FORCES FOUGHT AGAINST STIFF OPPOSITION IN THE LOOP OF THE SEINE SOUTHWEST OF ROUEN. THE FOREST OF BRETONNE WAS REPORTED BEING SYSTEMATICALLY CLEARED OF THE ENEMY, WHO WERE RESISTING TO THE END.

EJ912PEW

MARSEILLE, AUG 29-(AP)-MARSEILLE SCHEDULED A FORMAL PARADE TODAY TO CELEBRATE THE EXPULSION OF THE GERMANS, BUT RESIDENTS OF FRANCE'S SECOND CITY ALREADY HAVE ENGAGED IN IMPROMPTU PROCESSIONS.

SOON AFTER THE GERMAN GARRISON SURRENDERED, ONE GROUP THRUST INTO THE FORMER HEADQUARTERS OF JACQUES DORIOT'S FASCIST PARTY ORGANIZATION, TOSSED PILES OF PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS ONTO THE SIDEWALK, AND STARTED A BONFIRE.

MARSEILLE'S FAMED WIDE AVENUE, LA CANEBIERE, WAS A WRECK AFTER DAYS OF SHELLFIRE FROM NAZI-HELD FORTS. FRENCHMEN SWEPT AWAY DEBRIS WHILE THEIR COMRADES MARCHED SINGING LA MARSEILLAISE.

FIRST LEAD SOUTHERN FRANCE

AUG 30 1944

BY GEORGE TUCKER

(ADVANCE)..ROME, AUG 29-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE DRIVEN INTO MONTELIMAR ON THE RHONE 100 MILES ABOVE MARSEILLE. "EXCEPT FOR ISOLATED POCKETS OF RESISTANCE THE ENEMY NOW HAS BEEN CLEARED FROM THE RHONE VALLEY SOUTH OF MONTELIMAR," ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

U.S. TROOPS AND TANKS OF THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY ARE LOCKED IN BATTLE WITH FLEEING NAZIS IN THE AREA OF SAUZET, FOUR MILES NORTHEAST OF MONTELIMAR. THE LATTER TOWN IS BEING MOPPED UP. AN AMERICAN COLUMN HAD REACHED THE RHONE NORTH OF MONTELIMAR IN A SURPRISE THRUST LAST WEEK.

FRENCH FORCES SWEEPING WESTWARD OF THE LOWER RHONE REACHED UZES AUG 30 1944 AND DROVE THROUGH NIMES TODAY. ONE COLUMN THRUST ON SOUTHWEST TOWARD THE FRENCH-SPANISH BORDER. OTHER FRENCH UNITS PUSHED OUT WEST AND NORTHWEST OF AVIGNON, 45 MILES BELOW MONTELIMAR.

AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS DECLARED THE GREAT NAVAL BASE OF TOULON HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY ALLIED BOMBING AND GERMAN DEMOLITIONS BEFORE THE GARRISON SURRENDERED.

WRECKAGE OF SCORES OF SHIPS DOTS THE HARBOR, INCLUDING TWO FRENCH CRUISERS USED AS GERMAN BARRACKS AND BOMBED BY ALLIED PLANES. SUBMARINE PENS WERE WIPED OUT EITHER BY DEMOLITIONS OR BOMBARDMENT, AND "AT LEAST 10 SUBMARINES WERE SUNK AT ANCHOR."

THE FLYING COLUMN XXX FOURTH GRAF PMS BUDGET.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3 P.M., E.W.T., TODAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 29).

KA145PEW

AUG 30 1944

ROME, AUG. 29-(AP)-- SGT. RAYMOND H. HEIT WHO PROUDLY WEARS THE AIR MEDAL AND IS OFFICIALLY CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN A MESSERSCHMITT-109, IS GOING HOME TO MARTINSVILLE, VA., TO FINISH HIGH SCHOOL--AND THEN FIND A JOB BECAUSE HE'S SURE THE WAR WILL BE OVER BEFORE HE'S OLD ENOUGH TO REJOIN THE ARMY.

NOW ONLY 16, HEIT JOINED THE ARMY IN SEPTEMBER, 1942, WHEN HE WAS 14, WENT THROUGH THREE AIR FORCE TRAINING SCHOOLS, AND SERVED THE

LAST EIGHT MONTHS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER AS A TAIL GUNNER AND MECHANIC WITH A MARAUDER SQUADRON BEFORE THE ARMY FOUND OUT HIS AGE.

HEIT X SAID HE WAS LOOKING FORWARD TO VISITING HIS GRANDPARENTS, MR. AND MRS. FRED L. HEIT, 621 EAST WASHINGTON ST., ORLANDO, FLA., AND THEN RETURN TO HIGH SCHOOL. BUT HE'S TEMPTED TO TRY FOR A JOB HELPING THE GLENN L. MARTIN COMPANY BUILD MORE MARAUDERS.

AUG 30 1944

AL3/ NORGAARDS 0182S APR 153PEW

Add Moscow Russian (Gilmore) xxx corps

CORRESPONDENTS TOLD REPEATED STORIES OF FIGHTING BETWEEN ROMANIANS AND GERMANS, QUOTING CAPTIVES OF BOTH NATIONS.

GERMAN RESISTANCE WAS LIVELIEST IN THE BUZAU AREA WHERE THE FOE WAS TRYING TO BLOCK THE RUSSIANS BEFORE PLOESTI AND BRASOV.

GERMAN RESISTANCE WAS LIVELIEST IN THE BUZAU AREA WHERE THE FOE WAS TRYING TO BLOCK THE RUSSIANS BEFORE PLOESTI AND BRASOV. BOMBERS POUNDED THE GERMANS.

PRISONERS IN THE WHIRLWIND ROMANIAN CAMPAIGN NOW IN ITS SECOND WEEK APPROACHED 275,000 WITH THE 11,000 CAGED YESTERDAY.

THE WAY X X X ETC. AS BEFORE.

AUG 30 1944

SW851AEW

THE WAY WAS WIDE OPEN TO BUCHAREST. MOSCOW SPECULATED THAT SOVIET FORCES WOULD REACH THE CAPITAL BY TOMORROW. LATEST REPORTS PLACED TANK-LED SPEARHEADS LESS THAN 50 MILES AWAY.

A NORTHERN ARM OF GEN. RODION Y.MALINOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINE ARMY PLUNGED THROUGH THE PINE-CLAD OITUZ PASS AT POIANA-SARATA AND PENETRATED TEN MILES WITHIN NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA, CAPTURING BRETCU AND HURLING BACK BOTH GERMAN AND HUNGARIAN TROOPS.

(THE FALL OF BRETCU, IN THE HUNGARIAN-HELD SECTION OF TRANSYLVANIA WAS ANNOUNCED IN THE DAILY SOVIET COMMUNIQUE, BUT THE BULLETIN SAID NOTHING OF ANY BORDER CROSSING SINCE MOSCOW DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE VIENNA AWARD BY WHICH HITLER TORE THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE PROVINCE FROM ROMANIA AND GAVE IT TO HUNGARY.

(THIS WESTWARD THRUST THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS APPARENTLY WAS AIMED AT TRAPPING THOUSANDS OF GERMANS REPORTED EMBATTLED WITH THEIR FORMER ROMANIAN ALLIES TO THE SOUTH.)

SOVIET MARINES, LANDING FROM SHIPS OF THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET, CAPTURED SULINA, ROMANIA'S SECOND SEAPORT, AND OVERRAN THE DANUBE DELTA BY SEIZING TULCEA, 42 MILES INLAND AT THE HEAD OF THE RIVER'S THREE CHANNELS.

THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID LARGE SEA-GOING VESSELS CAN PENETRATE THE DANUBE WITH EASE AS FAR AS BRAILA, BIG GRAIN PORT WEST OF TULCEA. BRAILA, 15 MILES SOUTH OF CAPTURED GALATI AND ONE OF THE LAST MAJOR CITIES BEFORE BUCHAREST, FELL YESTERDAY TO THE THIRD UKRAINE ARMY.

YESTERDAY'S BAG OF PRISONERS WAS 11,000. THE REMAINING POCKETS OF 12 ENCIRCLED AND BROKEN GERMAN DIVISIONS SOUTHWEST OF CHISINAU WERE LIQUIDATED, YIELDING 5,000 PRISONERS. ANOTHER 6,000 WERE TAKEN IN THE DRIVE FOR PLOESTI AND BUCHAREST.

THE GERMAN PRISONER TOLL IN THE CURRENT ROMANIAN CAMPAIGN IS STEADILY RISING TOWARD THE 275,000 MARK.

A48

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THE RUSSIANS LITERALLY ARE SWEEPING THROUGH THE [illegible] AND CUTTING BEHIND NUMEROUS UNITS. THE GERMANS ARE REPORTED FLEEING WILDLY, ABANDONING EQUIPMENT, IN MANY CASES DISOBEYING THEIR COMMANDERS AND OFFERING ONLY SPORADIC RESISTANCE.

IN THE NORTH THE RED ARMY CAPTURED 50 TOWNS AND VILLAGES SOUTH OF THE EAST PRUSSIAN BORDER IN AN APPARENTLY SIGNIFICANT BREAK INTO GERMAN POSITIONS BEFORE THE MASURIAN LAKES.

THE SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY TOPPLED THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF OSTROW-MAZOWIECKA, 50 MILES NORTHEAST OF WARSAW, AS PART OF ADVANCES ALONG A 21-MILE SECTOR OF THAT FRONT. THE RUSSIANS APPROACHED WITHIN NINE MILES OF THE NAREW RIVER, THE CROSSING OF WHICH WOULD OUTFLANK WARSAW.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE VISTULA RIVER ONLY 30 MILES SOUTH OF WARSAW AT WARKA WAS REPORTED BY DANIEL DE LUCE, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, IN A DISPATCH FROM LUBLIN, POLAND. DE LUCE SAID BOTH RUSSIAN AND POLISH TROOPS TOOK PART.

DE LUCE QUOTED COL. GEN. MIHAIL ROLA-ZYMIERSKI, POLISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF. THE GENERAL SAID THE POLISH ARMY SOON WOULD BE 500,000 STRONG WITH FOUR CLASSES OF RESERVISTS NOW ANSWERING A CALL TO THE COLORS.

ROLA-ZYMIERSKI ESTIMATED THE GERMANS ARE USING "MORE THAN A DOZEN PANZER DIVISIONS" IN THE DEFENSE OF WARSAW WHICH, HE SAID, THEY HAD BEEN BURNING FOR MORE THAN THREE WEEKS TO QUELL INSURRECTION FROM WITHIN.

M457AEW

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PRISONERS."

Add Lublin Atrocities (Luce) xxx xxx that day.

SS OBERSTURMFUEHRER ANTON TERNES, A FROG-FACED MAN WHO HANDLED MAJDANEK'S FINANCES, PROUDLY REFERRED TO HIS AGE, 50, AND HIS LIEUTENANCY IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND THEN DECLARED THAT THE MASS SLAUGHTER OF NOV. 3 NETTED LITTLE JEWELRY OR OTHER VALUABLES.

"THE CAMP PHYSICIANS TOLD ME AS MANY AS 300 CHILDREN WERE KILLED IN A SINGLE DAY," HE SAID. "I COULDN'T UNDERSTAND THE

SYSTEMATIC KILLING. I TOLD MY WIFE WHEN I WENT HOME ON FURLOUGH ABOUT IT AND SHE SAID, 'GOD WILL PUNISH THE GERMAN PEOPLE FOR THE CRIMES THEY DO.'"

THE RUSSIAN-POLISH COMMISSION SAID THE FOLLOWING FACTS HAD BEEN ADDUCED FROM SEIZED DOCUMENTS, FROM TESTIMONY OF THE GERMAN PERSONNE AND OF SURVIVING INMATES, SUCH AS THE FRENCH COMMUNIST, FISHERMAN CORENTEN LEDU OF BRITTANY:

MAJDANEK HOUSED FROM 30,000 TO 40,000 PRISONERS BUT THE TURNOVER IN THREE YEARS PROBABLY EXCEEDED 600,000.

THE GAS CHAMBERS WERE SUFFICIENT TO KILL 2,000 IN LESS THAN SEVEN MINUTES. THE CREMATORY OVENS HANDLED 1,900 CORPSES IN A 24-HOUR PERIOD.

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THE MAJORITY OF THE DEAD WERE SOVIET WAR PRISONERS, POLES AND JEWS, BUT EVERY COUNTRY IN EUROPE WAS REPRESENTED, ALSO CHINA.

EJ837PEW

MUST BE CONCLUDED BY AUTUMN AT ALL COSTS AND BRITISH HOME SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON AS HAVING SAID, "I KNOW OF TERRIBLE THINGS" POSSESSED BY THE GERMANS.

PKL SHANKES 12200 BERLINS APRB107 911P

Add ChungKing [redacted] Salween xx north Burma.

FORTY MILES TO THE SOUTH JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS TOOK FANGMACHIAO, APPROXIMATELY THREE AND A HALF MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE BURMA ROAD CITY OF LUNGLING, BUT THE CHINESE RETOOK THE TOWN AND REPULSED AN ENEMY COUNTERATTACK. CHINESE TROOPS ATTACKED HSIANGTANG APPROXIMATELY FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF LUNGLING.

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A JAPANESE ATTACK NORTH OF LUNGLING WAS REPULSED AND THE CHINESE MADE SLIGHT ADVANCES IN THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE CITY THROWING BACK SEVERAL MINOR JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS.

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M528AEW

STOCKHOLM, AUG. 29-(AP)--IN A CRYPTIC ARTICLE PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED IN ALL GERMAN PAPERS, THE ELITE GUARD WAR REPORTER JOACHIM FERNAU SAID TODAY THAT GERMAN VICTORY WAS "NOT ONLY SURE, BUT VERY NEAR."

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"AT THE LATEST WITHIN HALF A YEAR WE ALL WILL KNOW WHAT ONLY A FEW PEOPLE KNOW TODAY," HE WROTE, "NAMELY THAT THIS LAST STAGE OF THE WAR, WHICH STARTED ON JUNE 16 OF THIS YEAR WITH EMPLOYMENT OF V-1 (THE FLYING BO HAS HAD ITS SECRET, AND THAT THE MONTHS OF JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST IN REALITY HAD A QUITE DIFFERENT ASPECT THAN WE ALL IMAGINED."

HE QUOTED PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AS HAVING SAID THAT THE WAR

Add Guam (Dooling) xxx afterward."

THE GENERAL ALSO DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM FOR REHABILITATION OF THE NATIVES:

1--A BACK TO THE SOIL MOVEMENT.

AUG 30 1944

2--GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYMENT FOR THOSE SKILLED IN TRADE.

3--EVENTUAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THEIR RUINED HOMES.

LARSON SAID THE UNITED STATES HAD CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS TO THESE 23,000 AMERICAN NATIONALISTS, AND THAT THEY WOULD BE REIMBURSED AT LEAST PARTIALLY FOR THEIR LOSSES IN WAR. THEIR HOMES WILL BE REBUILT, HE ADDED, AND THEIR FINANCIAL LOSSES WHILE UNDER JAPANESE RULE FOR TWO AND A HALF YEARS WILL BE ADJUSTED ON THE BASIS OF BANKING, BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENTAL RECORDS.

LARSON, WHOSE HOME IS IN DENVER, IS ONE OF THE MOST EXPERIENCED ISLAND COMMANDERS IN THE PACIFIC. HE WAS GOVERNOR OF SAMOA FOR 16 MONTHS AND HAS BEEN IN THE MARINE

CORPS FOR 31 YEARS.

HE SAID THE GUAM CABLE, WHICH WAS CUT SHORTLY AFTER THE JAPANESE INVADED THE ISLAND ON DEC.10, 1941, WOULD BE REESTABLISHED AND AN ELABORATE ROAD SYSTEM WOULD BE CONSTRUCTED TO CARE FOR THE HEAVY TRAFFIC "BOUND TO COME WITH A BASE THIS SIZE."

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LARSON COULD NOT GO INTO DETAIL OF THE GUAM PLANS BECAUSE OF MILITARY SECURITY BUT SIGNIFICANTLY SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES NOW IS IN A POSITION TO DICTATE OFFENSIVE ACTIONS TO JAPAN.

JW1212PCW NM

Add 7th AAF HQ, Central Pacific XXX damaged,

[redacted] S/SGT.WILLIAM M.SISSON, OF UNION CITY,GA., A TURRET GUNNER, ACCOUNTED FOR TWO OF THE KILLS.

IN ANOTHER AERIAL FIGHT OVER SAIPAN 20 JAPANESE FIGHTERS INTERCEPTED. LT.LOYS M.SATTERFIELD, OF WAXAHATCHIE,TEX., LOST AN ENGINE, LT.LEONARD F.SMISSON, OF FORT VALLEY,GA., DROPPED BEHIND THE BOMBER FORMATION TO COVER SATTERFIELD'S NAVY LIBERATOR. THE JAPANESE JUMPED THE TWO STRAGGLERS. THE GUNNERS OF THE TWO LIBERATORS KNOCKED DOWN TWO ENEMY PLANES, PROBABLY DESTROYED THREE AND DAMAGED FIVE. SMISSON'S BOMBER WAS HIT BUT HE ESCAPED AND CRASH-LANDED AT SEA. A DESTROYER PICKED UP THE CREW SIX DAYS LATER.

AUG 30 1944

[redacted]

Add GHQ, SW Pacific XXX "minor damage."

ON DUTCH NEW GUINEA'S VOGELKOP PENINSULA, THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIRFORCE SHOT UP ENEMY AIRFIELDS AND DESTROYED OR SEVERELY DAMAGED SIX COASTAL VESSELS AND BARGES OFFSHORE.

IN GROUND MOPUP OPERATIONS IN THE NEW GUINEA THEATER, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THE KILLING SINCE AUG.25 OF 588 MORE JAPANESE AND THE CAPTURE OF 112, MOST OF THE LATTER ON BIAK IN THE SCHOUTEN ISLANDS.

30. 24— 18373

[redacted] ALLIED AIR AND NAVAL ACTION IS DEALING JAPANESESHIPPING A MORTAL BLOW FROM THE COLD WATERS OF THE FAR NORTH TO THE TROPICAL BAYS OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

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OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES COVERING THE ENTIRE AREA, ISSUED HERE AND AT PEARL HARBOR, ALREADY HAVE REPORTED 167 ENEMY VESSELS, RANGING FROM BARGES TO CARGO CARRIERS AND CRUISERS, SUNK AND 192 OTHERS DAMAGED THIS MONTH.

(THE TOTALS DO NO INCLUDE 32 MERCHANT SHIPS AND 14 COMBAT VESSELS SUNK IN THE PACIFIC BY UNITED STATES SUBMARINES, AS REPORTED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON.)

THE 167 VESSELS SUNK INCLUDES 11 COMBAT SHIPS AND 156 MERCHANT CRAFT, RANGING FROM BARGES AND SMALL BOATS TO CARGO CARRIERS. OF THE 192 DAMAGED, EIGHT WERE COMBAT VESSELS AND THE REMAINDER SUPPLY CRAFT.

THE BULK OF THE SHIPPING DESTRUCTION HAS BEEN IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, WHERE GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S TUESDAY COMMUNIQUE REPORTED 11 MORE VESSELS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN AERIAL STRIKES SOUTH OF THE PHILIPPINES.

A PEARL HARBOR ANNOUNCEMENT MONDAY REPORTED THE SINKING OF A JAPAN- PATROL VESSEL IN THE FAR NORTHERN KURILE ISLANDS.

JW255PCW

AUG 30 1944

WITH BUDGET (250)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, AUG.29-(AP)- AMERICAN BOMBERS HIT AT CELEBES, SUPPORTING ARCH OF JAPAN'S NEWLY-CURVED SOUTHERN SEA ROUTES, AND CONTINUED THEIR FIVE-A-DAY RECORD FOR SHIPPING HITS IN AERIAL STRIKES ANNOUNCED TODAY BY HEADQUARTERS.

ELEVEN JAPANESE VESSELS WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED SUNDAY, INCLUDING FOUR FREIGHTERS AND THREE SMALL CRAFT AT MANADO, NORTHERN CELEBES. THE AUGUST TOLL OF JAPANESE SHIPPING IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC: 101 VESSELS SUNK OR PROBABLY SUNK, 46 DAMAGED.

NORTH AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIDERS BOMBED JAPANESE STRONGPOINTS FROM ONNEKOTAN IN THE NORTHERN KURILES TO NAURU, SOUTH OF THE MARSHALLS. INSTALLATIONS AND SHIPPING WERE HIT IN SEPARATE ARMY-NAVY BLOWS SATURDAY AT ONNEKOTAN, LAST RAIDED SEVERAL WEEKS AGO.

PATROL PLANES STRUCK SHIPPING AT MANADO, SOME 300 MILES

SOUTHWEST OF THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES. THIS IS A KEY HARBOR IN THE PHILIPPINES-CELEBES-CERAM LINE WHERE LAST WEEK MITCHELLS BOMBED A LIGHT CRUISER AND EIGHT OTHER VESSELS.

ATTACK BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ALSO DARTED AROUND THE COASTLINES OF NEARBY AMBOINA ISLAND SUNDAY, HITTING SMALL CRAFT AND DESTROYING FOUR PARKED PLANES ON THE LIANG AIRDROME.

THREE COASTAL CRAFT WERE BATTERED IN SWEEPS AROUND THE CREST OF DITCH NEW GUINEA.

RAIDERS FROM THE CENTRAL PACIFIC ASSAULTED PAGAN AND ALAMAGAN ISLANDS, IN THE MARIANAS GROUP, YAP AND WOLEAI IN THE CAROLINES, AND JALUIT AND MILI IN THE MARSHALLS.

AUG 30 1944

JP113APW NM

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, AUG.26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL WAS PRESENTED TODAY TO REAR ADM.H.W.HILL, COMMANDER OF AMPHIBIOUS FORCE GROUP TWO OF THE PACIFIC FLEET.

ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ, FLEET COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, PRESENTED THE DECORATION IN THE NAME OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THE CITATION, SIGNED BY NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL, SAID THE ADMIRAL, WHOSE HOME IS IN WASHINGTON, D.C., WAS DECORATED "FOR EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE" WHILE IN COMMAND OF NAVAL ATTACK FORCES IN THE GILBERTS AND THE MARSHALLS--OPERATIONS THAT RESULTED IN THE CAPTURE OF VITAL JAPANESE BASES AT TARAWA, ENIWETOK, APAMAMA AND MAJURO. THE ADMIRAL WAS CITED FOR "GREAT PERSONAL COURAGE AND UNSWERVING DEVOTION TO DUTY."

VB1039PCW

BY CHARLES H.MCMURTRY

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, AUG.26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CMDR.NORMAN MICKEY (BUZZ) MILLER'S PB4 Y WAS MAKING A BOMB RUN ON TRUK, JAPANESE BASE IN THE CENTRAL CAROLINES AND THE TOP TURRET GUNNER WAS STRAFING WITH .50 CALIBER BULLETS.

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SUDDENLY, A LARGE JAPANESE SHELL BURST DIRECTLY ABOVE THE SPEEDING PLANE. TERRIFIC CONCUSSION ALMOST WRESTED CONTROL OF THE BIG LIBERATOR FROM MILLER.

BULLETS SPED PAST HIS HEAD AND PAST HIS CO-PILOT; BADLY DAMAGED THE COCKPIT AND INSTRUMENT BOARD. MILLER'S FACE, HEAD AND RIGHT HAND WERE SINGED. SO WERE THOSE OF HIS CO-PILOT.

THE CONCUSSION HURLED THE NAVIGATOR, ENS.ROBERT K.SCHAEFFER, OF SAGINAW, MICH., FROM HIS STATION. HE WOULD HAVE HURTLED THROUGH THE OPEN BOMB BAY D[illegible]ORS HAD NOT STARTLED PETER FAY OF (BOX 294) ATLANTA, ILL) SOMEHOW MANAGED TO GRASP SCHAEFFER AND BRACE HIMSELF AGAINST THE SHOCK.

UP IN THE NOSE, .50 CALIBER BULLETS WERE SPRAYING ALL AROUND THE GUNNER. SURPRISINGLY, NOT A ONE HIT HIM.

"AFTER A FEW SECONDS THAT SEEMED LIKE ETERNITY, I REALIZED ALL THOSE .50'S WERE COMING FROM OUR TOP TURRET GUNNER," MILLER RECALLED. "CONCUSSION HAD DEPRESSED THE GUN SO IT WAS FIRING PAST THE CO-PILOT AND ME, THROUGH THE INSTRUMENT PANEL AND INTO OUR NOSE. IT ALL HAPPENED SO FAST THE GUNNER DIDN'T REALIZE HE WAS SHOOTING UP HIS OWN PLANE."

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THAT'S ONE OF THE UNEXPECTEDS WHICH KEEP LIFE FROM BECOMING TOO MUCH OF A PATTERN FOR NAVY SEARCH-BOMBERS SUCH AS MILLER'S SQUADRON VB-109 WHICH JUST HAS COMPLETED 7 1/2 MONTHS IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC AND IS HOMEWARD BOUND FOR LEAVE. MILLER IS FROM JACKSONVILLE, FLA., AND WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.

"THAT'S A LOT OF HOOEY ABOUT DROPPING YOUR BOMBS IN A PICKLE BARREL FROM 10,000 FEET," SAID MILLER.

SO ALMOST IMMEDIATELY AFTER HE AND HIS SQUADRON ARRIVED AT ITS GILBERT ISLANDS BASE EARLY THIS YEAR, HE SET ABOUT DEVELOPING HIS OWN LOW-LEVEL BOMBSIGHT.

MILLER, AND OTHERS OBTAINED 30 BOMBS--"LIVE ONES, NONE OF THOSE PRACTICE DUMMIES"--SET UP TARGETS ON THE OCEAN AND WENT TO WORK.

OUT OF TRIAL AND ERROR, THEY CREATED THE "MILLER BOMB-SIGHT," GUARANTEED TO HIT ANY TARGET FROM A LOW ALTITUDE AT A SPECIFIC SPEED. ALTITUDE AND SPEED ARE THEIR SECRET, BUT THE HEIGHT IS ONLY A FEW HUNDRED FEET. THE PILOT HAS TO MAKE ALLOWANCES ONLY FOR THE WIND AND THAT, SAYS MILLER IS A CINCH.

AUG 30 1944

30.24— 18375

THE "MILLER BOMB SIGHT?" OH, THAT'S A SIMPLE LITTLE BIT OF TAPE, PASTED IN A V ON THE PILOT'S WINDSHIELD, EXACTLY SO MANY INCHES FROM THE BOTTOM. ALL THE PILOT HAS TO DO IS LINE UP THE TARGET, A CERTAIN TUBE ON THE FUSELAGE AND THE V--AND LET GO.

AUG 30 1944

VB1141PCW

A10

RIO DE JANIERO, AUG. 29-(AP)-MEAT RATIONING WILL START SEPT. 16, FOR THE 2,000,000 INHABITANTS OF RIO DE JANEIRO AND THE BRAZILIAN FEDERAL DISTRICT. FAMILIES OF TWO PROBABLY WILL BE ALLOWED A HALF POUND OF MEAT DAILY. USE OF MILK FOR ICE CREAM, CANDY AND RESTAURANT DESSERTS WILL BE BANNED FOR TWO MONTHS STARTING FRIDAY. MEAT AND MILK SHORTAGES HAVE BECOME ACUTE.

MEXICO CITY, AUG. 29-(AP)-REORGANIZATION OF THE POLITICAL PARTY OF FORMER PRESIDENT MANUEL AZANA OF SPAIN WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY SPANISH REFUGEES HERE.

THE PARTY, IZQUIERDA REPUBLICANA ESPANOLA (LEFT SPANISH REPUBLICAN), WILL BE HEADED BY JOSE GIRAL, FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF SPAIN.

GIRAL ADDRESSING THE ORGANIZATION ASSEMBLY, EXPRESSED HOPE THAT REPUBLICAN UNITY WILL BE EFFECTED THROUGH THE PARTY.

AUG 30 1944

JW1201PCW

AN MEXICO CITY, AUG. 29-(AP)-CARLOS ALBERTO PARDO ARGENTINE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, SAID TODAY THAT THERE WAS NO DIPLOMATIC SIGNIFICANCE IN THE TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES OF ALBERTO PALACIOS COSTA, WHO HAD BEEN APPOINTED ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO, BUT FAILED TO OCCUPY THE POST, BECAUSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION INVOLVING THE TWO COUNTRIES.

HE SAID THAT PALCIOS, WHO EMPLANED HERE YESTERDAY FOR NEW YORK, WOULD ONLY REMAIN THERE A FEW DAYS, AND FOR PURELY PERSONAL REASONS, BEFORE CONTINUING HIS JOURNEY, WHICH WAS TO BUENOS AIRES.

INPALACIOS WAS A PASSENGER FOR BUENOS AIRES ABOARD THE ARGE LIN

30. 24 — 18375

PALACIOS WAS A PASSENGER FOR BUENOS AIRES ABOARD THE ARGENTINE LINER "RIO DE LA PLATA", WHICH RECENTLY BURNED AND SANK IN THE HARBOR OF ACAPULCO. HE WAS ASHORE WITH THE OTHER PASSENGERS WHEN THE VESSEL WAS DESTROYED.

AUG 30 1944

UNDATED ARDENNES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEDAN ONCE AGAIN MAY BECOME A LANE FOR INVASION--THIS TIME IN THE DIRECTION OF BERLIN INSTEAD OF THE DIRECTION OF PARIS.

THE FIRST GREAT BATTLE OF SEDAN IN MODERN HISTORY OCCURRED IN SEPTEMBER, 1870, WHEN THE FRENCH WERE ASSEMBLED IN THE ARDENNES DEPARTMENT TO MEET THE THREAT OF THE SWIFTLY APPROACHING PRUSSIANS.

THE GERMANS SMASHED THROUGH AND ON TO PARIS AND THE BATTLE WAS A DISASTROUS ONE FOR THE FRENCH, WHO LOST 17,000 KILLED AND 52,000 WOUNDED.

GERMAN DREAMS OF CONQUEST OF FRANCE AND ULTIMATE INVASION OF ENGLAND DURING WORLD WAR I BEGAN AT SEDAN IN THE ARDENNES FOREST --AND AT SEDAN WERE ENDED.

SMASHING THROUGH BELGIUM THE GERMANS BORE SWIFTLY DOWN ON THE ARDENNES FRONT IN 1914. THE FRENCH AWAITED CONFIDENTLY, SECURE IN THE BELIEF THAT THEIR DEFENSES WERE IMPREGNABLE. THE GERMANS SMASHED THROUGH AND WERE ON THE INVASION ROUTE TO PARIS UNTIL THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE MARNE STOPPED THEM.

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IN THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE WAR THE DISORGANIZED GERMAN ARMY RETREATED TOWARD BELGIUM ALONG THE SAME ROUTE, ALL THE WAY FROM THE AISNE TO THE RIGHT BANK OF THE MEUSE. THEY NEEDED TO HOLD SEDAN TO MAINTAIN THEIR SUPPLY LINES FOR TROOPS WEST OF THE RHINE. A BREAK-

THROUGH THERE WOULD HAVE TRMITTED THE AMERICANS TO STRIKE TOWARD THE MOST IMPORTANT STRATEGIC AREA NEAR THE FRONT.

ON NOV.7, 1918 THE AMERICANS SEVERED THE MAIN LATERAL GERMAN-HELD RAILWAY NEAR SEDAN IN THE GREAT MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE, AND AS THE ARMISTICE CAME, AMERICAN TROOPS HAD VIRTUALLY A CLEAR ROUTE AHEAD ON THE RO

AUG 30 1944

AS THE ARMISTICE CAME, AMERICAN TROOPS HAD VIRTUALLY A CLEAR ROUTE AHEAD ON THE ROAD TO GERMANY.

IN 1940 SEDAN ONCE AGAIN WAS A SCENE OF DISASTER FOR THE FRENCH. ONCE MORE THE GERMANS STORMED THROUGH BELGIUM AND SMASHED THROUGH AT SEDAN. THIS TIME THEY REACHED PARIS AND OVERRAN FRANCE.

G155PEW

UNDATED WORLD WAR COMPARISON
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE HAVE TAKEN IN A SINGLE DAY THREE HISTORIC POINTS THAT WERE FOUGHT OVER FOR MONTHS IN 1918, BELLEAU WOOD, CHATEAU-THIERRY AND SOISSONS.

IN WORLD WAR I AMERICANS CLEARED BELLEAU WOOD IN COUNTER-ATTACKS JUNE 6-25; CHATEAU-THIERRY WAS WON JULY 21 IN THE ALLIED COUNTER-OFFENSIVE THAT BEGAN JULY 18, AND SOISSONS FELL TO THE FRENCH AFTER A THREE-MILE ADVANCE THAT TOOK THEM FROM JULY 18 TO AUG. 2.

EVEN THESE DATES DO NOT CONVEY THE FULL PICTURE, FOR THE AREA HAD BEEN A BATTLEGROUND SINCE THE GREAT GERMAN OFFENSIVE THAT BEGAN MAY 27.

RW820PEW

AUG 30 1944

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT ALLIED PLANES HAD BOMBED THE SHANGHAI AREA LATE TUESDAY NIGHT BUT QUOTED A JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE AS SAYING THE RAID CAUSED "ABSOLUTELY NO DAMAGE."

THE COMMUNIQUE DID NOT, HOWEVER, REPORT ANY RADING PLANES WERE DOWNED.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

RW143AEW

NEW YORK, AUG 29-(AP)-A BULGARIAN DOMESTIC BROADCAST REPORTED TODAY BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT HAD RESCINDED ALL ANTI-JEWISH MEASURES.

THE BRITISH RADIO ALSO QUOTED SOFIA AS SAYING THE BULGARIAN COMMISSARIAT FOR JEWISH AFFAIRS WOULD BE DISSOLVED.

(EDS--ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED IN LONDON--BULGARIAN IF DESIRED)

MK638AEW

AUG 30 1944

NEW YORK, AUG. 29--(AP)--RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS, QUOTING A FRENCH NATIONAL DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT, SAID ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LIBERATION OF BORDEAUX HAD BEEN PREMATURE AND "VANGUARDS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES DO NOT APPEAR TO HAVE REACHED THE REGION AS YET."

THE BROADCAST, ADDRESSED TO METROPOLITAN FRANCE AND HEARD BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS,

UNDATED DE GAULLE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE, SPEAKING OVER THE PARIS RADIO IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF VICTORY AND IN WORDS OF CONFIDENCE, TOLD THE FRENCH PEOPLE LAST (TUES) NIGHT THAT THEIR NATION WAS ON THE THRESHOLD OF REJOINING "THE RANKS OF THE GREATEST," AND WAS AWARE OF "THE NECESSITY TO ACT IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE ENEMY WILL BE COMPLETELY AND IRRETRIEVABLY BEATEN."

THE FRENCH LEADER PAID HOMAGE TO MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH RESISTANCE MOVEMENT AND TO PARISIANS WHO, HE SAID, "IN THE SECRET DEPTHS OF THEIR SOULS HAVE NEVER ACCEPTED THE HUMILIATION OF DEFEAT."

HE PAID TRIBUTE TO "ALL THOSE WHOSE SERVICES HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE VICTORY OF PARIS."

"FRANCE RENDERS HOMAGE," HE SAID, "TO THE BRAVE AND GOOD ALLIED ARMIES WHOSE IRRESISTIBLE OFFENSIVE RENDERED POSSIBLE THE LIBERATION OF PARIS AND ARE MAKING CERTAIN THE LIBERATION OF THE WHOLE TERRITORY X X X."

HE SAID THE FRENCH PEOPLE HAVE DECIDED BY INSTINCT AND BY REASON TO FULFIL THE TWO CONDITIONS "WITHOUT WHICH NOTHING GREAT AND POWERFUL IS EVER ACCOMPLISHED: ORDER AND ARDOR--REPUBLICAN ORDER UNDER THE SOLE VALID AUTHORITY, THAT OF THE STATE, AND ARDENT ZEAL WHICH MAKES POSSIBLE THE CREATION OF NEW LIFE IN A SPIRIT OF LAWFULNESS AND BROTHERLINESS."

DE GAULLE, WHO MADE HIS ADDRESS AFTER REVIEWING THE AMERICAN

30.24 — 18377

PARADE IN THE LIBERATED CAPITAL, SAID THAT FRANCE "REALIZES THE EXTENT OF THE RAVAGES SHE HAS SUFFERED," AND UNDERSTANDS" WHAT HARD LABORS AND PAINFUL CONSTRAINTS STILL SEPARATE US FROM OUR GOAL."

"THE FRENCH ARE RESOLVED TO PROVIDE THIS TOIL," HE DECLARED.

EJ1203AEW

NEW YORK, AUG. 29-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO TONIGHT BROADCAST A MESSAGE FROM PREMIER STALIN TO GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE AND THE FRENCH PEOPLE EXPRESSING HIS WISHES FOR PROMPT "LIBERATION OF FRANCE FROM THE GERMAN YOKE."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, QUOTED STALIN AS EXPRESSING HIS "PERSONAL AND FRIENDLY CONGRATULATIONS TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE" OVER THE FREEING OF PARIS.

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. RUSSIAN FRONT: 322 MILES (FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW).

2. NORTHERN FRANCE: 470 MILES (FROM A POINT 16 MILES EAST OF SOISSONS)

AUG 30 1944

3. SOUTHERN FRANCE: 545 MILES (FROM PERLY).

AUG 30 1944

4. ITALIAN FRONT: 595 MILES (FROM FANO)

RW740PEW

Yanks Take Laon Near Belgian Border, British Speed Drive for Rocket Coast; Russians Capture Ploesti Oil Fields

SEP 1 1944

30.24 — 18377

U. S. FORCES SEIZE REIMS AND PUSH ON

Americans Now 36 Miles From Belgian Border At Two Points

Supreme Allied Headquarters, *Thursday*, Aug. 31 (AP)—American armored columns rolled through the cathedral city of Reims and pushed on within 36 miles of the Belgian border yesterday in unchecked pursuit of the Germans falling back upon their homeland, while British forces, in a 23-mile break-through, made their first deep thrust toward the robot-bomb coast.

Both the American First and Third armies were disclosed to be taking part in the drive northeast of Paris across first World War battlefields and through the Germans' old Hindenburg Line.

The First Army, under Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, gained 20 miles in a drive from captured Soissons northward to Laon, and early today was believed to have run through this town just 36 miles from Belgium. It also struck nine miles to the east and reached Montaigu.

Captured Without A Shot

The Third Army, under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., captured Reims without firing a shot and rolled on beyond. The city fell after the Americans had outflanked it and forced a German withdrawal during the night.

British armored columns, after moving relatively slowly for days, struck north from the Seine and drove beyond the town of Beauvais in a smash of 23 miles from Etrepagny, which carried to a point only 25 miles south of the big communications center of Amiens on the Somme river. Beauvais is 40 miles north and slightly east of Paris.

The British also reached the town of Gournay, 16 miles west of Beauvais.

Rouen Outflanked

At the same time Canadian forces outflanked the Seine port of Rouen, a city of 123,000, which the Germans announced during the day they had evacuated. The Canadians advanced five miles northeast of the city, which lies near the mouth of the Seine.

It was disclosed today that it was General Hodges' First Army which had captured Chateau-Thierry and Soissons yesterday. First Army troops took 1,466 prisoners in the smash to raise their total since D-day to 115,131, it was announced. The Third Army as of August 28 reported 81,000 Germans killed or captured since the start of the Brittany campaign.

The Third Army, in addition to taking Reims, drove on northward ten miles and established a new bridgehead across the Aisne in the vicinity of Neufchatel, also only 36 miles from Belgium.

45 Miles From Sedan

Here Patton's men were just 45 miles southwest of Sedan, through which the Germans invaded France in 1940. Hodges' men stood 50 miles from Sedan.

Supreme headquarters early this morning was without late news of the American forces east of Chalons, southeast of the Reims area, but the German radio put the Americans on the approaches to St. Dizier, which is only 83 miles from the German border.

Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball, in a dispatch from Reims, said the city's famous Gothic cathedral was found undamaged.

Reims, also noted for its wine and champagne industry, was occupied by the Germans for a few days in the first World War and then, after being recovered by the French in September, 1914, remained besieged and shelled throughout the remaining four years of that war.

Bridgeheads Expanded

Northwest of Paris the Americans, British and Canadians expanded and consolidated their bridgeheads virtually all the way from Paris to just east of Rouen, with only a small, fast-closing gap between the British and Canadians delaying the formal establishment of one large bridgehead.

Two British Second Army columns of the Vernon bridgehead captured Longchamps, 25 miles from Vernon and 47 miles northwest of Paris, and near-by Mainneville, cutting the Paris-Rouen road. This marked an advance of four miles.

Only at the extreme western end of the line were the Germans continuing to put up a stiff resistance.

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The Canadian bridgehead which originated at Elbeuf and Pont-de-L'Arche five miles below Rouen was extended to reach the road running from Rouen to Boos, just east of the big port, and a linking of this bridgehead with the British holdings to the east was expected momentarily.

The Germans said they demolished harbor works and other military valuable installations at Rouen before evacuating as the Canadians closed in.

Of the three large Seine river loops in this area, the largest one, nearest the sea, was cleaned out by Allied forces at considerable cost, but there still was stiff opposition to Allied troops driving northward into the other two.

The American Third army's drive northeast of Paris toward Belgium past landmarks of the last World war continued to overshadow the rest of the front. After rolling through Reims — and across the Vesle river before it—the Americans fanned out northward and to the east, toward Verdun, the Argonne Forest, Metz and Germany itself.

A drive along this road already was under way a few miles to the south. After occupying Chalons, the Americans drove on four miles East to L'Epine, just 22 miles from Ste. Menehould at the edge of the Argonne forest, 40 miles from Verdun and 92 miles from the German border.

The Argonne forest marked the western end of the line from which the American First army under General Pershing launched its great Meuse-Argonne offensive on September 26 in 1918, which was still rolling at the armistice.

London, Aug. 30 (AP)—Two American Armored columns were less than 40 miles from Belgium today.

One clattered into Reims, siege fortress of World War I, and pushed ten miles beyond. A second unit to the northwest battled on the approaches to Laon, within 38 miles of the Belgian border, carrying doughboys well across the escape path for German armies above the Seine and on the Pas de Calais rocket-bomb coast.

The United States Third Army struck ahead all along a 70-mile front, and the Allies on the western wing knifed as deep as 25 miles north of the Seine between Paris and the sea.

The German high command said the Seine port city of Rouen had been evacuated.

Reims, noted for its cathedral and its champagne, is 50 miles from Belgium and 107 from the German homeland border. Tank units crossing the Vesle river already had covered ten of the remaining miles to Belgium. Americans besieging Laon were but 93 miles from Brussels, the Belgian capital.

Chalons Captured

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army was lunging on an almost straight line from Laon southeast to Vitry-le-Francois on the upper Marne, and was mopping up that town 96 miles from the Reich and 45 from Verdun. Chalons-sur-Marne to the northwest, and Les Grandes Loges eight miles northwest of Chalons fell.

The Berlin radio said American troops had driven almost to St. Dizier, little more than 80 miles from the German border. Such a thrust would be the closest approach yet to the Reich and an advance of nearly 20 miles southeast of Vitry, the last officially reported position of the Third Army's right wing.

Le Havre Outflanked

The loss of Rouen, whose converging highways lead to Dieppe, Le Havre, and the Somme valley, was announced by Berlin as Canadians closed in. Berlin said that harbor installations were destroyed, and that remnants of the Nazi Seventh Army from the Normandy traps had all pulled back across the river. Allied dispatches reported that the last two pockets in loops of the Seine were being methodically wiped out.

The great Atlantic port of Le Havre was outflanked.

British troops plunging above the Seine toward the Pas de Calais "rocket coast" reached Neufmarche, 25 miles from the river. Longchamps and Mainneville were taken in their advance.

Nazi Hopes Of Stand Dashed

The Allied grip on the north bank of the Seine had been consolidated from Louviers to Paris, 45 miles by airline and much longer by the river's winding course. All German hopes of a stand on the Seine were dashed.

Some units of Patton's army penetrated to Montaigu, ten miles southeast of Laon and 50 miles from Sedan—scene of the Nazi breakthrough into France in 1940.

Germans by-passed and cut up by lightning armored strokes were being killed or captured by mop-up columns in a great area northeast and east of Paris.

"Noticeable Relief"

(A Berlin radio commentator, discussing the withdrawal of the Seventh Army across the Seine, said this "is a noticeable relief for the German command. It has shown itself already in the Paris-Reims area by an increase of German resistance there." A German communique said Americans attacking between Paris and Reims were "halted in bitter fighting."

(The German commentator also asserted: "Allied formations which had been driving about the country between the Seine and the Marne more or less unmolested in the recent past are now encountering everywhere a strong defense of German troops operating in that area. The threat to the German right wing might now be described as having been removed.")

Fight At Brotonne Forest

Although the Americans were meeting little resistance in their rapid advances northeast of Paris, the progress was harder at the western end of the Allies' S-shaped front.

The Seine bend south of Caudebec was entirely in Allied hands but the Germans were cleared out of the Brotonne Forest in that area only after hard fighting.

What Germans were left on the south side of the Seine were in two remaining horseshoe loops. They were resisting fiercely, but General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's troops were smashing into both loops to clean them out.

Advances In Paris Area

In the Paris area, advances were made through the northeastern outskirts of the city beyond Le Bourget and Montmorency, and farther west elements cleared the Foret de St. Germain and moved north to a point less than two miles south of Pontoise.

SEP 1 1944

Yanks Roll Through Paris

Division Parades Along Champs Elysees

New Government Surprises Citizens.

Paris, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Parisians returned today to arranging the scrambled fragments of their pre-war existence after a three-day liberation celebration climaxed yesterday by a parade of American troops past the Arc de Triomphe and down Paris's beautiful avenues.

That parade was not like a war's-end march along New York's Fifth avenue by soldiers finished with battle. Swinging down the Champs-Elysees where their fathers had marched a generation ago, the men of a great American infantry division followed the sound of their drums through Paris and headed back to the battle line.

With them went the cheers and silent prayers of hundreds of thousands who stood along the line of march. At one place a bearded priest stood solemnly with uplifted hands, not bothering to brush away the tears that rolled down his cheeks.

To the Unknown Soldier.

Along the route were mingled cries and shouts — everything from "God bless you" to "Any gum, Yank?"

It was a solemn moment when Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley and Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig laid a wreath on the tomb of France's Unknown Soldier of the first world war.

Things remained orderly in Paris today but far from normal. There was no public transportation—buses and subways dwindled to nothing after the invasion—and no one had hot water because of the fuel shortage.

The American Army had established an endless chain of trucks and planes bringing in American food, and in addition reviving traffic from the French countryside. Everybody was eating, but a restaurant meal might cost $50 for three.

Government Big News.

Dozens of little cars hastily painted with F. F. I. initials continued to race through the streets honking furiously, and there was the continual clatter of armor moving to the front, as well as the cheers of bystanders.

But the sniping and random shooting had ceased and every one felt a little more secure.

Matters governmental were the crux of the confusion. Newspapers newly brought up from the underground announced the composition of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's new civil Government. Throughout the occupation the F. F. I. had been in constant touch with the De Gaulle organization in Algiers, but to many millions in France who were not on the inside of the F. F. I. and to whom Gen. De Gaulle was liberation figurehead, the transplanting of the regime organized in Algiers came as a complete surprise. Some of the men involved were unknown or concealed behind assumed names of war.

Paris is virtually under three regimes—the De Gaulle civil administration, Gen. Koenig's military governorship and the United States Army, which is establishing a great base of operations and managing the emergency food supply and anti-aircraft defense.

Meanwhile, special American war services are now moving in. The Army newspaper Stars and Stripes, which had been publishing at Rennes, has set up in the Paris Herald offices. Blue uniformed American Red Cross girls are filtering in.

Address by De Gaulle.

Gen. Charles De Gaulle, speaking over the Paris radio told the French people last night that their nation was on the threshold of rejoining "the ranks of the greatest," and was aware of "the necessity to act in such a way that the enemy will be completely and irretrievably beaten."

The French leader paid homage to members of the French resistance movement and to Parisians who, he said, "in the secret depths of their souls have never accepted the humiliation of defeat."

"France renders homage," he said, "to the brave and good Allied armies whose irresistible offensive rendered possible the liberation of Paris and are making certain the liberation of the whole territory."

PARIS SHUNNED NAZI THEATERS

Paris, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Paris moviegoers are looking forward eagerly to seeing their first new American films since 1940, but thousands in the last four years viewed the old ones over and over again rather than patronize German-operated theaters.

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CHEVALIER DEATH PUT NEAR CANNES

F. F. I. Think Actor Was Victim Of South French Maquis

Paris, Aug. 30 (AP)—Maurice Chevalier, French star who sang and clowned his way to fame in American movies, was believed killed by Maquis near Cannes in southern France, French Forces of the Interior said tonight. However, the F. F. I. said the death had not yet been confirmed.

Chevalier left Paris five months ago for southern France and his whereabouts have been a mystery since.

Never Active Collaborationist

The F. F. I. said he never had been an active collaborationist, merely following the path which assured him of the most comfortable living. He was friendly with Vichyites and Germans in the manner of making the best of things, it was said, but he was not known to have done any special harm.

The F. F. I. informant said Chevalier aged considerably in the last year. He worked intermittently, being engaged by cabarets frequented by the Nazis. The rest of the time he lounged about in comfort.

If he has been killed he is but one of several French actors put to death. Others now are under arrest and may also be shot. Their numbers include Sacha Guitry, Pierre Fresnay, Gilbert Gil and the comedian Aimos.

CORRESPONDENT INJURED

Boyle Hit by Motor Cycle During American Parade in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 30 (AP)—Hal Boyle, Associated Press correspondent, was injured yesterday when he was struck by a motor cycle during the American infantry parade down Champs-Elysées.

Mr. Boyle had escaped bombs, shells and bullets in the North African landings and in the campaigns through Tunisia, Sicily, Italy and northern France without injury. He was almost drowned when he went ashore in North Africa with the first invading Americans.

Yesterday he suffered ripped back ligaments that will keep him in a hospital for three days. Doctors said he had narrowly missed more serious injury.

Mr. Boyle was gathering names when a motor cycle policeman lost control of his machine, which was clipping along at forty miles an hour, and spun into the crowd. Mr. Boyle was hit and thrown high in the air. A doctor said that he had suffered no spinal injury.

HAL BOYLE INJURED

Paris, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Hal Boyle, Associated Press war correspondent, was injured yesterday when he was struck by a motorcycle during the American Infantry parade down the Champs Elysees.

Ironically, Mr. Boyle had escaped bombs, shells and bullets in the North African landings and in the campaigns through Tunisia, Sicily, Italy and northern France without injury, although he nearly was drowned when he went ashore in North Africa with the first invading Americans.

Yesterday he suffered ripped back ligaments which will keep him in a hospital three days. Doctors said he narrowly missed more serious injury.

Mr. Boyle, who is from Kansas City, Mo., was gathering names for home town newspapers when a motorcycle policeman lost control of his machine which was clipping along at forty miles an hour and spun into the crowd.

Mr. Boyle was hit by the motorcycle and thrown high in the air. He landed on his back and was unable to rise for several minutes. Although in pain he wrote his story before going to a hospital for X-rays. A doctor said he suffered no spinal injury.

Dr. Alexis Carrel Arrested By F. F. I.

Paris, Aug. 30 (AP)—Dr. Alexis Carrel, director of the Vichy-supported Carrel Institute and one-time scientific associate of Charles A. Lindbergh, has been arrested by the French Forces of the Interior, it was announced today.

He had been "suspended from all his functions" seven days ago.

The F. F. I. charged that Dr. Carrel, 71 years old, founded his institute with Vichy support for the purpose of supplanting the great French universities, and introducing Fascism and Marxism to the students.

Earlier he collaborated with Lindbergh in the invention of a mechanical heart.

The F. F. I. asserted that the Petain regime donated funds freely to Dr. Carrel's Institute, the initial gift amounting to 40,000,000 francs (roughly $800,000), with the intention of hiring away professors from the Sorbonne and other established universities.

When few of them accepted, Dr. Carrel then tried to close university laboratories so the professors would have to come to his institute to earn a living, the F. F. I. further alleged. Finally the attempt was abandoned because of the wave of protests, it was added.

Norman Lewis, Banker, Reported Dead In Paris

SEP 1 1944

London, Aug. 30 (AP)—A broadcast from Paris today said that Norman Lewis, investment banker and former Paris representative of the Eastman Dillon Company, was killed accidentally in his Paris apartment by a stray bullet during street fighting August 24.

Lewis was recently released from a concentration camp at Compiegne and had taken an apartment across the street from the Majestic Hotel, in the center of Nazi activity, the broadcast said. The fatal shot pierced one of the apartment windows, it was announced.

Lewis, 51, a widely known financier, was a long-time president of the American Club of Paris and a holder of the French Legion of Honor.

While at Compiegne last November, Lewis was shot in one leg without provocation by a German guard.

SUSPEND NEWSMEN FOR PARIS REPORT

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS

30.24 — 18379

ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 30 — (AP) Six correspondents accredited to Supreme Headquarters have been suspended in Paris and ordered to return to London for investigation of charges that they evaded censorship in filing dispatches, it was announced today.

Names of the correspondents involved will not be announced until the investigation ends. A high ranking officer at Supreme Headquarters said none of the Associated Press staff which entered Paris was involved.

Some ofthe persons figuring in the case are accused of making an uncensored broadcast direct from Paris after having agreed, under the usual practice in the European theater of operations, to submit material for field censorship.

Further comment was declined at headquarters until after the inquiry.

Patriots Take 37 Nazis In Ambush Above Lyon

With French Forces North of Lyon, Aug. 30 (AP)—Fighting French patriots, harassing the enemy's flank all the way to the Nazis' main escape route in the north, laid an ambush today 17 miles north of the German stronghold of Lyon and came out unscathed with 37 prisoners, including two majors.

These units picked the highway junction of St. Paul on the Lyon-Bourg road for the latest action after holding several Rhone river bridges east of Lyon against enemy attempts at demolition.

On one recent occasion, it was reported, 3,000 French patriots fought a pitched battle with 30,000 Germans in the hills not far from Grenoble. This particular battle was precipitated when Germans broke into a Maquis hospital in the vicinity and killed all the patients and nurses.

F. F. I. Free Four Towns, Tighten Ring About Lyon

Clermont-Ferrand Liberated, Nazis Slain in Alps

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP).—French Forces of the Interior have liberated four towns, have gained around Lyon and Bordeaux and have killed or captured 600 Germans in the Alps near Grenoble, they announced tonight.

"The towns of Clermont-Ferrand, Tarare, Bourgoin and Bourg St. Maurice have been liberated by the F. F. I." headquarters of General Joseph Pierre Koenig, Military Governor of Paris, said. "The ring around Lyons is being drawn tighter. Several points inside the town already are controlled by F. F. I., and the Germans are organizing themselves into pockets of resistance.

"During operations in the Belledonne Mountains near Grenoble, 200 enemy were killed and 400 taken prisoner. At Bordeaux the Germans have withdrawn to the right bank of the Garonne."

Army Absorbing F. F. I

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP).—Members of the French Forces of the Interior in Paris are being formed into an infantry battalion, the Paris radio said today, and will be incorporated as rapidly as possible in Brigadier General Jacques Le Clerc's regular army units.

Bodies Of 50, Reported Nazi Victims, Exhumed

SEP 1 1944

Paris, Aug. 30 (AP)—A wave of popular indignation swept Paris tonight following the exhumation of bodies of 50 French policemen and members of the FFI which were listed as German victims in the metropolitan area.

French newspapers said they had been shot by German SS troops without trial in the week preceding the fall of Paris. Some had been ordered to dig their own graves and many had been tortured without being formally accused or told the reason for their arrest, it was declared.

Eight bodies were recovered three days ago from a common grave in the courtyard of the Caserne de la Republique, a German barracks in the heart of Paris. Eight more were found in Luxembourg gardens, in the university quarters, and 34 were exhumed from three pits in the woods at Vincennes, a suburb east of Paris.

BODIES OF GERMAN VICTIMS RECOVERED

PARIS, Aug. 30 — (AP) Fifty bodies of French policemen and men of the FFI, shot by German SS troops without trial during the week before Paris' fall, have been dug up in the metropolitan area.

French newspapers said many victims were tortured before being killed, and died without being formally accused or told the reason for their arrest. Some were compelled to dig their own graves.

Arrests Continue In Paris

Paris, Aug. 30 (AP)—The intermittent boom of guns was heard in Paris for hours tonight and fighting was reported around Champigny, less than eight miles from the center of the capital, although this may have been against only a limited pocket of German resistance.

Arrest of persons accused of collaboration with the Germans continued. One was Francois Lehideux, former Vichy automobile industry director. Another was Madame Titayna, famous French novelist.

Parisians expressed fear the arrests might be proceeding too indiscriminately, recalling the "denunciations" of the French revolution.

175 NAZI OFFICERS KILLED BY BOMB HIT

ROME, Aug. 30 — (AP) American bombs killed an estimated 175 German staff officers in Marseille last May when dozens of bombs from Liberators solid hits on an enemy headquarters ensconced in a convent, Mediterranean air force headquarters announced today.

The M.A.A.F. announcement said additional convent buildings housing nuns and 300 orphans were not touched. Bodies of some of the Germans still are buried in the debris.

Yanks Six Miles From Valence In South

SEP 1 1944

Rome, Aug. 30 (AP)—United States troops forging up the Rhone Valley have reached within six miles of Valence, 27 miles up river from captured Montelimar and about 115 airline miles above Marseille, headquarters announced tonight.

The push carried well above the junction of the Rhone and Drome rivers. Doughboys hit last night at Germans attempting to escape across the Drome.

The heaviest fighting centered around Loriol, south of the Drome along Highway 70. The Germans threw pontoons across the stream, but whether they succeeded in getting any sizable group across was unknown.

Yanks Pushed Back

Meanwhile, due east near the Italian frontier, American troops were forced back to the outskirts of Briancon, a city on a 4,330-foot elevation in the Hautes-Alps 90 miles north of Nice, by an enemy force which was reported here to have crossed into French territory from Italy.

(Whether this indicated the flight of any large force of German troops from northwestern Italy was not made clear.)

The retreating German force in the Rhone Valley, remnants of the Nazi 19th army, was declared fighting for its very existence.

Scenes of destruction and chaos lined the road of the enemy's retreat. An army spokesman said this morning more than 800 German vehicles, including trucks fully loaded, were taken after the enemy abandoned them. Two batteries of German 88s also were taken by the pursuing Americans.

Fleeing By Sea

A naval announcement indicated many Germans are fleeing the southern France dragnet by sea in attempts to get to northern Italy. The announcement said many small boatloads of Germans had been captured.

Allied headquarters said the prisoner total had now passed 45,000, more than 10,000 being taken in the Marseille area alone.

Admiral Captured

At Montelimar, Rhone Valley city more than 100 miles north of Marseille, the Americans captured Maj. Gen. Otto Richter.

The 198th Infantry Division, which he commanded, and the 11th Panzer Division, have both figured prominently in all Rhone Valley actions. Prisoners said this division was recently transferred from Russia.

Another high ranking German leader to fall into Allied hands this week was Vice-Admiral Ruhfus, who commanded the enemy defense forces at Toulon.

Below Montelimar American and French troops steadily expanded the liberated territory. The French on the west side of the Rhone Valley reached the village of Bagnols, 13 miles northeast of Uzes.

SOUTHERN FRANCE DRIVE CONTINUES

Americans Hack at Fleeing Nazis—Germans Take Troops from Italy.

ROME, Aug. 30 — (AP) American forces hacked relentlessly at fleeing survivors of the German 19th army along a 20-mile stretch of the Rhone Valley today, while 90 miles to the east a strong Nazi armored force struck into France from the Italian frontier in an effort to relieve the pressure on Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz's shredded army. NORTHERN

Yank motorized infantry attacked the Germans retreating from southern France with particular ferocity at Loriol, 13 miles north of Montelimar, where the Nazis were attempting to get across the Drome river on hastily-thrown pontoon bridges and resume their flight toward the fatherland.

One three-mile German column estimated to have contained nearly 300 vehicles, including numerous pieces of horsedrawn artillery, virtually was wiped out by American artillery and planes in the Nazi "graveyard" between Montelimar and Valence, headquarters announced.

Advance American elements, skirting the maelstrom of battle at this point and driving to head off another segment of the enemy's disorganized forces, had reached the town of Chabeauil, 27 miles up the valley from Montelimar and only six miles east and slightly south Valence.

The 56 miles from Valence on the city of Lyon promised only more unremitting punishment for the Nazis, and even the vanguard of the fleeing enemy appeared unlikely to escape the closing Allied net except in very small, disorganized groups.

The Germans were in such desperate straits that in the past two days they had abandoned 800 loaded trucks and two batteries of their famed dual-purpose 88-millimeter guns. For scores of miles the Rhone valley was littered with German equipment, tossed aside in the mad rush to get away.

Presumably hoping to compel Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch to divert part of his forces from the methodical slaughter along the Rhone, the Nazis sent a striking column across the Alps from northwestern Italy to attack the American garrison at Briancon, eight miles inside France and about 50 miles southwest of Grenoble.

Although the Yanks were driven out of the medieval fortress town, suffering some casualties and loss of equipment, the setback was considered of minor importance. Edward Kennedy, Associated Press field correspondent, reported from the vicinity:

"The German attack was of local character and Briancon is of little value in itself. Americans still hold all of the route Napoleon up to the outskirts of Briancon and the Germans are far from achieving an escape route through France."

It was assumed that the attacking enemy column contained elements of the two armored divisions which last week were reported concentrated north of Turin in Italy, more than 50 airline miles east of Briancon. This was the first offensive gesture undertaken by the Nazis since the Allied invasion of southern France began over two weeks ago.

Prisoner Count Up To 45,000

Allied headquarters announced that the count of enemy prisoners had reached 45,000, and additional thousands were being rounded up daily. Included in the bag were six enemy generals, the most recent prize being Maj. Gen. Otto Richter, commander of the Nazi 198th Infantry Division, who was seized at Montelimar. The division was said to have been recently transferred from Russia.

The towns of Sauzet and Clary, northeast of Montelimar, were mopped up by American infantry.

For 100 miles from Montelimar to the sea American and French troops expanded the liberated territory as they mopped up isolated groups of Nazis. The French on the west side of the Rhone Valley reached the village of Bagnols, 17 miles northwest of Avignon.

Flight By Sea Blocked

A naval announcement said many small boatloads of Germans had been captured as they tried to escape along the coast of southern France.

American troops advancing eastward along the Riviera coast toward the Italian frontier were drawn up outside the resort city of Nice at last report, feeling out the strength of the German garrison.

There yet was no Allied confirmation that American troops had reached the Swiss frontier near Geneva, as the Germans reported yesterday.

7TH NAZI GENERAL TAKEN IN SOUTH

Montelimar, France, Aug. 29 —(Delayed)—(A. P.).—American troops in the southern France invasion captured their seventh German general, with 400 of his men, today, in a fierce fight north of this Rhone Valley town.

The arrogant Prussian officer refused even to tell his name until he was presented to an American general. The lieutenant bringing him to Seventh Army headquarters got only a cold stare for his question and this:

"I don't have to answer any questions for you."

The battle took place between two hills and blazed more than two hours. G. I.'s on one hill began an attack across a valley toward the other hill, where the Nazis were holding out. In the same neighborhood, an American outfit had captured thirty artillery pieces only two days before.

Arms and artillery flamed violently until the Americans scaled the height and captured the German garrison. The general was incensed because an American counterpart was not there at the moment he was captured.

RESISTANCE CHIEFS IN FRENCH REGIME

SEP 1 1944

Revised Cabinet Also Includes Communists—Order Marks Investigations in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 30 (AP)—A French Provisional Government, headed by Gen. Charles de Gaule as President and including Communists and some men whose real identity is still hidden by assumed names, was announced today by the French Committee of National Liberation.

André Le Trocquer, former Socialist Deputy, was named Commissioner for Liberated Territories. Quartus Cérat, former Senator Henri Queuille and former Deputy François Billoux were named Commissioners for territories still occupied by the Germans.

André Philip, a former Deputy, was appointed as liaison between the Provisional Government and the temporary Assembly. Gen. Georges Catroux was made Coordinator of Moslem Questions.

All bear the title of Commissioner of State.

Cérat is the assumed name of a man who has been General de Gaulle's Minister at Large, doing liaison work with the forty-odd underground groups. He is a former Attorney General of the Supreme Courts.

13 Commissioners Announced

The names of thirteen Commissioners—a rank equivalent to that

of Minister—were also announced. Ten of these held the same positions in the committee set up in Algiers and one held a similar post under a different title. The list follows:

Foreign Affairs—René Massigli.
Justice—François de Menthon.
Colonies—René Pleven.
War—André Diethelm.
Air—Fernand Grenier.
Finance—Pierre Mendès-France.
Information—Henri Bonnet.
Communications and Merchant Marine—René Mayer.
War Prisoners and Deportees—Henri-Pierre Frenay.
Labor and Social Matters—Adrien Tixier.
Production—Paul Giacobbi.
Education—René Capitant.
Without Portfolio—Jean Monnet.

Pending the assembly of the group, the principal functions will be conducted by the following secretaries:

War—General Fortin.
Education—Henry Wallon.
Health—Prof. Pasteur Vallery-Radot.
Justice—Marcel Willard.
Information—Jean Guignebert.
National Economy—René Constant.
Finance—M. Monick.
Agriculture—Jean Lefèvre.
Industry—Robert Lacoste.
Communications—M. Mathieu.
Post, Telegraph and Telephone—M. Quesno.
War Prisoners—M. Mitterand.

Radio France in Algiers said tonight that members of the Committee and the Provisional Consultative Assembly had left Algiers for Paris. Before the departure, Gen. Georges Catroux was named Commissioner of State for French North Africa, it was announced.

M. Cérat will handle civil affairs in liberated France, besides continuing his direction of the underground in still-occupied territory. His assistant is a man named Pierrot, also an alias, who said: "De Gaulle always was recognized as the leader of French resistance, both inside and outside the country."

No appointments were ever made by General de Gaulle without first consulting the underground and gaining its approval, he said. If the underground differed on any problem and offered suggestions, they were always accepted.

The Provisional Government, which, it was understood, will remain substantially as announced until war prisoners and deportees could be returned to participate in a general election, was received with varying degrees of enthusiasm by the newly revived Paris press. There were indications of an early revival of traditional French political dissension.

Bank Officials Arrested

"Every official of the Bank of France from the governor on down has been removed and arrested," Charles Collingwood, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, said in a broadcast from Paris.

"Of course," he added, "the Bank of France is Germany's principal financial enterprise in France. Then in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs all of the Vichy officials have been suspended pending an investigation to discover whether any of them were acting secretly for the resistance movement. There's a great deal of this going on now in Paris, but it ought to be said that it is being done quietly and moderately—there is no reign of terror in Paris.

"The De Gaulle government of France is a real government now. It has a country to govern and a capital to govern from. It's being given a completely free hand by the Allies. Until now, we've only seen it as a sort of debating society in Algiers, but from now on we can watch it as a government in operation, and a refugee government is very different from a government in being. A refugee government makes plans far away from the scene; a real government has to carry them out on the ground."

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Unions Get Pledge

General de Gaulle pledged the restoration of trade-union liberties and activities as soon as possible in liberated France, the Paris radio reported yesterday, according to the Federal Communications Commission.

François Lehideux, former member of the Vichy Cabinet and a leader in the French motor industry, has been arrested by Paris police, the American Broadcasting Station in Europe said, according to the Office of War Information.

Cerat Revealed As FFI Aide To De Gaulle

Paris, Aug. 29 (AP—Delayed)—The French underground and the Committee of National Liberation in Algiers have functioned as one body since April of this year, when Gen. Charles de Gaulle appointed the man known as Quartus Cerat as his personal representative in France to assure closest harmony between the two groups.

Through Cerat's hands passed all the problems of both groups and orders were put into effect only after unanimous approval by both the underground and Algiers Government.

Headed Resistance Groups

As the personal representative of de Gaulle, 42-year-old Cerat was given direct charge of all resistance movements in France—more than 40—which were represented by the National Council of Resistance.

His performance under the most difficult circumstances has won Cerat a position in the new Government as Minister Without Portfolio. He will handle civil affairs in liberated France as well as continuing his direction of the underground in territory still occupied by the Germans.

Not His Real Name

Quartus Cerat is not his real name. He assumed the *nom de guerre* four years ago, when he joined the resistance movement after the fall of France. In all that time he walked in the shadow of death, for he was a well-known figure before the occupation, having been an attorney general attached to the Supreme Court.

Cerat's assistant is a man named Pierrot, also an alias, who told me today, "de Gaulle always was recognized as the leader of French resistance, both inside and outside the country."

Paris Silences Papers Published Under Nazis

Many Directors Flee or Are Placed Under Arrest

PARIS, Aug. 26 (Delayed) (AP).—All the Paris newspapers which published during the Nazi occupation, except those issued clandestinely in defiance of the Nazi-controlled Vichy regime, have been silenced by the French Forces of the Interior.

Many of their directors have fled or have been reported arrested. Among those held was Stephane Lauzanne, chief editorial writer of "Le Matin," famous French daily.

"Le Matin," "Le Petit Parisien," "Paris-Midi," "L'Oeuvre," "Le Cri du Peuple" and "Aujourdhui," which started during occupation with German support, were raided days ago by the F. F. I. and ceased publication.

"L'Oeuvre" was the mouthpiece for Marcel Deat, French Minister of Labor, and "Le Cri du Peuple" was put out by Jacques Doriot, former Communist deputy, who joined the Vichyites.

The famous Parisian newspapers of pre-war days which French journalists say are to be revived within a few days include "Excelsior," "L'Intransigeant" and "Le Journal." First to reappear was "Le Figaro."

British Troops Join Poles To Hit Nazi Gothic Line

ROME, Aug. 30—(AP) British troops, transferred secretaly from the interior, have joined the Polish corps in a smashing attack against German Gothic line outposts near the Adriatic coast and have captured a commanding ridge eight miles southwest of the port of Pesaro, Allied Headquarters announced tonight.

The full-scale assault, apparently taking the enemy by surprise, dislodged the crack German First Parachute division from strong positions and threatened to outflank Pesaro, from which Polish and British troops were only four miles distant after a two-mile thrust from Fano along the coast.

By capturing the three-mile-long ridge overlooking the Foglia river, which flows into the sea at Pesaro, the British and Poles virtually cleared the enemy from the last hill positions before the Gothic line defenses in that sector. The attacking troops were within 18 miles of the rim of the great Po Valley of northern Italy.

A British destroyer supported the Allied advance by slipping close inshore at night and bombarding the strongly-fortified Pesaro area. Allied fighter planes knocked out many Nazi gun positions ahead of the ground forces.

On the left flank of the Allied drive, British troops reached Colbordolo, 11 miles southwest of Pesaro, and captured a height within 1,000 yards of the Foglia river. Urbano, 19 miles southwest of Pesaro, fell to another Allied column pushing through the mountains.

East and northeast of Florence the Nazis continued to pull back into the Gothic line. Eighth Army patrols scouted nearly five miles north of Pontassieve, just east of Florence, without meeting opposition. Ontignano, three miles northeast of Florence, was found to have been evacuated by the enemy.

Florence itself was quiet except for scattered artillery fire, as was the entire Fifth Army front along the Arno river westward to the Tyrrhenian sea.

ALLIES TAKE RIDGE IN ITALY

Battle for Last Heights Before Gothic Line.

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Rome, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Smashing through veteran German parachute troops in the first full blown attack on the Italian front in recent weeks, British and Polish forces are driving the enemy off his last hill positions before the Adriatic end of the Gothic Line and are within eighteen miles of the Po Valley rim.

Heavy fighting was reported as the Eighth Army dislodged the Nazi First Parachute Division—reformed since its defeat at Cassino—from a three-mile long range overlooking the Foglia River after crossing the Arzilla River. The Foglia flows into the Adriatic at the heavily fortified town of Pesaro, which would be threatened with being outflanked if the advance further inland were continued.

On the coast British forces operating with the Poles advanced more than two miles beyond Fano.

Capture of the ridge overlooking the Foglia River put Eighth Army elements in Monte Cigcardo, eight miles southwest of Pesaro. Further to the southwest other units reached Colbordolo, eighteen miles south southeast of Rimini, and were on heights within 1,000 yards of Foglia.

Urbino, nineteen miles southwest of Pesaro, fell to another column driving toward the Gothic Line through the mountains, headquarters announced.

The naval command, meanwhile, disclosed that a British destroyer had supported the advance along the Adriatic by slipping close inshore Monday night and bombarding the fortified Pesaro area.

In the center of the Italian front the Germans continued slowly pulling back into strong defenses in the northern Appenines. Eighty Army elements pushed nearly five miles north from Pontassieve in the big bend of the Arno River east of Florence. British patrols found the enemy gone from Ontignano, three miles northwest of Florence.

Florence itself was reported quiet except for scattered artillery fire, while operations on the Fifth Army front were limited to patrolling.

Allied aircraft supported the attack in the Adriatic sector, bombing and strafing enemy positions. R. C. A. F. Spitfires from the City of Windsor Squadron eliminated one major obstacle from the path of the troops by sealing a big German railway gun in a tunnel. Led by Squadron Leader O. C. Mallio, Ironwood, Mich., the Canadian pilots ripped up tracks at both ends of the tunnel with 500-pound bombs. The same squadron knocked out enemy positions 1,000 yards ahead of the Eighth Army forces.

363d Regiment In Italy

Rome, Aug. 30 (AP)—The 363d Regiment of the United States 91st Infantry Division has been fighting in Italy as a unit of the Fifth Army since July 4, it was announced tonight. Col E. Fulton Magill, Jr., of Portland, Ore., is commander.

Virginia Flyer Fifth Ranking American Ace

Rome, Aug. 30 (AP)—Lieut. James L. Brooks, Roanoke, Va., became the fifth ranking American ace in the Mediterranean theater yesterday by shooting down two Messerschmitt-109's over Czechoslovakia.

He is a Mustang fighter pilot and his score now is 13 victories.

Allied Forces Stage Raid On Foe on Dalmatian Isle

Blow Up Ammunition Dumps in Attack on Korcula

ROME, Aug. 30 (AP).—Allied infantry, artillery, air and naval forces carried out a successful raid against enemy forces on the Dalmatian island of Korcula Saturday night, it was announced tonight. Korcula is off the central Yugoslav coast in an area where Marshal Josip Broz's (Tito's) army has been active.

The landings were not opposed. Casualties were inflicted, gun positions were damaged and ammunition dumps were blown up.

The Balkan Air Force, especially created to aid Partisan forces in the peninsula, participated.

Serbian Strong Point Captured By Slavs

London, Aug. 30 (AP)—Two Bulgarian battalions defending a strong point on Mount Slatibor, in Serbia, yielded to Marshal Tito's Partisans after 850 were killed and 120 captured, a Yugoslav communique said today.

This entire sector now has been freed of the enemy and remnants are retreating toward western Moraca, the war bulletin said, adding that more than 2,000 enemy troops in Montenegro had been wiped out. Kolasin, in Montenegro, was captured.

Nazi Column Routed

A German column which had been forcing Yugoslavs to move from western Dalmatia to the Island of Hvar, southeast of Split, in the Adriatic, was routed and many civilians were freed.

The bulletin also asserted the Partisans had cleared Nazi troops out of the Brekalnica-Osodovo sector in Macedonia and that new harassing attacks had been made upon enemy communications in Herzegovina and Serbia.

RED DRIVE NEARS BUCHAREST AREA, FREES 200 TOWNS

SEP 1 1944

Romanians Announce Capital Has Been Wrested from Nazi Control.

GENERALS CAPTURED

Russians Announce Germans Suffered 'Tremendous Losses.'

By W. W HERCHER

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 31—(AP) The Russians cleared the Germans out of all the rich Ploesti oil fields and penetrated the Bucharest metropolitan area yesterday while linking up their two armies in the Romanian theater for a concentrated blow in the direction of the Hungarian plains.

Fall of Ploesti, long the greatest single source of oil for the German

armies, was hailed as the most significant day's victory of the 12-day campaign, which forced Romania a week ago to jump from the Axis to the allied camp.

In capturing more than 200 towns in a day around Ploesti and northeast of Bucharest, the nearest announced Soviet approach to the Romanian capital was 17 miles, at the village of Meriuta.

Patrols near Capital

Speedy patrols, however, were believed to be much nearer to the capital, which the Romanians have announced they themselves already have retrieved from the Germans.

The lightning advance southwestward by Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian army caught another 15,000 Germans Tuesday, Moscow announced, the prisoners including a corps commander, Gen. Heil; a divisional commander, Lieut. Gen. Weitzner, and two colonels commanding divisions. This brought the total of captured German Generals to 34 since the general summer offensive began June 23.

The bag in Wednesday's race of more than 45 miles from Buzau had not yet been counted, but the German losses in the unsuccessful defense of Ploesti were declared by the Moscow communique to be "tremendous."

East of Malinovsky's newly-won positions, the Third Ukrainian army of Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin captured 100 towns in the big pocket between the Danube river bends and the Black sea and shouldered up to the river next to their comrades of the second army.

The Russians claimed no towns in the vicinity of the present Bulgarian border on their left flank, but Moscow dispatches said it was considered a certainty that they had thrown out flanking guards and established some sort of frontier contact with the southern Dobruja territory that Bulgaria took from Romania in 1940. Moscow will have an important voice in deciding the ultimate disposition of that territory.

Whether the next main Russian thrust will be westward up the Danube to Hungary or through the Carpathians into Transylvania remained a Soviet secret.

Hungarian-held Transylvania territory already has been penetrated in two places by elements of Malinovsky's army. The Russians remained silent about that front, but German accounts indicated a major push might be shaping up there.

A drive up the Danube, however, would present the possibility of forming a solid front with Marshal Tito's partisans in Yugoslavia.

Capture of Ploesti and all its petroleum fields was the big success of the moment, however.

Current production of Ploesti oil is uncertain. Allied headquartedrs figures in London showed that the refineris there used to produce 10,000,000 tons of petroleum products annually and supplied the German war machine with a full third of its entire needs.

The refineries have been repeated targets of American bombers, with an intensive campaign since May which undoubtedly has reduced production. The wells, however, were deliberately avoided.

Despite mining of the Danube and blasting of other transport routes to Germany, the Ploesti wells had been Germany's one source of natural oil in any volume.

The Nazi loss was hailed in Moscow by a salute of 20 salvos from 224 cannon.

High in the eastern Carpathian mountains some 75 miles north of Ploesti, other forces of Malinovsky's army were developing a major offensive against Hungarian-held Transylvania.

The Germans have acknowledged Russian entry into Hungarian territory at two points, and while the Russians have refrained from full reports on the operations there, it was known that they already had won control of four principal passes into Transylvania.

Hungarian and German troops fought fiercely to try to plug these gaps, the German radio said.

Far northward in Poland, the Germans also admitted that the Russians had resumed a ferocious offensive north of Warsaw and breached the German lines at a number of places, but did not give definite locations. The Germans also mentioned heavy fighting west of the Vistula some 130 miles below Warsaw.

Moscow, Aug. 30 (AP)—The beaten Germans fled today from their last strongholds on the Black Sea as Russia, with troops within 29 miles of Bulgaria, appealed to the Bulgars for support in quick liberation of the Balkans.

The capture of Constanta, Romania's largest port, appeared likely to be followed within a few hours by a complete mopup of scattered German forces in the Bucharest-Ploesti zone by Soviet armored columns, last reported 37 miles to the northeast.

Rout Called Disorderly

The Nazi rout in Wallachia province was so disorderly that road and rail bridges escaped demolition. Little sabotage was reported in the Ploesti oil fields.

(The German communique said Russian attacks were checked in the Buzua area of Romania and that Soviet troops invading Transylvania, part of Hungary since 1940, were thrown back in counter-attacks.)

With Hungary in the hands of a new Government of generals and the Germans hastily increasing their garrison in the rump state of Slovakia, central Europe continued to be jarred politically as well as militarily by the power blows of Red army groups under Gens. Rodion Y. Malinovsky and Fedor I. Tolbukhin.

Reds' Position Favorable

The Russians are in a position to capitalize immediately on any new defection by Nazi satellites on the eastern fringe of the Reich.

Bulgaria was warned that passive neutrality was not enough. The Bulgars watched Red warships cruising beyond Constanta in unchallenged supremacy of the Black Sea. Balcic, a Romanian port less than 10 miles north of Bulgarian Dobrudia, seemed an easy prize for another Russian amphibious assault.

A complete German collapse in the Balkans, perhaps within a few days, was seen as hinging on possible Bulgar action. Large withdrawals of German units from Greece have been reported. The Nazis were marching north along Bulgar outposts in Macedonia. Bulgaria also is within striking distance of Nis, the Yugoslav rail junction controlling communications throughout most of the Balkan peninsula.

Early Hungarian Rout Seen

Moscow officially forecast an early rout of Hungary.

"The time is not far off when all the Hungarian lackeys of Hitler will fall head over heels," declared a Soviet communique.

Red troops drove upon Bucharest, Romania's capital, from three directions—one column from less than 60 miles away on the northeast through the Ploesti oil region.

On the southeast, Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army also ranged close to the city. In the center other columns drove along the Danube Valley.

Constanta is the terminus of the oil pipeline from Ploesti.

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London, Aug. 30 (AP)—The German radio said tonight that the Russians had resumed their offensive north of Warsaw and breached German lines at a number of points. The Red army in that area threatened not only to outflank the Polish capital, but menaces the defenses of East Prussia as well.

Poles Rule In Lublin,

Prepare To Fight Again

SEP 1 1944

By Daniel De Luce

Lublin, Poland, Aug. 29 (AP—Delayed)—A Poland unbroken in spirit after five years as a Nazi slaughterhouse gropes courageously today for a new life of freedom and peace.

In Lublin, 35 miles behind the Red army front and 700 miles from Moscow, a provisional government of Poles exercises wide authority without the appearance of foreign interference.

Catholicism continues as the state religion and priests teach in the public schools. Church property and lands are untouched.

A peasant market thrives in an open square where the Germans had razed a section of Lublin's medieval ghetto.

Soldiers Drill In Streets

Thousands of young Poles, most of them still in civilian clothes, for uniforms are scarce, drill in the cobblestoned streets under veterans of guerrilla warfare—recruits for a Polish army that is expected soon to number a half million. Women carry arms and serve in all branches of the national defense except actual combat.

A few score Jews, all that are left of the pre-war ghetto population of 40,000, never can efface the memory of the German terror but in this new Poland—whose National Committee includes a prominent Zionist—there are no barriers of race or creed against them.

Guns Still Heard

Anti-aircraft guns bark on the outskirts of Lublin and German observation planes are a daily sight. The stench from the infamous Majdanek prison camp, where it is estimated 600,000 or more victims of the Nazis were put to death, becomes a nauseating reminder when the wind is from the east.

Poland still is in the agony of war. Lubin citizens know their kinsfolk have been dying by thousands in the ruins of Warsaw. But here, where Poles sit in the highest government offices, Polish judges and police conduct the administration of justice and Polish newspapers forecast an era of prosperous democracy, Polish pride and hope are reborn.

Standing in busy Krakow street, you meet Poles great and small who speak with unquenchable hatred of past German tortures and with determination of rebuilding a strong, independent Poland.

Only 300,000 Jews Left

Dr. Emil Sommerstein, the only Jewish member of the Committee of National Liberation, says:

"There were three and a half million Polish Jews before the war. Now, counting emigration to Russia, Palestine and other countries, perhaps 300,000 still live. Some 60,000 young Jews were compelled to work in German war industries at Lodz. What has happened to them we don't know.

"We know the more than 300,000 Jews in Warsaw were nearly all killed. Of 107,000 Jews in Lwow about 2,000 survived. Here a little more than 50 of Lublin's 40,000 Jews are registered as alive. For 42 years a Zionist, I'm proud to say our new government has promised in fact as well as law to make no distinction between Jews and non-Jews."

A small bright-eyed woman, Rachela Baumrin, told me how her life was saved by false papers identifying her as a Christian and how she shielded her husband for 15 months in a cellar room against the Gestapo.

Gets Letter From Fiance

Overjoyed Sophie Borowska, born in Philadelphia 30 years ago, waved a Red Cross letter from her fiance, Waldzimierz Bakanowski, with the address of Windsor, Canada. She last saw him when he went to the front in September, 1939. He was captured during the campaign of British-Polish forces at Narvik, Norway.

"He must have been released in an exchange of war prisoners and that's how he got to Canada," she said.

60 Priests Executed

Bishop Joszef Kruszynski of Lublin emerged from his quarters adjoining the bomb-scarred cathedral.

"We had 400 priests in the diocese before the war," he related. "Sixty were excuted by the Germans and more than 150 were sent to the Dachau and Oranienburg concentration camps.

"My predecessor, Bishop Fulman, is under house arrest even yet in a village near Krakow. Suffragan Bishop Goral, under death sentence, was removed to Oranienburg. I spent six months in a cell in Lublin castle after November, 1939, because I was a rector of Lublin University and I was forced to witness the shooting of two professors. . . ."

Polish Churches Closed

The bishop said of the 350 churches in his diocese the Germans destroyed 20, but other bishops reported losses of up to 80 per cent. He continued:

"Our Committee of National Liberation has approved the teaching of religion in state schools as before the war. Our properties are unmolested. Since the Red army came, only one of my priests was detained and that was because he was of German nationality. Yes, today, I can tell you we have liberty."

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New York Teacher

Outwitted Nazis in Poland

Lublin, Poland, Aug. 29 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Stella Buddy is a pert, blue-eyed school mistress from little old New York, but her heart—at least half of it—belongs to Poland.

She went through the 1939 siege of Warsaw without ever going into a cellar shelter because, she says, she's "afraid of rats."

One morning last month she was interrupted while cooking breakfast when a Soviet tank started firing under her apartment balcony. That was the day the Red Army captured Lublin.

At present the ex-school teacher is the favorite interpreter for the Polish Committee of National Liberation when it grants interviews to the American press in this temporary capital of Poland.

"I'm 32, married and the mother of two children," she told me during a pause in transcribing notes on a four-hour meeting of the committee. "The last letter I had from my family in America was four years ago, when my father—Stanley Bodzinski—lived at 9935 Third avenue, Brooklyn. I suppose both my brothers were drafted early.

"I came to Poland in 1932 to teach English at the Methodist Mission in Warsaw because there were no vacancies in the New York city school system. When my year's contract was almost up I found I had fallen in love with a young electrical engineer. I married him, but I kept my American passport. He was a cadet officer of an artillery battery defending Warsaw.

"When the Germans won out they were going to ship my husband to some foreign prison camp, although Polish troops had been promised release. He escaped from a line of prisoners being marched from the city and stayed with friends until I could bring him a civilian suit. I cried for a long time that night.

"Here in Lublin he got a job in the city power plant and I taught English privately.

"You'd be surprised how many Poles want to speak our language and how swiftly they learn. The Germans, of course, wouldn't have allowed it if they had known."

She said that she and her husband had "scraped along" by bartering little household treasures for minor luxuries in food and clothing throughout the long German occupation, during which many personal acquaintances were victims of Nazi persecution.

"When we saw the German civil administrators running away like curs and heard the sound of Russian artillery outside the city we knew the hour of liberation had struck at last," she declared.

Schoener Gets Nazi Command

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 30 (AP).—The newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" reported in a Berlin dispatch tonight that Colonel General Ferdinand Schoener had been appointed commander in chief of German armies on the northern sector of the Russian front.

NELSON IN MOSCO

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 — (AP) Donald M. Nelson and Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley arrived in Moscow today enroute to Chungking for a brief visit at the Chinese capital.

Russ Tank Leader Honored

Moscow, Aug. 30 (AP)—V. A. Malyshev, Commissar of Tank Industry, received the Order of Lenin and gold star in a special decree of the supreme Soviet and was promoted to lieutenant general.

The Moscow radio said tonight the Soviet Government had decorated Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov with a second Medal of the Gold Star and had conferred on Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky the Medal of the Gold Star and the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Czech Patriot Army Strikes At Nazis

London, Aug. 30 (AP) — The Czechoslovak underground army came into the open today as a fighting unit. In its first communique delivered to London by underground radio, it reported the capture of one town and fierce fighting against the German in three areas.

The communique, issued by the Czechoslovak Press Bureau, said:

"The German high command has since August 29 been occupying Slovakia. Czechoslovak troops in Slovakia, together with guerrilla detachments, have offered resistance to the Germans.

Frontier Town Taken

"According to reports so far received, the town of Cadca, on the frontier between Slovakia and Moravia, has been taken by assault.

"Heavy fighting has been reported from the regions of Zilina, Povazska Bystrica and Trencin."

Cadca is south of Jablonica Pass and lies on the railway leading from the Slovak capital of Bratislava to Berlin and Krakow.

Zilina is the most important rail junction in central Slovakia and also the seat of war industries.

Dominates Vlara Pass

Povazska Bystrica is just south of Zilina on the road to Bratislava. Trencin is still further south, roughly half way between the capital and Zilina, and dominates the Vlara Pass into the White Carpathians.

Meanwhile London Czechs heard an unconfirmed report that Sano Mach, minister of interior of the puppet Slovak Government, attempted to "commit suicide" and is now at a Nazi-guarded nursing home in Bratislava.

August 26 Mach warned the people against cooperation with guerrilla bands and Allied parachutists and claimed that Slovak troops and police were taking" energetic actions against the Partisans."

Spread Swiftly

But according to Czech underground sources in London, the majority of the troops sent to quell the uprising joined Czechoslovak forces of the interior and the uprising spread so swiftly the Germans were forced to march in.

Frantisek Slamen, member of the executive committee of the totalitarian Hlinka party and member of the Slovak Parliament, was the first prominent collaborator to be killed by Partisans, the underground said. He was killed August 27 at Brezno in central Slovakia.

PRAVDA FIRES BLAST AT TURKS

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Soviet Paper Says Spying by Nazis Continues.

Moscow, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—The semi-official newspaper Pravda today accused Turkey of harboring German spies and turning her diplomatic break with the Nazis into a "friendly rupture."

With Russian troops closer to the Dardanelles than on any occasion since the first world war, Pravda asserted German diplomatic, military, aviation and commercial attaches still were in Ankara twenty days after their scheduled departure.

The article carried the dateline of Batum, nearest Russian Black Sea port to Turkey, and was spread over two columns on Pravda's foreign news page. Its significance could hardly be overemphasized.

Says Espionage Increases.

The article charged that Nazi espionage and propaganda against the Allies, especially against the Soviet Union, actually had increased since Turkey broke relations with the Reich and that German diplomats still held receptions attended by Turkish officials and representatives of German satellite governments.

The article said that some of the most important Turkish newspapers remained under German influence, and that Turkey allowed Nazi diplomats to mail official private correspondence through the Ankara post office to Germany. It said that the German embassy personnel retained diplomatic licenses on their motor cars and rode freely about the capital.

"The unbecoming picture of the servile attitude of Turkish authorities to the Hitlerite diplomats cannot help but provoke surprise," Pravda said, quoting journalistic sources in Ankara to the effect that the Turks promised Nazi Ambassador Franz von Papen to keep all terms of the Turkish-German agreement of July, 1941, until the end of the current war, regardless of the diplomatic break.

Pravda's correspondent estimated that 1,300 Germans still were in Turkey, among them the military attache, Gen. Rode; the air attache, Gen. Kettenbeil, a Gestapo representative and other prominent Nazis.

TURKEY ACCUSED OF DOUBLE GAME IN SOVIET PAPER

REUCE

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 — (AP) Soviet Russia, having crushed German power in the Black Sea, today called on Bulgaria and Turkey to assist in the Allied liberation of southeastern Europe as Pravda, the semi-official newspaper, accused Turkey of playing a double game with Germany.

Apparently the Kremlin was determined to reinforce the Red army offensive in Romania with politico-military decisions by Bulgaria and Turkey which would compel immediate German evacuation of the Balkan peninsula and make central Europe the next battlefield.

Charging that Turkey's diplomatic break with Germany has been turned into a "friendly rupture," Pravda declared that Nazi espionage and propaganda against the Allies — especially against the Soviet Union — had increased; that some of the most important Turkish newspapers remained under Nazi influence; that German diplomats still held receptions attended by Turkish officials and that an estimated 1,300 Germans, including diplomatic, military, aviation and commercial attaches, still were in the country.

The article, carrying the dateline of Batum, nearest Russian Black Sea port to Turkey, asserted that "the unbecoming picture of the servile attitude of Turkish authorities to the Hitlerite diplomats cannot help but provoke surprise."

(In Washington, Pravda's blast was widely recognized in official quarters as a Russian determination to gain unlimited access to the Mediterranean sea through the Turkish-controlled Bosporus and Dardanelles.

Appeal to Spaniards

(Meanwhile, the official Soviet News agency Tass denied that Russia was satisfied with Bulgaria's "passivity," and a Moscow broadcast reported by the FCC, appealed to Spaniards to oust the Francisco Franco regime and break with Germany "to gain a place for Spain among the democratic and freedom-loving nations.")

The Russians admittedly are tired of excuses, delays and evasions by Sofia and Ankara at a moment when the entire German structure in southeastern Europe could be demolished by coordinated action. If Bulgaria and Turkey refuse to help, the Red army, with Romanian support, is confident of finishing the job anyhow.

BULGARIAN DELAY HIT BY SOVIETS

SEP 1 1944

Russians Charge 'Neutrality' Is Ruse—Turkey Criticized.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 31—(AP) The Balkan kettle was boiling over today, threatening the German defense structure with these developments:

1—A bitter Soviet radio attack on Bulgaria's proclaimed "neutrality" as a pro-German ruse;

2—Arrival of a Bulgarian armistice commission in Cairo to try to bargain with Britain and the United States for peace;

3—Arrival of a Romanian armistice commission in Moscow to talk terms, even though Romania already has shifted to the Allied side;

4—Flare-up of guerrilla warfare in the German puppet state of Slovakia which led to a German occupation;

5—Russian press criticism of Turkey, accusing her of playing a double game with the Germans and urging a more positive pro-Allied stand.

The latest blast from the Moscow radio, quoting Tass, official Soviet News agency, in a dispatch significantly datelined "Constanta," said German naval vessels had found safe shelter in Bulgarian Black sea and Danube river ports and that "the Bulgarian government's proclaimed 'neutrality' is in order to enable the Germans to hide in Bulgaria from prosecution by the Allies."

Russia is not at war with Bulgaria, but a campaign of Soviet diplomatic pressure on that wobbly German satellite has been growing steadily stronger.

Dispatches direct from Moscow portrayed the Kremlin as believing that perhaps the Balkans represented the easiest route of invasion of Germany, provided Turkey would get busy and clean out the Aegean and provided Bulgaria would come around to the Allied side, permitting a juncture of the Russians and Marshal Tito's Yugoslav partisans.

German-dominated Hungary already was in a hapless position which was reflected in her recent cabinet crisis, and the uprising in Slovakia sharpened the menace to Germany's back door.

Nazi Spokesman Gloomy.

London, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Germany's increasingly worse position in the Balikans, plus the Allied advances in France, drew a gloomy broadcast review from Gen. Dittmar last night. Acknowledging Germany's setbacks, Gen. Dittmar implied the Reich would be willing to cease fighting if the Allies would relax their war aims and substitute "an attitude of reason and better understanding."

No Temporizing In Terms To Bulgars

London, Aug. 30 (AP)—An armistice proposal couched in "take it or leave it" terms probably will be handed to Bulgarian emissaries within the next few days and, under present plans, probably will be signed in Cairo, a dispatch from that capital said today.

The identities of the Bulgarian delegates, who probably number four, have not been disclosed. It may be some days before the document is signed, but the best available information in Cairo indicated any suggestion of "negotiations" has been avoided carefully.

New Regime In Hungary

A new Government was installed today in Hungary in an apparent German attempt to shore up the Reich's last Balkan defenses against the Red army.

Berlin broadcasts last night announced the fall of Premier Doeme Sztojay's regime less than 24 hours after Russian forces had speared deeply within Hungarian-held Transylvania.

The German propaganda agency, Transocean, said Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Hungarian regent, had appointed Col. Gen. Vitez Geza Lakatos to form a new government. Lakatos' Cabinet, announced simultaneously, was studded with military figures.

Nazis Reported Leaving

This abrupt government change in Hungary, under tight Nazi control since Hitler's troops marched in last March, came amid reports from both Axis and Allied sources that the Germans were withdrawing as hurriedly as possible from Bulgaria, now on the verge of peace.

A dispatch from Ankara said it was believed there that Stoicho Moshanov, Bulgarian peace emissary, already had informed Great Britain and the United States that his country has accepted armistice terms.

Germans Rush To Hungary

Both Russian and German reports said Nazi troops were getting out of Bulgaria as quickly as possible and rushing to Hungary to bolster Hungarian-German garrisons.

Germany also rushed troops into Slovakia, the puppet state Hitler created immediately north of Hungary. Gen. Ferdinand Catlos, commander in chief of Slovakia's armed forces, appealed to the people to receive the Germans as allies and obey "only Government orders." Recent parachutist and guerrilla activity have been reported in Slovakia.

Reds Assail Bulgar Neutrality

London, *Thursday*, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Moscow radio sharply attacked the Bulgarian Government's "proclaimed neutrality" today and asserted it was "in order to enable the Germans to hide in Bulgaria from prosecution by the Allies."

The broadcast, quoting a Tass dispatch from the newly captured Romanian port of Constanta, said "according to verified reports the other day 23 German armed ships reached Ruse (Rushchuk)," Bulgarian port on the Danube and, "in violation of the neutrality proclaimed by Bulgaria, these ships were not subject to a regime of internment."

U-Boats Hide In Ports

In addition, Moscow said, German ships including submarines find shelter in the Bulgarian Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas and, "with the assistance of Bulgarian authorities, the Germans already have sunk several of these ships."

"According to reports reaching here," the Tass dispatch said, "Germans turned over a part of their ships to Bulgarian authorities in payment on German trade obligations.

"All this indicates that the Bulgarian Government's proclaimed 'neutrality' is in order to enable Germans to hide in Bulgaria from prosecution by the Allies."

Bulgarian Armistice Envoys Fly to Cairo to Receive Terms

British Place Them in Seclusion, Await American Minister; Romanian Delegates in Moscow; 'Pravda' Assails Turkey as Pro-Nazi

SEP 1 1944

By The Associated Press

CAIRO, Aug. 30.—A Bulgarian armistice delegation arrived by plane from Turkey today, and is expected soon to sign the armistice terms which will remove Bulgaria from the Nazi camp. The delegation immediately was taken into seclusion by British authorities, without the identities of the delegates becoming known.

Armistice terms are to be presented to Lord Moyne, British Resident Minister in the Middle East, after Lincoln MacVeagh, American Minister to the Yugoslav and Greek governments, returns to Cairo from Washington, where he has been in consultation with the State Department on Bulgarian negotiations.

A statement by Allied authorities said: "The Bulgarian armistice delegation has arrived in Cairo, where they will shortly have armistice terms presented to them. A statement will be issued when the armistice has been signed."

30. 24 — 18383

Rumanians in Moscow

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 31 (AP)—A Rumanian Government armistice delegation has arrived in Moscow to discuss peace terms with Russia, the Moscow radio announced today.

The broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said the purpose of the delegation was "the carrying on of conversations and the conclusions of an armistice."

The Moscow radio sharply attacked the Bulgarian Government's "procliamed neutrality" today and asserted it was "in order to enable the Germans to hide in Bulgaria from prosecution by the Allies."

The broadcast—quoting a Tass dispatch from the newly captured Rumanian port of Constanta, said that "according to verified reports the other day (twenty-three German armed ships reached Ruse (Rushchuk)," Bulgarian port on the Danube and, "in violation of the neutratity proclaimed by Bulgaria, these ships were not subject to a regime of internment."

Russia, the Moscow radio announced today.

The broadcast said the purpose of the delegation was "the carrying on of conversations and the conclusion of an armistice," Romania announced last Thursday she was withdrawing from the war as a partner of the Axis and would "fight against the enemy."

Moscow replied that only by fighting alongside Russia could Romania obtain terms, denying that an armistice was in effect.

The Romanian delegation to Moscow was headed by Prince Barbu Stirbey, who has been active in peace maneuvers dating back to last spring. Also included were Minister of Justice Lucretiu Patrascanu, Vice-Minister of the Interior Colonel D. Damaceanu; Lieutenant Colonel Focsanianu and Constantin Visoianu, who was associated with Prince Stirbey in some of the earlier peace negotiations.

Carry War To Slovakia

London, Aug. 30 (AP)—A new menace to the whole rear of the German defense structure in southeastern Europe flared up in Slovakia today as Czechoslovak armed forces of the interior joined Slovak Partisans in fighting the Germans in that puppet state next door to Hungary.

The Czechoslovak Government in exile in London requested quick Allied aid for the resistance forces as the underground in the partitioned homeland issued its first communique announcing capture of one town and fierce fighting in four areas.

Germans Send Fresh Troops

the fighting patriots that the utmost was being done to get Allied help for them and appealed to them to cut German communications and wreck transport in Moravia and Slovakia.

The Slovak regime admitted the Germans had to send fresh troops into Slovakia "to help suppress Partisan activities there."

The Czech communique said that Cadca, an important junction on the railway connecting Bratislava, the puppet state's capital, with Berlin and Cracow had been "taken by assault" by the Czech and Partisan forces while heavy fighting was in progress in central Slovakia.

Effective use of parachutists by the Czechs was admitted by implication by the Slovak Government, which said German aid had been called in because of these activities.

Hungary Almost Encircled

The new flareup left Hungary—Hitler's last bulwark in the southeast—almost encircled by areas of resistance.

Inside Hungary the sudden upset of the short-lived German-backed Stojay dictatorship and its replacement by a Cabinet of generals reflected the critical condition of Hitler's Hungarian followers.

Authoritative quarters in London were watching closely for new signs of an early Hungarian collapse. They said it was too early as yet to determine whether the new Cabinet was aiming to try to get out of the war or gird for a last-ditch fight at Hitler's side, but that either way the end was not far off.

Retreat From Balkans Hinted

The Germans frankly viewed the Balkan situation in the most somber fashion, one Berlin radio commentator declaring, "German defenses cannot be maintained in the Balkans" and lines must be withdrawn "to defend German soil."

In deciding to call for Allied aid, the Czechoslovak Government in London declared that all military and guerrilla detachments were "members of the regular Czechoslovak army" and that its commanders were in regular communication with the Government here.

A Czech spokesman, broadcasting to Europe over the BBC, assured

Poles in London Ask Stalin for Long-Term Pact

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP).—Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk sent to Moscow today the exiled Polish government's proposals for an agreement with the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation.

The plan involves a Cabinet realignment incorporating elements of the committee, now established at Lublin, and the Polish underground.

The declaration emphasized the need for a long-term Polish-Russian alliance.

The London Daily Mirror said today that the good relationship existing between Britain and Russia is being seriously menaced as a result of developments over the relief of Warsaw.

The Mirror said that Britain and the United States had been refused the use of Soviet bases to supply food and arms to Gen. Bor's Partisans fighting the Germans in Warsaw.

FINNISH PEACE MOVE SEEN

Mannerheim Letter to Moscow Disclosed in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 30 (AP)—The belief that Finland may be seeking to reopen peace negotiations with Russia was enhanced today by the disclosure that President Mannerheim had been in communication with Moscow recently through diplomatic channels.

Baron Mannerheim, it was learned, dispatched a message to Moscow on Monday. While its contents remained a secret, it was generally believed here that it dealt with peace.

It also was learned that Juho Kosti Paasikivi, who helped to negotiate the Finnish-Russian peace in 1940 and who participated in fruitless negotiations with Moscow earlier this year, had been called back to Helsinki from the town where he had been resting for the past eight weeks. Reports were current here that he might be named to the Cabinet as Minister Without Portfolio to give him more authority if he were sent to Moscow on a peace mission.

Three Liberals Resign From Greek Cabinet

SEP 1 1944

Cairo, Aug. 30 (AP)—Three Liberal party members of the Greek Cabinet in exile, including Vice-Premier Sophocles Venizelos, have resigned in protest against the conduct of the Government by Premier George Papandreou, it was learned tonight.

Those who resigned with Venizelos are Alexander Mylonas, Minister of the Navy and C. Rendis, Minister without portfolio. A Cairo source said it was understood they criticized the Premier last Sunday on the ground that he conferred with Prime Minister Churchill in Italy and reached important decisions without consulting the Cabinet.

Americans Batter Reich Cities

SEP 1 1944

Large Bomber Formations Blast Ports as Well as Robot Sites.

London, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Large formations of American bombers battered the Continent today, bombing the German ports of Kiel and Bremen through clouds and the robot platforms in northern France.

Very heavy forces of British bombers before dawn supported the Russian armies of the north with attacks on the Nazi Baltic ports of Stettin and Konigsburg, and Mosquitoes hurled many two-ton blockbusters on battered Berlin and Hamburg.

The weather was bad and the bombers cast their explosives by instruments through clouds. A communique said that one bomber was lost over the robot bomb sites and that all fighters returned. No mention was made of losses over the German objectives.

Hit Pas de Calais Targets.

Up to 500 Flying Fortresses and Liberators with Mustang fighter escorts smashed at the Pas de Calais targets. More than 500 Fortresses and 250 Mustangs went over the German ports.

The flying bomb targets are just in front of advancing Allied armies in northern France.

The German radio in mid-afternoon said that a bomber fleet was approaching northwest Germany and Radio Cologne went silent, indicating attacks in the Ruhr.

More than 1,000 heavy bombers participated in the overnight attacks, unloading approximately 1,500 tons of high explosives and incendiaries upon Stettin and another great cargo of destruction upon Koenigsberg.

This twin blow was in direct support of the Russian armies battering at Germany's eastern frontiers, both the Baltic port of Stettin and the East Prussian capital of Koenigsberg being important links in the German supply lines leading to the Russian front.

Both Berlin and Hamburg were hit by speedy Mosquitos, which carry a bomb load of 4,000 pounds.

The Air Ministry said that forty-one planes were lost in the overnight operations, during which many mines were laid in enemy waters.

Blows from Italy.

Up to 750 heavy United States bombers from Italy also struck yesterday in tactical support of the Russian armies whipping through Romania by bombing Hungarian rail bridges and yards at Szeged and Szolnok and enemy barracks and trains moving through that threatened Balkan land.

Some of these planes flew into Czecho-Slovakia and bombed steel works at Moravska Ostrava, the largest plate rolling mill in Europe.

Marauders Bomb Island

The heavily fortified little island of Cezambre, where the Germans still are blocking the entrance to St. Malo harbor on the Breton coast, was bombed tonight by two waves of Ninth Air Force Marauders which used the pathfinder technique to hit their targets through thick clouds.

The little island has forts armed with 150-mm. guns and manned by a strong German garrison.

The raid on Kiel was the 14th by the Americans; that on Bremen the tenth. Crewmen reported heavy clouds required bombing by instruments and prevented accurate assessment of the results.

Stettin Raid At Night

Overnight the RAF made heavy attacks on Stettin and Koenigsberg, two vital links in the complex German communications system to the Eastern front.

The planes had to fly more than 2,000 miles through severe electrical storms and were required to circle their targets 20 minutes before finding gaps in the undercast to make certain aim.

Many of the bombers were in the air more than 12 hours, and the Air Ministry called the operation "one of the most dramatic the RAF ever carried out."

More than 1,200 tons of high explosives, including many 8,000-pound bombs, fell on Stettin alone. One pilot over the port an hour after the attack said he saw a vast fire that sent smoke five miles high.

41 Bombers Lost

Mosquito planes meanwhile were busy over Berlin and Hamburg during the night.

The night's operations cost 41 bombers.

Continuing bad weather over the French battlefields curtailed fighter-bomber operations during the day, but some attacks were made against ammunition and fuel dumps and enemy troop formations trapped in the lower Seine bends.

Operating on the request of ground troops, Havoc attack bombers of the Ninth Air Force during the afternoon raided an important fuel-storage depot near Dieppe. Thick clouds prevented the accurate appraisal of results. Spitfires escorted the bombers and all planes returned safely.

PLANES STRIKE BREMEN, KIEL

SEP 1 1944

1,000 U. S. Heavies Hit German Ports Without Loss

London, Aug. 30 (AP)—More than 1,000 United States heavy bombers, with an escort of approximately the same size, joined in assaults today on the German ports of Kiel and Bremen and flying bomb installations in the Pas-de-Calais area. All the planes returned safely.

A communique tonight reported intense anti-aircraft fire was encountered by the force of up to 750 Flying Fortresses which struck the Kiel and Bremen areas and that some ground fire had been met by the more than 300 Fortresses and Liberators in an earlier attack on the flying bomb installations.

No enemy air oppostion, however, was encountered in either

HEAVY WAR WAGED ON ROCKET BOMBS

London, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—American heavy bombers, anti-aircraft fire and fighter pilots all were directed today against Ger-

man robot bombs which kept hurtling the channel toward London and southern England.

One pilot shot down three before dusk. Ground fire brought down many more. The heavy bombers attacked launching platforms in northern France.

Flight Lieut. Rene Van Lierde, a Belgian, had bagged twenty-seven bombs so far; another pilot had fifty and a Pole had downed twenty. Many of the pilotless explosives have been destroyed by American flyers who have spotted them by chance while on other missions.

New waves of German flying bombs hurtled against London and southern England during the night, most of them apparently coming from the region west of Boulogne upon which Allied armies now are rapidly advancing.

The attacks ended a lull which had continued for two successive nights—a break believed due in part to German difficulties in transporting the robots to launching sites.

During the night attack the southwest coast town of Folkestone shook and the earth rumbled to a distant explosion which some reports said was the heaviest shock felt there during the entire war. Most persons agreed that the explosion, shortly before midnight, occurred across the Channel in France and there was some belief that the Germans might have been testing their long-threatened "vengeance weapon No. 2."

Robot Attacks Go On as Allies Hammer Bases

Nazi Radio Says Operation Can Shift to Any Part of European Mainland

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP).—Smashing through blazing defensive fire, periodic salvos of flying bombs struck London and southern England today, and as Allied armies racing for Belgium captured more launching sites and bombers hammered others, the Nazi-controlled Oslo radio declared that Hitler's V-1 weapon is portable and can be shifted for operation to all

parts of the mainland.

One of the missiles exploding in southern England scattered propaganda leaflets which accused Britain of inaugurating the bombing of civilians. The leaflets bore pictures of mothers and children allegedly killed in Hamburg and Cologne.

"The Royal Air Force began the air war against civilians by bombing the open town of Freiburg on May 10, 1940," the leaflets stated. "German air attacks on Warsaw and Rotterdam could never be recognized as a pretext for these British attacks, because both cities then lay in the front line and were defended militarily by enemy troops."

In London, agitation continued for lifting or easing the blackout "to give us light on the last mile of war," but regional defense chiefs advised Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, to play safe and maintain the blackout and fire guards to the finish.

Heeding government urging, 5,000 more mothers and children evacuated London.

Defenders cut down many of the flying bombs today, one pilot bagging three. But there were multiple deaths, and one explosion killed at least seven persons and left rescuers digging late for more bodies.

A lull of two successive nights was broken last night as new waves of the robots, apparently coming from the area west of Boulogne, tore into southern England. Shortly before midnight a terrific explosion, which most persons agreed had occurred across the channel in France, shook the southeast coast town of Folkestone. There was some belief the Germans may have been testing their long-threatened V-2.

LT. CHENNAULT NOW FLYING IN EUROPE

LONDON, Aug. 30 — (AP) Lt. Claire P. Chennault, son of the commander of the U. S. 14th Air Force in China, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, is flying bomber escort and fighter bomber missions against the Germans.

Headquarters of the European theater of operations announced tonight his presence. He is from Waterproof, La., formerly worked in Natchez, Miss., and was commissioned in the air force at Luke Field, Ariz.

Fred Astaire in England

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP).—Fred Astaire reached England today to entertain troops.

U. S. War Correspondent Escapes

London, Aug. 30 (AP) — Gault MacGowan, New York *Sun* war correspondent, who was captured by the Germans near Chartres, has escaped and now is behind Allied lines, the British Press Association reported today.

List Of War Criminals Of 'Impressive Length'

London, Aug. 30 (AP)—The list of war criminals being compiled by the United Nations War Crimes Commission already has reached an impressive length, Chairman Sir Cecil Hurst told a press conference today, but their identity and number cannot be disclosed now.

The commission's function, he explained, is limited to investigation and preparations for punishment of actual war crimes—violations of the laws of war by belligerents—such as massacres of prisoners, shooting of hostages and other atrocities.

He stressed that the competence of the commission "does not cover treasonable behavior of collaborators with the Axis—the so-called Quislings." Such persons will be dealt with by the nations concerned.

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JINNAH READY TO CONFER

Moslem Leader Sets Date in Offer Telegraphed to Gandhi

BOMBAY, Aug. 30 (AP)—Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem League, telegraphed to Mohandas K. Gandhi today that he would be glad to confer with him on Sept. 7 or on any day thereafter on problems that might arise should India be partitioned into separate Hindu and Moslem states.

The leaders were to have met earlier this month but Mr. Jinnah was reported ill.

JAPS DRIVING FOR AIR FIELDS USED BY YANKS

MOOSA

CHUNGKING, Aug. 30 — (AP) A bitter battle is raging for Lishui, potential Chekiang province base for future bombings of Japan and the goal of the Japanese in China ever since Doolittle's 1942 raid on Tokyo, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

The Japanese have driven all the 30 miles south from their base at Wuyi in the heart of the maritime province and in the space of several weeks reached the gates of the city.

(A Japanese broadcast claimed Lishui already was captured and described it as a "formidable air base" of the American air forces in China.)

The Japanese also launched a strong attack in Hunan province and another far to the west in Yunnan province near the Burma border.

The Hunan attack was aimed at Chinese positions ten and one half miles southwest of Hengyang, Japanese-held Canton-Hankow railway junction. Apparently they were attempting to eliminate the main Chinese threat to Hengyang from the Chinese astride the Hunan-Kiangsi railway to the southwest.

Intercepting Chinese fought bitterly for the position.

At Yungfeng, 45 miles northwest of Hengyang, another battle raged. The Chinese there seemed to have checked an enemy southward thrust intended to trap or disperse Chinese forces still remaining in the Hengyang area.

Surveying this Hunan fighting, Anthony Dralle of Hornell, N. Y., assistant professor of the Chinese postgraduate school of journalism in Chungking on leave from the Hornell Tribune, said the incessant battering of Japanese supply lines and the continuing Chinese pressure in the Hengyang area might bog down the Japanese drive to capture the whole railway from north to south of China.

Destroy Jap Fighters

Continuing the air support of Chinese ground forces, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's 14th Air Force Liberators, with fighter escort, destroyed 11 enemy fighters yesterday in a battle with from 25 to 30 Japanese interceptors over Yochow, supply base of the Hunan province drive. Two other enemy planes probably were destroyed and one damaged. One Liberator was lost.

In another mission over the Yochow area, Warhawks shot down six of 16 enemy interceptors near the Pailuchi airdrome.

Say Japs Fear Shanghai Raids

Chungking, *Thursday*, Aug. 31 (AP)—Chinese reports asserted today that all Japanese civilians had been advised by Japanese authorities to evacuate Shanghai and Amoy because of the danger of Allied bombings. One group of refugees was said to have already left Shanghai.

Air Base Periling Japan

Chungking, Aug. 30 (AP)—Japanese troops reached the gates of Lishui tonight and bitter fighting raged for possession of the city, a potential base in Chekiang province for future bombings of Japan, the Chinese high command said.

(A Japanese broadcast claimed Lishui was captured August 27, and described it as "the foremost air base" of the United States Air Forces in southwest China.)

Ever since the Doolittle bombing of the Japanese homeland the Chekiang province city has been a major goal of the Japanese. The current drive, based on Wuyi, 30 miles due north in the heart of the maritime province, was launched several weeks ago.

Japs Drop Supplies

The high command announced that Japanese reconnaissance planes had appeared over the Burma Road bridge across the Salween river in the western Yunnan fighting zone and one dropped a small quantity of supplies to the beleaguered Japanese garrison on Sungshan mountain. Chinese troops took two more fortified hilltops in the Sungshan area.

Bitter fighting proceeded at Tengchung, Japanese stronghold in the Salween area, where a temple in the western quarter of the town changed hands six times.

11 Jap Fighters Destroyed

The high command said an enemy column moving north from Hsiangtang, four miles southwest of Lungling, on the Burma road, was repulsed after attacking a point two miles south of Lungling.

Liberators of the 14th United States Air Force with fighter escort destroyed 11 enemy fighters yesterday in a battle with 25 to 30 Japanese interceptors over Yochow, Hunan province, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced. Two other enemy planes were probably destroyed, one damaged and one Liberator was lost, preliminary reports showed. In another engagement P-40 fighters shot down six of 16 Japanese aircraft near the Pailuchi airdrome in the Yochow area.

Allied Burma Force At Chindwin River

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 30 (AP)—Allied troops driving into western Burma in pursuit of Japaneese troops retreating from India reached the Chindwin river yesterday at Hwemate, an Allied communique announced today.

In the course of their advance, the announcement said, the Allied forces captured Thanan, where 500 enemy dead were counted and much equipment was seized.

The Japanese also were said to have suffered heavy losses in a trap laid for their rearguard retreating down the Tiddim road.

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Allies Reach Chindwin River

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Aug. 30 (AP)—Forward elements of the Allied 14th Army in Burma were established tonight on the bank of the Chindwin river in the tiny village of Hwemate.

The new advance came after Allied troops crushed an enemy stronghold on the trail east of Thanan where 500 Japanese bodies were counted after the battle. Heavy Japanese equipment was captured.

Other Allied troops pushing down the Tiddim road gained five miles after trapping and smashing an enemy rear-guard force.

U. S. BOMBERS BUSY IN PACIFIC RAIDS

Washington, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—American bombers sank one Japanese vessel and damaged three others in raids on the north Pacific Kurile islands on Sunday, the Navy reported today. Eleventh Army Airforce Liberators, raiding Paramushiro, northernmost island in the chain reaching from Japan proper to the Russian Kamchatka Peninsula, sank an enemy patrol vessel and badly damaged another.

A direct hit was scored on a medium-sized tanker by naval search planes attacking shipping near Paramushiro. The tanker was set afire.

Another large cargo ship was bombed by the naval planes at Suribachi, causing a heavy explosion. Another enemy patrol vessel also was attacked there.

One naval Ventura search planes which carried out the assault was damaged in an engagement with three enemy fighter planes. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet Commander, reported also that on Sunday night Liberator bombers from the Seventh Army Air Force struck Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Islands.

They concentrated their attack on the Japanese airfield on that island, less than 700 miles from Tokyo. Two enemy fighters were in the air at Iwo Jima, but they made no attempt to intercept the bombers. Admiral Nimitz reported also raids on Nauru Island, in the South Pacific, on Moen Island, in Truk Atoll, and on enemy-held positions in the central Pacific Marshal Islands.

Destruction of seventeen Japanese vessels, including two destroyers, by American submarines operating in enemy waters, also was reported by the Navy today. The destroyers could have been trying to protect Japanese convoys carrying supplies to hard-pressed enemy garrisons. Their destruction brings to fifty-eight the number of Japanese warships sunk thus far by American submarine action.

Other ships in the latest bag of the submarines included two tankers from the badly depleted fleet of Japanese fuel-carrying vessels. The total included also thirteen cargo vessels, all of which could have been loaded with materials vitally needed at the enemy's Pacific bases.

YANK SUBS SINK 17 ENEMY SHIPS IN THE PACIFIC

SEP 1 1944

Two Jap Destroyers Sent to Bottom; Bag for August Climbs to 52.

NEW BASES AID SUBS

Forrestal Reveals Navy Has Trebled in Strength in Five Years.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

American submarines have sunk 17 more Japanese vessels, including two destroyers, to give the undersea fleet the greatest bag of any one month this year with a total of 52 enemy ships sunk during August.

The Navy announced the new sinkings yesterday while observing the 31st anniversary of the Navy Air Force. This new total for the submarines clearly indicates that newly won bases in the far Pacific are greatly aiding the undersea craft in their patrols of Japan's sea lanes.

The Navy on Aug. 10 announced 16 Japanese ships had been sunk by submarines and on Aug. 21 revealed that 19 more had been destroyed.

875 Ships Sunk

A compilation of the submarine bag for this year shows that 36 Nipponese ships were sunk in January, 30 in February, 42 in March, 29 in April, 41 in May, 50 in June, 48 in July and 52 in August. That brings the year's total for this one Navy arm to 337 craft sunk this year. The overall total for the submarines since Pearl Harbor in Japanese ships sunk or probably sunk is 875 craft.

At the same time Navy Secretary Forrestal revealed that the U. S. Navy has been trebled in strength in the last five years and its air force has been boosted twenty times its size over the same period.

Referring to the Navy as the "greatest Naval power on earth," the Navy Secretary pointed out that 65,000 vessels of all types have been added in that period. He said the Navy building program is little more than half finished.

1,150 Fighting Vessels

This means America has at least 1,150 fighting vessels—aircraft carriers, battleships, crulsers, destroyers and submarines.

These figures were made public a short time after Japanese leaders had urged their country to spur its production of the materials of war.

The Japanese homeland clearly looks for more and larger blows against its cities in the near future.

American aerial bombs bracketed the Jap homeland to the north and south—in the Kuriles and Volcano islands—in the latest raids made public.

Eleventh army air force liberators and navy search planes sank one Japanese patrol vessel and damaged four more craft, including a medium sized enemy tanker, in raids on Paramushiro Sunday.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, the Pacific Fleet commander, announced also [illegible] at on Sunday night Libe[illegible]

Bitter Fight For China

30 24 — 18385

ator bombers from the seventh army air force struck Iwo Jima in the volcano islands, 750 miles south of Tokyo.

The admiral also reported raids on Nauru island in the south Pacific, on Noen island in the Truk atoll and on enemy positions in the central Pacific Marshall islands.

In the southwest Pacific Japanese shipping was hit again by American planes and a 1,000 ton craft was sunk off Mindanao.

Navy Catalinas, ranging off the Celebes, damaged or sunk a 7,000 ton enemy ship Tuesday night.

Oft-bombed Halmahera, gateway to the southern Phiippines, was pounded again in a 113 ton bomb raid. This was the fourth heavy raid on that place in less than two weeks and the sixth 100-odd ton pasting given the Moluccas by American planes.

General MacArthur in his communique today (Thursday) said that Davao was bombed lightly.

JAP SHIP SUNK OFF KURILES

Army And Navy Planes In Climax Of Year's Raids

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 30 (AP)—The year-long bombing campaign in the Kurile Islands north of Japan reached a climax Sunday with a series of raids by army and navy planes which sank a Japanese patrol vessel and damaged four other ships.

Fleet headquarters announced today that navy search planes spotted several enemy vessels near Paramushiro and swooped to the attack. One obtained a direct hit on a medium tanker, setting it afire. Another hit a large cargo ship at Suribachi, causing a heavy explosion. A third attacked an enemy patrol vessel.

Sunk By Liberators

The same day two Liberator bombers of the 11th Army Air Force sank a Japanese patrol vessel and badly damaged another near Paramushiro.

One navy plane was damaged in these actions.

In other raids reported today Seventh Army Air Force Liberators bombed the airfield on Iwo, in the Volcano Islands, 750 miles south of Tokyo, Sunday night without interception, although two enemy fighters were aloft.

Pagan Island, in the Marianas, was hit the same day, causing fires. Pagan was bombed and strafed by fighter planes again on Monday.

In the Carolines, Seventh AAF Liberators bombed Moen Island in the Truk atoll Monday, fighting off seven enemy interceptors. One Liberator was damaged. Ponape also was bombed that day.

Neutralizing raids were made Monday against Mili and Maloelap atolls in the Marshalls.

Nauru, phosphate island south of the Marshalls, was smacked by navy planes Sunday.

Halmahera Is Bombed In Fourth Heavy Raid

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, *Thursday*, Aug. 31 (AP)—The fourth heavy raid in less than two weeks on Halmahera, gateway to the Philippines, was announced today. One hundred and thirteen tons pounded the island's defenses and supplies.

It was the sixth air attack in that time on the Moluccas chain of islands south of Mindanao.

In the latest Halmahera smash, Liberators and Mitchells caused heavy and widespread damage Tuesday at Wasile and Kaoe bays

Shipping Under Attack

Today's communique reported the destruction or damaging of a 7,000-ton enemy ship off Dutch Celebes an dthe sinking of a 1,000-ton vessel by patrol planes near Mindanao. Davao, on Mindanao, wos bombed.

A coastal vessel also was sunk off Mindanao.

Nine more were sunk or severely damaged near Ceram, in the Moluccas. On that island, fighter planes divebombed Japan's oil facilities.

Two tiny freighters were sent down near the Kai Islands by Dutch-flown Mitchells.

feet," MacArthur's communique related.

Lightning fighters raked the near-by Halong seaplane base and left a 3,000-ton freighter ablaze.

No interception was encountered; not a plane was lost.

Ceram Island Hit

Elsewhere in the Moluccas chain, just west of New Guinea, American bombers hit oil installations on Ceram Island and Kaoe village on Halmahera.

The same day, Liberators cascaded 48 tons of bombs on Palau, at the western end of the Carolines. Davao in the southern Philippines was visited again by night air patrols.

Aussies To Release 45,000 Military Men

Canberra, Australia, Aug. 30 (AP). Thirty thousand men will be released from the Australian army and 15,000 from the air force by next June 30 to help relieve the Commonwealth's critical labor shortage, Prime Minister John Curtin told the House of Representatives today.

Australia, he explained, needs 96,000 more workers, including at least 39,000 in high-priority industry.

The guiding principle in releases from the armed forces, Curtin added, would be maintenance of their striking power.

"Defeat of Hitler will not imply any lessening of demand on this country," he went on. "Events abroad confirm the Commonwealth's view that the Pacific war will have to be continued after the European war has been won."

Amboina Isle Areas Left Afire In Attack

SEP 1 1944

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, Aug. 30 (AP)—A 188-ton bombing of Amboina Island—the heaviest yet on any target in the Moluccas—was reported today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

In addition, a fresh raid on Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands only 750 miles south of Tokyo was announced by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz at Pearl Harbor.

Smoke Rises Two Miles

Fighter-escorted Liberators in a Sunday smash left the township of Ambon and the harbor on Amboina's southern shore a "mass of flames, with smoke rising 10,000

Tokyo Shakes Up War Ministry

London, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—A Tokyo official broadcast announced today that Lieut.-Gen. Kenshiro Shibayama had been appointed Vice-Minister of War, succeeding Lieut.-Gen. Kyoji Tominaga, who was relieved of his post.

Rawson Arrested In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 30 (AP).—General Arturo Rawson, a leader of the June, 1943, Argentine revolution and former President, has been arrested on orders of the Argentine War Department and ordered to remain at his home for eight days, it was disclosed today. The arrest was said to have resulted from a public demonstration in favor of Rawson Aug. 24, during a celebration of the liberation of Paris.

SHIP RESTRICTION URGED

SEP 1 1944

Canadians Would Bar Foreigners From Coastal Trade

OTTAWA, Aug. 30 (AP)—The restriction of the coastal trade of Canada to vessels now registered in Canada and hereafter built in Canada was one of ten recommendations recently presented to the Dominion Cabinet and now being studied by officials, the Canadian Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Association announced today.

In support of the recommendation, the brief said that no foreign-built or foreign-registered commercial vehicle could engage in the coastal trade of the United States.

U. S.-Canada Taxation Agreement In Force

Ottawa, Aug. 30 (AP)—A proclamation bringing into force an agreement between Canada and the United States for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion in the case of estate taxes and succession duties appeared today in an issue of the Canada *Gazette*.

A bill ratifying the agreement was passed during the last session of Parliament.

SOUTH FRANCE PUT UNDER EISENHOWER

7th Army Joins His Command —Equality of Bradley and Montgomery Is Reported

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Extension of General Dwight D. Eisenhower's command to include the Seventh Army now sweeping north from the Mediterranean coast of France was disclosed today in high quarters.

The operations of the American and French forces in the south under command of Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch was said to be an integral part of the over-all campaign to crush the Germans in France.

Although General Patch's forces invaded France from the Mediterranean coast, it was said that their operations were tied to those of the Allied Expeditionary Forces under General Eisenhower, rather than to the campaigns in the Mediterranean under the command of Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

[Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force had no comment on The Associated Press Washington report of a set-up under which Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery would have equal status as army group commanders.]

A realignment of the Allied command in France to give Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley parallel status with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery as an army group commander was reported here today. This move, it was explained, would be made in recognition of the rapidly broadening scope of operations.

Anticipating a recurrence of protests voiced by some newspapers in Britain when a similar report—later denied—came from Allied headquarters two weeks ago, informed persons said there was no criticism, real or implied, of General Montgomery.

A formal announcement of the change is expected shortly. Meanwhile, it was said that since General Eisenhower moved his headquarters to France and took personal command of the operations the need for a deputy commander for all Allied ground forces no longer existed, and therefore the title held by General Montgomery since the invasion started has lost its meaning.

Called Logical Step

At the same time, it was said, General Montgomery's field responsibilities as commander of the Twenty-first Army Group (British-Canadian) multiplied enormously as the Allied forces swarmed out of the beachhead in pursuit of the disorganized German armies, so that the logical step was to free him of any further responsibility for operations of the Twelfth Army Group under General Bradley.

This development was said to have been foreseen from the beginning, and it had been clearly understood by the Americans—they thought by the British also—that General Montgomery's overall ground command was for the initial invasion, and would continue until the American strength was built up to equal that of the British and a breakthrough was achieved.

Nevertheless, the stories from headquarters two weeks ago that the change had become effective brought a storm of protest in sections of the British press over what they termed the "demotion" of General Montgomery, and one paper demanded an apology to the British general. After these criticisms were published, Allied Supreme Headquarters issued a statement Aug. 16 which said:

"It is officially stated at Supreme Headquarters that announcement of General Bradley's Command of the Twelfth Army Group in no way affects the position of General Montgomery as over-all commander of all Allied ground forces in France under General Eisenhower."

That statement startled officials in Washington, who knew of the plan to make General Bradley directly responsible under General Eisenhower for his Army group, but because of the unexpected reaction in Britain they have been reluctant to discuss the episode.

Another factor entering the picture, although its place is not yet clear, is the invasion of southern France by the Seventh Army under General Patch. This force, now sweeping north through the Rhone Valley, is part of General Eisenhower's command, but there is no indication yet whether it will become a part of General Bradley's army group or operate as a separate command, after a juncture is made with the forces in northern France.

FINAL TRIUMPH NEAR, DECLARES SEC. PATTERSON

SEP 1 1944

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 — (AP) Complete and final victory over Germany is not far off, acting Secretary of War Patterson said tonight in a report on his recent trip to the combat zones in Italy and France.

In a broadcast (CBS) description of the things he saw, Patterson said that among the troops engaged in the battle "the sense of success is unmistakable, in the bearing of the soldiers and in everything they do."

"Complete and final victory over the Germans is not far off, a victory that will be won not by our men alone, but by the combined power of the armies of the United Nations," said Patterson.

"I cannot set the date for that victory. General Eisenhower cannot set the date, though he will bring it to pass by his great leadership, and he will, I am sure, make good the prediction he gave last winter that the war in Europe would be won before the end of 1944 if everybody does his part.

"The Germans have suffered a heavy defeat in France, a defeat from which they will never recover; but our soldiers will tell you that the Germans still put up a hard fight. x x x

Must Keep Up Efforts

"Here at home we must keep up the flow of supplies, without stint and without limit, for that army in Europe and for our forces fighting in Asia and in the Pacific with equal courage and devotion, as well as for the Allies that fight by their side. x x x I assure you that there is no over-supply of what it takes to carry on a war on the scale of this war."

Patterson said it was difficult for anyone who had not seen it to realize the tremendous momentum of the armies in northern France. What once was a powerful Nazi army has been wrecked, he said, and "not many of those German soldiers will get back to Germany with arms in their hands."

The acting Secretary praised the Air Forces, saying the great victories in France and Italy would have been impossible without them, and said the supply services were pouring equipment into France at a rate of thousands of tons a day, and moving it promptly forward by rail and truck.

"I saw thousands of trucks on the roads," he said. "The movement never stops."

HIGHER RANK DUE BRADLEY

Group Commander To Be Made Equal To Montgomery

Washington, Aug. 30 (AP)—A realignment of the Allied command in France to give Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley parallel status with General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery as an army group commander was reported here today. This move, it was explained, will be made in recognition of the rapidly broadening scope of opera-

tions.

Anticipating a recurrence of protests voiced by some newspapers in Britain when a similar report—later denied—came from Allied headquarters two weeks ago, informed persons said there was no criticism, real or implied, of General Montgomery.

Need For Deputy Past

A formal announcement of the change is expected shortly. Meanwhile, it was said that since General Eisenhower moved his headquarters to France and took personal command of the operations, the need for a deputy commander for all Allied ground forces no longer exists and, therefore, the title held by Montgomery since the invasion started has lost its meaning.

At the same time, it was said, Montgomery's field responsibilities as commander of the 21st (British-Canadian) Army Group multiplied enormously as the Allied forces swarmed out of the beachhead in pursuit of the disorganized German armies, so that the logical step was to free him of any further responsibility for operations of the 12th Army Group under Bradley.

Foreseen From Beginning

This development was said to have been foreseen from the beginning, and it had been clearly understood by the Americans—they thought by the British also—that Montgomery's over-all ground command was for the initial invasion, and would continue until the American strength was built up to equal that of the British and a break-through was achieved.

Nevertheless, the stories from headquarters two weeks ago that the change had become effective brought a storm of protest in sections of the British press over what they termed the "demotion" of Montgomery, and one paper demanded an apology to the British general.

After these criticisms were published, Allied supreme headquarters issued a statement August 16, which said:

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Startled Washington

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Another factor entering the pic-

although [illegible]place is not yet [illegible] is the j[illegible]ion of southern France by the Seventh Army under Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch. This force, now sweeping north through the Rhone Valley, is part of Eisenhower's command, but there is no indication yet whether it will become a part of Bradley's army group, or operate as a separate command, after a juncture is made with the forces in northern France.

BARGAIN PEACE OUT, HULL SAYS

Unconditional Surrender Only Terms To Germany

Washington, Aug. 30 (AP)—The American Government, it was emphasized today, is resolute on unconditional surrender as the only terms for Germany and it does not intend to let Hitler and his henchmen escape punishment by taking refuge in some neutral country.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, restated this policy in effect when asked at his news conference for comment on the broadcast of the ace Nazi military commentator, Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, admitting that the defeat of Germany is drawing closer.

It is evident, Hull declared, that the Germans are desirous of a negotiated peace but the Allied position for unconditional surrender is too well known to require reiteration.

Watching Escape Attempt

As for the possibility that Hitler and other leading Nazis may flee to a neutral country, Hull said this Government is keeping that constantly in mind. President Roosevelt, he recalled, appealed to the neutrals a year ago not to furnish sanctuary to war criminals and the British Government did likewise.

Dittmar's broadcast was the latest in a series of German appeals to the Allies to be reasonable. He declared that the Germans must fight "as long as our enemies are maintaining their war aims."

Nazi propaganda took a similar line a few weeks ago in an Axis magazine article again directed at softening the granite terms of unconditional surrender.

Piecemeal Surrender Likely

Diplomatic officials said this newest turn shows that the German general staff is convinced that the war is lost, and it is making its last play to avoid complete defeat by seeking a bargain peace.

An increasing flood of defeatist and peace talk is expected from Berlin, but these sources say that Hitler has such a tight hold on the home situation that he may be able to forestall a general staff capitulation.

In that case, the officials speculate, it is likely that there will be extensive Nazi surrenders in the field as front commanders become convinced their situation is hopeless.

This would mean piecemeal German surrender until the Nazi home front is in utter chaos, or until Hitler and his followers are completely cut off from the rest of the country.

HULL OUTLINES SECURITY AIM

SEP 1 1944

Asserts Conference Seeks World Peace Design.

Washington, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that the Dumbarton Oaks security talks are concerned exclusively with the problem of designating a world organization to keep the peace.

The extent to which that organization eventually may take jurisdiction over such questions as food and finances, he told a news conference, is not a concern of the present meeting.

Looking to the future, President Roosevelt told reporters yesterday that he envisioned a world security organization which could take up all kinds of problems like food and finances.

Mr. Hull also reported that in his opinion the issue of ratifying a treaty covering a world peace organization would be presented to Congress entirely apart from whatever peace treaty is devised to settle the war.

He said that naturally the general organization of security would be collaborative with many other activities, such as the peace treaty and the problems it covers, and all sorts of economic subjects, particularly as they relate to keeping the world at peace.

However, he added, the only purpose at Dumbarton Oaks is to try to agree among the four leading Allied nations on the shape of a security organization so it can be presented to the na[illegible]

[illegible]ons and the people of the world. There is no intention now, Mr. Hull declared, of undertaking at this early stage to determine the exact scope and nature of the world organizations.

His news conference observations on the conference came after it was learned that there is a growing possibility the talks may produce a four-power recommendation for the creation of an international air corps.

SMALLER NATIONS' ROLE IS DISCUSSED

SEP 1 1944

Security Conference Reaches Agreement on One Point at Session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—(AP) British, Russian and American delegates to Dumbarton Oaks security talks were reported today to be reaching agreement on the role of smaller nations in a future world peace organization.

The plan to have a council of eleven members at the top of the security agency has met with general favor, it was learned. A settlement seems in the offing that would require a majority vote by the council, including the Big Four, for some types of decisions and a two-thirds vote for the most important decisions.

Chinese ideas parallel this view it is understood. The Chinese government is being kept informed of the progress of the talks, now in their second week.

Secretary of State Hull said that working out machinery for maintaining peace and security was the exclusive concern of the conference, and it is understood that China has agreed to leave aside for the moment the question of the future of Japanese mandated islands and Korea, just as the other powers are shelving European and African territorial questions.

Hull also told his news conference he believed the final [illegible] for the security organization would go before Congress [illegible] any treaty settling the war.

1,150 FIGHTING SHIPS IN NAVY

Forrestal Discloses 65,000 Vessels Added In Five Years

Washington, Aug. 30 (AP)—The American fleet now numbers more than 1,150 major fighting ships, James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, disclosed today in reporting that 65,000 vessels of all types have been added to the navy in the last five years.

This armada makes the United States "the greatest naval power on earth," Forrestal commented at a new conference, with its building program "little more than half finished."

He was asked how many ships have been turned over to other nations under lend-lease and was unable to reply offhand but the navy later issued a memorandum giving the total as 2,822. Of these, the memorandum said, 1,784 are classified as combatant ships and include large type landing craft.

Navy Has Been Quadrupled

Forrestal said the warships added to the navy number more than three times those in the fleet just before the war started. This means the navy has at least 1,150 ships of principal fighting types—battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

These are the "spectacular" vessels but it is the auxiliary ships, Forrestal continued, that make the victories possible by supplying the fighting fleet.

Other Expansion Figures

In addition to the navy's vast growth in ships, Forrestal gave these figures on other expansion in the five years since the European war started:

AIRCRAFT — 57,600 planes delivered, air strength increased 20 times and still growing with 30,000 planes to be delivered in the next 12 months.

ORDNANCE—Torpedo production increased 40 times over 1939. Depth charge production 60 times greater than five years ago; 125,000 anti-aircraft guns and 1,000,000,000 rounds of anti-aircraft ammunition produced.

PERSONNEL—For every person serving in the navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard in September, 1939, there are over 24 today. Combined strength of the navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard now is 3,717,000.

Forrestal also reported that many new weapons, "most of which cannot be talked about," have been developed to meet modern battle conditions.

Red Blast At Turks Studied In D. C.

Washington, Aug. 30 (AP)—Behind Soviet *Pravda's* blast at Turkey today is a Russian determination, widely recognized in official quarters here, to gain unlimited access to the Mediterranean Sea through the Turkish-controlled Dardanelles.

This determination, it is reported, will be expressed eventually in more exact terms. Possibly Russia will insist that the Dardanelles be internationalized; possibly it will ask merely that Turkey sign away forever any rights to bar Russian ships from Dardanelles passage.

Interest Aroused

Officials here expressed great interest in the criticism of Turkey in the semi-official newspaper *Pravda*. An article said that Turkey's recent diplomatic break with the Nazis was being turned into a "friendly rupture" and that Nazi spies still were operating in Turkey.

Some American officials said that the article more accurately pictured conditions as they had existed in Turkey several weeks ago than today. A *Pravda* assertion that the Turkish Government has been slow in ejecting Germans was described as true but the reason given here was a poorly organized effort by the Turks to separate the "bad" Germans from the lukewarm Nazis who would be permitted to stay.

Troops Near Area

Pravda quoted journalistic sources in Ankara as saying that a July (1941) Turkish treaty with Germany would be kept in force regardless of the diplomatic break. American sources said Turkey had promised the Allies that this treaty would be ended forthwith.

Most significance was attached here to the fact that the *Pravda* article, in the Russian tradition of journalistic attack for diplomatic purposes, comes at a time when Red armies are drawing near to European Turkey and the passageway between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

Notice Is Served

Bulgaria is expected to make an armistice in a few days. In the circumstances, it was said here, Russia wants to put Turkey on notice that her break with Germany comes too late to entitle her to any special consideration in the war settlements.

Having thus made her position clear, Russia is expected to go ahead with demands regarding the Dardanelles and access to the Mediterranean which, until now, has been a primary sphere of British influence.

SEP 1 1944

Cruiser Takes French Isle

Washington, Aug. 30 (AP)—Surrender of the Island of Porquerolles to the United States cruiser Omaha in connection with the invasion of southern France was reported by Navy Secretary Fo[illegible]

He said the island of southern France, [illegible]bornly defended," but enemy garrison ran up the flag and surrendered "follo[illegible] several days of bombardment naval forces."

"The capture of the bastion guarding the eastern approaches to the Toulon area completed the investment by Allied forces of the Hyeres Islands," he said.

Allies Discuss Armistice

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP).—The United States and Britain, which are at war with Bulgaria, and Russia, which is not, are now negotiating the armistice terms to be imposed on that Balkan state in order to get it completely out of the war. Similarly London, Moscow and Washington are studying the final version of terms to be handed to Romania.

The crumbling of Adolf Hitler's Balkans position, as indicated in these Allied diplomatic activities, is regarded here as marking not only the end of German domination in southeastern Europe but also the end of an era of exclusive British control of the Mediterranean.

Roosevelt Awards Six Congressional Medals

Washington, Aug 30 (AP)—In the largest ceremony of its kind since the war began, President Roosevelt today presented the Congressional Medal of Honor, highest decoration for war heroes, to the families of two marines who lost their lives in the Pacific and to four army men who distinguished themselves in that theater and in Europe.

Receiving the decorations posthumously were First Lieutenant William D. Hawkins, of El Paso, Texas, and First Lieutenant George F. Power, of Worcester, Mass.

The army men who received medals in the presence of high army officials and members of their families gathered at the White House were First Lieutenant Arnold L. Bjorklund, of Seattle; Staff Sergeant Jessie R. Drowley, of Luzerne, Mich.; Technical Sergeant Forrest L. Vosler, of Livonia, N. Y., and Pfc. William J. Johnston, of Colchester, Conn.

Silver Star for Four

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP).—The War Department announced today award of the Silver Star to four New York members of

30 24 — 18387

infantry unit.

The posthumous... Private Lester Fur... to Mrs. Ida Furberg, of 90 Livonia A... Brooklyn, and Private Ralph ... Hammel, husband of Mrs. Cecelia Hammel, of 131-08 135th Place, South Ozone Park. The other went to Sergeant Frank Dulmovits of 305 East Eighty-seventh Street, New York City, and Sergeant Antonia J. Incognito, of 18 Ellis Place, Ossining.

1,279,000 Out of Army Since Beginning of War

967,000 Honorably Discharged, Deaths Total 74,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP).—The Army announced today it had lost a total of 1,279,000 men, chiefly through discharges, from the start of the war through June 30.

Comparable figures from the Navy were not available.

The Army's latest accumulative round figures, the announcement said, showed that 967,000 men, —17,000 officers and 950,000 enlisted men—had received honorable discharges.

Total deaths were 74,000, including 16,000 officers and 58,000 enlisted men. This figure included both battle and non-battle losses.

Prisoners of war and missing were 16,000 officers and 56,000 enlisted men, a total of 72,000, while "other separations" were 4,000 officers and 162,000 enlisted men, a total of 166,000.

"Other separations" included men placed on inactive status but not discharged, dishonorable discharges and retirements of regular army officers and men.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of 373 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard which makes a total of 58,019 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 23,472 are reported dead, 20,446 wounded, 9,635 missing and 4,466 prisoners of war. The list today includes the following with their next of kin:

Cuba's New President Arrives At Washington

Washington, Aug. 30 (AP) — Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, newly elected President of Cuba, arrived today to confer with President Roosevelt and seek United States support and advice on post-war planning for the island republic.

Secretary of State Hull officially greeted the Cuban leader, who said he brought from his countrymen a message of affection for the United States, whose men are "fighting so bravely on the world's battlefields." Full military honors were accorded the visitor, who was escorted to Blair House, Government residence for distinguished guests.

Wants Army Drop Men Over 35 After Nazis Quit

Washington, Aug. 30 (AP) — Representative Fish (R., N. Y.) suggested today that married men 35 and older be released from the armed forces when the war with Germany ends.

He told the House he would propose this as an amendment to the post-war mobilization and reconversion bill.

G. L. K. SMITH IS NOMINATED

'America First' Party Names Him For President

AUG 31 1944

Detroit, Aug. 30 (AP)—The first national convention of the America First party today nominated the party's director, Gerald L. K. Smith, of Detroit, for President and Harry Romer, of St. Henry, Ohio, for Vice-President. No other names were submitted.

Smith had been nominated by the Michigan convention and Romer was substituted when John W. Bricker, Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, refused the Michigan convention's nomination.

Platform Debated

Delegates debated planks of a platform embodying the party's policies.

Among proposals submitted to the convention were these:

Money—"Constitutionalize our money system."

Peace—"Terms must be based on America first principles."

Taxes—"No Federal income tax on incomes less than $5,000."

Veterans—"$1,000 cash for mustered-out veterans having served one year."

Jewish Proposals

Jews — "We must admit that there is a Jewish problem. It must be solved honestly, realistically and courageously. We shall oppose prejudice and encourage the research necessary to the solution of this, the world's most unsolved problem."

A substitute proposal on Jews, in which Delegate Homer Mairtz, of Chicago, urged that "all Jews should be deported to a later designated area, if they do not leave America voluntarily within five years," and that those remaining be sterilized, was not brought to a vote by the convention.

DEWEY TO VISIT WEST COAST

Major Speeches Planned For Doubtful California

AUG 31 1944

Pawling, N. Y., Aug. 30 (AP)—With war emphasis expected to veer toward the Pacific between now and election day, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey tonight mapped out an intensive campaign drive along the Japanese-conscious West Coast.

Two major speeches will be made by the Republican Presidential nominee in the politically potent State of California, which both sides concede to be in the doubtful column this year. It was from San Diego that President Roosevelt accepted his fourth-term nomination in a nation-wide broadcast last month.

As further indication of the importance attached to the Pacific area by Dewey's managers, it was announced that major campaign addresses also have been scheduled for Seattle, and Portland. President Roosevelt's broadcast from Bremerton, Wash., on his return from Pearl Harbor and the Aleutians, has been described by the Republicans as a political speech.

To Visit Borderline States

As announced by Herbert Brownell, Republican national chairman, in Chicago today, and later released here, Dewey's September itinerary will carry him through several other borderline States before he starts concentrating on the industrial Northeast in October.

The GOP standard-bearer will start his cross-country expedition from New York next Thursday "loaded for bear." He has been in seclusion on his farm near here since last Friday night drafting his speeches.

No hint has leaked out as to what targets he has in mind, but indications have mounted that the topic for one of his Pacific Coast speeches might well be the surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the Administration's handling of relations with Japan prior to December 7, 1941.

To Discuss Pre-War Dealings

John Foster Dulles, the Governor's foreign affairs adviser, made it clear after his talks with Secretary of State Hull in Washington last week that Dewey feels there should be a full discussion of this Government's pre-war dealings with other countries.

The Pacific Coast swing, a 6,700-mile all-rail journey that will take the Governor through 21 States and give him major sounding boards for at least seven nation-wide broadcasts, will start with an address in Philadelphia's convention hall next Thursday night.

The following night he will make a bid for the women's vote, expected to play a dominant role in this year's election, with a broadcast speech at Louisville, Ky., before the National Federation of Republican Women's Clubs, an organization claiming 300,000 members.

Plans Visit To Mother

From Louisville he swings to Lansing, Mich., for conferences with Gov. Harry F. Kelly and other State leader on September 9. That night he will spend with his mother at Owosso, Mich., his birthplace.

From there he will go to Des Moines, Valentine, Neb.; Coeur D'Alene, Idaho; Spokane, Seattle, Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Los Angeles and back along the Southern route to Oklahoma City, where he will end the tour with a broadcast on September 25. From Oklahoma City he plans to return direct to Albany.

REPORT FRITZ KUHN ON HUNGER STRIKE

FT. STANTON, N. M., Aug. 30—(AP) Fritz Kuhn, former German-American bund leader, and 25 other internees are on a hunger strike at the internment camp here, but Department of Justice officials say they suspect the German aliens are getting food on the sly.

A. M. Tenny, Department of Justice officer in charge, predicted the hunger strike, in its ninth day, would end before long. "The kitchen is open at all times," he said.

In Washington a justice department spokesman said the hunger strikers are German civilians who were transferred to the camp because they were "trouble makers" in the segregation camps to which they had been assigned.

He said the strike began Aug. 22, when eight new arrivals were housed in the recreation room until other quarters could be furnished. The original 18 objected to losing use of the recreation room, and also objected to the other eight being sent to the camp.

SEES NO POST-WAR CHANGES IN U. S.

Regina, Sask., Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Ray Atherton, United States Ambassador to Canada, said today he believed that when peace comes the United States will "revert to its pre-war social and economic structure and will build post-war improvements on that solid foundation."

Speaking before the Canadian Club here, Mr. Atherton said the war had interrupted a program of social and economic reforms, but declared the interruption would be only temporary.

Mr. Atherton enumerated accomplishments in labor relations, social security, housing and other fields which, he said, already had been achieved, and added:

"These gains can never be lost. They were not temporary spurts of reform; they were permanent structures added to the American scene, never to be torn down.

"When the American people return to contemplation of their own affairs after the war, when they resume progress toward a better way of life, they will start from these milestones."

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DR. KUNG SPEAKS

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 30.—(AP) Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese minister of finance and second in command to Generalissimo Chang Kai-Shek, will discuss "China's position in the international scene," at a public meeting at Yale university tomorrow night. The meeting is sponsored by the National Conference of Chinese Students Christian association in session this week at the Yale Divinity school.

Hero Of World War I Killed In South Pacific

Reading, Pa., Aug. 30 (AP)—Chief Pharmacist's Mate Paul B. Binder, who won the Croix de Guerre in World War I for leading 800 blinded Frenchmen through a poison-gas hollow although his own mask leaked, has been killed in action in the South Pacific, the Navy Department notified his wife today.

A former golf professional and insurance salesman, Binder enlisted in October, 1942, was cited for bravery on Bougainville and credited with saving a number of lives. He also served with the marines on Guadalcanal. He was 50.

Unit Citation to Submarine

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30 (AP).—The underseas raider U. S. S. Trigger, sistership of the famed submarine Wahoo, which bagged nineteen Japanese ships before she was lost in action, has received the Presidential unit citation for "highly daring and hazardous tactics" in the Pacific. The 12th Naval District announced today the Trigger and its sixty-five-man crew received the flag in recent ceremonies at Hunter's Point naval drydocks here. Her commander is Lieutenant Commander Frederick Joseph Harlfinger, of 24 Oneida Terrace, Albany, holder of the Presidential unit citation ribbon for service aboard the U. S. S. Trout and twice winner of the Silver Star.

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Lone Ranger Killed in Action

Long Beach, Cal., Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Sergt. Lee Powell, 35 years old, of the United States Marine Corps, who as the red-masked Lone Ranger rode his white stallion through fifteen episodes of a motion picture serial, has been killed in action, his widow, Mrs Norma Powell, said today.

With the Marines in the South Pacific since November, 1942, Powell fought at Tarawa and Saipan. He attended the University of Montana, where he was a football and track athlete. He toured the United States and Canada with Wallace Bros. circus in his Lone Ranger character.

Inventor Demonstrates 2-Blade Rotor Helicopter

Flies Plane for Army-Navy Experts on Eve of Induction

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30 (AP).—A new type of helicopter which eliminates the customary tail propeller and overcomes torque by using superimposed, contra-rotating two-blade rotors was demonstrated to the Navy, Army and National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics today by its inventor, nineteen-year-old Stanley Hiller jr., of Berkeley. Tomorrow he will report for induction.

The ship rose vertically, hovered, swung in a circle, inched forward, slid backward and landed within a foot of the take-off spot.

Young Hiller, son of a Pioneer Pacific flyer and steamship company president, said the experimental ship had a speed of about 100 miles an hour and cruises at from one and one-half to ninety miles an hour. Its longest flight so far has been about ninety miles.

The youth established a large business manufacturing miniature racing automobiles. When he enters the armed services his father will continue to operate the die-casting plant which uses the process young Hiller invented for the miniature cars and now turns out castings for several aircraft companies.

REPORT GERMANS PLAN USE OF GAS

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—(AP) Time correspondent John Scott broadcast over the Blue network from Stockholm today a report that Germans were sending poison gas cylinders to the English Channel coast.

The correspondent said an Allied plane had strafed a heavily-guarded train, en route from Germany through Holland to the coast, and that poison gas had escaped from cylinders it was carrying, killing several of the guards and throwing a nearby Dutch town into panic.

"Many trains, heavily guarded such as this one, have passed through Belgium and Holland recently towards the Channel coast," Scott added.

Meanwhile, a British broadcast monitored by NBC said Polish patriots in Warsaw have reported the capture of "gas grenades" from Germans fighting inside the Polish capital.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—(AP) The Daily Mail's Geneva correspondent today quoted reports "circulating freely in the Reich and neutral countries" that the Germans were planning a poison gas offensive as a last ditch war measure.

"Chemical factories in Bohemia and northern Italy are working on huge orders for products which are veiled in the greatest secrecy," the story said, "and other factories are said to be working night and day on mass production of gas masks."

The story quoted the Swiss newspaper Gazette de Lausanne as say-

ng that "since Germany has lost air mastery, her efforts will be reduced to insensate attacks. The leaders of the Reich will gravely aggravate their position by adding gas to flying-bombs dropped on the civil population of London."

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New Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting Expected Shortly

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Signs multiplied last night (Wednesday) that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are arranging another meeting soon to discuss the future of rapidly-weakening Germany, and plans to step up the war against Japan.

In Washington, the belief was general that the swift Allied inroads against the German defenses in Europe have spurred plans for the meeting. Military and naval men take the view, it was learned, that while German resistance can conceivably be prolonged, it may collapse at any time.

This poses, not only the question of the armistice terms to be imposed on the Reich, but the broad subject of how to bridge the gap between the end of the war in Europe and the proposed establishment of a world agency to keep the peace.

American officials have suggested that the existing European Advisory Commission, with its Russian-American-British membership, be broadened in scope to cope with problems arising out of possible internal revolutions in some European states and "little wars" over territory.

The British Broadcasting Corporation said in a broadcast to Europe yesterday that political correspondents expected Roosevelt and Churchill to meet soon concerning German armistice terms and "how to hasten the downfall of Japan."

This followed President Roosevelt's news conference remark Tuesday that everyone knew another meeting with the Prime Minister was to take place. He added that the time and place were too intimate to reveal. It will be the eleventh session between the two leaders.

In London it was felt there was a strong chance that Britain would sponsor France's return as an Allied power at the next Roosevelt-Churchill meeting, and that that nation might hold a ranking place in the conversations.

In London diplomatic circles it was generally believed a proposal to add the name of France to the big four — Britain, China, Russia and the United States—would have the backing of America, but simultaneously it was stressed that its fulfillment would have to await a general French election.

France's traditional influence in European affairs and importance in the economic world has long given the country a role as a major power and it is in the British interests, politically and economically, to have her cross-channel neighbor both friendly and strong.

Churchill-F. D. R. Parley Forecast

New York, Aug. 30 (AP)—The BBC said in a broadcast to Europe tonight it was predicted that Prime Minister Churchill will confer with President Roosevelt soon on German armistice terms and the Asiatic military situation.

"Political correspondents predict," BBC stated, "that Prime Minister Churchill will not remain long in England following his report to the War Cabinet on his trip to Italy and conferences with Marshal Tito and the heads of numerous Balkan states. He is expected to confer with President Roosevelt soon."

A week ago the London *Daily Herald* said plans were being made for Roosevelt and Churchill to be present in Paris, "if that is practical," when Allied troops paraded under the Arc de Triomphe—and the *Daily Mail* predicted that a conference between the two leaders would "take place within a matter of weeks on French soil."

Big Increase Reported In Aircraft Production

New York, Aug. 30 (AP)—Victor Emanuel, retiring president of the Aircraft War Production Council, East Coast, today said monthly production of the council's eight member companies had increased more than 500 per cent. in three years.

He reported 1942 output of 11,985 units was more than surpassed in less than six months of 1944.

Emanuel, president of Aviation Corporation, said East Coast airframe companies now use more floor space than the entire industry did in 1941. He added that member company employes rose from 61,000 in November, 1941, to about 200,000 this month.

Col. "Jock" Whitney Reported Nazi Prisoner

New York, Aug. 30 (AP)—The family of Col. John Hay (Jock) Whitney disclosed today they were attempting to check a rumor that he had been captured by the Germans "somewhere in France."

Colonel Whitney, scion of one of the nation's wealthiest families and a horse-racing and polo enthusiast, is the husband of the former Betsy Cushing, first wife of James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son.

A family attorney, Major L. A. Beard, said the rumor began circulating here yesterday and he had been unable to determine its origin or obtain confirmation. The rumor, he said, was to the effect that Colonel Whitney was taken prisoner while riding in a jeep with other officers in what was believed to be friendly territory.

Army Receives Largest, Fastest Hospital Ship

New York, Aug. 30 (AP)—The army today took over its 22d and largest and fastest hospital ship, the 700-bed Charles A. Stafford, named for an Army Medical Corps captain killed during the Java evacuations. It formerly was the New York and Cuba mail liner S. S. Siboney.

Lieut. Col. William Keller, of Upper Darby, Pa., will command it.

French Patriots Hidden In Grace Moore's Villa

The Riviera villa of Grace Moore, American opera star, was a refuge for French patriots sought by the Nazis during the four years of German occupation, it was revealed yesterday in a dispatch to the Office of War Information.

The villa, Casa Lauretta near Cannes, was converted by Julien, Miss Moore's former chauffeur and gardener, into a relay station for patriots fleeing the Gestapo. The patriot leader at Cannes, the dispatch reported, said that Julien had hidden, clothed and fed more than fifty patriots.

"Tell Miss Moore that Casa Lauretta has been used in the service of France," Julien said.

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

LONDON, AUG 30-(AP)-ONE OF THE GREATEST BRITISH AIR FLEETS DISPATCHED OVER GERMANY IN RECENT DAYS HAMMERED THE CITIES OF STETTIN, KONIGSBERG, (CQ) BERLIN AND HAMBURG DURING THE NIGHT AND TODAY WAVES OF ALLIED PLANES BRAVED BAD WEATHER TO FOLLOW UP THESE RAIDS WITH NEW ATTACKS UPON CONTINENTAL TARGETS.

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MORE THAN 1,000 HEAVY BOMBERS PARTICIPATED IN THE OVERNIGHT ATTACKS, UNLOADING APPROXIMATELY 1,500 TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES UPON STETTIN AND ANOTHER GREAT CARGO OF DESTRUCTION UPON KONIGSBERG.

THIS TWIN BLOW WAS IN DIRECT SUPPORT OF RUSSIAN ARMIES BATTERING AT GERMANY'S EASTERN FRONTIERS, BOTH THE BALTIC PORT OF STETTIN AND THE EAST PRUSSIAN CAPITAL OF KONIGSBERG BEING IMPORTANT LINKS IN GERMAN SUPPLY LINES LEADING TO THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

AN HOUR AFTER THE ATTACK UPON STETTIN, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID, RECONNAISSANCE REVEALED SMOKE FROM VERY LARGE FIRES RISING TO A GREAT HEIGHT.

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CLOUDS PREVENTED CLEAR OBSERVATION OF THE RESULTS AT KONIGSBERG, WHICH WAS ATTACKED FOR THE SECOND TIME IN FOUR NIGHTS.

BOTH BERLIN AND HAMBURG WERE HIT BY SPEEDY MOSQUITOS, WHICH CARRY A BOMB LOAD OF 4,000 POUNDS.

THE AIR MINISTRY SAID 41 PLANES WERE LOST IN THE OVERNIGHT OPERATIONS, DURING WHICH MANY MINES WERE LAID IN ENEMY WATERS.

MK656AEW

LONDON, AUG 30-(AP)-ENGLAND'S OBSOLETE LAWS ARE GETTING A DUSTING OFF AS HOME OFFICE EXPERTS PLOW THROUGH THE STATUTE BOOK IN ORDER TO RID THE LAND OF UNNECESSARY RULINGS--AND HERE ARE SOME OF THE ACTS THEY FOUND TO BE STILL ILLEGAL:

1. TO EAT MEAT ON WEDNESDAYS.

of exile.
The tall, grave professor received a rousing welcome upon his arrival, with high Naval, Army and civil officials waiting at the airport to greet him as his chartered plane arrived yesterday from Havana.

President-elect Of Cuba in U. S.

Miami, Fla., Aug. 30 (A. P.).—With President Roosevelt awaiting him in Washington, Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, President-elect of Cuba, prepared for his trip northward today from Miami, where he twice spent periods

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2. TO EAT MINCE PIE AT CHRISTMAS (SUCH IS SAID IN THE STATUTE BOOK TO BE "AN IDOLATROUS THING.")

3. TO EXHORT ANY OF HIS MAJESTY'S LIEGE SUBJECTS TO ABSTAIN FROM THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR.

4. TO GO TO CHURCH OTHERWISE THAN ON FOOT. IF YOU DO, THE LOCAL CONSTABLE MAY CONFISCATE THE VEHICLE AND SELL IT "FOR THE INDIGENT OF THE PARISH."

5. TO SWEAR PROFANELY, EVEN INDOORS. FOR A "GENTLEMAN" THE FINE IS THREE SHILLINGS, FOUR PENCE; FOR THOSE ABOVE "A GENTLEMAN" FIVE SHILLINGS.

AND THERE ARE HOSTS OF OTHERS--BUT HOME SECRETARY MORRISON PROMISES THAT THEY WILL BE ABOLISHED.

M503AEW

LONDON, AUG 30-(AP)-RADIO FRANCE IN ALGIERS DECLARED TODAY THAT FRENCH FORCES UNDER GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE WOULD FIGHT ON WITH THE ALLIES TO CRUSH JAPAN AFTER GERMANY HAS BEEN DEFEATED.

"THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT," THE BROADCAST SAID, "VOIDS THE VICHY DECLARATION GIVING THE GOVERNOR OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA POWER TO COLLABORATE WITH JAPAN.

"THE FATE OF INDO-CHINA WILL BE SETTLED BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, AND IT WILL BE SETTLED BY ARMS."

SEP 1 1944

M518AEW

LONDON, AUG. 30-(AP)--THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ASSOCIATION TODAY DISCLOSED PLANS FOR WELFARE WORK IN EUROPE AMID THE APPARENTLY GROWING NEED FOR A SHOWDOWN WITH THE MILI

ON ITS FUTURE IN ALL RELIEF FIELDS.

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THIS NEED WAS BROUGHT OUT IN A PRESS CONFERENCE WHICH ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE ARMY'S CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION DOING MUCH THE SAME TYPE OF WORK AS THE UNRRA IN INITIAL STAGES OF LIBERATION HAS OFFERED NO CLUE WHEN IT EXPECTS TO TAKE OVER. MEANWHILE, THE ARMY DOES NOT KNOW WHERE IT STANDS IN THE FIRST TWO BIG AREAS TO BE LIBERATED, FOR THE ATLANTIC CITY CHARTER PREVENTS IT FROM GOING INTO ENEMY TERRITORY BY A CLAUSE WHICH MAY BE REMOVED AT THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE IN MONTREAL NEXT MONTH.

ALTHOUGH A MEMBER OF THE RELIEF ORGANIZATION, GEN. CHARLES DEGAULLE'S NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE HAS MADE NO MOVE AS YET TO ASK HELP OR SEEK GUIDANCE FROM THE UNRRA IN SUCH FIELDS AS AGRICULTURE, WELFARE AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SEP 1 1944

THIS MAY BE BECAUSE LIBERATED AREAS THUS FAR HAVE BEEN BETTER STOCKED THAN EXPECTED AND ALSO THAT THEY STILL ARE ZONES OF MILITARY OPERATIONS. BUT THERE IS A GROWING BELIEF THAT FRANCE AND SOME OTHER

NATIONS DO NOT WANT AND ALLIED HAND IN THEIR INTERNAL CIVILIAN AFFAIRS.

IN POLAND THE SITUATION IS DIFFERENT--COMPLICATED BY

THE DIPLOMATIC FACTOR OF HAVING RUSSIA RECOGNIZING ONE GOVERNMENT AND

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ANOTHER.

MARY CRAIG MC GEACHY, HEAD OF THE UNRRA WELFARE DIVISION,

TOLD
THE PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE UNRRA IS PLANNING TO WORK WITH THE

ALLIED GOVERNMENT IN AIDING SUCH GROUPS AS HOMELESS ORPHANS AND HELPING

THE HANDICAPED AND DISABLED RECOVER SO THEY CAN HELP THEMSELVES.

SEP 1 1944

APL-1743--CC-5:35P

folo washington

london, thursday, aug. 31-(ap)-the tabloid daily mirror --

which called the original report two weeks ago of plans to elevate lt. gen.

omar n. bradley to equal status with gen. sir. bernard l. montgomery

an "insult" and a "demotion" for the british general --

commented today that washington's reasoning on simplification of the comma

structure "is NOT understood at all in this country."

"washington sources say the eventual change is clearly understo

by americans -- and they thought by the british, too -- that as soon as

american strength was built up and the break-through achieved a new

army group would be formed to simplify the command structure," said the

mirror.

"that may have been clearly understood in america, but it wa

not understood at all in this country, especially after supreme

headquarters' own definite denial. last night supreme headquarters

was saying nothing at all about the new report."

LONDON, AUG. 30-(AP)-A FIELD DISPATCH FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF SIR MILES C.DEMPSEY SAID TONIGHT THAT BRITISH FORCES DRIVING FORWARD FROM THE SEINE WERE ONLY EIGHT MILES FROM THE SOMME RIVER AND GOING FAST AGAINST SLIGHT ENEMY RESISTANCE. ELIMINATED

LONDON AP ROBOTS XVR #2 SEP 1 1944

A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH MEANWHILE REPORTED THAT ALL GERMAN PAPERS HAD CARRIED A CRYPTIC ARTICLE BY ELITE GUARD WAR REPORTER JOACHIM FERNAU WHO WROTE THAT GERMAN VICTORY WAS "NOT ONLY SURE, BUT VERY NEAR"--APPARENTLY AN ATTEMPT TO BOLSTER GERMAN BELIEF IN THE PROMISED SECRET WEAPONS STILL TO COME.

DESPITE HEAVY ALLIED BOMBING THE GERMANS ARE DIRECTING MOST OF THEIR ROBOT ATTACKS FROM THE PAS DE CALAIS AREA ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

M459AEW

LONDON, AUG 30-(AP)-FORTY-ONE AIRCRAFT WERE LOST BY THE RAF LAST NIGHT IN SWEEPING RAIDS OVER GERMANY WHICH INCLUDED ATTACKS UPON STETTIN, KONIGSBURG, BERLIN AND HAMBURG, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MK614AEW

SEP 1 1944

SIR CECIL SUGGESTED THAT SUCH CASES AS HITLER, IF HE IS CAPTURED, MIGHT BE DEALT WITH THROUGH DIRECT DECISION OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS, AS WAS DONE WITH NAPOLEON.

ASKED IF THE SOLDIER'S DEFENSE, "I ONLY OBEYED ORDERS," WOULD LIKELY BE ACCEPTED, SIR CECIL TERMED THAT A DELICATE QUESTION WHICH COURTS MIGHT DECIDE ON THE MERITS OF EACH CASE.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, SIR CECIL SAID, IS NOT AT PRESENT COLLABORATING IN THE COMMISSION'S WORK, BUT "IS DEALING WITH ITS WAR CRIMINALS IN ITS OWN WAY."

N1150PEW

(ADVANCE)--LONDON, AUG. 30-(AP)--ELEVEN WEEKS AFTER THE GERMANS LAUNCHED THEIR FIRST V-1 FLYBOMBS AGAINST ENGLAND, EXPERTS TODAY SAID THEY STILL ARE BEING DIRECTED FROM THE MUCH BLASTED PAS DE CALAIS AREA ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

TOWN CLERKS AND CIVILIAN AIR RAID OFFICIALS OF LONDON BOROUGHS HAVE RETURNED FROM A TOUR TO ANTIAIRCRAFT SITES ALONG THE CHANNEL WHERE THEY SAW BUZZ BOMBS SHOT DOWN BEFORE THEY HAD

30.24— 18391

A CHANCE TO ENTER THE GROOVE FOR LONDON.

ONE OFFICIALS DESCRIBED THE SCENE AS REMINISCENT OF AN AUGUST DAY ON SCOTTISH GROUSE MOORS WITH HUNTERS WAITING WITH GUNS READY FOR BIRDS TO COME OVER.

SIR ERNEST GOWERS, SENIOR LONDON REGIONAL COMMANDER WITH THE PARTY SAID THE DIN OF GUNS SHOOTING DOWN THE LETHAL "BIRDS" WAS "A WONDERFUL TONIC AND JUST THE ENCOURAGEMENT WE NEEDED."

GENERAL SIR FREDERICK PILE, WHO COMMANDS ANTI AA DEFENSE, SPENT LULLS IN THE FLYBOMB BARRAGE SWATTING WASPS WHICH ATTACKED HIS GUNNERS. HE SAID HE HOPED THE TOURING PARTY WOULD CARRY BACK TO LONDON A MESSAGE OF WHAT THE WORK CREWS ARE DOING--WORK WHICH AMERICAN CREWS WITH THE LATEST GUNS ARE CONTRIBUTING A BIG SHARE.

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(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., E.W.T., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29)

GOLDBERGS-1517-CC-12:45P

PARIS, AUG. 30--(AP)---ANDREW B. LLEAU OF ST. LOUIS, MO., WHO REMAINED IN FRANCE AFTER WORLD WAR I, SAID TODAY THE SIX DAYS OF FIGHTING BEFORE THE LIBERATION OF PARIS WERE THE WORST HE EXPERIENCED DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION.

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"THERE ALWAYS SEEMED TO BE GERMANS SOMEWHERE ABOUT," HE SAID. "THEY WERE ON ROOFTOPS AT THE CORNERS OF BUILDINGS AND SOMETIMES WHEN A CIVILIAN THOUGHT HE JUST HAD TO GET MORE [redacted] FOOD AND WOULD DARE TO STEP INTO THE STREET THEY WOULD SHOOT.

"WE WERE LIKE RATS IN A TRAP. WE WERE HARDLY SAFE IN OUR OWN HOMES BECAUSE SNARLING GERMANS KEPT SEARCHING FOR FFI SNIPERS AND THREATENED TO LINE US UP AGAINST A WALL/ WE WERE WAITING IN SO LONG

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PARIS add xx Paris

OTHER PITS WERE EXPECTED TO YIELD MORE BODIES.

THOSE KILLED NEAR VINCENNES WERE HELD PRISONER IN A CHATEAU. FORTY ESCAPED ON AUG. 19, A DAY AFTER 14 CAPTIVES HAD BEEN TORTURED AND KILLED.

ONE FRENCHMAN WHO WAS A PRISONER IN THE CHATEAU, SAID THIS GROUP WAS COMPELLED TO DIG ITS OWN BURIAL PIT AND THEN FORCED TO DANCE IN THE COURTYARD UNTIL EXHAUSTED WHILE SS TROOPS SHOT AT THEIR LEGS.

WHEN THEY COLLAPSED, HE SAID, NAZI SOLDIERS PUT PISTOLS TO THEIR HEADS AND FIRED. OTHER PRISONERS HAD TO CARRY THE BODIES TO THE PIT AND HELP CLEAN UP THE EXECUTION GROUNDS.

NINE DAYS AGO, 11 MORE WERE TAKEN FROM THE CASTLE DUNGEON AND KILLED. ONE VICTIM WAS SHOT BEFORE THE EYES OF HIS 17-YEAR-OLD BROTHER.

N840PEW

OUTSIDE ROUEN, FRANCE, AUG. 30-(AP)-A SLIM BELGIAN YOUTH OF 19 WHO WALKED OUT OF ROUEN INTO THE ADVANCING CANADIAN LINES TODAY SAID THE FAMOUS ROUEN CATHEDRAL HAS BEEN BADLY DAMAGED AND MUCH OF THE REST OF THE CITY WAS A WASTELAND FROM ALLIED BOMBINGS.

HE SAID ONLY ABOUT 10,000 CIVILIANS REMAIN (THIS WAS ADMITTEDLY GUESSWORK ON HIS PART) AND THAT MOST OF THEM WERE LIVING IN TUNNELS UNDERGROUND AND VIRTUALLY WITHOUT FOOD.

THE WHOLE LEFT SIDE OF THE CATHEDRAL, HE SAID, WAS SMASHED BY A BOMB IN A RAID APRIL 19 AND A FIRE GUTTED MUCH OF THE INTERIOR. THE BEAUTIFUL SPIR AS WELL AS THE STATUE OF JOAN OF ARC STILL STAND.

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BY EDWARD D.BALL

REIMS, FRANCE,AUG.30-(AP)-THIRD ARMY TROOPS LIBERATED REIMS WITH OBT FIRING A SHOT TODAY AND SURGED ON IN PURSUIT OF GERMANS REELING BACK THROUGH THE REGION OF THE WORLD WAR 1 HINDENBURG LINE.

GERMAN RESISTANCE ABOUT THE CITY COLLAPSED COMPLETELY DURING THE NIGHT AND THE ENEMY FLED AFTER LT.GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON'S AMERICAN FORCES OUTFLANKED THEM.

THE REIMS CATHEDRAL IS UNDAMAGED. THE CITY ITSELF BORE ONLY A FEW SCARS ON ITS OUTSKIRTS. MOST OF THESE WERE INFLICTED UPON THE AIRPORT AND OTHER MILITARY TARGETS BY THE ALLIED AIR FORCE.

THE SPEED OF THE AMERICAN DRIVE UP FROM CHATEAU-THIERRY THROUGH COUNTRY WHICH SAW SOME OF THE BLOODIEST FIGHTING IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR CAUGHT THE NAZIS FLAT-FOOTED. WHEN THEY SAW WHAT WAS HAPPENING THEY BEGAN FRANTICALLY PULLING OUT.

TODAY THE CHASE WAS MOVING WITH

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A SPEED FAR GREATER THAN THE ONE WHICH ENTRAPPED FIELD MARSHAL GEN.GUENTHER VON KLUGE'S SEVENTH ARMY IN THE ARGENTAN-FAILAISE SECTOR

WHILE ONE FORCE OF DOUGHBOYS WAS TAKING REIMS, TWO OTHER COLUMNS WERE PUSHING ON FROM CHALONS AND VITRY, WHERE THE MARNE WAS CROSSED AT BOTH POINTS.

STRIDING DOUGHBOYS WHO CAUGHT UP WITH ONLY A FEW ENEMY STRAGGLERS DURING THE DAY--NONE OF WHOM SHOWED ANY FIGHT--SWEPT VIRTUALLY UNCHALLENGED PAST LANDMARKS FAMILIAR TO AMERICANS WHO FOUGHT OVER THE AISNE-MARNE BATTLEFIELD IN 1918.

THE LIBERATION OF REIMS WAS TAKEN IN A SUBDUED MANNER BY ITS PEOPLE WHO WERE ALMOST AS DAZED AS THE GERMANS AT THE RAPIDITY OF PATTON'S ADVANCE. IT WAS NOT UNTIL MID-AFTERNOON THAT THE POPULACE WARMED UP TO THE OCCASION. THEN CROWDS FLOODED THROUGH THE STREETS, SINGING AND CHEERING.

THE GOTHIC CATHEDRAL, BADLY DAMAGED BY GERMAN SHELLING IN 1918 AND RESTORED WITH AMERICAN HELP, HAS ESCAPED UNSCATHED SO FAR IN THIS WAR. IN FRONT OF ITS MASSIVE ENTRANCE IS A 50-FOOT HIGH WALL OF SAND-BAGS. THERE HAVE BEEN NO NEAR BOMB HITS.

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE GREAT WINDOW OVER THE MAIN ENTRANCE AND TWO OTHERS OVER THE ALTAR ITS PRICELESS STAINED GLASS AND TAPESTRIES DATING BACK TO THE 13TH CENTURY WERE PLACED IN HIDING BEFORE THE WAR STARTED.

SOME AMERICANS WERE ESCORTED THROUGH THE CATHEDRAL TODAY BY MADAME MADELIENE PODEVIK, WIDOW OF A FRENCH COTTON MAN, WHO LIVED FOR 12 YEARS AT DALLAS AND GALVESTON, TEXAS (521 SOUTH MARBLE ST., DALLAS). IN ONE GROUP WERE SGT.REGINALD LECTNER, OF DETROIT, MICH., PVT. JOHN BANASZESKI, WAKEAU, WIS. AND SGT.SOL STONE, OF DETROIT.

AN OFFICIAL OF THE CHAMPAGNE INDUSTRY SAID THE GERMANS HAD A "CHAMPAGNE FUEHRER" WHO CONTROLLED THE ENTIRE OUTPUT OF FRANCE'S CHAMPAGNE PRODUCTION. THE "FUEHRER," HE SAID, WAS A ONE-TIME UNDERLING OF GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, HIMSELF A FORMER SALESMAN OF GERMAN CHAMPAGNE.

"THE GERMANS TOOK 60,000 BOTTLES DAILY FOR THE WEHRMACHT FROM REIMS AND EPERNAY," THE FRENCHMAN SAID. "THEY PAID 60 FRANCS A BOTTLE."

A GROUP OF ENGINEERS FROM NEW ENGLAND THREW A TEMPORARY BRIDGE ACROSS THE MARNE TODAY IN RECORD TIME TO REPLACE THE ONE BLASTED BY THE GERMANS.

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"IT LOOKS LIKE THE HEINIES OUGHT TO RUN OUT OF DYNAMITE SOME-TIME," SAID SGT.JAMES KAYMER OF NORWALK, CONN.

OTHERS IN THE GROUP WERE CPL.JOE BIANCHANI, FITCHBURG,MASS., PVT.CHARLES MONE, LOWELL,MASS., CPL.TIMMY BUTTERS, PLYMOUTH,MASS.

DY/N1016PEW

BY SID FEDER

WITH THE U.S. 36TH DIVISION IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, AUG 28-(DELAYED)--(AP)-MAJ.GEN.JOHN ERNEST DAHLQUIST IS THE SOLDIER WHO SET UP THE ARMY'S CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM TO SEE THAT MEN WERE PLACED WHERE THEY FIT BEST.

NOW THE TALL, SANDY-HAIRED, SLOW-SPEAKING CHIEF OF THE VETERAN 36TH DIVISION IS HERE IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, AND DISCOVERING THAT HIS

SYSTEM WORKS OUT RATHER WELL.

THEY DIDN'T GIVE THE EASY-GOING MINNESOTAN--HE IS A NATIVE OF MINNEAPOLIS WHOSE FAMILY NOW LIVES IN ST.PAUL--ANY SOFT TOUCH WHEN THEY SET UP THIS RIVIERA INVASION.

STEPPING INTO THE SHOES OF CAPABLE MAJ.GEN.FRED WALKER AS HEAD OF THIS TEXAS OUTFIT WHICH LANDED AT SALERNO, CROSSED THE VOLTURNO IN ITALY FIVE TIMES AND OPENED THE PATH TO ROME, DAHLQUIST HAD THE JOB OF TAKING HIS FIRST COMBAT COMMAND INTO ITS FIRST COMBAT ACTION UNDER HIM. HE TOOK THEM INTO ONE OF THE TOUGHEST BEACHHEADS.

FOR THE FIRST THREE DAYS THE 36TH LINES BLAZED WITH ACTION. IN THE FIRST 48 HOURS ALONG THEY TOOK MORE THAN 4,000 PRISONERS.

AT THE LAST MOMENT DAHLQUIST HAD TO SWITCH HIS PLANS WHILE STILL AT SEA. INSTEAD OF LANDING ONE REGIMENT AT A POINT BRISTLING WITH GERMAN GUNS HE BROUGHT IT IN OVER THE SAME BEACH WHERE ANOTHER HAD LANDED ONLY AN HOUR BEFORE. THESE TWO REGIMENTS AND ,95&34 2&8:& LANDED ON A STRIP ONLY 40 YARDS LONG SMASHED INLAND 800 YARDS AN

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LANDED ONLY AN HOUR BEFORE. THESE TWO REGIMENTS AND ANOTHER WHICH LANDED ON A STRIP ONLY 40 YARDS LONG SMASHED INLAND 800 YARDS AND SOON WERE BATTERING THEIR WAY THROUGH THE NAZI DEFENSES.

DAHLQUIST HIMSELF WAS ON THE BEACHHEAD JUST TWO HOURS AFTER THE FIRST ASSAULT WAVES AND WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TWO-STAR GENERALS TO LAND. HE REALIZED THE SCOPE OF THE JOB BEFORE HIS MEN LONG BEFORE THE JUMPOFF.

FOR A FULL WEEK BEFORE THE INVASION HE HAD BEEN SITTING IN HIS TENT IN THE BIVOUAC AREA IN ITALY PLANNING FOR IT. HE KNEW IT WAS GOING TO BE PARTICULARLY TOUGH TO LAND AT ST.RAPHAEL, AND AT THAT SPOT ONE REGIMENT HAD TO TURN BACK.

B2

"THIS IS PROBABLY THE FIRST TIME IN ANY INVASION THAT A LARGE TOWN IS GOING TO BE ATTACKED FRONTALLY AS A BEACHHEAD," HE SAID, POINTING OUT THAT IT WOULD NOT BE EASY. WHEN THE FRONTAL ASSAULT WAS TURNED BACK, HE LANDED A REGIMENT AT ANOTHER SPOT IMMEDIATELY AND MOVED IT IN TO ASSAULT THE SAME TOWN FROM THE SIDE. IT WORKED.

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THIS ASSAULT WAS ONE OF THE BIGGEST BATTLES IN THE EARLY HOURS OF THE BEACHHEAD. JEEPS AND OTHER VEHICLES HAD NOT LANDED YET, SO DAHLQUIST COMMANDEERED A DUCK, "ONE OF THOSE BIG, CLUMSY COMBIFATIONS OF MOTOR TRUCK AND KREIGHT FERRY" FOR HIS USE ON THE BTACH.

DAHLQUIST IS ONE OF THE FEW DIVISION COMMANDERS WHO CAME UP WITHOUT BENEFIT OF WEST POINT. HE JOINED THE ARMY IN 1917 FRESH FRO

DAHLQUIST COMMANDEERED A DUCK, "ONE OF THOSE BIG, CLUMSY COMBINATIONS OF MOTOR TRUCK AND FREIGHT FERRY" FOR HIS USE ON THE BEACH.

DAHLQUIST IS ONE OF THE FEW DIVISION COMMANDERS WHO CAME UP WITHOUT BENEFIT OF WEST POINT. HE JOINED THE ARMY IN 1917 FRESH FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA AND WAS COMMISSIONED A SECOND LIEUTENANT IN THE INFANTRY OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP AT FORT SNELLING, MINN. HE RERVED OVERSEAS IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND REMAINED IN GERMANY WITH THE OCCUPATION ARMY.

HE WAS PROMOTED TO CAPTAIN IN 1920 AND WAS MADE A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL--HIS PERMANENT RANK--IN 1940. HE BECAME A BRIGADIER GENERAL IN 1942 AND A MAJOR GENERAL IN JULY, 1943, WHEN HE WAS ORDERED TO RETURN FROM ENGLAND TO COMMAND THE 70TH DIVISION AT CAMP ADAIR, ORE.

HE HAD HELPED TO ORGANIZE THE DIVISION.

HE HAD GONE TO ENGLAND IN 1942 AS A G-1 (PERSONNEL) U.S.ARMY OBSERVER, AND IN MAY OF THAT YEAR HAD BEEN MADE A DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER UNDER GEN.EISENHOWER.

THE PLACE WHERE THE 36TH WAS ORDER TO LAND IN THIS INVASION WAS CLOSE TO WHERE NAPOLEON LANDED WHEN HE RETURNED FROM THE ELBA EXILE. DAHLQUIST WAS ASKED WHAT HE KNEW ABOUT THAT.

"YOU KNOW," HE REPLIED, "SO MANY PEOPLE ARE ASKING ME THAT I'VE ORDERED THE FORMATION OF A HISTORICAL SECTION IN THIS DIVISION. WE'LL HAVE TO GET TO THE BOTTOM OF THIS."

JP413PEW SEP 1 1944

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, AUG 30-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS THRUST ACROSS THE AISNE RIVER IN TWO PLACES AND DROVE NORTH OF THE CHEMIN DES DAMES ROAD TO WITHIN 38 MILES OF THE BELGIAN BORDER TODAY, THREATENING TO OUTFLANK THE GERMAN 15TH ARMY.

THE GERMANS ALSO WERE FACED WITH NEW PRESSURE ON THE WEST END OF THE ALLIED LINE BY A BRITISH DRIVE BEYOND THE SEINE.

ADVANCE ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. THIRD ARMY COMMANDED BY LT.GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., SPED ON FROM CAPTURED SOISSONS--THE "HELL'S GATE" OF THE 1918 BATTLE OF THE AISNE--AND WERE WITHIN 3,000 YARDS OF LAON, 19 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST AND ONLY 36 MILES FROM BELGIUM.

ANOTHER AMERICAN COLUMN PENETRATED TO MONTAIGU, 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LAON AND 50 MILES FROM SEDAN WHERE THE GERMANS MADE THEIR BREAKTHROUGH INTO FRANCE FOUR YEARS AGO. SEP 1 1944

MONTAIGU IS 25 MILES BEYOND SOISSONS, BUT IT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY CLEAR WHETHER UNITS REACHING THAT TOWN MOVED THROUGH SOISSONS OR PUSHED UP FROM A SECOND BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE AISNE AT PONT-ARCY, 14 MILES EAST OF SOISSONS.

BOTH THESE BRIDGEHEADS ARE BEING EXTENDED AS AMERICAN UNITS FARTHER BACK WERE CLEANING UP THE AREA BETWEEN THE MARNE AND THE AISNE NORTH OF MEAUX AND CHATEAU-THIERRY.

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A HUNDRED MILES TO THE WEST BRITISH TROOPS DROVE NORTHWARD FROM THE NOW CONSOLIDATED BRIDGEHEADS ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE SEINE CAPTURING LONGCHAMPS AND MAINNEVILLE IN A THRUST CARRYING THEM 20 MILES BEYOND VERNON FOR THEIR DEEPEST PENETRATION INTO THE AREA OF THE GERMANS' FLYING BOMB LAUNCHING SITES.

THE SAME COLUMNS OVERRAN ETREPAGNY AFTER SWEEPING ACROSS THE MAIN ROUEN-PARIS ROAD WHICH ALSO WAS CUT NEAR THE VILLAGE OF ECOUIS BY TROOPS STABBING OUT FROM THE LOUVIERS BRIDGEHEAD.

THE VERNON-LOUVIERS BRIDGEHEADS HAVE BEEN JOINED AND THEY HAVE BEEN LINKED UP WITH THE AMERICANS' MANTES-GASSICOURT BRIDGEHEAD. THE AMERICAN BRIDGEHEAD HAS BEEN DOUBLED IN SIZE IN THE PAST 24 HOURS THUS GIVING THE ALLIES A SOLID LINE STRETCHING 35 AIRLINE MILES ALONG THE NORTH BANK OF THE SEINE.

ALTHOUGH THE AMERICANS WERE MEETING LITTLE RESISTANCE IN THEIR RAPID ADVANCES NORTHEAST OF PARIS THE PROGRESS WAS HARDER AT THE WESTERN END OF THE ALLIES' S-SHAPED FRONT.

THE SEINE BEND SOUTH OF CAUDEBEC WAS ENTIRELY IN ALLIED HANDS BUT THE GERMANS WERE CLEARED OUT OF THE BROTONNE FOREST IN THAT AREA ONLY AFTER HARD FIGHTING.

WHAT GERMANS WERE LEFT ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE SEINE WERE IN TWO REMAINING HORSESHOE LOOPS. THEY WERE RESISTING FIERCELY, BUT GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S TROOPS WERE SMASHING INTO BOTH LOOPS TO CLEAN THEM OUT.

-30-

NEAR NICE, FRANCE, AUG.28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SLOWLY AND CAREFULLY AMERICAN FORCES WERE WORKING THEIR WAY FORWARD TODAY INTO THE FAMED PLAYGROUND CITY OF NICE, BYPASSED IN THE MAIN ASSAULT IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

"THIS IS OUR FRONT AT THE MOMENT," LT.FRED A.MERRITT OF KALISPELL, MONT., SAID. "IT DOESN'T SEEM LIKE IT, DOES IT?"

EXCEPT FOR THE EXPLOSION OF AN OCCASIONAL MINE THERE WERE NO SOUNDS OF WAR ON THE BANKS OF THE VAR RIVER.

THERE WAS NO DEFINITE INDICATION OF THE STRENGTH OF THE GARRISONS WITHIN THE CITY.

"SOME FRENCH CIVILIANS SAY THERE IS A STRONG, HEAVILY ARMED GARRISON READY TO DEFEND THE TOWN. OTHERS SAY THERE ARE NO GERMANS LEFT THERE AT ALL," SAID SGT.PAUL E.RODIN OF PAWTUCKET, R.I., WHO IS INTERPRETING FOR ADVANCE UNITS. "WE KNOW THERE IS SOME RESISTANCE LEFT BUT WE DON'T KNOW HOW MUCH."

B1151AEW SEP 1 1944

A LIBERATOR BASE IN SOUTHERN ITALY, AUG. 29 (DELAYED)--(AP)--CPL. WILLIAM C. DONAHUE OF 61 WARREN ST., ROSELLE PARK, N. J., HAD JUST BEEN BRIEFED FOR A BOMBING MISSION OVER THE BALKANS WHEN HE HEARD THE WEEKLY BEER RATION WAS ABOUT TO BE ISSUED.

ALTHOUGH ICE WAS SUPPOSED TO BE A MIRAGE IN ITALY, HE DECIDED TO HAVE HIS SIX-CAN ALLOTMENT CHILLED AND READY FOR CONSUMPTION ON HIS RETURN; HE TUCKED THE BEER BESIDE HIM IN THE LIBERATOR'S BALL TURRET AND WATCHED THE FROST THICKEN DURING THE JOURNEY, FOR IT IS THE FREEZING ALTITUDE.

HE DRANK IT DOWN ICE-COLD ON HIS RETURN TO THE SUN-BAKED FIELD.

"IT'S A MATTER OF USING YOUR HEAD," HE TOLD HIS ENVIOUS PALS.

WR -- APR 01435 -- 935AEW SEP 1 1944

(NY) WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY, AUG. 30-(AP)-CAPT.JOSEPH BE.BARRY OF SYRACUSE, N.Y., CHAPLAIN IN THE 45TH INFANTRY DIVISION, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DISREGARDING INTENSE ENEMY FIRE IN AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR SAN STEFANO, SICILY, CHAPLAIN BARRY AIDED AND COMFORTED THE WOUNDED AND ADMINISTERED LAST RITES TO THE DYING, THE ARMY REPORTED. HE REFUSED TO LEAVE THE AREA UNTIL ALL CASUALTIES HAD BEEN REMOVED UNDER HIS DIRECTION AND LATER LED A SEARCH PARTY INTO MINEFIELDS TO RECOVER THE BODIES OF SOLDIERS WHO HAD BEEN KILLED.

THE CITATION SAID THAT HIS "COOL EFFICIENCY UNDER FIRE AND CHEERFUL ACCEPTANCE OF DANGER AND HARDSHIP WERE AN INSPIRATION TO ALL WHO SERVED WITH HIM AND AROUSED THE TROOPS TO GREATER EFFICIENCY."

HIS MOTHER, MRS.DELIA BARRY, LIVES IN (515 FABIUS STREET) SYRACUSE.

WD1046AEW SEP 1 1944

ROME ADD NEWSCARDS + Riviera.

THE TOWN OF SAUZET AND CLARY, NORTHEAST OF MONTELIMAR, WERE MOPPED UP BY AMERICAN INFANTRY.

FOR 100 MILES SOUTHWARD FROM MONTELIMAR TO THE SEA AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS STEADILY EXPANDED THE LIBERATED TERRITORY AS THEY MOPPED UP ISOLATED GROUPS OF NAZIS. THE FRENCH ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RHONE

VALLEY REACHED THE VILLAGE OF BAGNOLS, 17 MILES NORTHWEST OF AVIGNON. A NAVAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID MANY SMALL BOATLOADS OF GERMANS HAD BEEN CAPTURED AS THEY TRIED TO ESCAPE ALONG THE COAST OF SOUTHERN FRANCE.

AMERICAN TROOPS ADVANCING EASTWARD ALONG THE RIVIERA COAST TOWARD THE ITALIAN FRONTIER WERE DRAWN UP OUTSIDE THE RESORT CITY OF NICE AT LAST REPORT, FEELING OUT THE STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN GARRISON. SOME FRENCH CIVILIANS SAID THE NAZI DEFENSES WERE STRONG AND WELL MANNED, WHILE OTHERS CLAIMED THE OPPOSITE.

THERE YET WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION THAT AMERICAN TROOPS HAD REACHED THE SWISS FRONTIER NEAR GENEVA, AS THE GERMANS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

SW336PEW SEP 1 1944

MOSCOW-NIGHT LEAD TURKISH-RUSSIAN (A223-DAY)

INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAPH X X THE NEXT BATTLEFIELD. DE LUCE

SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE HAS PROVED THE SOFTEST SECTOR OF THE EASTERN FRNT AND IS SEEN HERE AS THE IDEAL SPRINGBOARD FOR A KNOCKOUT OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE REICH.

ITS MAXIMUM POTENTIALITIES COULD BE REALIZED QUICKLY, ACCORDING TO PINION IN MOSCOW, IF THE TURKS CLEANED UP THE AEGEAN, THEREBY AFFORDING A JUNCTURE OF THE ALLIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WITH THE RUSSIANS IN THE BLACK SEA, AND IF BULGARIA BRIDGED THE GAP NOW SEPARATING THE YUGOSLAV PARTISANS FROM SOVIET AND ROMANIAN FORCES.

THE IMPORTANCE OF EXPLOITING THE POSSIBILITIES OF INVADING GERMANY FROM SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE HAS BEEN MAGNIFIED SINCE THE GERMANS TOOK TO COUNTERATTACKING IN THE BALTIC AND NORTHEAST OF WARSAW.

OPERATIONS IN THOSE AREAS HAVE BECOME SLOW-MOVING SLUGGING MATCHES, IN WHICH THE RUSSIANS ASSERT THE MAJOR STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN ARMY HAS BEEN COMMITTED, THUS LEAVING THE NAZIS POSSIBLY FATALLY WEAK NOT ONLY IN FRANCE BUT IN THE BALKANS.

CHARGING THAT TURKEY'S X X X THIRD GRAPH.

N1035PEW

3o. 24 — 18397

night lead finnish

stockholm, aug. 30-(ap)- a dispatch from helsinki tonight quoted juho kosti paasikivi as saying that his return to the finnish capital did not mean that he had any political assignment and that he did not count on receiving one.

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rumors that new finnish-russian peace negotiations were in the offing were circulated here yesterday, partially on the basis of paasikivi's return to helsinki from the small finnish town of nadendal, where he had been resting for two months.

paasikivi said today that "reports about my personal connection with discussions of the finnish peace question are unfounded.

however, it was recalled that the veteran diplomat insisted SEP 1 1944 when he came to stockholm last march to receive soviet armistice terms that he had come privately "to read books" and to arrange medical attention for his wife.

STOCKHOLM add Mannerheim x lead

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT MOSCOW WAS WILLING TO RECEIVE A PEACE DELEGATION ONLY IF IT WAS EMPOWERED TO SIGN AN AGREEMENT ON THE SPOT.

M455AEW

CAIRO ADDED Cabinet

THREE NEW MINISTERS-M.SOPHOULIS, DIMITRI KHELMIS AND M.TSAKOPOLOS--HAVE REPLACED THOSE WHO RESIGNED, IT WAS SAID.

DY1010PEW

CHUNGKING, THURSDAY, AUG. 31--(AP)---CHINESE REPORTS ASSERTED TODAY THAT ALL JAPANESE CIVILIANS HAD BEEN ADVISED BY JAPANESE AUTHORITIES TO EVACUATE SHANGHAI AND AMOY ON ACCOUNT OF THE DANGER OF ALLIED BOMBINGS. ONE BATCH OF REFUGEES WAS SAID TO HAVE ALREADY LEFT SHANGHAI.

SEP 1 1944

WDGAS 0800 1135pew

NIGHT LEAD PACIFIC WAR

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, AUG.30-(AP)-

JAPAN'S AIR AND SHIPPING BASES IN THE AREA SURROUNDING HALMAHERA, LAST ISLAND BLOCK TO A SOUTHERN INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES, ARE BEING RIPPED APART BY A BOMBING CAMPAIGN OF GROWING POWER.

THE WEIGHT OF EXPLOSIVES CASCADING ON ENEMY POSITIONS ON MORE THAN A DOZEN ISLANES IN THE AREA BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND THE PHILIPPINES IS CURVING SHARPLY UPWARD.

IT REACHED A NEW HIGH SUNDAY WHEN 188 TONS OF BOMBS HIT BARRACKS AND HARBOR INSTALLATIONS OF AMBOINA ISLAND. GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED IN HIS WEDNESDAY COMMUNIQUE THAT THE TARGET AREA WAS LEFT A MASS OF FLAMES, WITH SMOKE RISING 10,000 FEET.

THIS RAID, THE HEAVIEST YET MADE ON THE MOLUCCAS ISLAND GROUP, FOLLOWED A 156-TON ATTACK SEVERAL DAYS EARLIER ON HALMAHERA. THAT ISLAND, WHICH HAS TAKEN THE BRUNT OF THE BOMBING OFFENSIVE, IS AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE MOLUCCAS.

(THE DESTRUCTION OR NEUTRALIZING OF ENEMY BASES THAT COULD MOUNT OPPOSITION TO AN INVASION OF HALMAHERA RECALLS SIMILAR CAMPAIGNS THAT PRECEDED THE INVASION OF THE SCHOUTEN ISLANDS, MAY 28, AND NOEMFOOR, WEST OF THE SCHOUTENS, JULY 2. THE SCHOUTENS AND NOEMFOOR ARE ABOUT 300 MILES EAST OF MACARTHUR'S PRESENT GROUND POSITION AT THE NORTHWESTERN TIP OF DUTCH NEW GUINEA.)

EARLY IN AUGUST THE BOMB TONNAGE ON INDIVIDUAL RAIDS WAS LESS THAN 50, PASSING 100 FOR THE FIRST TIME ON AUGUST 20 IN AN ATTACK ON HALMAHERA.

SEP 1 1944

NN420PCW

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, AUG. 30-(AP)-TWENTY-TWO NEW YORKERS HAVE BEEN AWARDED HONORS FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" IN CONNECTION WITH MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ENEMY, HEADQUARTERS OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ACHIEVEMENTS WHILE PARTICIPATING IN SUSTAINED OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS WON A SECOND BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR FIRST LIEUT. JAMES F. CLARK, OF (212 BEACH 139TH STREET) BELLE HARBOR. SEP 1 1944

BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO THE AIR MEDAL ALSO WERE AWARDED TO TECH. SGT. LOUIS S. BANK, OF CLASCO, AND FIRST LIEUT. GEORGE D. CASS, OF (520 LINCOLN PLACE) BROOKLYN.

RECIPIENTS OF THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL WERE: MASTER SGT. HARRIS ABELMAN, OF (67 PARK TERRACE, EAST) NEW YORK CITY; TECHNICIAN FOURTH CLASS MEYER ABRAHAM, OF (2196 CLINTON AVENUE) THE BRONX; AND CAPT. EDWARD MARTIN, OF (220 MERIAM STREET) NEW YORK CITY.

THE AIR MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO THE FOLLOWING:

FIRST LIEUT. CHARLES C. ALLEN, OF (277 PARK AVENUE) NEW YORK CITY; SECOND LIEUT. EDWARD J. ANGIEL, OF (27 RANDOLPH STREET) BUFFALO; FIRST

LIEUT. EDWARD BAKLINI, OF (461 FORT WASHINGTON AVENUE) NEW YORK CITY; SECOND LIEUT. EGBERT L. BUNNYTE, JR., OF (GLUCK BLDG) NIAGARA FALLS; SECOND LIEUT. JOSEPH A. CANELIO, OF (38 TILDEN STREET) ROCHESTER.

SECOND LIEUT.JAMES T.CHAPMAN, OF (601 SOUTH ALBANY STREET) ITHACA; SECOND LIEUT. JACK G.CHRONIC, OF (64 CHATTERTOWN PARKWAY) WHITE PLAINS; SECOND LIEUT. JOHN J.DEVINE, JR., OF (261 SECOND AVENUE) ALBANY; SECOND LIEUT.FRED W.DICK, OF (94 CENTER STREET) PEARL RIVER; SECOND LIEUT. HAROLD M.FOLLETT, JR., OF (9 SUMMIT AVENUE) TROY; FIRST LIEUT.GORDON C.FULLER, OF (117 BREWSTER ROAD) SCARSDALE.

SECOND LIEUT. JOHN F.GREENEWALD, OF (11 MERIAN STREET) HEMPSTEAD; SECOND LIEUT. JAMES A.HATHWAY, OF (330 CLARENDON STREET) SYRACUSE; FIRST LIEUT.BENJAMIN STOVITZ, OF (441 OCEAN AVENUE) BROOKLYN; FIRST LIEUT. LEONARD TEITELBAUM, OF (4865 BROADWAY) NEW YORK CITY; AND FIRST LIEUT. JAMES R.WILSON, OF (76 MILL RIVER ROA

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FIRST LIEUT.BENJAMIN STOVITZ, OF (441 OCEAN AVENUE) BROOKLYN; FIRST LIEUT. LEONARD TEITELBAUM, OF (4865 BROADWAY) NEW YORK CITY; AND FIRST LIEUT. JAMES R.WILSON, OF (76 MILL RIVER ROAD) LYNBROOK.

FRAWD3108AEW

QUITO, ECUADOR, AUG. 29-(AP)-RAMON AND OSCAR GONZALEZ ARTIGAS, SPANISH PROPRIETORS OF ECUADOR'S BIGGEST TEXTILE FACTORIES, WERE UNDER ARREST TODAY ON CHARGES OF SPREADING FALANGE PROPAGANDA AND LEADING A REVOLUTIONARY PLOT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT JOSE MARIA VELASCO IBARRA. x 999.22

ALSO DETAINED WERE RAFAEL AND LUCINCO ALMEIDA BORJA, ECUADOREAN BANKERS; ALBERTO ALCIVAR DESTRUGE, FORMER MANAGER OF THE ECUADOREAN CENTRAL BANK, AND AURELIO BAQUERO, A RETIRED ARMY GENERAL.

THE GONZALEZ ARTIGAS SHOE AND TEXTILE FACTORIES WERE TAKEN

30. 24 — 18399

OVER BY THE GOVERNMENT AFTER THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PASSED A RESOLUTION CONDEMNING THE TWO WEALTHY SPANISH BROTHERS.

REP.LEOPOLDO BENITEZ DEMANDED BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY THAT DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SPAIN BE BROKEN. THIS CAME AFTER MAJ.EDMUNDO CARVAJAL, WHO REPRESENTS THE ECUADOREAN AIR FORCE IN THE ASSEMBLY, CHARGED THAT THE GONZALEZ ARTIGAS BROTHERS WERE "FALANGIST AGITATORS." (THE FALANCE IS THE STATE PARTY OF SPAIN.)

PEDRO SAAD, COMMUNIST DEPUTY AND PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATION OF WORKS, CHARGED THAT THE TWO BROTHERS HAD MONOPOLIZED THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN ECUADOR, AND HAD BEEN AIDED BY "EXCESSIVE" CREDIT GRANTED BY THE CENTRAL BANK AND OTHER BANKS.

IN GUAYAQUIL, A MOB ATTEMPTED TO SACK AN ARTIGAS STORE BUT WAS DISPERSED BY POLICE.

RQ1119AEW SEP 1 1944

MEXICO CITY, AUG. 30-(AP)-A NEW LAW PERMITTING SHIPS AND PLANES OF THE MEXICAN NAVY TO FIGHT IN FOREIGN WATERS WAS DECREED TODAY BY PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO. x 95.30 x 32

THE REGULATION STATES: "IN CASE OF INTERNATIONAL WAR, CONSTITUTIONALLY DECLARED, THE NAVY OF MEXICO WILL OPERATE WITH THE ARMED FORCES OF THE COUNTRIES ALLIED WITH THE MEXICAN NATION, UPON ORDERS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC."

UNDER FORMER REGULATIONS, THE NAVY WAS NOT PERMITTED TO LEAVE WATERS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

MEXICO IS AT WAR WITH JAPAN AND GERMANY, BUT SO FAR HAS SENT NO TROOPS.

SEP 1 1944

N12MIDNITE

RIO DE JANIERO, AUG. 29-(AP)-MEAT RATIONING WILL START SEPT. 16, FOR THE 2,000,000 INHABITANTS OF RIO DE JANEIRO AND THE BRAZILIAN FEDERAL DISTRICT. FAMILIES OF TWO PROBABLY WILL BE ALLOWED A HALF POUND OF MEAT DAILY. USE OF MILK FOR ICE CREAM, CANDY AND RESTAURANT DESSERTS WILL BE BANNED FOR TWO MONTHS STARTING FRIDAY. MEAT AND MILK SHORTAGES HAVE BECOME ACUTE.

ROAA1PEW

REIMS (140)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SEP 1 1944

VINEYARD-GIRT REIMS AND ITS FAMED CATHEDRAL SUFFERED HEAVILY DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR FROM GERMAN SHELLS, BUT IT STOOD THROUGH FOUR YEARS OF WAR AS A SIEGE CITY.

A CENTER OF CHAMPAGNE PRODUCTION, REIMS WAS A POPULATION OF 101,000, AND STANDS IN A PLAIN ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE VESLE RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE AISNE, AND ON A CANAL CONNECTING THE AISNE AND MARNE.

FRENCH TROOPS RECOVERED THE CITY IN SEPTEMBER, 1914, AFTER THE GERMANS HAD OCCUPIED IT FOR A FEW DAYS, AND THEREAFTER IT HELD AGAINST THE INVADERS, DESPITE HEAVY SHELLFIRE. THE PEOPLE TOOK REFUGE IN WINE CELLARS OCCUPYING OLD CHALK QUARRIES.

THE CIVIL POPULATION WAS EVACUATED IN APRIL, 1917, WHEN THE GERMAN ATTACKS BECAME HEAVIER. REIMS WAS NEARLY LOST IN THE GERMAN OFFENSIVES OF THE SUMMER OF 1918, BUT WAS PUT BEYOND DANGER BY THE ALLIED COUNTERBLOWS IN JULY.

AMERICAN FUNDS AIDED THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BADLY-DAMAGED CATHEDRAL, IN A PROJECT TAKINGCZANY YEARS.

CATHEDRAL, IN A PROJECT TAKING MANY YEARS.

MILITARY TARGETS AT REIMS WERE BOMBED BY ALLIED PLANES SEVERAL TIMES WITHIN THE LAST YEAR.

B1050AEW

FOLO CAIRO (140)

NEW YORK, AUG. 30-(AP)-GEORGE PAPANDREOU, PREMIER AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT, IN A STATEMENT TODAY TOLD HIS COUNTRYMEN, "WE MAY REST ASSURED OUR NATIONAL RIGHTS WILL BE SATISFIED."

PAPANDREOU, WHO CONFERRED RECENTLY IN ITALY WITH PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL AND OTHER ALLIED LEADERS, SAID:

"WE FEEL IT OUR DUTY IN THIS CRITICAL HOUR TO ASSURE THE GREEK PEOPLE THAT THE GREAT SERVICES RENDERED BY THE GREEK NATION TO THE COMMON ALLIED STRUGGLE AND THEIR GREAT SACRIFICES HAVE FOUND SUCH GENERAL RECOGNITION FROM THE GOVERNMENTS OF OUR GREAT ALLIES AS WELL AS FROM WORLD WIDE PUBLIC OPINION, THAT WE MAY REST ASSURED OUR NATIONAL RIGHTS WILL BE SATISFIED."

THE STATEMENT WAS ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF INFORMATION OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT IN BEHALF OF PAPANDREOU,WHO IS IN CAIRO.

N1135PEW

DASH MATTER FOLLOW MOSCOW NELSON-HURLEY

SEP 1 1944

(DASH)

HEAD OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, NELSON HAD BEEN REPORTED ON THE VERGE OF RESIGNATION WHEN HE WAS ASSIGNED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO AN ECONOMIC MISSION TO CHINA. LT.CMDR.J.A.KRUG, FORMER WPB OFFICIAL, WAS RECALLED FROM THE NAVY AND INSTALLED AS ACTING WPB CHAIRMAN.

MR.ROOSEVELT SAID NELSON'S MISSION WAS TEMPORARY AND WOULD

30.24 — 18401

BRING NO CHANGE IN WAR PRODUCTION POLICY. A WPB SPOKESMAN SAID NELSON HAD DROPPED ANY PLANS TO QUIT THE WPB AND WAS "PERFECTLY SATISFIED."

MAJ.GEN.HURLEY (CORRECT) EARLY THIS YEAR WENT ON A TRIP TO THE MIDDLE EAST AS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AND REPORTED TO THE WHITE HOUSE FEB. 19 ON HIS MISSION.

FORMAL WHITE HOUSE STATEMENTS RECENTLY DESCRIBED NELSON'S MISSION AS "MOST PRESSING" AND "NECESSARILY CONFIDENTIAL."

N845PEW

SEP 1 1944

Add Roosevelt-Churchill meeting story.

THERE WAS A FEELING IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL THAT THE MEETING WOULD BE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE OCEAN BEFORE PARLIAMENT RECONVENES SEPT. 26.

THERE HAS BEEN NO DEMAND IN BRITAIN THAT CHURCHILL MAKE AN IMMEDIATE WAR STATEMENT AND NONE OF THE PARTIES HAS MOVED TO RECALL COMMONS INTO SESSION.

THE BROAD OUTLINE OF ARMISTICE TERMS TO GERMANY ALREADY HAS BEEN DRAFTED BY THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION COMPOSED OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITISH AND SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES--BUT THERE ARE BELIEVED TO BE MANY THINGS YET TO BE SETTLED ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF GERMANY AFTER DEFEAT AND THE RELIEF AND REHABILITATION IN EUROPE.

PREMIER STALIN DEFINITELY WILL BE KEPT INFORMED OF THE DISCUSSIONS AND MAY EVEN "SIT IN" BY PROXY.

WITH BRITAIN CASTING AN EYE ON DEMOBILIZATION SCHEMES, CHURCHILL IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE READY TO LAY BEFORE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THE NATION'S PROGRAM FOR SHIFTING THE WHOLE WEIGHT OF THE WAR EFFORT TO THE PACIFIC AFTER THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY.

BRITAIN ALREADY HAS MADE SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN NAVAL COMMANDS, DIRECTED POINTEDLY TO PRESS THE WAR AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

N927PEW

NEW YORK, FIRST ADD POISON GAS (PRECEDE LONDON) X X X POLISH CAPITAL.

LATER CBS SAID THE LONDON RADIO, QUOTING A REPORT FROM VIENNA THAT "HITLER IS PREPARING TO USE POISON GAS AGAINST BRITAIN," REMINDED GERMAN LISTENERS OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S WARNING IN 1942 THAT SUCH A MOVE WOULD BRING IMMEDIATE LARGE-SCALE REPRISALS.

BY1041AEW

NOTE TO EDITORS:

SHAEF NOW REQUESTS THAT MACGOWAN ESCAPE STORY BE WITHHELD, SAYING THE CENSOR SHOULD NOT HAVE PASSED IT.

SEP 1 1944 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SW1134AEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 1 1944

1--RUSSIAN FRONT 322 MILES (FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW)

2--NORTHERN FRANCE 455 MILES (FROM REIMS)

3--SOUTHERN FRANCE 545 MILES (FROM PERLY)

4--ITALIAN FRONT 593 MILES (FROM TWO MILES NORTH OF FANO).

SW417PE

AMERICANS STORM SEDAN, ENTER ARGONNE; BRITISH PASS AMIENS IN ROBOT BOMB AREA; RUSSIANS IN BUCHAREST, NEAR BULGARIA

SEP 2 1944

GERMAN TROOPS FLEEING TOWARD SIEGFRIED LINE

U. S. Forces Dash Through Argonne Forest, Meet Slight Resistance.

BRITISH TAKE AMIENS

Slice Up French Coast Cutting Off Half of Enemy's Rocket Coast.

Agnew

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Friday, Sept. 1.— (AP) American troops have crossed the Meuse river near the Ardennes forest on the Belgian frontier in a tidal offensive stabbing into the outskirts of the historic battle city of Sedan, and field dispatches early today said the Yanks were unlikely to collide with any major German resistance short of the famous Siegfried Line, or west wall, on the German frontier itself 55 miles east of Sedan.

NIGHT

The Meuse apparently was crossed between Sedan—where the Germans broke into France in 1940—and Charleville, and hard-riding Yank armor units then fanned out agai both towns just five miles fr the Belgian border.

A rabble of disorganized Germans was melting in the path of the Americans—fleeing in an effort to get into Germany, field dispatches said.

Cut Through Argonne Forest

Leaping in a single day through the Argonne forest, where Gen. John J. Pershing's Doughboys battled for six weeks, free-wheeling U. S. armored units may already have sprung the barrier of the Meuse, just south of Sedan.

Matching the speed of Lt. Gens. Courtney H. Hodges and George S. Patton, Jr., British tanks broke loose into the open plains of Piccardy, and advancing 60 miles in two days captured the cathedral and industrial city of Amiens, where the "Black Day" defeat of the German army in 1918 induced Germans to make their first bid for peace.

From a strong bridgehead across the historic Somme at Amiens, Lt. Gen. Sir Richard Nugent O'Connor's armor plunged on 10 miles to Corbie, 55 miles from the Belgian border, and virtually sliced off half the Germans buzzbomb coast.

The Canadians, driving straight through Rouen, ticked off 16 miles to Buchy, only 17 miles south of Dieppe, and a third of the way across Le Havre peninsula.

Supreme headquarters had no immediate confirmation of the report that Sedan was almost reached, but latest accounts from the field said the Americans were sweeping on to the northeast from Rheims, Laon, Chalons and Vitry on a 90-mile front, unchecked and scarcely hindered by totally disorganized Germans.

The Americans were simply motoring along in their tanks and armored cars, occasionally encountering suicide squads, usually made up of a few riflemen and an antitank gun, at the cross roads.

Drive Toward Reich

The spearhead near Sedan was the second aimed at the Reich, for it was announced earlier that Gen. Patton's Third army had reached St. Dizier, 40 miles from the old Maginot line and 87 miles from the Reich. Some field accounts said this column was fighting only 70 miles from the Siegfried line in Germany.

Even these sensational accounts apparently were behind the actual strides of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's armies fighting along a winding 270-mile front.

Patchy communications hindered the receipt of field dispatches, and even field commanders were reported idling at their headquarters for want of word from the fast-striking columns.

"We are just going on until we bump into the Russians," said one British staff officer at the front. "There's nothing ahead of us."

Even the German rearguards more often than not were men who stayed behind to surrender.

Unless Field Marshal Guenther Gen. Von Kluge somehow could produce a German "miracle of the Marne" soon it was evident he would be fighting his next battle within Germany.

The last German resistance south of the Seine had been rubbed out and the Somme and Marne lines along which he might have made a stand already had been passed, as had the Aisne. The Oise was nearly outflanked.

Everywhere British and American troops were hurdling World War battlefields where they had drawn out the agony of four years in the First World War.

The Americans in four days had ploughed through the whole belt of battlegrounds northeast of Paris which had taken the Allies four years to cover in the former conflict.

The British, in their drive northeast of Amiens, were proceeding toward the bloody reminders of Bapaume, Arras and Cambrai, with Arras 28 miles to the north and Cambrai 36 to the northeast.

Fight in Compiegne Forest

The Americans were reported fighting in Compeigne forest north of Paris where Adolf Hitler dictated peace tarms to the French in 1940 in the historic railway car of Marshal Foch.

It was Sedan which the Americans, after their bloody fight through the Meuse-Argonne offensive, took Nov. 7, 1918, just four days before the armistice.

Then, as now, German armies were collapsing and German routes of retreat into Germany were threatened.

The Germans were being thrown completely out of France, buzz-bomb coast and all, and back into Belgium with such astonishing speed as to suggest that they were thinking only of defending their Fatherland.

SEP 2 1944

Already Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge's Seventh army and newly-organized Fifth tank army have dragged down into decisive defeat the bulk of the 15th army with total enemy casualties of more than 400,000, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower announced. Twenty-five divisions, including five armored divisions, have been destroyed and 18 severely mauled, he said.

The romp to Amiens astride the Somme by Lt. Gen. Richard Nugent O'Connor's British armor was through lightly-held country against only moderate resistance or none at all.

O'Connor's tankmen simply slashed through scattered pockets, leaving them to be mopped up later.

"We won the war on the Orne," commented a British staff officer at the front. "When you by-pass the Hun now he chucks it. He's through."

By this slash the British drove to within 60 miles of the Belgian frontier and a scant 25 miles from Abbeville where the Germans sprang their trap at Dunkerque in 1940.

This column which virtually sliced off half the buzzbomb coast started from the Seine at Vernon at daybreak Tuesday and entered the ancient capital of Piccardy at daybreak this morning, capturing Beauvais and Gournay in the operation.

Push Into Rouen

First Canadian infantry meanwhile pushed into Rouen on the lower Seine and without waiting to mop up that strong point of snipers began driving west around and beyond the city for the purpose of cleaning up scattered elements in the by-passed Le Havre peninsula.

The Canadians reached a point nine miles north of Rouen, only 22 miles from Dieppe where the August raid of 1942 taught the Allies lessons for the invasion.

Below Rouen three more bridgeheads were thrown across the Seine for a more direct attack on Le Havre, the British crossing in the loop near Duclair and in another loop between Caudebec and Lilleborne, while Belgians crossed nearest the coast at Quillebeuf. This town is 17 miles east of Le Havre.

Only small pockets of Germans were now left south of the Seine.

The great American thrusts spreading east and northeast of Paris were at such a pace that it was difficult to keep contact with fleeing elements.

"Total disorganization" was the term applied by American officers to the enemy's resistance.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army, which took Laon, caught three trains loaded with German troops. All were killed or captured before the trains could pull out in retreat.

40 Miles From Verdun

General Patton's Third Army at St. Dizier, 45 miles northeast of Troyes, was only about 40 miles southwest of Verdun and west of Nancy, two towns which along with Metz formed the three corners of one of the strongest belts of the old French Maginot Line.

There were reports that the Germans had reversed the guns in the Maginot fortifications, but it was doubted that they had time to do this effectively. Moreover, many of the forts have been stripped of guns by the Germans who moved them to coastal fortifications.

There was no indication, however, that General Eisenhower intended to send his armies headlong into the Maginot and German Siegfried lines.

Aimed Northeastward

Instead, the spearheads at present were aimed northeastward toward the Ardennes through which the Germans broke in their invasion in 1940, catching the French by surprise and turning the Maginot Line.

In the Brittany peninsula, American siege forces cleared all the Brest peninsula south of Brest. Supreme headquarters advised reporters to be on hand at Brest, a possible indication that its fall was expected soon.

BRITISH FORCES SEIZE AMIENS, CROSS SOMME

Montgomery Rapidly Cuts Nazi Escape Roads

30. 24— 18403

From Coast.

AMERICANS ADVANCE SWIFTLY

Patton's Tanks Only 70 Miles From Germany—Another Column Near Belgium.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—Patrols of the Third U. S. Army have lanced into the Argonne Forest, seventy miles from Germany and the Siegfried Line, a field dispatch said tonight as British tanks on the west seized Amiens and smashed across the Somme in a drive that carried sixty miles in forty-eight hours.

In the famous Argonne Forest, the Americans had reached the region whence the Allies in the last war launched the final grand offensive that forced the Germans to sue for peace.

Another column, from the First United States Army, keeping pace with these lightning advances, overran Laon and stabbed on north along the last thirty miles to Belgium with such bewildering speed that they overwhelmed three trainloads of German soldiers trying to escape.

The offensive, virtually uncontested along a 150-mile arc at the Somme and approaching the Meuse River, indicated that the Germans had given up the last pretense of a rearguard stand and were in open flight through Belgium back to Germany.

The Somme itself had been considered a natural barrier along which the enemy might attempt a stand, but the capture of Amiens, which straddles the river, blasted this possibility.

Half of Robot Coast Doomed.

With the Canadians mopping up the river port of Rouen, twenty-five miles inland from Dieppe, and the British twenty-five miles inland from Abbeville at Amiens, half the German robot bomb coast and any forces garrisoning it seemed doomed.

There was no rest anywhere for the Germans, and Allied drives mushroomed over battlefields of the first world war, covering in an hour territory that it once took days and weeks to conquer.

One force of Americans, heading east for the German frontier, seized St. Dizier, eighteen miles southeast of fallen Vitry and pressed on to within forty miles of the reversed Maginot Line. The Saar border of Germany was eighty-seven miles ahead of this force.

Forty-five miles ahead of the American drive was the gateway city of Sedan, where the Germans won the battle of France in 1940 by skirting the Maginot Line. Verdun, forty miles north of St. Dizier, along with Metz and Nancy were strongpoints of the French defense line.

There have been reports the Germans were able to reverse Maginot guns to point west, but many observers doubt that any real reversal has been attempted. This would take years, and the Germans have had a few scant weeks since it dawned upon them that Allied armies were loose and headed for German borders. Equally, there is no indication that Gen. Eisenhower intends a head-on attack through the Maginot and Siegfried lines.

Spearheads are aimed instead at the Ardennes Forest, skirting the north end of the Maginot and leading into Germany, where the German chain of forts probably is thinnest.

The British bridgehead across the Somme—last natural barrier on this front before Belgium—was established in strength. The British were halfway from the Seine Line to Belgium and at Amiens they were where the "Black Day" defeat of the German Army in 1918 brought Ludendorff to ask for peace.

The Germans were pulling out along a whole 150-mile arc in a top speed withdrawal which suggested final abandonment of northern France for the defense of the Reich.

British and Belgians crossed near the mouth of the Seine, 18 to 25 miles east of the doomed Atlantic port of Le Havre, and Canadians flushed the last snipers from historic Rouen, whose river docks make it an immense military prize.

The Canadians not only entered into Rouen but drove nine miles north to within twenty-two miles of Dieppe where some of them tested the Allied pattern for invasion two years ago. Further down the Seine, Belgians won a new bridgehead at Quillebeuf, eighteen miles inland from Le Havre.

Beauvais, Gournay Taken

The British capture of Beauvais, 30 miles north of the Seine, and Gournay, 15 miles west, denied to the Germans left on the Havre peninsula their most direct route of retreat, and the onrushing British at Amiens threatened to seal off the entire coast to Le Havre, 85 miles southwest.

(A British broadcast recorded by CBS said Americans in the center had reached Clermont, 37 miles north of Paris and due west of Compiegne, in whose forest the 1918 armistice was signed

The fall of Beauvais, thirty miles north of the Seine, and Gournay, fifteen miles west, denied to the Germans left in the peninsula their most direct route of retreat, and the British at Amiens threatened to seal off the entire coast to Le Havre, eighty-five miles southwest.

At Amiens the British were on familiar soil, for it was here that their fathers under Sir Douglas Haig launched a counterblow on August 8, 1918, that caught the Germans off balance and hastened the day of their final collapse.

Some 200 enemy vehicles caught on a road going northeast of Amiens in today's clearing weather were wiped out, the R. A. F. reported.

65 Miles North Of Seine

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' American First Army, shifted eastward several days ago, drove two and a half miles northeast of Laon in its dash toward the Belgian border, now only 33 miles away.

From Paris to the sea American, British and Canadian bridgeheads over the Seine were blended into a single front which cut the inland road from Dieppe and extended 65 miles north of the Seine to Amiens. The British and Canadians were veering directly toward the rocket coast.

In the swift British advance that covered more than 60 miles in two days, an armored column that started from the Vernon bridgehead on the Seine at daybreak Tuesday pushed into Amiens soon after first light today.

Aim Is to Meet Russians

WITH BRITISH TROOPS, Before Amiens, Aug. 31 (AP)—British tanks cruising the country east of the Seine are fanning out at such speed that it no longer is possible to keep abreast of their progress. At a forward headquarters this morning the staff was setting out again to establish a new position for the third time in forty-eight hours.

"I don't even know where we are going," a staff major said. "We are just going on until we bump into the Russians. There is nothing ahead of us."

The whole German front is collapsing. Except for isolated German "suicide squads"—usually a single anti-tank gun and a handful of riflemen at a crossroads—there is no organized enemy resistance in the sector today.

British tanks entered Amiens at 5 A. M. today against little more than token resistance. Behind them scores of towns and villages either had been captured or bypassed, and there no longer was much difference in the two terms. German garrisons more often than not were simply awaiting an opportunity to surrender.

Key points engulfed by the army of Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey included Beauvais, Gournay and Songeons.

RUSSIAN FORCES ENTER BUCHAREST IN 30-MILE DRIVE

Win Great Air-Rail Base for Sweep Into Hungary, Germany.

REDS REACH BULGARIA

Soviet Army Chases Retreating Nazis Beyond Ploesti Oil Fields.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1—(AP) Red army tanks and motorized infantry rumbled into the broad avenues of the capitulated Romanian capital of Bucharest yesterday, winning a great rail-air base for an overland sweep into Hungary and southern Germany, and also reached the Bulgarian frontier in a 30-mile advance below the captured Black Sea port of Constanta.

The dusty Second Ukraine army units under Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky, victor at Odessa, clattered into "the little Paris of the Balkans" after a 30-mile march southward from the burning Ploesti oil fields, wrested from the bitterly-resisting Germans Wednesday.

Chase Retreating Nazis

Other Soviet columns had turned northwest of Ploesti, chasing the retreating Germans nine miles beyond the great oil center along the roads leading across the Predeal pass into Transylvania.

A 20-salvo salute from 420 Moscow victory cannon marked the collapse of the Germans in Romania and the entry into Bucharest.

The parade of big Russian tanks and guns down the broad Calea Victorei, Bucharest's main thoroughfare, came three years and six weeks after Romania made the fatal mistake of joining the Germans in their June, 1941, attack on Russia—a step that has cost the Romanians more than 300,000 men, either captured or who perished on the vast Russian Steppes leading far back to Stalingrad.

For Malinovsky, who, as a sergeant in the First World War fought beside American troops in France, it was a great climax to a 12-day terrific offensive begun in the Iasi sector, 200 air-line miles to the northeast. Beyond lie the roads into Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Germany. Belgrade, Yugoslav capital, is 275 miles west of Bucharest, and Marshal Tito's partisans are reported fighting on that area.

On the fifth anniversary of the Nazi march into Poland, Sept. 1, 1939, another huge Soviet army had smashed to within nine miles northeast of Warsaw, Moscow's communique said, in a steady flanking movement on that capital.

Crowds Cheer Entry

Moscow said the Russian march through Bucharest was made without incident, and that thousands lining the streets cheered the Red army and tossed flowers to the men.

Bucharest was the second former Axis capital taken by United Nations' arms, and the first by the Soviet army.

As in the case of Italy, Romania's government had quit the Axis, asked for Allied armistice terms, and declared war on Germany before her capital was entered.

Marshal Ion Antonescu, pro-German premier ousted a week ago, is reported to be a prisoner in King Mihai's palace. He may be the first big Axis political leader to be taken by the Russians.

Premier-Marshal Joseph Stalin in an order of the day announced the march into Bucharest, avoiding use of the word "capture" since Romania now has joined the fight against Germany. He said the routing of German units in the Ploesti area had liquidated the "German threat from the north to the capital of Romania."

Nearly 600 miles to the northwest another big Russian army attacking on the approaches to Warsaw captured the rail city of Radzymin, only 11 miles northeast of Praga, eastern suburb of the embattled Polish capital on the Vistula river, the daily communique said.

Radzymin itself had been taken a month ago when Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's First White Russian Army reached the Warsaw area, but was lost later to a German counterattack. Attacking on a 12-mile front between the Warsaw-Bialystok railway and the Bug River the Russians also seized Cegielnia and Ciemnie, a few miles below Radyzymin and only nine miles from Warsaw's edge.

Nazis Admit Reverses

Berlin admitted the Russians had broken through German lines, using four divisions supported by herds of warplanes and tanks, and said they were beyond Radzymin in the effort to seize Warsaw and make a break-through across the flat Polish plains toward Germany.

Malinovsky's troops swept through 250 towns and villages in Romania, and captured 7,000 more Germans in a Nazi disaster now matching the Stalingrad debacle. With the entry into Bucharest's broad avenues the Russians were within 165 miles of the "Iron Gate" pass along the Danube on the Romanian-Yugoslav border, imperiling the 15 German divisions strung out through the Balkans down to Greece on the Mediterranean, and putting the Red army in a position to drive on toward Hungary and lower Germany.

Simultaneously, 115 miles southeast of Bucharest the Third Ukraine army under Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin reached the Bulgarian frontier at Caraomer, 30 miles southwest of the Black Sea port of Constanta, which for years had been the main German naval base for preying on Russian shipping.

Caraomer is on the 1940 Romanian-Bulgarian border, established when Bucharest gave a slice of southern Drobrudja to Bulgaria. Unless the Sofia government quits its hesitation and declares war on Germany it is thought likely the Russians will send their armored columns pouring into Bulgaria.

May Drive Along Danube

A Berlin commentator, Col. Ernst Von Hammer, said the Russians intended not only to cross into Bulgaria, but also to sweep on into Yugoslavia in the southwest, and wheel westward along the Danube, ancient invasion gateway to central Europe, in a strike toward wavering Hungary and Germany itself.

Beyond Bucharest extend open plains, rich in ripening wheat, and around the Romanian capital are great air bases which the Soviets undoubtedly will quickly put to use. These fields also probably will soon supplant the Russian Ukraine "shuttle bases" used by American bombers in their hops from Italy.

A mass of confused, disorganized German troops were reported withdrawing into the Carpathian mountains north of fallen Ploesti in an effort to escape the fury of the Russians and the combined attacks of Romanian divisions which are said to have sealed off those escape hatches into Transylvania.

Moscow dispatches said the Romanians still had 30 or more divisions which could be sent into combat against the Germans despite the great campaign losses suffered by the former Axis satellite.

Although the Germans had destroyed large parts of the Ploesti oil installations, Moscow dispatches said Romanians were aiding the Russians in putting out the fires there.

7000 Nazis Are Captured In Ringed Romanian Capital

Two German Generals Among Prisoners and Third Is Found Dead—Russians Battle Ploesti Oil Fires

London, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—Russia's Second Army of the Ukraine entered the Romanian capital of Bucharest today and captured more than 7,000 Germans in an encirclement, Moscow announced tonight.

In this great trap sprung by the troops of Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky, the Russians captured two more generals, the commander of the Seventy-sixth German Infantry Division and the former commander of the garrison at Iasi, Moscow's broadcast communique announced.

Among the enemy dead in this area was found the body of Gen. Mieck, commander of the Fourth German Army Corps, the Russians said, and more than 250 populated places in Romania were reported seized during the day.

Meanwhile, in the Warsaw sector, 600 miles to the north, Russian counter attacks considerably improved the Soviet positions above the eastern suburb of Praga, the communique announced, and led to the capture of the railway station of Radzymin, eleven miles northeast of Praga.

The entry into Bucharest followed twelve days of ferocious fighting through the Balkan country, and even as the dusty soldiers strode down the Calea Victorei, the city's main thoroughfare, the news was announced by Premier Stalin in a broadcast Order of the Day.

The way to the capital was all but wide open after the Germans had been routed from the Ploesti oil fields, last major source of Nazi oil in Europe.

"Our troops thus liquidated the German threat to the Romanian capital from the north," Stalin said.

Advancing against disorderly German resistance, mobile Russian columns had advanced to within seventeen miles of Bucharest last night. They drew within sight of the city's tinted plaster houses this afternoon and apparently entered without major opposition.

The victory rated a salute of twenty-four salvos from 324 of Moscow's guns—duplicating the biggest salutes of the Russo-German war.

Third Capital Set Free.

Bucharest was occupied by the Russians in 1828 and again in 1848 and from 1853 to 1854. Tonight they spread through twenty square miles of the city as partners of the Romanians, who last week changed sides in the war, turning against the Nazis and fighting on the side of the Allies instead.

King Michael's capital, the Paris of the Balkans, thus became the third major European capital entered by United Nations troops.

Moscow reported a few days ago that the Romanians themselves had driven the Germans from most of the city, and German warplanes have been bombing the capital ever since.

Russian Entry In Bucharest

Announced

London, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Red army has entered Bucharest, Marshal Stalin announced tonight.

Moscow, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Red army was believed today to have entered Bucharest, capital of Romania, after capturing the great Ploesti oil fields and preempting perhaps a third of the German petroleum supply.

At midnight the Russians were 17 miles from the city of 648,000 after an advance of nearly 40 miles in a day.

An official announcement was not yet made, but Muscovites kept their radios tuned for an order of the day.

Oil Fires Stemmed

Izvestia reported from captured Ploesti that the abrupt Red army drive had prevented destruction of the Ploesti oil fields, but added that serious damage had been done. Romanian oil workers helped put out tremendous fires and civilians directed Soviet troops to a group of Germans dressed as civilians, applying the torch.

The dispatch added that a plane trip over the fields, greatest in Europe except for those in Russia itself, disclosed that the Germans did everything possible to destroy the installations.

Meanwhile, forces of Gen. Fedor I. Tolbukhin were pushing through level plain country along with those of Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky and were believed already to have joined hands.

Another arm of Malinovsky's big command turned directly north through a pass leading to Brasov (population 61,800) on the trunk line railroad from Bucharest to Budapest and Vienna. Large groups of Germans and Hungarians are known to be massed in Hungary held Transylvania in the path of this force.

Romanian Army Still Strong

Even after the Romanian Army's big defeats on the Russian steppes in the Crimea and at Odessa, *Red Star* said it still had 30 to 35 divisions.

"German divisions in Romania are doomed," the usually conservative army organ added. *Red Star* said five to six German divisions in Greece and the Aegean Islands were cut off from the main German army and that Marshal Tito's divisions had handed the Germans defeats in Yugoslavia.

A Russian war bulletin said General Malinovsky's army captured more than 200 towns yesterday around Ploesti and northeast of Bucharest, including Meriuta, only 17 miles away.

Soviet Troops Barely Pause In Bucharest

Main Forces Skirt City, Column Rides Through in U. S.-Made Vehicles

Antonescu Believed Prisoner in Palace

Radzymin Is Recaptured as Red Army Smashes to 9 Miles of Warsaw

By Joseph Morton

BUCHAREST, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Russian Army entered Bucharest from the east and northeast today and moved through to the west, the direction of the Bulgarian frontier.

Standing in the heart of the city at noon, I watched a motorized Soviet column speed through the streets. Dusty and perspiring, the crew men wasted little time waving to the sidewalk throngs, appearing more interested in getting to their destination.

Every single vehicle was American-made, including jeeps, amphibious "ducks," command cars, trucks and even a pale-blue Ford sedan covered with a camouflage net.

A Romanian captain standing near by told me the first Russian patrols reached the city yesterday from the direction of Constanta. The main body of troops in this area, he said, was skirting the city en route westward, apparently with no intention of passing through.

Romanians watching the spectacle had little to offer in the way of greeting, the great majority of them staring silently. Anxiety over the proximity of Russian troops was obvious among many of Bucharest's wealthier people, an American resident told me. He said a member of the nobility had approached one of his friends with an offer to take jewels out of the country.

Although badly torn up by a four-day indiscriminate German bombing starting Aug. 24, Bucharest seemed to be getting back to normal after the excitement over the change of position in the war. All stores were open, all utilities were restored and there apparently was abundant food.

In the German air raids, I learned, seven hospitals were hit. Damage throughout the city was far greater than from all Allied operations in this area combined.

EISENHOWER SEES VICTORY IN 1944

Gen. Bradley Promoted to Full Field Commander of Army.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 31.—(AP) Gen. Eisenhower, bronzed and smiling, voiced anew tonight his confidence that victory over Germany was possible in 1944, attributed the Nazis' utter defeat in France to their land-greedy defense strategy, and announced a change in his staff set-up.

The Supreme commander said that Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, whose American armies are dashing head-long toward Belgium, had been made a full field commander of U. S. forces in northern France, a command post equal to that of British Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, whose promotion to the rank of field marshal was announced later in London. Montgomery commands the British and Canadian armies in northern France.

Manpower Shortage

Eisenhower asserted the fight would be carried into Germany and he appeared convinced the Nazis were running out of manpower for their breached western defenses.

Underscoring Eisenhower's words was a huge battlemap behind him blazing with huge red arrows indicating the latest Allied advances toward Belgium and the German border in an invasion which he declared was already fully five days ahead of schedule.

Asked when he expected complete victory, the Supreme commander said he would stand by his statement in Algiers just before he left for England to take over the invasion job. At that time he said Germany could be beaten in 1944 if everyone on the battlefront and at home did their duty.

The four-star general brought his Scotty pup with its four-star studded collar along to the press conference. This man with the greatest weight of war responsibility any American general has ever had was in high humor.

Looking very boyish with his broad grin and twinkling eyes Eisenhower spoke to the men before him of utter destruction of the German military might.

He forcefully declared the battle must and would be carried home hard and decisively into the Reich, and he scorned the vaunted Siegfried line by not being able to remember its name.

Announces New Setup

In announcing the new set-up in field command in France elevating Bradley to an equal footing with Montgomery, Eisenhower, with a ringing note of defiance in his voice, told press representatives who sometimes seem critical that Montgomery and he were close and warm friends and the British general was one of the greatest soldiers of this or any war.

Turning to the progress of the Allied forces in France, the Supreme commander predicted that if the American and British troops entered the low countries the Germans would probably be forced to pull out of Denmark and Norway.

Eisenhower declared that Field Marshal Von Kluge's crushing defeat in France was partly a result of the German land-greedy strategy of inflexible defense—a do-or-die stand on a flank south of the Seine.

Commenting on the power of the German army, the General seemed convinced that the Germans were scraping the bottom of the barrel for forces to brace their broken Western front. About the much-talked-of German fort chain around the Reich frontier Eisenhower declared that no defense system is better than the men who defend it.

Montgomery One Of Greatest

In announcing the new setup in field command in France elevating Bradley to an equal footing with Montgomery, Eisenhower, with a ringing note of defiance in his voice, told press representatives that Montgomery and he were close and warm friends and the British general was one of the greatest soldiers of this or any war.

Answering questions on the new command setup, the supreme commander explained that he had regarded it as essential to have a single field commander with full responsibility until the breakout after the invasion, and that Montgomery was his choice and it was fully approved by the Americans.

Now that the breakout has occurred, it is possible to effect the final stage of the command system as planned all along, he added.

Praised By London Paper

In London, the *Evening News*, commenting on the change in command in France, praised Eisenhower for his "direct and manly" explanation of the new setup. In an edittorial the *News* said "he has done well, for we all were becoming a little muddled by reports and denials and renewed reports."

The *News* praised "Ike" for his fine expression and regard for Montgomery and added that Eisenhower has a potent and tough team to handle. "He has to be a diplomat and chairman as well as a soldier," the newspaper continued.

30. 24— 18405

Eisenhower Says Foe Lost 400,000; Yanks to Carry War Into Germany

SEP 1944

General Says Offensive in France Is 5 Days Ahead of Schedule.

Long

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower announced today that Lieut-Gen. Omar N. Bradley had taken his place as a full field commander of American armies in northern France in equal status to Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, and declared confidently his forces would carry the fight into Germany inevitably and decisively.

DAY

Gen. Bradley, mild Missouri infantry specialist, hitherto has been officially subordinate to Gen. Montgomery, who commanded all ground troops in northern France under Gen. Eisenhower. Gen. Bradley, however, has assumed great stature by directing his First and Third American armies in the breakthrough from St. Lo across the Brest Peninsula, beyond Paris and to the approaches of Belgium and Germany.

Gen. Eisenhower, smiling and bronzed, said that operations were five days ahead of schedule. His eyes twinkling, he stood before a huge battle map of northern France streaked with red arrows of his troop gains toward Belgium and the Rhine and spoke with a firm voice of confidence in victories won and others yet ahead.

Gen. Eisenhower said that the crushing defeat administered to Field Marshal Von Kluge was due partly to the land-greedy Nazi strategy of inflexible defense—a rigid stake-all stand on a flank south of the Seine.

Gen. Eisenhower did not permit direct quotations from his talk—his first to his main press headquarters since D day—observing with a wry smile that generals get into trouble whenever they talk.

Praises Montgomery.

In announcing the new setup of field command, he paid high tribute to Gen. Montgomery, describing him as a close and warm friend and one of the greatest soldiers of this war or any other. He emphasized the change was in no way the slightest reflection upon "Monty" nor a demotion for him.

The exact time when the division of responsibility was reached was not specified, but Gen. Eisenhower said that it was not effective at the time that the report of the division first came out a fortnight ago.

Gen. Eisenhower said he regarded it as essential to have a single field commander with full responsibility until the breakout after invasion, hence Gen. Montgomery was appointed with full approval of the Americans.

Now that the breakout has occurred, it is possible to effect the final stage of the command system as planned all along, Gen. Eisenhower said.

The commander said the French had come to him with an urgent request that troops in strength parade through Paris at once last week end, when fighting still was going on in the city suburbs, as a means of reassuring the people. Originally, it had been planned to let the French Second Armored Division do the parading with only a handful of British and Americans. But due to the urgency of the request, he had to send in what was available—the French division and the American Fourth Infantry. Gen. Eisenhower said even these were not parading so much as marching through the city on the shortest route to the battlefields. The British were not represented by a division, only because none was near enough.

Gen. Eisenhower said he regretted greatly that Gen. Montgomery could not be there with him to see the liberation but that the British commander was too busy on the fighting front.

Out of a desire to keep the Germans guessing about his intentions in Pas de Calais, the General declined to comment on German robot bombs except to say that personally he didn't like them. He recalled with a chuckle that he had been accused of moving his advance command post to France just to get away from them.

Commenting on the vaunted German frontier fort chain, he said no defense system is better than the men who defend it. Gen. Eisenhower seemed convinced that the Germans were scraping the bottom of the barrel for forces to brace their broken Western Front.

Answering a question, he said that if the Allies drove into Belgium and the Netherlands, the Germans probably would be forced to pull out of Denmark.

Commenting on a Washington report that the whole French operation—northern and southern invasions—soon would be brought brought under his command, the Supreme Commander said this was a matter for the decision of the combined chiefs of staff.

From the first five days after the Normandy landings the Allied command has been able to foresee the whole German strategy, one of rigid defense in which the enemy staked all and lost all, he said.

The Supreme Commander added that before the invasion the Allied chiefs had thought it would be more likely—and better strategy for the Germans—to withdraw when they saw they were unable to hurl the invaders into the sea, fighting a delaying action back to some better defense system with more direct lines of supply and reinforcement.

Instead, the Nazis fought in and out at Caen on a plan of strategy which made every foot there more important than ten miles anywhere else among the line. Every piece of dust there had the value of a diamond, so bitter was the enemy's determination to hold on well south of the Seine.

Gen. Eisenhower praised efforts of the French Forces of the Interior as more effective than most people had thought they could be.

The General wanted once to refer to the Siegfried Line—the Germans' hope for defense of their homeland frontier—but he could not remember its name. He grinned sheepishly and let correspondents prompt him.

Gen. Montgomery Is Raised To Rank Of Field Marshal

SEP 2 1944

Night

London, Aug. 31 (AP)—General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, whom many consider Britain's best general and who is certainly the nation's most spectacular field commander, tonight was appointed Field Marshal supernumerary by King George.

The announcement of the appointment which will become effective tomorrow, came only a few hours after Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower revealed that Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley had been given equal status with Montgomery as field commander of an army group. However, unofficial sources emphasized the Montgomery appointment had no connection with this and had been planned for some time as recognition for his "invaluable services to the empire."

Precedence Not Involved

Neither will the appointment involve precedence in the field, these sources said. Montgomery as field marshal will carry no more authority than General Bradley.

Montgomery, whose rise in fame began at El Alamein on the western desert and who at present is commander of the 21st Army group which broke the German Seventh Army in northern France, becomes the 14th living British field marshal. Because army regulations specify there shall be only eight field marshals, he is officially listed as the latest of six supernumeraries who achieve full title when deaths create vacancies.

Others Of Same Rank

Other supernumerary field marshals are: Jan Christiaan Smuts, Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Sir John G. Dill, Sir Alan Francis Brooke and Lord Gort.

Field marshal appointments are bestowed either in recognition of highly meritorious services on the field of battle or solely as a compliment.

Nazi Losses Top 400,000 In France, Says Eisenhower

SEP 2 1944

General Reports 'Great Victory' Over Enemy, Two German Armies Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP) General Dwight D. Eisenhower, reporting on what he called "this great victory" in northern France, told the War department today that German casualties in the swirling battles are more than 400,000, with two whole armies and the main strength of two more decisively beaten.

The general's total of Nazi losses, for the northern France action alone since the June 6 debarkation on the Normandy beaches, ran some 50,000 more than the total of American casualties in all armed services and in all theaters since Pearl Harbor.

Cost Remains High

But the cost still is grievously high in men as well as materials, Eisenhower's report and a news conference statement from Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson showed.

Patterson's announcement listed 23,249 new American army casualties for the approximate period of heaviest action when Allied forces were making their breakouts through fixed German defenses into the main area of France. His report was for all theaters.

General Eisenhower reported some representative totals of material used and lost, topped by the announcement that in support of the northern France operations the air force has lost some 3,000 planes and used up the equipment of 225 more in replacement parts and spares. The fliers, he said, dropped more than 55,000 tons of bombs and used 44,000,000 gallons of aviation gasoline.

The general's figures were six days old and probably were far out of date in view of the thrusts by American, British and Canadian forces toward Germany, Belgium and the robot coast since they were compiled Aug. 25. The report took no account of action in southern France which has ruined a German army there.

No comparative figures on American or Allied losses in northern France accompanied the Eisenhower report, the nearest approach to a parallel being a recent announcement that as of Aug. 6 American killed, wounded and missing totalled 112,673 since the invasion forces hit Normandy beaches June 6.

Total Casualties Released

However, shortly before the General's figures were made public at the War department, Undersecretary Robert P. Patterson announced total army casualties of 284,838 in all theaters since Pearl Harbor.

Reflecting, as Patterson said, the period of heaviest action in northern France, the total was up 23,249 from the report just a week earlier. Such reports run three weeks or more behind action at the front, based on notices delivered to next-of-kin. The newly-reported American casualties thus would be for the period toward the end of July, when Allied forces were power-driving through fixed German positions.

Coupled with the latest Navy casualty list of 58,353, the new army report of American losses makes an over-all total of 343,191, compared to 317,846 a week earlier.

For August 13, Patterson at his news conference reported the following breakdown of army casualties: 53,101 killed, 44,643 missing, 44,408 prisoners, 142,686 wounded of which 60,314 have gone back to duty.

For August 6 the figures were 48,880 killed, 42,956 missing, 43,822 prisoners, and 125,931 wounded.

General Eisenhower said his overall figure on German casualties included more than 200,000 prisoners of whom 135,000 have been taken since July 25 "and the total continues to mount."

25 Divisions Destroyed

In knocking that gaping hole in German military manpower, the European Supreme commander reported his forces had destroyed the equivalent of 25 enemy divisions and "very badly cut up" another 18.

In the destroyed category he placed five panzer divisions and 20 infantry divisions, with six panzer and 12 infantry divisions heavily mauled.

Three crack parachute divisions were included in the total, Eisenhower reported, adding:

"In addition, one parachute division and two infantry divisions have no hope of escape from the fortress ports of the Brittany peninsula in which they are marooned. One infantry division is isolated in the channel islands."

Summing up on the basis of larger enemy units, Eisenhower said:

"The German Seventh army and the newly formed Fifth panzer army have been decisively defeated, and into this defeat have been drawn the bulk of the fighting strength of the First and Fifteenth armies. Three field marshals and one army commander have either been dismissed or incapacitated by wounds. One army commander, three corps commanders, 15 division commanders and one fortress commander have been either killed or captured."

In the air the General asserted, "the Luftwaffe has taken a fearful beating," with the destruction of 3,545 planes, 2,378 of them in the air. Another 270 were probably destroyed and 1,028 damaged in the air.

Lose 300 Vessels

At sea he said the enemy has lost some 300 vessels of all classes sunk or badly damaged by Allied action, in addition to many ships the Germans themselves have been forced to scuttle.

Eisenhower said the enemy has been unable, in spite of his former boasting, to interfere seriously with the invasion forces" at sea.

Paying tribute to the French Forces of the Interior, and to units from other countries fighting beside the Americans and the British, Eisenhower asserted:

"Allied teamwork, extending through all services, has again demonstrated its ability to overcome the most adverse kind of conditions in defeating the enemy."

In the mountain of enemy materiel captured or destroyed, Eisenhower listed 1,300 tanks, over 20,000 motor transports, about 500 assault guns, 1,500 field and heavier artillery guns, and "very great" amounts of coast artillery equip-

ment.

In southern France, Patterson reported, army casualties from the invasion Aug. 15 to Aug. 24 were 1,247 killed and missing, with 5,090 wounded. They were not in his total, he said, since they occurred after Aug. 13.

Eisenhower's Victory Report

SEP 1 1944

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—The complete text of General Dwight D. Eisenhower's report to the War Department on the results of operations in northern France between D Day, June 6, and Aug. 25, follows:

The equivalent of five Panzer divisions have been destroyed and a further six severely mauled, including one Panzer grenadier division. The equivalent of twenty infantry divisions have been eliminated and a further twelve very badly cut up and have suffered severe losses. Included in this total of infantry divisions are three of the enemy's crack parachute divisions. In addition, one parachute division and two infantry divisions have no hope of escape from the fortress ports of the Brittany peninsula, in which they are marooned. One infantry division is isolated in the Channel islands.

Total enemy casualties amount to more than 400,000 killed, wounded and prisoners of war, of which more than 200,000 are prisoners of war. Of these prisoners, 135,000 have been captured since July 25. The total continues to mount.

One thousand three hundred enemy tanks and more than 20,000 motor transports have been captured or destroyed. About 500 assault guns and 1,500 field and heavier artillery guns have been captured or destroyed. In addition, the enemy has suffered very heavy losses in coast artillery equipment.

The German 7th Army and the newly formed 5th Panzer Army have been decisively defeated and into this defeat have been drawn the bulk of the fighting strength of the 1st and 15th Armies. Three field marshals and one army commander have either been dismissed or incapacitated by wounds. One army commander, three corps commanders, fifteen divisional commanders and one fortress commander have been either killed or captured.

Luftwaffe Beaten

In the air the Luftwaffe has taken a fearful beating. Since June 6 2,378 German aircraft have been destroyed in the air and 1,167 on the ground. In addition, 270 aircraft were probably destroyed and 1,028 aircraft were damaged in the air.

At sea the enemy has been unable, in spite of his former boasting, to interfere seriously with the invasion forces. Enemy attacks on convoys have been driven off on very many occasions, and losses to Allied shipping have been small. Of the enemy's naval losses, some 300 vessels of all classes have been sunk or heavily damaged by Allied action. In addition, a number of enemy merchant ships have been sunk and the Germans themselves have been forced to scuttle, in their harbors, large numbers of all types of shipping, both naval and mercantile.

A large proportion of the enemy's effort has been devoted to attack by mine laying. The sustained work of minesweepers has resulted, within three months, in a "mine bag" off the French beaches which totals one-tenth of all mines swept in five years in all theaters of war.

Allied teamwork, extending through all services, has again demonstrated its ability to overcome the most adverse kind of conditions in defeating the enemy. Allied units from other countries have fought effectively alongside American and British forces and the F. F. I. (French Forces of the Interior) have done much valuable work.

The command system has functioned smoothly in spite of difficulties due to enforced separation of commanders and of poor signal communications due to distances and rapidly changing situations.

Many factors are woven into the warp and woof of this great victory. Among these a few are listed below, with no attempt to give their order of importance.

Elements of Victory

One was meticulous care in planning and preparation, supported resolutely in all important aspects by the combined chiefs of staff.

Another was the fact that we achieved some degree of surprise involving place, timing and strength of the attack. The excellence and sufficiency of amphibious equipment, with measures for dealing with beach defenses and obstacles, was also important.

The brilliant preparatory work of the air forces, a belief in the effectiveness of which was the very cornerstone of the original invasion conception, began months ago and reached its highest intensity at the very moment of landing. It is my conviction that except for this aerial preparation, including as a specific mission a prolonged campaign against the transportation systems of northwest Europe, the venture could not have logically been undertaken. The air support of ground forces has been most effective throughout the campaign. The supply and maintenance services have performed miracles.

But the greatest factor of all has been the fighting qualities of the soldiers, sailors and airmen of the United Nations. Their valor, stamina and devotion to duty have been beyond praise. They will continue to be.

Without any particular stress, the cablegram records the loss of 3,000 airplanes in air force support of the French invasion, and the use of the equivalent of 225 more in replacements and spare parts.

Pointing out that all American units went to France with full equipment, the general's message continues:

"Nevertheless, during the first 70 days of the operation, United States ground forces required more than 900 tanks to replace battle casualties.

"In that same period we replaced other losses in the following amounts: 2,400 automatic rifles, 1,750 quarter ton trucks (jeeps), 1,500 mortars, and 83,000 miles of field wire."

General Eisenhower said he was giving only a few examples which "do not take into account expenditures in the British army, in which many items, especially tanks, are manufactured in the United States. All French divisions are equipped exclusively with American models."

As representative of normal expenditure, the General reported:

"At our present strength, and on a basis of strict rationing, we are using 150,000 tons of ammunition per month. This includes 40,000,000 rounds of .30 caliber, 800,000 rounds of mortar, and 900,000 rounds of 105-MM ammunition."

The Air force, he said, has dropped more than 55,000 tons of bombs and used 44,000,000 gallons of aviation gasoline in support of the northern France operations.

EISENHOWER CITES NEED OF SUPPLIES IN FRENCH BATTLE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—(AP) General Dwight D. Eisenhower urges "maximum rate" delivery across the Atlantic of "all those things, including spare parts, that a modern army and air force require in battle."

He cites 3,000 airplanes lost since D-day and 150,000 tons of ammunition expended a month as samples of the need.

The General's message to Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, head of the army service forces, made public by the War department today, singles out heavy duty trucks as "important" and tires as a "special item."

The Supreme commander of the Allied expeditionary force cabled the commander of the service forces in response to Somervell's request for a forecast of needs in the future phases of the north France campaign.

SEP 2 1944

HUNGARY SEEN NEAR CRACKUP

Railway Strikes Reported To Have Paralyzed Traffic

London Aug. 31 (AP) — Hungary, new keystone of Adolf Hitler's southeastern defenses, seemed on the edge of a crackup as neighboring Slovakia fell rapidly under the control of Czechoslovak armed forces and Rumanian and Bulgarian peace delegates waited in Moscow and Cairo, respectively, to sign terms of capitulations.

Moscow radio said information had reached Switzerland that railway strikes had broken out in Hungary and traffic on the three main lines into Budapest was paralyzed. The report said the whole country was "on the verge of a general strike."

German Troops Hold Capital

The United Nations radio at Algiers said German troops had occupied all strategic points in Budapest, and that all official buildings in the Hungarian capital were under guard of German machine gunners.

Hungarian newspapers carried customary last-ditch appeals but also mentioned the growing peril from "military deserters, escaped prisoners of war, enemy mercenaries, criminals with no home land who are capable of anything, partisans and saboteurs infesting the roads."

Bulgaria closed the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier, a step taken to mean that German diplomats awaiting exchange in Turkey would be unable to depart by land or sea.

Croatia Cabinet Revamped

In the Nazi puppet state of Croatia, Ante Pavelic, chief of state, shook up his cabinet, replacing the Minister of War and the Interior with military men and putting two of his Ustashi men in key police positions.

The extent of the crisis in Austria and Bavaria—which are next in line if Hungary falls — was hidden under Nazi censorship. Swiss reports, however, told of widespread arrests in these regions as unrest increased, despair deepened and Berlin officialdom tried to keep its nerves steady.

Slovakian Revolt Admitted

The German radio said "political developments behind the southern flank of the Eastern front are being closely watched." The radio blamed "Soviet agents" for the Slovakian revolt which it admitted involved parts of the Slovak army.

The German radio expressed confidence in Hungary's new Cabinet which Budapest newspapers characterized as a "Government of soldiers" which would adapt itself to the "iron laws of war."

[The Federal Communications Commission heard a report from the Nazi Transkontinent Agency that former Premier Doeme Sztojay of Hungary "died today at noon."

[At the time of his resignation Tuesday Berlin said he gave way to the new military government of Gen. Geza Lakatos because of "the state of his health."]

Czechs Battle For 6 Cities

In an effort to combat the Czechoslovak underground forces, which have seized almost all Slovak territory except border areas, the Germans have thrown tanks into the heavy fighting which has spread over their puppet state.

The Czech commander in Slovakia announced through London headquarters that battles were raging for the towns of Zilina, Trnava, Galanta, Lucenec, Levoca and Kezmarck. Zilina changed hands twice and is now in possession of the Czechs.

Lucenec and Galanta are in territory given to Hungary after Munich.

Bulgars Wait At Cairo

With a stern rebuke from Moscow ringing in their ears, the four Bulgarian armistice delegates waited in Cairo. They were held incommunicado to prevent them from making any unofficial contacts or receiving reporters, pending the return from Washington of Lincoln MacVeagh, United States Ambassador to the refugee Greek and Yugoslav governments, within the next few days.

There likely will be additional consultation with other Allies, particularly the Yugoslav and Greek governments in exile, before the armistice is concluded.

Moscow announced without comment that the Romanian peace delegation, led by Prince Barbu Stirbey, had arrived in the Soviet capital. The position of these emissaries was strengthened by reports of pitched battles between Romanian and German troops.

Romanian Armistice Soon

An Associated Press dispatch from Ankara said the Russo-Romanian armistice was expected to be signed within 48 hours.

The Romanian news agency reported General Gestenberg, head of the German military mission in Romania since 1938, had been made a prisoner. The Ankara report said Gestenberg promised a peaceful retreat but later took Romanian hostages and sent bombers over the Bucharest residential district.

A German news agency report attempted to discredit the Bulgarian armistice delegation in Cairo." "Berlin political circles do not believe this intermediary is invested with powers to accept terms," the dispatch said.

[Moscow radio, heard by United States government monitors, said the proclaimed Bulgarian neutrality was a ruse to allow Germans to take refuge in Bulgaria "from Allied pursuit." The broadcast said there was "verified information" that German ships and submarines were hiding in the Bulgarian Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas. Some of these, it said, already had been scuttled "with the aid of the Bulgarian authorities."]

NEUTRAL POLICY OF BULGARIA IS SHOT BY RUSSIANS

SEP 2 1944

NIGHT

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 — (AP) Russia got tough with Bulgaria today and let it be known that if Sofia's leaders want to save themselves and their country they better get into the war against Germany with speed and energy.

Bulgaria, it was asserted by a writer in the newspaper Red Star, has fooled no one with her declaration of neutrality but has, in fact, under the present circumstances followed a course convenient to Hitler.

Protestations of neutrality and assertions that she will disarm Germans within Bulgarian boundaries are wholly insufficient to Russia. Serious military operations against the Nazis are the only sounds from Sofia that will reach Moscow's ears.

Russia also pointedly reminded the Bulgars that the United Nations have not only not forgotten but will remember the part played and being played by their troops in Yugoslavia and Greece.

Bulgaria's conclusion of an agreement with the Germans whereby—according to Tass—Hitler has been allowed to withdraw troops and munitions had created considerable feeling against Sofia.

The country's failure to intern armed Germans, ships and crews in Bulgarian waters has forced the Soviet to look upon her neutrality declaration as just another piece of double dealing.

"The maneuvers of Bulgarian rulers are not going to fool anyone," wrote Professor Alexander Yerusalimsky in his international review in Red Star.

The authoritative writer said it would be interesting "to know what Bulgaria is going to do with her own troops, particularly those which are fighting against the people of Yugoslavia." He recalled that the Bulgarian foreign minister "justified the criminal deeds of the Bulgarian occupants of Yugoslavia and called their conduct 'exem-

plary'. Yugoslavian and Greek people who experienced and know the feel of Bulgarian bayonets are of quite a different opinion."

Bulgaria Aiding Nazis, Reds Charge

London, Aug. 31 (AP)—Moscow today accused Bulgaria of aiding the Germans after professing neutrality, with the Russian press declaring the only hope for the Bulgars to save themselves would be by active war against the Nazis.

This sharp rebuke came as a Bulgarian armistice delegation was held virtually prisoners in Cairo, awaiting Allied terms. The formal presentation was delayed pending return from America in a few days of Lincoln MacVeagh, United States Ambassador to the exiled Greek and Yugoslav governments.

Talks Believed Continuing

Consultations with some of the Allies, especially the Greeks and Yugoslavs, whose lands have been occupied by Bulgarian troops, were believed not yet completed.

Moscow press articles charged that Bulgaria, after declaring her neutrality, had made an agreement with the Germans whereby Hitler would be allowed to withdraw troops and munitions from the country.

Sofia's failure to intern armed German ships and crews in Bulgarian waters, and the role Bulgars played and are playing in Greece and Yugoslavia will not be forgotten, they asserted.

Russia and Bulgaria are not at war.

"The maneuver of the Bulgarian Government will not fool anybody and the Allies are taking this into full account," a Moscow broadcast said.

Ankara reports said the Germans bombed Bucharest, causing heavy damage in residential districts. These same reports said General Gestenberg, head of the German air mission in Romania, was taken prisoner, but escaped.

Subterfuge Alleged

Quoting a Tass dispatch from the Romanian port of Constanta, where Soviet troops stand only 29 miles from the Bulgarian border, the Moscow radio declared that by all indications Bulgaria announced herself a neutral "in order to enable the Germans to hide in Bulgaria from prosecution by the Allies."

Moscow declared Bulgarian troops still were fighting along with Germans against the Yugoslav Partisans and the Greeks.

Says Policy Not Altered

"This additional evidence of the real aims of the Bulgarian Government confirms, as all other factors do, that the Government of Premier Ivan Bagrianov in reality doesn't think of bringing about a radical change in policy," Moscow declared.

". . . Bulgarian propaganda, in raising a big noise around the declaration of neutrality, attempts at the same time to put into circulation all sorts of rumors, even going so far as to act as if Soviet circles had approved of the present position. These maneuvers have been exposed."

The German radio today quoted a dispatch from Sofia as saying that Bulgaria had recalled her Minister to Vichy "owing to the situation in France."

SEP 2 1944

CHURCHILL SAYS V-DAY NEAR

LONDON, Aug. 31—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill, in a message to Poland on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the German attack, declared tonight the day of liberation was drawing near and "a new Poland will be born" from the sacrifice of Poles at home and abroad.

Polish Premier Reveals Plan For Reaching Russian Accord

London, Aug. 31 (AP)—Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Premier of Poland, today revealed his terms for reaching an accord with Russia while guaranteeing the nation's sovereignty, and appealed for United States and British backing as a "test case" involving hopes for a lasting peace.

His program called for formation of a coalition government as soon as Warsaw is liberated, with equal representation for the country's five political parties—including the one which is the mainspring for the rival, Soviet-sponsored National Liberation Committee.

His appeal, on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the German invasion of Poland, was made at a press conference during which he called anew for increased aid to patriots within the capital.

Problem Linked To Peace

The Premier told the press conference that it had been forgotten throughout the world that the Polish question concerns Poland's future political system and "its future sovereignty and independence." He added that "it concerns the permanent settlement of relations in Europe such as will guarantee harmony, and is closely linked with bases of a future lasting peace."

He reported that his proposal to Russia contained "methods" by which the frontier questions shall be approached, but declined to discuss their nature.

The National Liberation Committee, set up in Moscow and since moved to Lublin, in Poland, has advocated acquisition of east Prussian territory as compensation for loss of land in the east.

Points Of Plan Listed

As the Premier spoke, the plan, approved by the Cabinet of the exiled Polish Government in London, was en route to Moscow.

The nine points of the plan are:

1. The Polish Government to be reconstructed when Warsaw is liberated.

2. Mikolajczyk himself to go to Warsaw to consult the political parties and obtain their candidates for Government posts.

3. The new Cabinet to give equal representation to Popular, Social Democratic, National Democratic, Christian Labor and Polish Workman's political parties. The latter is the Russian-sponsored group.

4. Known Fascists to be excluded from the Government.

5. A new "unity" council to replace the present three councils—sponsored by the London Government, the liberation committee and the underground.

6. Diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union to be renewed.

7. Administration of civilian affairs behind the Red army lines to be arranged by agreement with Russia.

8. Election machinery to be set up.

9. Military forces to be governed by a war cabinet and the commander in chief to be abolished. This was designed to meet Russian antipathy to Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, present commander in chief.

Speaking slowly and cautiously, obviously attempting to avoid saying anything which might snap the thin thread of informal negotiations between London and Russia, Mikolajczyk said he had been promised in Moscow that help would be sent to free Warsaw.

Not Up To Expectations

In response to questions he could not or would not say why that help had not reached Polish expectations.

The Premier went into detail on the way plans had been prepared for an uprising of the underground as the Red army advanced. He said those plans had been laid before President Roosevelt and he was understood to have disclosed them to the Soviet through the combined military boards.

He denied that the uprising differed in any manner from the procedure elsewhere in the country. He said that in some areas the Poles fought alone for as long as three months when Russian progress had been slower than expected.

Pole Exiles Suggest Coalition Cabinet

London, Aug. 31 (AP)—Prime Minister Mikolajczyk of the Polish Government in exile announced today an offer to Russia to form a coalition cabinet with equal representation of Poland's five parties.

On the eve of the fifth anniversary of the German attack on Poland that started this war, the Prime Minister said his nation's fate was a "great test case for the world." He said Warsaw again had called for help but that the Russians had not yet granted permission for Allied shuttle planes to land on Soviet soil in order to support General Bor's still-fighting Patriot army in the capital.

Near End Of War

"We are near the end of this war," Mikolajczyk said, "and the ideological principles of the war, comprised in the Atlantic Charter and four freedoms, have somehow depreciated in value in favor of power politics."

As a result, he said, such states as Poland "cannot conduct their policy in the seclusion of diplomatic conferences but must conduct it honestly and openly in the light of the day before the public opinion of the great powers."

Underground Approves

The exiled Government's plan for accord with the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation has been approved by the Polish underground and by his cabinet and is en route to Moscow, the Prime Minister said.

Under its terms:

1. The Government would be reconstructed when Warsaw is liberated.

2. Mikolajczyk would return to Warsaw and consult various political parties and get their candidates for Government posts.

3. A cabinet would be formed with equal representation of the Popular, Social Democratic, National Democratic, Christian Labor and Polish Workman's political parties. The last is a Russian-sponsored group.

Fascists Outlawed

The Government would include no person known to be a Fascist.

5. The new Government would renew diplomatic relations with Russia, and agree with Russia on administration of civilian affairs behind Red army lines.

6. Preparations would be instituted for elections.

7. A war cabinet would be created on the pattern of the British, to govern military forces, and the post of commander in chief would be abolished.

This provision was designed to meet Russian antipathy to General Sosnkowski.

SEP 2 1944

AMERICAN FLAG FLIES IN POLAND

Moscow, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—American and British flags flew in Poland today for the first time since the German conquest of 1939. Together with those of Russia and Poland, they were unfurled at Lublin at the unveiling of a monument to Red Army fighters.

Germans Admit Slovak Revolt

New York, Aug. 31 (AP)—Berlin acknowledged today that a revolutionary movement had broken out in its puppet state of Slovakia and that some garrisons had deserted.

The official German news agency, DNB, said riots occurred at several places in Slovakia and quoted a German Foreign Office spokesman as saying they could be traced to activity of Partisans and agents of Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia.

DNB said the outbreaks "had rather the character of Bolshevist terror," starting with murder of priests and violation of women.

Nazis Send Aid

The agency reported that Joseph Tiso, President of Slovakia, had appealed to Germany for aid and that it had been given.

Czechoslovak sources in London had announced the uprising yesterday and said it was the work of the Czechoslovak Forces of the Interior. The London announcement said the forces had launched concerted attacks in several areas against important communications points.

DNB said Tiso addressed an appeal to soldiers and farmers, "upon whose initiative the action was started." It quoted "Berlin circles" as predicting "an early end of the riots and punishment of those responsible for them."

Czechs In Control

London, Aug. 31 (AP)—Czechoslovakian underground forces have seized almost all Slovak territory with the exception of border areas, and the Germans have thrown tanks into heavy fighting, the commander of Czech forces in Slovakia reported today through London headquarters.

The announcement said heavy fighting raged for the towns of Zilina, Trnava, Galanta, Lucenec, Levoca and Kezmarck. The Germans threw tanks into the fighting for Trnava. Zilina changed hands twice and now is in possession of the Czechs.

Czech forces fighting in Lucenec and Galanta were in territory ceded to Hungary after Munich.

ALLIED BOMBERS HAMMER GERMAN ROBOT PLATFORMS

SEP 2

LONDON, Aug. 31.—(AP) Hundreds of British heavy bombers and American Marauder mediums ripped German ammunition and flying bomb fuel dumps in the channel coast area today in the path of encroaching Allied land armies, and also struck twice at tiny Cezembre island whose Nazi gunners are preventing Allied use of St. Malo harbor in Brittany.

Poor weather restricted daylight operations after night blows by British Mosquito bombers which swept through low storm clouds into Germany, loosing blockbusters on Frankfurt and battering rail transport leading back into the French border area.

Hit Cezembre Island

Twin-engined U. S. Marauders opened a morning attack, their second in 18 hours, on Cezembre island, a small rocky bit of land several miles off captured St. Malo, where German 150-MM batteries have been shelling the captured port. None of the Marauders was lost.

Then up to 750 RAF four-engined Halifaxes bombed the islet in the afternoon, from an altitude of 2,000 feet. This was the fourth attack in a week on the stubborn Nazi garrison.

Lancasters and Halifaxes, supported by Spitfire fighters, made an afternoon attack on what were described as "long-range weapon supply depots" in northern France. Marauders also spilled their tons of explosives along the coast.

Fuel and explosives for the flying bombs and also launching ramps certainly are located in the area attacked, but there is a strong belief here that supplies for even heavier German rocket weapons and their installations have been building up in that region.

Neither fighters nor enemy anti-aircraft fire were encountered on these missions, and no losses had been reported at a late hour.

Land advances were opening up the possibility of using new airstrips north and east of Paris, especially along the Reims-Aimens line. Two fields near Laon, one at Montdidier, and another at Amiens are likely to be put to good use by Allied fighters and light bombers.

At the specific request of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, American Havocs struck a German ammunition dump in the Forest D'Arques, five miles southeast of Dieppe, exploding shells used by enemy artillery covering the German retreat.

Blast Oil Depot

The Havocs had blasted a large German oil storage depot Wednesday in the same forest, scarcely more than 20 miles ahead of Canadian forces outflanking Rouen.

The speedy all-purpose RAF Mosquitos in their night attacks left strings of enemy rolling stock burning along the railways extending beyond the Ardennes gap down to Metz and Saarbrucken. One crew, finding a large concentration of large etaoinshrdlu cmfwyp schrdfl freight cars in the yards at Sedan, where the Germans broke through into France in 1940, called for help and soon a whole formation of Mosquitos swarmed over the target and left it a mass of flames.

One train was wrecked at a crossing of the Somme river between Amiens and St. Valery, and in these widespread night operations which included sowing mines in enemy waters, not a plane was lost.

The German News agency Transocean said Nazi bombers also were active over France during Wednesday night, attacking Soissons only a short time after its capture by American troops.

Planes Blast Munitions Dump Close To Dieppe

London, Aug. 31 (AP)—American Havoc dive bombers exploded an ammunition dump five miles southeast of Dieppe today in an operation ahead of the fast-moving British and Canadian armies made at the request of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

The dump was in the Darques forest where Havocs bombed a large German oil depot yesterday.

Marauder mediums made their second raid in 18 hours on the fortified island of Cezembre, barring access to the mouth of St. Malo harbor.

A strong force of heavy British Halifax bombers returned to the attack on Cezembre Island later in the day, letting down through overcast to 2,500 feet to beat at the heavy gun batteries.

Rail Hubs Bombed

Mosquitos struck at transport and industry in northern France and Germany last night despite the handicap of poor weather.

While some of them bombed the industrial center of Frankfurt without loss, others operating as fighter-bombers battered rail targets from the front to the German border.

They plowed through storms and clouds as low as 500 feet and wrecked trains and tracks directly in the path of the retreating Germans.

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One crew, finding a large concentration of cars in the yards at Sedan, called for help. Soon a whole formation of Mosquitos swarmed over the target, which was left a mass of burning wreckage.

One train was wrecked at a crossing of the Somme between Amiens and St. Valery by bombing and strafing.

The German news agency Transocean said German bombers were also active over France during the night, attacking Soissons only a few hours after its capture by Americans.

Fifteenth Smashes German Planes

ROME, Aug. 31 (AP)—Strafing attacks by American Fifteenth Air Force Mustangs yesterday destroyed scores of German transport planes, gliders and bombers massed on Rumanian and Hungarian airfields to support desperate efforts to extricate the German armies from Rumania.

Negro pilots made five separate strafing asaults on an airdrome just outside Oradia, Rumania, which was covered with many types of German planes.

Oil tank cars were fired.

Heavy bombers of the Fifteenth Air Force devoted the day to hammering two railroad bridges in Yugoslavia on the main routes from Hungary to Belgrade.

Liberators cut a thousand-foot bridge at Cuprija, over the Moravia River, and Flying Fortresses knocked out a crossing over the Danube northwest of Belgrade.

ROBOTS HIT LONDON FROM NEW SITE

LONDON, Aug. 31—(AP) Flying bombs possibly aimed from the low countries thrashed in London and southern England today while the Nazi uncorked a propaganda campaign boasting of the V-1's mobility in an apparent attempt to offset heartening news that dozens of robot roosts have been captured by Allied armies in France.

Sweating out the war's last mile, British civilians were cheered by the Allies' sweep through robot land across the channel, but they also noticed that today's periodic barrages, although on a reduced scale, came from the most northerly sites so far used—in extreme north France or Belgium and possibly even Holland.

Dispatches from France said that in addition to dozens of launching sites already captured, at least 100 more are expected to be grabbed between Le Havre and the Somme.

But Prime Minister Churchill's warning still held—the buzzbomb plague could not be counted as ended until Germany is crushed.

DNB, German news agency, said captured sites in France meant little. "V-1 is not tied to fixed bases and is being adapted to war movement," it said. "Bunkers and earthworks captured by Anglo-Americans are only empty sheils. Vital parts of equipment and the secret V-1 itself nowhere have been captured."

It was obvious the Nazis were adapting their weapon to new conditions, preparing to reduce its weight to get longer range.

The chief of one German V-1 formation was reported to have said that construction and arrangement of a German long range weapon have been simplified to such measures that shifting of its bases is possible at any time, no matter whether from Normandy or from the depth of the Continent.

The Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet was quoted in a London broadcast as saying a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman "has admitted the Allies have invented an effective defense weapon against flying bombs."

Britons also noted with satisfaction the admission by propaganda Minister Goebbels that the Nazis' promised new wonder weapons have been delayed and his acknowledgement that they could not work miracles anyway.

Germans Resume Buzzbomb Attacks

London, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Germans resumed their flying bomb attacks upon London and the southern counties early today, and an official British announcement acknowledged both damage and casualties.

The early part of the night was comparatively quiet, periodic salvos with which the Nazis had hammered southern England tapering off at dusk.

Robot Launching Platform Is Described

Near Rouen, France, Aug. 31 (AP). Among the many robot bomb sites now behind the lines of the Canadian First Army is one hidden on the grounds of Chateau, a little village northeast of Rouen, which Frenchmen said the Germans abandoned three weeks ago.

The launching platform consisted of two steel rails about 12 feet apart and about 200 feet long, on ties. This was sunk about two feet below ground level. Bombs shot off of this and out through an opening in the trees.

The rails were circled by a narrow-gauge railway for little handcars carrying the bombs to the launching point. The rest of the installation consisted of storage sheds and shelters.

GUNS DUEL ACROSS CHANNEL

FOLKESTONE, England, Friday, Sept. 1—(AP) German big guns near Boulogne, France, opened fire across the Channel early today and British batteries replied briefly. For a time the sky was lighted with brilliant flashes as the Germans threw out shells in salvos of five to eight.

Nazis Report Capture Of N. Y. Correspondent

London, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Berlin radio declared today that an injured American war correspondent from New York had been captured by German troops during fighting in a small town on the Marne, but did not identify him by name.

"When German sappers attacked an American column with mine-explosive charges and hand grenades, a fully laden car blew up in the midst of the column," said the broadcast. "A correspondent from New York was rescued by German Red Cross personnel from his burning vehicle. He is suffering from numerous burns."

Doriot, French Nazi, Reported In Berlin

London, Aug. 31 (AP)—Jacques Doriot, collaborationist leader of the French Popular party, has arrived in Berlin, the Moscow radio said today, and has been given an important post in connection with the employment of war prisoners and foreign workers.

The broadcast was recorded by the Soviet monitor.

DE GAULLE SETS UP REGIME IN PARIS

Paris, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—The French National Committee of Liberation has announced the formation of a Provisional French Government headed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, as President of the Council. It also includes some Communists and men whose identity is cloaked under assumed war names. The regime is expected to remain substantially unchanged until war prisoners and Frenchmen deported by the Nazis to work inside Germany have returned to vote in a general election.

Principal members of the new Government, and the posts they occupy, include:

Andre le Troquer, former Socialist Deputy, Commissioner of Liberated Territories; Quartus Cerat, former Senator Henri Queuille and former Deputy Francois Billoux, Commissioners for Territory to Be Liberated; former Deputy Andre Phillip, liaison between the Provisional Government and the Temporary Assembly; Gen. Georges Catroux, Coordinator of Moslem Questions.

'War Won,' Says Briton

WITH BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, Aug. 30 (Delayed) (AP).—A senior British officer declared today "we won the war on the Orne and now we are reaping the harvest." The enemy is fighting all the time with what he has, but so far he hasn't made any organized battle attempt."

WAR GUILT LIST

London, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—The list of war criminals being compiled by the United Nations War Crimes Commission already has reached an impressive length, according to Chairman Sir Cecil Hurst, but their identity and number cannot be disclosed now.

The commission's function, he explained, is limited to investigation and preparations for punishment of actual war crimes—violations of the laws of war by belligerents—such as massacres of prisoners, shooting of hostages, and other atrocities.

He stressed that the competence of the commission "does not cover treasonable behavior or collaborators with the Axis—the so-called Quislings." Such persons will be dealt with by the nations concerned.

Sir Cecil suggested that such cases as Adolf Hitler, if he is captured, might be dealt with through direct decision of the Allied governments, as was done with Napoleon.

Wodehouse Says He Made Mistake

London, Aug. 31 (AP)—Author P. G. Wodehouse, who made five broadcasts over the German radio during his internment in the Reich, was quoted in a dispatch from Paris today as saying he believes he made "a terrible mistake" but meant no wrong.

In an interview with a London *Daily Sketch* correspondent at the French capital, the 63-year-old Wodehouse said:

"While I was in camp I had received 50 letters or more from readers in the United States, and I thought I would like to answer them more or less in a broadcast about how I got along in camp.

"I arranged for a series of five broadcasts describing my life in the five camps where I had been. I never intended to do any more than these and never did."

The British author, creator of *Jeeves*, the all-wise butler, was caught by the Germans late in May, 1940, in his villa at Le Touquet, France, and spent nearly a year in prison and internment camps, but then was allowed to move around in Berlin on his own.

"I assume it was mainly because I reached the age of 60," he said today. "At Loos prison all men of 60 had been told they were free."

He said he requested his transfer to Paris a year ago and was allowed to go.

NAZI USE OF GAS SEEN UNLIKELY BY BRITISH

LONDON, Aug. 31 — (AP) The Allies with their air fleets could retaliate a hundred-fold against Germany if the Nazis should resort to gas warfare, military men declared tonight, but they added they thought it unlikely gas would be used in this war.

If Nazi extremists bent on ruling or ruining should employ gas against civilian populations in a bitter-end resistance, the Allies would be in a position through their air strength to drench German cities, one Briton in a high position observed.

If the Germans should use gas on a limited scale, such as spreading blistering gases to hold up Allied troops, the Allies would be able to turn that into a bad battlefield bargain because of their mechanical and air superiority.

Recurrent rumors that the Germans are preparing to initiate gas warfare bring no official reaction here.

Nazi Defeat In Air Laid To Obsolete Plan

London, Aug. 31 (AP)—The new 1943-44 edition of the authoritative "Jane's All the World's Aircraft" said today that Germany is on the verge of disaster because her air force was designed ten years ago as an army cooperation force rather than for strategic purposes.

Nazis Control Raid System

London, Aug. 31 (AP)—Adolf Hitler has ordered the Nazi party to take control of the nation's air-raid precaution services.

This move announced by the German radio today, means the air-raid wardens henceforth will take orders from *Gauleiters* and trusted local group leaders of the party. Apparently many non-party personnel had been cracking under the strain.

In a companion decree in Dr. Goebbels' "total mobilization" drive, all theaters were ordered closed in Germany, Czechoslovakia and Alsace, the province annexed from France in 1940.

NAZIS ENFORCE LAWS ON WAR-WEARY PEOPLE

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1—(AP) Nazi Germany entered the sixth year of the war today, straining against a landslide of military and political defeats and scraping the bottom of her manpower and material reserves.

On the eve of the fifth anniversary of Germany's lightning blow at Poland which ignited the blaze of a globe-girdling war, Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, chief of the Nazi general staff, last night warned the punch-drunk German people that even boys will be sent into last ditch frontlines in an effort to "stop the onslaught of the enemy."

German newspapers carried bleak reminders of the anniversary with excuses for its length and failure.

On the harassed German home front Propaganda Minister Goebbels ordered all theaters closed in Germany, and Hitler put all air raid precaution services under the Nazi party to bolster morale of the bomb dizzy public.

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News Of Allied Drive Used To Rally Germans

SEP 2 1944

London, Aug. 31 (AP)—An analysis of Nazi high command communiques indicates the German people are being kept informed of Allied advances in the East and West, apparently as a means of rallying them in a maximum effort for defense of the homeland.

The high command acknowledges the Allied gains, then Nazi propagandists stress the need for harder work in the factories, from which they promise will come secret weapons that will mean a German victory.

Often Ahead Of Allies

Frequently the German communiques are ahead of Allied reports. Almost invariably the Eastern front retreats are announced before the Russians claim advances.

When Lieut. Gen. Curt Dittmar, German military analyst, said recently that the gravity of the German situation in the West could not be disguised, he slipped in the soothing assertion that the Nazis are trading space for time—time to bridge the gap caused by shortcomings and weaknesses in the military field.

Blame Allied Superiority

Allied superiority, especially in the air, is stressed constantly as the main reason for the Germans' undoing.

Dittmar confessed the last two months had cost Germany spoils in the East and West which took years to gain. But he offered the Germans hope that a tooth-and-claw fight might make the Allies stop to consider if their sacrifices are worth the victories achieved.

Through all this "unvarnished truth," as Dittmar calls it, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels drums his desperation theme: It is now a question of either self-preservation or annihilation for the German people.

Paul Joseph Goebbels, Reich plenipotentiary for the total war effort, urged patience in an article in his newspaper, *Das Reich*, which was broadcast to the home front and the armed forces.

Goebbels' article declared "our war morale at present is far ahead of our war potential" and warned that the new weapons could not be used offensively in all fields until the present Allied technical material superiority is overcome.

Canteen Premiere Attended by Edens

London, Aug. 31 (AP)—Foreign Secretary and Mrs. Anthony Eden were welcomed enthusiastically by American soldiers and other United Nations service personnel when they appeared at the opening of the Piccadilly Stage Door Canteen tonight.

In a brief speech Eden hailed the project as "doing far more for friendly relations of all countries than all the Foreign Offices and State Departments do by driving their quills from one year's end to another."

Among the performers participating in the canteen's premiere were Bing Crosby and Fred Astaire.

Nazi Weapons Not Enough

London, Aug. 31 (AP)—The German people, fed on propaganda that new secret weapons would turn the tide of battle swirling ever closer to the Reich, were told today that it would be "very foolish" to expect even these to change the course of the war immediately.

CAPTURE OF LYON REPORTED NEAR

Yanks Take Nice Near Italian Border, Nazis Continue Flight.

ROME, Aug. 31. — (AP) Allied capture of the great French city of Lyon, 170 miles from the Mediterranean beaches, appeared imminent tonight after survivors of the German 19th army broke off the unequal fight in the Rhone valley and resumed their headlong flight before Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's American forces.

Nice, largest of the Riviera's famed playgrounds, fell without a fight to an American force driving east toward the Italian border, about 12 miles away. The famous resort city of 200,000 population was virtually undamaged except for Nazi demolitions in the harbor area.

Fall of Lyon Imminent

Indication that the Yanks had punched to the immediate vicinity of Lyon, largest French city still in Nazi hands, came in today's official announcement that "from the vicinity of Livron to Lyon (a distance of 70 miles) the Germans are fighting where they are forced to, and are delaying and blocking at a heavy cost in men and equipment."

In their pursuit of the fleeing enemy the American forces occupied Valence, 55 miles down the Rhone valley from Lyon. French troops, fast cleaning up the Mediterranean coast line, occupied the city of Montpellier and passed through Narbonne, the latter only 60 miles from the Spanish border.

From "near Lyon" Sid Feder, Associated Press War correspondent, reported seeing three railroad carloads of American Red Cross supplies—plainly marked — that had been looted by the fleeing Germans. He said smashed and torn cartons of food and medical supplies were scattered over a wide area.

The bag of German prisoners rose so steadily that a total of 50,000 announced today was obsolete before it could appear in print. Amid the litter of abandoned enemy equipment on the roads south of Lyon were many hundreds of German bodies—men sacrificed in a desperate gamble to get some portion of the shattered 19th army back to Germany.

Retreat Through Belfort

Few of the Nazis streaming northeastward out of Lyon appeared destined to reach the fatherland. Their escape route would lead them through the old French fortress city of Belfort near the northern Swiss frontier—160 long, hard miles from Lyon. An American armored column of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's northern invasion armies, dashing eastward from Paris to intercept the beaten enemy force, was last reported at Dizier, only 110 miles from Belfort.

What few Germans—if any—succeeded in running the gantlet were due to reach Germany with little more than their personal baggage. They already had left behind thousands of motor and horsedrawn vehicles, and acres of guns and supplies strewn along the roads marked the flight of what was left of a once-proud army.

If the escape roads out of Lyon were not crowded the credit was due to the terrible persistence o American troops. In addition to forcing the enemy into a hurried retreat which necessitated abandonment of the bulk of his artillery and other equipment, the Yanks incessantly hacked off and devoured additional chunks of the German force.

Yesterday morning the Nazis turned and fought sharply against an American column in the vicinity of Livron, on the north bank of the Drame river 11 miles south of Valence. In the afternoon, however, the enemy broke off contact abruptly and fled northward when threatened with entrapment by another Yank column which punched into Chabeuil, only six miles east and slightly south of Valence.

"By accepting heavy losses of the last several days, a substantial portion of enemy personnel has succeeded in reaching the Lyon area," an Allied statement conceded.

Nazis Lose 2,000 Vehicles

In a pocket little more than 11 miles long between Livron and Montelimar the Nazis lost 2,000 motor vehicles, 1,000 horses, 67 antitank guns, a dozen 77-millimeter guns, three batteries of field artillery, six railroad guns and eight self-propelled guns. Two hundred German dead were found in the same area.

Swift French assault forces, punching up the west side of the Rhone valley, were reported to have made contact with enemy rearguards near Bourg-St. Andeol, 14 miles north of Bagnols. In and near Lyon French patriot forces were said to be ambushing and inflicting sharp losses on the fleeing Nazis.

Allied warplanes took a continuous, bloody toll of the hapless enemy. Spitfire fighters around Lyon yesterday destroyed or damaged eight locomotives, 39 motor vehicles and 30 rail cars. French air force Thunderbolts destroyed six trucks and one tank car.

Allied headquarters reported that in the Alps along French-Italian frontier 'enemy forces have been showing signs of nervousness and have been moving out of the frontier passes, particularly the Larche and Mt. Genevre passes, to try to contact our forward elements.

YANKS SEIZE NICE IN DRIVE TOWARD ITALY

Other Americans Capture Valence and French Push Into Montpellier.

Rome, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—American troops pursuing the fleeing Germans up the Rhone Valley have occupied Valence while other American units moved through the French Riviera metropolis of Nice toward the Italian frontier, Rome twelve miles away, and French forces pushed on to enter Montpellier, six miles inland near the mid-point of the French Mediterranean coast.

Valence is twenty-seven miles north of captured Montelimar.

Twenty-five miles west of Montelimar the French reached l'Argentiere. O ther French columns sweeping southwest from the mouth of the Rhone penetrated ninety miles beyond the river without opposition, Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch's headquarters announced tonight. Besides Montpellier, which is the capital of Herault Department and a city of 80,000, they also punched through Beziers and Narbonne—the latter only sixty miles from the Spanish border.

Nice Goes Undefended.

American-held Nice, a city of 200,000 and the largest of the Riviera's playgrounds, was taken without any opposition. Damage was confined chiefly to the harbor area, headquarters said.

[The F. F. I. announced today the capture of Bordeaux, last great port in southern France held by the Germans. The F. F. I. previously had declared the city occupied, but later said the announcement was premature. A communique said the towns of Chambery, in the Department of Savoy, and Tonnerre in Yonne also had been liberated, while cleaning up operations was progressing in central, southeastern and southwestern France.]

50,000 Nazis Captured.

The total of prisoners captured by the Seventh Army since it swarmed ashore on the beaches of southern France passed the 50,000 mark, with additional thousands rounded up from Nazi units intercepted in the Rhone Valley pockets south of the junction of the Rhone and Drome rivers.

Equally impressive were the materiel losses of the enemy. In a pocket of slightly more than eleven miles south of Livron "losses inflicted by our ground forces included 2,000 motor vehicles, 1,000 horses, twenty-seven five-millimeter antitank guns, twelve 77-millimeter guns, three batteries of field artillery pieces, six railroad guns, forty 20-milimeter antiaircraft weapons, eight self-propelled guns and a trailer with a printing press," Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch's headquarters said.

Additional hundreds of vehicles and guns knocked out by Allied planes littered the roads throughout the valley and 200 enemy dead were found in the same area.

Yesterday morning the Germans locked in sharp battle with an American column in the vicinity of Livron on the north banks of the Drome River, eleven miles south of Valence. In the afternoon the enemy broke off contact and fled north when the avenue of escape was threatened by another Allied column that reached Chabeuil, six miles southeast of Valence.

Driven Out Of Village

During the course of one of the most violent Nazi rear-guard actions in the Montelimar area, the Germans drove Patch's doughboys out of the occupied village of Clary, five miles northeast of Montelimar, last Monday night. The Americans retook it the following day, SEP 2 1944 against light opposition.

Farther north in the Alps of the Franco-Italian frontier south of Switzerland "enemy forces have been showing signs of nervousness and have been moving out of frontier passes, particularly the Larche and Mt. Genevre passes, to try to contact our forward elements," said an official report.

It was one of these thrusts in force that compelled the small American garrison to withdraw into the outskirts of Briancon, five miles from the border.

Patriots Ambush Nazis

Swift French assault forces punching up the west side of the Rhone river valley today were reported to have made contact with enemy rear guards in the vicinity of Bourg-St. Andeol, 14 miles north of Bagnols, their farthest point of advance the preceding day.

The Germans lucky enough to escape to Lyon had a long, hard road ahead to the safety of the German frontier.

In and near Lyon small fleeing enemy columns have been raided repeatedly by French patriots. Nazi losses from these ambushes have been extraordinarily high, reports reaching Rome said.

In the Lyon area Allied warplanes were taking a steadily mounting toll of Germans who escaped to that communications center and who were trying desperately to muster transportation for a continued flight.

3 Red Cross Rail Cars Rifled By Nazis

With the Seventh Army near Lyon, France, Aug. 31 (AP)—Troops in this area found three railroad cars, labeled "Not To Be Opened, International Red Cross Property," broken into and rifled.

All around the area of a side track onto which the cars were shunted were torn cartons of food and medical supplies, which the French said were taken off when the Germans fled this sector several days ago.

POLISH TROOPS CAPTURE PESARO ON ADRIATIC SEA

SEP 2 1944

ROME, Aug. 31—(AP) Polish troops in two days of fierce fighting with infantry and tanks have stormed and captured the German Adriatic stronghold of Pesaro, an outpost of the Gothic Line, and with British help have forced crossings of the Foglia river along a 16-mile front inland from the sea, Allied headquarters announced today.

Nazi forces counter-attacked strongly in an effort to drive the Poles from their first foothold in Pesaro, but were repulsed with heavy losses. In just over two months the vengeful Polish corps has pushed 150 miles up the Adriatic coast, burying 2,500 Germans and capturing 3,170.

(A German news broadcast reported that a major Allied tank force had penetrated into the "small bathing resort" of Pesaro, but declared it had been thrown back by concentrated fire of Nazi artillery).

In smashing across the Foglia river the British and Poles reached points within 2,000 yards of the enemy's main Gothic Line fortifications, into whose concrete casements virtually all Nazi troops had been withdrawn. Allied combat patrols were reported probing into these defenses from just north of Pesaro to the bend of the Foglia above Urbino, about 16 miles inland. The Germans hold all high ground north of the river.

Lynn Heinzerling, Associated Press war correspondent accompanying the Eighth army's advance, reported that the drive up to the Gothic Line had been made mostly against light resistance, but cautioned that "the main obstacles of the line, of course, have not yet been reached."

Allied troops who captured Urbino, an important art center, advanced to a point nearly five miles northwest of the town through difficult Apennine mountain terrain.

Thick, choking dust everywhere hindered the Eighth army's push, enabling Nazi artillerymen to spot the movement of Allied vehicles for miles. Roads behind the front line were plastered with signs saying "dust draws shellfire."

Enemy resistance was reported stiffening northeast of Florence on the central sector of the front as Allied patrols thrust deeper into the mountainous approaches of the Gothic Line. The American Fifth army front from Florence westward to the Tyrrhenian sea remained quiet.

Anchor Of German Line In Italy Falls

Rome, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Adriatic port of Pesaro, one of the eastern anchors of the Germans' Gothic Line, has fallen to Polish troops, and Allied forces now are in contact with strong enemy positions farther inland after storming across the Foglia river on a broad front, it was announced today.

Pesaro fell only after a bitter fight. The Germans counterattacked fiercely yesterday after the Poles had invested part of the city, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

The Poles announced they had taken a sizable bag of prisoners.

Germans Surprised

Dispatches from the front said that in some places farther west Eighth Army troops drove across the Foglia so swiftly that the Germans had not even had time to lay mines.

Headquarters said, however, that the forces already at grips with positions in the Gothic Line—on which the enemy is expected to make his main stand in defense of northern Italy—were meeting stiff resistance.

Reports from the field said that not a Nazi was left on the south bank of the Foglia for a distance of 16 miles inland from the Adriatic.

Other Eighth Army forces farther inland, headquarters said, were approaching the Foglia after occupying the town of Urbino and pushing on five miles beyond in an advance through difficult mountain terrain in the Appennines. Urbino is an important art center.

On the central sector of the front further advances in the upper Tiber and Arno Valleys also brought Allied troops close to the Gothic Line.

North of Pontassieve, which is just east of Florence, several important features were captured, headquarters said, but enemy resistance was reported becoming stronger hourly in this sector.

The situation on the Fifth Army front in the west remained unchanged.

Italians Accuse Nazis Of Killing 320 Hostages

Rome, Aug. 31 (AP)—An official Italian investigating commission accused Nazi Germany today of killing more than 320 hostages at the Ardeatine caves near Rome last March 24, and recommended that the full facts be referred to the Allied War Crimes Commission so that the guilty persons might be punished.

An interim report of the commission, appointed by Col. Charles Poletti July 11, said the executions were in reprisal for deaths of some Nazi troops on the Via Rasella March 23 and were believed to have been ordered by Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring.

The investigation disclosed, said the report, that the hostages were shot separately with revolvers or tommy guns fired at very short distances into the heads or necks of the victims. From the positions of the bodies, it continued, it was presumed the victims were forced to climb upon the bodies of others already shot.

Among the victims were many Jews and many innocent of any political activities, the report related, including "two 14-year-old boys and a priest."

British Advancing In Chin Hills Of Burma

Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 31 (AP)—British troops slogging through monsoon rains made further gains in the Chin hills of Burma, headquarters announced today. Patrols on the road to Mandaya stabbed south of Pinbaw and in the Kazu area. Rain sheets limited air operations to ... ks in central Burma.

CHINESE CRUSH JAPS NEAR ICHANG

CHUNGKING, Aug. 31 — (AP) Chinese forces have crushed enemy defenses five to seven miles northeast of the Yangtze river port of Ichang in a driving offensive to prevent the Japanese from sending reinforcements to the Hengyang front, it was announced tonight.

This represented a setback for the enemy's campaign to control the entire Canton-Hankow railway, now stalled more than three weeks.

The Chinese high command also reported its troops repulsed enemy attacks 10 miles southwest of Hengyang, on the Siang river in Hunan province, and 60 miles to the east broke into the town of Chaling, where street fighting was progressing.

The Japanese offensive southwest of Hengyang—where two of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's finest divisions are astride the Hunan-Kwangsi railway—is aimed at eliminating the main Chinese threat to Hengyang, which the invaders captured Aug. 8.

In Hupeh province more than 320 Japanese were killed when Chinese smashed the invaders' defenses northeast of Ichang, a communique said. The enemy rushed in reinforcements from Ichang for a counterattack and fighting was reported in progress.

Supporting the Chinese in Hunan, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's airmen destroyed or damaged 49 enemy planes.

In the Hengyang area, 100 enemy trucks were destroyed.

Aid To Relieve Famine Sought

Chungking, Aug. 31 (AP)—Shansi province authorities appealed to the Chungking Government today for emergency appropriations to relieve a famine as swarms of locust ravaged crops. A press dispatch said more than 170,000 persons were fleeing from the devastated area of Shansi, in East Central China.

5 JAPANESE SHIPS ARE HIT AT CELEBES

Catalinas Sink or Damage Destroyer and 4 Merchant Craft—Many Bases Bombed

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Friday, Sept. (AP)—Catalina flying boats damaged or sank a Japanese destroyer and four merchantmen in another raid at heavily hit Celebes Island, headquarters announced today.

Two tankers and two freighters were included in the new shipping damage at Celebes, where at least seventeen other Japanese vessels have been sunk or damaged in recent raids.

Celebes lies northwest of New Guinea and is an integral part of the Moluccas, which Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airmen have been pounding consistently.

Liberator bombers struck again at Palau, eastern approach to the Philippines, causing heavy damage to installations during a raid Wednesday.

During a heavy attack on Celebes on Aug. 24, Allied airmen probably sank a light cruiser among eight craft hit off Manado, Japanese harbor on the northeastern arm of the island.

Today's communiqué also reported the bombing and strafing of Davao, main city on Mindanao Island in the Philippines in a night raid.

The assault on Davao, Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, was the eighth direct attack on the city since the current aerial offensive engulfed it Aug. 6. Numerous strikes also have been directed against near-by shipping. The latest raid was aimed at supply areas and installations. Explosions resulted.

The Liberator thrust at Palau, at mid-day Wednesday, caused heavy damage among harbor installations, hit with seventy-one tons of bombs. There was no interception. An eighty-five-ton daylight raid was made on Palau five days before.

Other Allied raiders attacked often-bombed targets from Bougainville in the Solomons to Timor. Strong Navy, Marine and Army bombers hit Rabaul, New Britain. Three Allied planes were lost in all operations.

Allied Flyers Knock Out 23 More Jap Ships

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, Aug. 31 (AP)—Allied airmen stalking Japanese ships from the Kuriles northeast of Nippon to the Dutch East Indies have knocked out 23 more vessels, ten of them sunk.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today listed nine enemy craft destroyed, small freighters coastal vessels and barges—the types which he has said were the sole supply carriers for many Japanese East Indies garrisons.

Halmahera Hit Again

These and the ten or more ships damaged, including a 7,000-ton freighter-transport, were found by bombers which ranged from Mindanao Island, in the southern Philippines, southward to Celebes, Ceram and Kai islands.

Halmahera, south of Mindanao, was given a 113-ton bomb drubbing Tuesday by heavy and medium bombers. The attackers met no interception as they concentrated on coastal defenses, supply and barracks areas on Wasile and Kaoe bays.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz at Pearl Harbor said one enemy patrol vessel was destroyed and another one, along with a tanker and a cargo ship, damaged when army and navy planes Sunday attacked Paramushiro and vicinity, in the Kuriles.

Oil Installations Hit

MacArthur said the planes which struck Ceram sank or severely damaged nine enemy coastal vessels and divebombed oil installations, gun positions and bivouacs at Boela, on the east coast.

Nimitz said that army Liberator bombers also hit an airfield on Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, 750 miles south of Tokyo; Pagan Island in the Marianas; air fields on Moen Island in Truk atoll, and Ponape Island in the eastern Carolines.

Navy planes also attacked Nauru Island and islands in the Marshalls.

JAP OUTPOSTS HIT BY U. S. BOMBERS

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, Aug. 31 — (AP) Ranging from the Equator to the Bering sea, American Army and Navy fliers during the first three days of this week continued small raids to harass the Japanese around their empire perimeter.

The Navy's report today said the latest aerial strikes were staged Aug. 27, 28 and 29.

A Sunday night sweep over Paramushiro, in the Kuriles, followed two daylight attacks on island installations and shipping in nearby waters. The night raiding Army Liberators and Navy Venturas met only light ack-ack fire. All returned safely.

Yap and Woleai in the western Carolines were hit by single 7th AAF Liberators on Aug. 28 and 29.

Other Liberators maintained the pace of daily attacks against Iwo Jima, in the Volcano islands 750 miles south of Tokyo, striking Monday night.

Pagan island in the Marianas, below the Volcanos, was raided Monday night and against Tuesday. Gun positions and storage facilities were targets. Several fires were started.

Nauru, Phosphate island west of the Gilberts, was attacked Monday night and Tuesday. It has been raided daily since August 13.

Neutralizing raids into the Marshall islands were continued through Aug. 29. Mili atoll was the only specific target mentioned.

ARMY-NAVY PLANES RAID PARAMUSHIRO

Washington, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—The Navy has added another bombing raid against Paramushiro Island to the pounding that northern Pacific Japanese base received recently. Army and Navy planes, flying out of the Aleutians, carried out the latest reported attack on Sunday night and encountered only meager anti-aircraft fire, the Navy said today.

The Navy reported yesterday two other raids made on Sunday in which one Japanese patrol vessel was sunk and three other enemy craft damaged off Paramushiro. Other bombers, meanwhile, operating over a front extending south some 4,000 miles again bombed Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, and attacked gun positions and storage dumps on Pagan Island in the Marianas.

To Study U. S. Price Control.

Canberra, Australia, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—Prof. Douglas Berry Copland, Australian price commissioner and economic adviser, will visit the United States, Canada and Great Britain soon to inquire into problems of price control and plans for liquidating subsidy arrangements under price stabilization.

Watch Is Kept On Rawson

Buenos Aires, Aug. 31 (AP)—The residence of former President Arturo Rawson, under house arrest by the Argentine War Department, is being watched by several plain-clothes policemen to enforce the detention order.

The revolutionary leader, arrested for participating in a public demonstration on the liberation of Paris, is allowed to receive visitors, however.

The War Department objected to his presence at the celebration August 24 in his uniform of brigadier general. During the demonstration he was lifted to the shoulders of the crowd and carried off by a column of people shouting for new elections.

The police accused him of leading the demonstration and he was ordered to remain at home for eight days.

Mexico Aids Property Shifts

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 31 (AP)—A Presidential decree just published grants tax exemptions to help Mexicans acquire enterprises owned or controlled by foreigners. The decree exempts payment of the property transfer tax on all operations in which Mexican interests take over enterprises owned or controlled by foreigners.

British Seek Airport Facilities In Mexico

Mexico City, Aug. 31 (AP)—British negotiations to use Mexican airports were said today by military authorities to be under way here in an effort to facilitate the flight of Canadian planes to the Pacific in the expected eventual intensification of the war against Japan.

British Major J. L. Johns, who flew here yesterday from Bermuda in a British war plane, came to confer with Gen. Cristobal Guzman

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Cardenas, Mexican chief of staff, regarding the plan and Major Johns later will inspect Mexican fields and port facilities.

YUGOSLAVS REACH BELGRADE

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—(AP) The British radio broadcast reports today that Yugoslav Partisans of Marshal Tito had reached the vicinity of Belgrade and that the sound of guns could be heard in the capital.

The broadcast, recorded by the FCC, followed an earlier one by the free Yugoslav radio declaring Tito's forces were moving northward on a broad front, seeking a junction with Soviet armies driving through Romania.

Nephew Of Goering Killed

New York, Aug. 31 (AP)—The German radio broadcast a Transocean dispatch tonight saying that Lieut. Helmut Goering, a nephew of Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, had been killed in an aerial dogfight over Normandy.

The propaganda agency said this was Goering's "fifth nephew to be killed in action in the present war."

343,191 U.S. Casualties

SEP 2 1944

Washington, Aug. 31 (AP) — Reflecting the period of heaviest fighting in northern France, total army casualties jumped to 284,838 on August 13, an increase of 23,249 over those reported just a week earlier.

Coupled with navy casualties of 58,353, the latest over-all figures for the armed services is 343,191, compared with 317,846 a week ago. All figures are on the basis of those officially reported to next of kin and represent a lag of three weeks or more behind action in the field.

MURPHY TO AID IN REICH RULE

Veteran Diplomat To Help Set Up Military Regime

Washington, Aug. 31 (AP)—The State Department disclosed today that work has started on organizing an Allied military government to run Germany once its armies have been beaten.

The disclosure gives positive evidence that the Allies have no intention of giving Germans a voice in their own immediate post-war future and are going ahead instead with arrangements to handle Germany in their own way.

Murphy To Represent U. S.

Robert D. Murphy, diplomatic veteran of the North African invasion, was named to be America's top diplomatic representative to help set up and operate the Allied military government over the Reich. He will have the personal rank of Ambassador, and for the time being apparently will be attached to the staff of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

One of its first assignments probably will be to attend the forthcoming conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, where the problems of controlling Germany and rendering her helpless to make future war are expected to be discussed.

The decisions to be reached by the Anglo-American leaders, if accepted and dovetailed into Marshal Stalin's plans, may furnish many of the terms to be imposed on Germany after unconditional surrender.

Allies Appeal To People

Meanwhile Allied propaganda pouring into Germany and directed at the German army is stressing three points:

1. The longer the Germans stay in the war tougher will be the peace imposed on them.

2. Continuation of the war is exhausting the German nation, costing the German people terrifically in lives and wealth. They have much more to gain than the Allied powers by getting it over with.

3. The Nazi leaders, having no hope, will try to fight on to complete destruction but the German soldiers can counter this madness by surrendering individually and in small groups until there is very little organized German resistance left.

Council Likely To Be Set Up

What to do with Germany once she is defeated has been the main concern of the European Advisory Commission since its creation at Moscow last fall. The commission, however, is responsible for all sorts of European political problems. The appointment of Murphy now indicates that machinery is being set up for concentration on German problems alone.

The top piece of this machinery is expected to be a military council having at the outset American, British and Russian membership, and possibly French, and later very likely including also representation of the smaller countries around Germany which are expected to share in the task of occupation.

The American representative on this council will be a military leader. Murphy evidently will be his principal political adviser. Should a mixed military and civilian organization later be set up Murphy might become the civilian member.

Halifax Denies Recall Report

After the State Department announced recently that Phillips would sever his connection with Eisenhower's staff, Senator Chandler (D., Ky.) said he had been informed that the British Government had requested that Phillips be relieved of his assignment because he had criticized British policy in India. This was denied today by the British Ambassador, the Earl of Halifax.

"I should like to make one fact absolutely plain," the Ambassador said in response to an inquiry by the Associated Press, "and that is that his Majesty's Government have never represented to the United States Government that Mr. Phillips was *persona non grata* or made any request for his withdrawal.

"It is also untrue that his Majesty's Government have at any time challenged the right of any representative of the United States to report freely to the President of the United States Government."

Halifax also said he thought it was "regrettable that assertions should be made which are quite untrue and which mislead the public."

PROBLEM CONFRONTS WORLD PEACE PARLEY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP) Russian, British and American delegates to Dumbarton Oaks, now working primarily on deciding what system of force can best maintain world peace, have come to the question of whether they should define aggression or leave the definition to the security organization when it is set up.

One Russian idea includes in the test for membership in the agency a prohibition against nations practicing Fascist, racial, religious, or nationalistic theories.

The American and British tendency is to leave specific definitions, apart from [illegible] invasion, for the future.

The role of the council of the future organization will be determined in part by whether its charter lays down specific acts which must be labeled as destructive of world peace, or whether large discretion will be left to the council as a situation arises.

It is believed that the smaller nations will push for a strict definition as an added assurance that their interests will be safeguarded.

HOUSE REJECTS DINGELL BILL BY HEAVY VOTE

Teller Count Is 188 to 54 Against Federalized Post-war Benefits.

LABOR BACKING IS IGNORED

Opponents of Legislation Framed by Ways and Means Body Concede Fight Is Lost.

Washington, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—The House defeated overwhelmingly today an effort to liberalize post-war jobless benefits, and then turned to consideration of legislation leaving unemployment compensation entirely in the hands of the States.

The action came on a substitute demobilization and reconversion bill offered by Representative Dingell (D.-Mich) which, while leaving administration to the States, would have set Federal standards for jobless payments—running up to fifty-two weeks at $25 weekly. It was rejected on a teller count of 188 to 54.

The vote was the first test in the House on the question of how far the Government should go in underwriting the job security of the working man in the post-war reconversion period.

Provisions of Bill.

The Dingell bill proposed minimum standards for jobless compensation at $25 a week for fifty-two weeks within a two-year period, and a raise in veterans' benefits to a top of $35 instead of $20 weekly.

It was offered as a substitute for the bill which the Ways and Means Committee received from the Senate and rewrote to erase provisions for retraining of war workers, their transportation back home, and the blanketing of 3,500,000 Federal employees into the unemployment compensation program.

Opponents of the Ways and Means Committee's bill, battling for more liberal benefits, conceded that theirs apparently was a losing fight.

Representatives Dingell and Celler (D.-N. Y.) told the House that the substitute bill had the backing of the A. F. of L., the C. I. O. and the railroad brotherhoods.

Rejects Amendment.

The Dingell bill embodies many provisions of the so-called Kilgore bill rejected by the Senate.

The House later voted down, 89 to 41, an amendment to the Ways and Means Committee bill, offered by Representative Eberharter (D.-Pa.), to restore to the measure a provision that the Government pay the cost up to $200 of transporting war workers back home or to places of new employment.

This provision was embodied in the Senate-approved bill, but was ripped out by the House Ways and Means Committee.

F. D. R., Churchill Talks Due Soon

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Washington, Aug. 31 (AP)—It now seems certain that within a month President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill will meet to make plans for control of Germany and immediate post-war security of the western world.

Also expected to be discussed are arrangements for Britain's full participation in the final phases of the war against Japan once Germany is out of the way. This British help was promised by the Prime Minister when the President and he met in Quebec a year ago.

London Implies Meeting Coming

Little remanied to be announced of the forthcoming session except the time and place. President Roosevelt has answered every recent press conference inquiry with the comment that he would meet Churchill soon. London reports said today that Churchill would not remain long in England following his trip to Italy and his conference with Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia.

This will be the eleventh session of the British and American leaders with their political and military advisers. They last had three sessions in the middle East, meeting at Cairo with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Stalin at Teheran and again at Cairo with President Ismet Inonu of Turkey.

Changes Since Last Meeting

The intervening eight months have constituted the longest period since their original 1940 Atlantic Charter meeting that they have not conferred. That period has brought a number of political plans to fruition, notable among them the four-power conferences now under way here at Dumbarton Oaks on creation of a world security agency. But the expected meeting of the "Big Two" threatened to steal even the security spotlight away from the meetings of the representatives of the Big Four nations.

It is recognized that one of the Allies' most urgent immediate problems is that of short-range security in Europe, calling for continued political cooperation of the Allied powers after the necessity for cohesive military efforts has vanished.

What About Stalin?

This calls for continuation and expansion of the European Advisory Commission—a war agency created by the United States, British and Russian Foreign Ministers in their meeting at Moscow last fall. But that highlights another problem which the President and Prime Minister will encounter: What about Stalin?

In the past the three powers have been able to agree on military and political questions because England and the United States operated on one side of Europe while Stalin operated on the other.

Now the Anglo-American armies are within possibly a few weeks of meeting Russian armies in Germany and Anglo-American diplomacy must meet Russian diplomacy in every corner of Europe.

Some observers here are privately expressing surprise that none of the reports from Washington or London have spoken of Russian representation.

Italy Fears New War, Bullitt Says

New York, Aug. 31 (AP)—William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to France and Russia, says in the current issue of *Life* magazine that the Italian people believe "the failure of the United States and Great Britain to stand strongly for independence for all the states of Europe has made certain a new world war."

Writing from Rome, the former ambassador said Italians were haunted by a fear that the war will result in "the subjugation of Europe by Moscow instead of by Berlin."

"The Romans expect the Soviet Union to dominate Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia," and the eastern part of Germany, Bullitt declared.

He said Italy was "terrified" by the prospect that two of its neighboring states—Yugoslavia and Austria—might fall under control of Moscow.

$41,000,000 Relief Is Sent To Greece

Washington, Aug. 31 (AP)—Food and other relief materials valued at more than $41,000,000 have been sent to Greece by the United States and four other nations, the Foreign Economic Administration said tonight.

Turkey early in the war cooperated in the program, FEA said in a report issued "in cooperation" with the State Department, adding that in August, 1941, the Turkish Government agreed to grant licenses to the United Kingdom Commercial Company for export to Greece of 50,000 tons of food.

The agency said that since such aid was provided from within the blockade area, it did not constitute any violation of blockade regulations.

Delivered in Turkish relief organization ships, the shipments were terminated early in 1942 because further supplies were not available in Turkey.

At that time the job of providing aid in terms of food, medical supplies and other materials was taken over by relief organizations and the Governments of this country, Great Britain, Canada, Switzerland and Sweden.

Through the first three months of this year contributions from the United States topped the list, amounting to $20,809,788. More than three fourths of this aid was in lend-lease, with the rest from the American Red Cross and the Greek War Relief Association.

Canada's contributions amounted to $12,534,768; Great Britain's $6,448,880; Sweden's, $818,328, and Switzerland's (to January 1), $771,786.

ROOSEVELT ORDERS 10 MINES SEIZED

Government Takes Over Penn. Collieries to End Work Stoppage.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP) The government reached into western Pennsylvania today and took possession of ten bituminous coal mines were a strike of supervisory employes newly-organized by the United Mine Workers has caused 4,200 persons to stop work.

President Roosevelt, on request of the War Labor board, ordered the Interior department to seize the properties of:

Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal company, Indiana, Pa., eight mines, 3,200 men.

Ford Collieries company, Curtisville, Pa., two mines, 1,000 men.

The Solid Fuels administration of the Interior department announced that the mines will reopen for work Monday morning and said "every man is expected to be back on the job."

The presidents of the two companies were appointed as operating managers under the American flag. There will be no outward change in operations. But the employes will be legally working for the government and anyone promoting a strike would be subject to prosecution under the Smith-Connally anti-strike law.

Nine Members Quit P. A. C. in Rhode Island

Say Policy of Committee Is 'Detrimental to the Best Interests of Labor'

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Aug. 31 (AP).—Nine members of the Industrial Trades Union's Political Action Committee have announced their resignations in the belief that the P. A. C. policy is "detrimental to the best interests of labor."

The announcement was contained in a statement, made public last night.

The Industrial Trades Union is affiliated with the United Labor P. A. C., Rhode Island's counterpart of the Congress of Industrial Organization-P. A. C. The Industrial Trades Union is an independent union comprised of locals in Woonsocket and surrounding cities and towns in Rhode Island and near-by Massachusetts. The United Labor Political Action Committee includes these independent unions as well as several C. I. O. unions and one American Federation of Labor.

In the statement the resigning members said that "after careful deliberation we have come to the conclusion that we would benefit by leaving politics alone. As free men we wish to have our rights to vote for whom we please.

"We have many laws today favorable to working men and women," the statement continued, "and it was not Sidney Hillman or the C. I. O. who got them for us."

Those resigning were: Arthur J. Richards, chairman of the P. A. C. of the I. T. U. of Woonsocket; Joseph Bell, president of the Joan Plush local; Eugene Thibeault, president of the Falls-Yarn local; Mrs. Marie Vandal, council delegate; Eugene Joly, one of the seven vice-presidents of the I. T. U.; Octave Hantis, president of the Masurel Worsted local; Mrs. Blanche Lemieux, president of the Bunn Worsted local; Gaetan Hemond, secretary of the Sidney Blumenthal local, and Peter Recore, secretary of the Dale Worsted local.

N.A.M. Turns Down Proposal To Form Political Committee

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—(AP) The National Association of Manufacturers has turned down a suggestion from its ranks to set up a political committee like that of the C.I.O., its president, Robert M. Gaylord told the House campaign expenses committee today.

The proposal was advanced by a member, he said, after Attorney General Biddle ruled that the C.I. O. Political Action committee is not violating the law by seeking funds to promote candidates.

Gaylord said he wrote to the unnamed member:

"The fact that an attorney general has approved the actions of the C.I.O. Political Action committee has not changed that law. The Federal Corrupt Practices act prevents organizations such as ours from making political contributions.

"Even if the law did not exist, the course would be highly improper. The money collected by the National Industrial Information Council and the N. A. M. has been collected from Democrats, some Republicans and some New Dealers. It would be grossly unfair to even consider using these funds in a political campaign."

Gaylord said the N. A. M. and its subsidiary, the N. I. I. C., has not solicited, received or contributed any money, time or effort for a political candidate and doesn't intend to.

Representative Murphy (D-Pa.) asked Gaylord what he thought of 29.6 per cent of the 1936 Landon campaign funds coming from manufacturers. Gaylord said it was their individual privilege to contribute but no corporation did it.

Representative Brown (R-Ohio) then asked if that was the same campaign in which the "United Mine Workers gave or loaned $625,000 to the Democratic National committee" and the witness said he read that in the newspapers.

Fears Curbs on N

Wiley Says Many Press and Radio Men Forget Duty to Public

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—Asserting that "the glory of America is her free press and free radio," Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican, of Wisconsin, told the Senate today they must be kept "free and untrammeled." He said that while the nation does not have any "kept press," it does have "some newspaper men and radio commentators who are paid to represent certain lines of thinking.

"Many such," he asserted, "become mired in the pursuit of accomplishing the result and forget their responsibility to the public welfare." A free press, he added, will have a "lot to do with getting out the facts and truth" about issues in this year's political campaign.

Jap Saipan Chief A Suicide

Missoula, Mont., Aug. 31 (AP)—Lieutenant General Saito, commander of Japanese forces on Saipan, asked his men to take "seven lives to repay our country," then died leading a suicide charge, it was disclosed here today.

Marine Corporal Joseph A. Black, Jr., in a letter to his wife, copied a marine translation of Saito's final message before the remnants of his screaming troops were wiped out by invading Americans.

"We Have No Materials"

"For more than 20 days since the American devils attacked, the officers and men of the imperial army and navy have fought well and bravely," said the message, taken from a dead Jap intelligence officer.

"Everywhere they have demonstrated honor and glory. Heaven has not given us an opportunity. We have not been able to utilize the terrain fully. . . . We have no materials with which to fight. . . . Our artillery has been destroyed. Our comrades have fallen one after another (but) the barbarous attack of the enemy is continuing.

"Whether we attack or whether we stay here, there is only death. Despite the bitterness of defeat, we pledge 'seven lives to repay our country.'

"I will advance with those who remain to deliver another blow to the American devils, and leave my bones on Saipan as a bulwark of the Pacific."

PLANES SAVE 52 ADRIFT

Navy Catalina Squadron Sets Mark in Pacific Rescues

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Rescue of fifty-two aviators and PT-boatmen adrift in the Pacific by pilots of a Navy Catalina flying boat squadron was revealed tonight by the Navy.

The rescues were made in twenty open sea landings over a period of three months. Thirteen of those rescued were survivors of a "mistaken incident" between our own planes and boats, the Navy said.

Those participating in the rescues included:

Lieut. Chester I. Hawkins of Lake Ronkonkoma, N. Y.; Pilot Teddy Miller of Carthage, N. Y., and Radioman Carl Joseph Jendruczak of Erie, Pa.

SEP 2 1944

Susex XXX:4 90.

All London Wodehouse

--DASH--

THE WODEHOUSE BROADCASTS WERE MADE LATE IN JUNE AND EARLY JULY,
1941, AFTER THE BRITISH HUMORIST HAD SPENT 49 WEEKS IN INTERNMENT CAMPS.
IN AN INTERVIEW WITH AN ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF WRITER IN BERLIN
AT THE TIME WODEHOUSE SAID HE HAD BEEN GIVEN THE FREEDOM OF THE REICH.
HE SAID HE WANTED TO MAKE HIS SHORT WAVE BROADCASTS, ARRANGED BY
THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE, TO TELL SOME OF THE AMUSING SIDE OF LIFE
IN AN INTERNMENT CAMP.
"WHAT'S HUMOROUS ABOUT BEING IN AN INTERNMENT CAMP?" THE INTERVIEWER ASKED.
WODEHOUSE SAID HE COULD THINK OF NO PARTICULARLY AMUSING INCIDENTS
OFF-HAND, BUT THAT HIS TALKS WERE INTENDED TO PRESENT THE LIGHTER
SIDE OF CAMP LIFE, "FOR INSTANCE, WASHING ONE'S OWN CLOTHES. I HAVE
NEVER BEEN USED TO THAT SORT OF THING, YOU KNOW, BUT I ENJOYED IT."
HE SAID HE NEVER HAD FELT BETTER IN HIS LIFE AND THAT THE SIMPLE
FARE OF THE CAMP, RED CROSS PARCELS AND FOOD PACKAGES FROM FRIENDS "KEPT
ME LIVING ABOUT AS WELL OR BETTER THAN MOST OF THE PEOPLE IN GERMANY."
IN THE INTERVIEW WODEHOUSE ACKNOWLEDGED HIS SUITE IN THE ADLON
HOTEL, ONE OF BERLIN'S SWANKIEST, WAS MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN THE CAMP.

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THE SUITE HAD BEEN OBTAINED FOR HIM BY THE GESTAPO WHEN HE WAS MOVED TO BERLIN FROM THE INTERNMENT CENTER.

IN DECEMBER, 1943, THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY PROHIBITED THE AIRING OF MUSICAL COMEDIAN WITH LYRICS WRITTEN BY WODEHOUSE BECAUSE HE HAD "BROADCAST FOR THE ENEMY." SEP 2 1944

THE ACTION DREW A PROTEST FROM COMEDIAN LESLIE HENSON, WHO HAD BEEN REVIVING SOME OF WODEHOUSE'S WORKS.

"THERE IS A GREAT CONTROVERSY ABOUT HIM," HENSON SAID, "AND UNDER ENGLISH LAW NO MAN IS GUILTY UNTIL PROVED SO TO THE SATISFACTION OF A JURY. X X X HIS BROADCASTS NO DOUBT WERE MADE AT REVOLVER POINT, WITH THE GESTAPO BEHIND HIM."

DY850PEW

BOMB DIZZY PUBLIC.

Add London German Anniversary (Wessichte) x public

THE GOEBBELS AMUSEMENT BLACKOUT WAS CALCULATED TO RELEASE FOR WAR PRODUCTION OR MILITARY SERVICE ABOUT 50,000 PERSONS--ONLY A FRACTION OF THE NUMBER OF SOLDIERS LOST IN RECENT BATTLES.

THE VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER RAGED AT "WEAKLINGS AND COWARDS" AMONG GERMAN PUPPET ALLIES "BURYING THEIR HEADS IN THE SAND AND WHINING FOR MERCY FROM THE ENEMY."

Insert London Russian (Herchel) xx Warsaw's edge

THE SEIZURE OF RUDA, THREE MILES NORTHWEST OF RADZYMIN, PUT ONE RUSSIAN COLUMN ONLY THREE AND ONE-HALF MILES FROM THE NAREW RIVER AS THE SOVIETS HERDED THE GERMANS BACK INTO A SACK FORMED BY THE NAREW AND VISTULA.

AT THE LOWER END OF THE SOVIET ARC SWINGING AROUND WARSAW THE RUSSIANS TOOK ZAGOSCINIEC, 11 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE CAPITAL AND FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF RADZYMIN.

BERLIN ADMITTED X X X 9TH GRAPH PREV.

30.24—— 18413

GOVERNMENTS, AS WAS DONE WITH NAPOLEON. Add London War Guilt x Napoleon

ASKED IF THE SOLDIER'S DEFENSE, "I ONLY OBEYED ORDERS," WOULD LIKELY BE ACCEPTED, SIR CECIL TERMED THAT A DELICATE QUESTION WHICH COURTS MIGHT DECIDE ON THE MERITS OF EACH CASE.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, SIR CECIL SAID, IS NOT AT PRESENT COLLABORATING IN THE COMMISSION'S WORK, BUT "IS DEALING WITH ITS WAR CRIMINALS IN ITS OWN WAY."

N1150PEW

the text of his message: Add London Churchill xx abroad

"on sept. 1, five years ago, german armies launched ~~unprov~~ on poland their unprovoked attack. this attack precipitated a world conflagration which has brought untold misery to millions of human beings.

"in 1939 the polish armies, despite gallant resistance, were overwhelmed. but poland fought on. for five years, despite the most barbarous treatment at the hands of the nazi thugs and torurers, polish courage and polish constancy never faltered. at home and a road, polish people under the leadership first of gen. sikorski and then of his distinguished successor, [redacted]k mikolajczyk, have remained at one in their determination to continue with the united nations the struggle against the german oppressors of their country.

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"polish armies have won and are still winning renown fighting on all the main fronts in the great final battle which will liberate europe and

make possible the restoration of a strong, independent poland. in warsaw, the heroic struggle continues, watched attentively by the world.

"the day of liberation is drawing near and at this time it is fitting that we should pay homage to all those gallant poles, both home and abroad, who have continued the struggle against terrible odds and earned the lasting admiration of all free peoples. from their sacrifices a new poland

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London, Aug. 31-(AP)-Rep. Frances P. Bolton (R-Ohio) visited Cherbourg recently, had doughnuts and coffee with Ohio troops and promised "I'm going to write your mothers about seeing you in France."

He took the names of the soldiers. Then she inspected the kitchen where French girls who cook 14,000 doughnuts a day a sing a little son to the effect that "we're working hard all day to feed American soldiers hungry for doughnuts."

apral9-moore 01537 rm 933a

LONDON, AUG 31-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION IS CONSIDERING USING MILITARY EQUIPMENT SUCH AS JEEPS IN THE POSTWAR PROGRAM FOR RESTORING EUROPE'S AGRICULTURE, AND THE PROPOSAL FOUND TENTATIVE SUPPORT TODAY FROM TWO U.S. LAWMAKERS VISITING HERE.

REP.KARL D.MUNDT, SOUTH DAKOTA REPUBLICAN, AND REP.JAMES P. RICHARDS, DEMOCRAT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, QUALIFIED THEIR ENDORSEMENT BY ASSERTING SUCH EMPLOYMENT OF AMERICAN EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE SANCTIONED ONLY IF THE COST IS CREDITED AGAINST THE AMERICAN CONTRIBUTION TO UNRRA'S TREASURY.

MU"DT SAID I" A" I"TERVIEW THAT RUMORS ARE CURRE"T THAT THE U"RRA IS GETTI"G READY TO ASK FOR MORE MO"EY, A"D PREDICTED A"Y SUCH REQUEST WOULD GET A COLD RECEPTIO" FROM CO"GRESS U"LESS U"RRA IS READY TO PRESE"T "A FULL BILL OF PARTICULARS" O" WHAT IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED, A"D SHOWED SIG"S OF TAKI"G OVER THE WORK E"VISIONED FOR IT UPO" ITS CREATIO". HE URGED THAT CIVILIA" RELIEF WORK BE TURNED OVER BY THE MILITARY TO U"RRA JUST AS SOO" AS POSSIBLE I" ORDER MAKE USE OF "THIS BIG LABORATORY" FOR POSTWAR I"TERNATIONAL COLLABORATIO". O" THE QUESTIO" OF USI"G ARMY EQUIPME"T I" THE U"RRA'S REHABILITATIO" PROGRAM, MU"DT SAID MUCH OF IT WOULD BEYO"D THE VALUE OF SHIPPI"G COSTS HOME, BUT STILL WOULD BE

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SERVICEABLE. THE VALUE OF SUCH EQUIPMENT UNRRA WOULD HAVE TO BE FIXED BY THE HEAD OF THE SURPLUS COMMODITIES AGENCY, WHICH WOULD BE SET UP UNDER RECENT LEGISLATION, IN ORDER THAT THE PROPER AMOUNT COULD BE SUBTRACTED FROM THE UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTION TO UNRRA, HE ADDED.

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LONDON, AUG 31-(AP)-CONFIRMATION OF REPORTS THAT FIELD MARSHAL GUENTHER VON KLUGE HAS BEEN REPLACED AS GERMAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE WEST WAS IMPLIED TODAY IN A STATEMENT BY GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER THAT "THREE GERMAN FIELD MARSHALS AND ONE ARMY COMMANDER HAVE BEEN EITHER DISMISSED OR INCAPACITATED BY WOUNDS."

THE OTHER TWO FIELD MARSHALS REFERRED TO ARE KARL RUDOLF GERD VON RUNDSTEDT, VON KLUGE'S OUSTED PREDECESSOR, AND ERWIN ROMMEL, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE SMASHED NORTHERN FRANCE ARMY GROUP, WHO HAS BEEN SEVERELY WOUNDED.

THERE IS ONLY ONE OTHER GERMA FIELD MARSHAL IN FRANCE--JOHANNES BLASKOWITZ, WHO STILL IS IN COMMAND OF THE SOUTH FRANCE THEATER.

THE ARMY COMMANDER MENTIONED WITH THE FIELD MARSHALS IS COL.GEN. PAUL HAUSSER, WOUNDED, ACCORDING TO AN OFFICIAL GERMAN REPORT.

DY851PEW

NIGHT LEAD FRENCH ROUNDUP
BY JUDSON O'QUINN

LONDON, AUG 31-(AP)-ALLIED ARMIES SLICING ACROSS FRANCE REACHED THE HISTORIC INVASION GATEWAY OF SEDAN JUST FIVE MILES FROM THE BELGIAN BORDER TODAY, SWEPT THROUGH THE CITY OF AMIENS AND TEN MILES BEYOND IN A PLUNGE THROUGH THE NAZIS' ROCKET BOMB COAST, AND STRUCK FROM THE SOUTH 170 MILES UP THE RHONE VALLEY TO THE VICINITY OF LYONS.

THE ALLIES APPEARED TO HAVE SCORED THEIR GREATEST SINGLE DAY'S ADVANCES ON THE TWO INVASION FRONTS, WHICH NOW WERE BELIEVED TO BE LITTLE MORE THAN 150 MILES APART. THE EXACT POSITIONS OF THE FOREMOST UNITS OF BOTH THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ARMIES WAS KEPT SECRET.

AMERICAN TROOPS OF THE FIRST ARMY UNDER LT. GEN. COURTNEY H.HODGES, WHEELING SHARPLY TO THE EAST AFTER THEIR CRASH THROUGH LAON, RACED TO THE SEDAN GATEWAY AND THE ARDENNES FOREST REGION THROUGH WHICH GERMANY INVADED FRANCE IN 1940, 1914 AND IN 1870.

FROM SEDAN GERMANY ITSELF LIES ONLY 55 MILES ACROSS THE LITTLE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG.

TO THE SOUTH THE THIRD ARMY UNDER LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., ENTERED THE TOWN OF ST.DIZIER, 87 MILES WEST OF THE GERMAN BORDER, AND WERE REPORTED FANNING OUT BEYOND. UNITS SOUTHEAST OF ST. DIZIER AND SOUTHEAST OF TROYES WERE BELIEVED TO BE NOT MUCH MORE THAN 150 MILES FROM FORCES UNDER LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH, JR., FIGHTING UP THE RHONE VALLEY TO THE LARGE CITY OF LYON.

AT THE LEFT FLANK OF THE LONG, FAST-MOVING FRONT CANADIAN FORCES STRUCK 16 MILES ABOVE THE CITY OF ROUEN TO A POINT ONLY 17 MILES FROM DIEPPE, AND BRITISH ARMORED FORCES AFTER CAPTURING AMIENS CROSSED THE SOMME RIVER AND DROVE NORTHEASTWARD TEN MILES TO CORBIE IN THE DIRECTION OF THE KEY COMMUNICATION CENTERS OF CAMBRAI AND ARRAS.

THE BRITISH DRIVE WAS CUTTING THROUGH THE REAR AREAS OF THE NAZIS' ROCKET BOMB COAST IN FRANCE, OVERRUNNING SOME LAUNCHING SITES AND CUTTING OTHERS OFF.

(EDITORS: NIGHT LEAD NORTHERN FRANCE, SHAEF DATE, AND NIGHT LEAD SOUTHERN FRANCE ROME, DATE, MAY BE PICKED UP AS DESIRED.)

DY718PEW

LONDON, AUG. 31-(AP)-A BERLIN BROADCAST ANNOUNCED TODAY GERMAN REJECTION OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN WARNINGS AGAINST TREATING THE POLISH HOME ARMY "CONTRARY TO THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR" AND SAID THESE POLES WERE REBELS WITHOUT PROTECTION OF THE HAGUE CONVENTION.

"UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL (NAZI-HELD POLAND) FORMS PART OF THE REICH AND PROVISIONS OF THE HAGUE CONVENTION THEREFORE DO NOT APPLY," SAID THE TRANSOCEAN PROPAGANDA BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

"PERSONS WHO BAND THEMSELVES TOGETHER THERE MUST BE REGARDED AS INSURGENTS. THE GERMAN ATTITUDE WOULD REMAIN UNALTERED EVEN IF THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL WERE OCCUPIED TERRITORY SINCE THE POPULATION OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY HAS NO RIGHT TO MARCH IN ARMS AGAINST THE POWER IN OCCUPATION. THE POWER IN OCCUPATION IS ENTITLED TO TAKE THE NECESSARY MEASURES AGAINST REBELS AND ARMED INSURGENTS."

N611PEW

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LONDON, AUG 31-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO TODAY QUOTED A DISPATCH FROM SOFIA AS SAYING THAT BULGARIA HAD RECALLED HER MINISTER TO VICHY "OWING TO THE SITUATION IN FRANCE."

MK611AEW

LONDON, AUG 31-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW TODAY QUOTED THE SOVIET ARMY ORGAN RED STAR AS SAYING THAT GERMAN FORCES HAD SET THE PLOESTI OIL WELLS AFIRE IN ROMANIA BEFORE WITHDRAWING AND THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD TO FIGHT THEIR WAY INTO THE AREA THROUGH A SEA OF FLAME.

(EDS:-ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED IN MOSCOW RUSSIAN BJT IF DESIRED.)

BZ752AEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

LONDON, AUG 31-(AP)-IT IS WIDELY FELT IN BRITAIN THAT GAS WILL BE USED IN THIS WAR ONLY IF EXTREME RULE-OR-RUIN NAZIS PREVAIL IN PLANS FOR A BITTER END RESISTANCE.

SUCH RESISTANCE MIGHT INVOLVE USING EVERY POSSIBLE WEAPON, PROSTRATING GERMANY SO COMPLETELY IT MIGHT BE VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANYONE TO ESTABLISH A SOLID GOVERNMENT THAT COULD RESTORE THE NATION TO SANITY.

IT APPEARS ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN THAT IF THE GERMANS ARE MAD ENOUGH TO START USING GAS AGAINST CIVILIAN POPULATIONS, THEIR OWN CITIES "WILL BE DRENCHED WITH THE STUFF," AS ONE HIGHLY-PLACED BRITON PUT IT.

THERE IS NO OFFICIAL REACTION TO RECURRENT RUMORS THE NAZIS ARE PREPARING TO USE GAS WARFARE. BUT UNOFFICIAL REACTION AMONG MILITARY MEN IS THAT THE LESS SAID ABOUT IT, THE BETTER.

SB134PEW

A156

(180)

LONDON, AUG. 30-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ASSOCIATION TODAY REVEALED PLANS FOR WELFARE WORK IN EUROPE AMID THE APPARENTLY GROWING NEED FOR A SHOWDOWN WITH THE MILITARY ON ITS FUTURE IN ALL RELIEF FIELDS.

THIS NEED WAS STRESSED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE DURING WHICH IT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE ARMY'S CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, DOING MUCH THE SAME TYPE OF WORK AS THE UNRRA IN INITIAL STAGES OF LIBERATION, HAS OFFERED NO CLUE WHEN IT EXPECTS TO TAKE OVER.

MEANWHILE, THE ARMY DOES NOT KNOW WHERE IT STANDS IN THE FIRST TWO BIG AREAS TO BE LIBERATED, FOR THE ATLANTIC CHARTER PREVENTS IT FROM GOING INTO ENEMY TERRITORY BY A CLAUSE WHICH MAY BE REMOVED

AT THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE IN MONTREAL NEXT MONTH.

ALTHOUGH A MEMBER OF THE RELIEF ORGANIZATION, GEN.CHARLES DEGAULLE'S NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE HAS MADE NO MOVE AS YET TO ASK HELP OR SEEK GUIDANCE FROM THE UNRRA IN SUCH FIELDS AS AGRICULTURE, WELFARE AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

MARY CRAIG MC GEACHY, HEAD OF THE UNRRA WELFARE DIVISION, TOLD THE PRESS CONFERENCE THE UNRRA IS PLANNING TO WORK WITH THE ALLIED GOVERNMENT IN AIDING SUCH GROUPS AS HOMELESS ORPHANS AND HELPING THE HANDICAPPED AND DISABLED RECOVER SO THEY CAN HELP THEMSELVES.

N1155PEW

BY ALEX H.SINGLETON

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LONDON, AUG 31-(AP)-TWO UNITED STATES CONGRESSMEN VISITING BRITAIN ARE TURNING DOWN INVITATIONS TO FORMAL AFFAIRS AND HAVE BEEN SPENDING THEIR TIME INSTEAD PEEKING INTO PARLIAMENT AND PUB, CLIMBING FIRE WATCHERS' PERCHES TO GET SIGHT OF BUZZBOMBS AND CHATTING WITH THE MAN ON THE STREET.

BOTH REP.KARL E.MUNDT, REPUBLICAN OF SOUTH DAKOTA, AND REP. JAMES P.RICHARDS, DEMOCRAT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HAVE JUST SKIRTED TROUBLE FROM THEIR CURIOSITY. MUNDT DID GET INTO AN ARGUMENT.

IT WILL BE NO SURPRISE TO MUNDT'S COLLEAGUES IN THE HOUSE, ESPECIALLY DEMOCRATS, BUT WHEN THEY VISITED HYDE PARK CORNER HE JUST COULDN'T RESIST. HE JOINED THE HECKLERS QUESTIONING ONE SOAPBOX ORATOR ON POSTWAR PEACE PROSPECTS.

ON A TRIP TO THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT THEY ATTEMPTED TO GET TO THE CHAMBER FLOOR WHICH IS BARRED TO THE PUBLIC. THE GUARD WARNED THEM THE PENALTY WAS UPNMHNZN YEARS.

"WE DON'T WANT TO STAY THAT LONG," SAID MUNDT.

THEY HAVE SEEN TWO BUZZBOMBS AND ARE AGREED ON ONE THING. "I HAVE A GREAT ADMIRATION FOR THESE PEOPLE OF LONDON," SAID MUNDT. "THEY'VE GOT LOTS OF GUTS," CHIMED IN RICHARDS.

DN1041AEW

U.S.BOMBER BASE,ENGLAND,AUG 31-(AP)-COL.ARCHIE OLD, 38, ATLANTA, TEX., WHO COMMANDED FLYING FORTRESSES ON THEIR THREE-WAY SHUTTLE MISSION TO ITALY AND RUSSIA, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, THE SECOND HIGHEST UNITED STATES AWARD FOR VALOR.

THE CITATION PRAISED HIM FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM" AND CONSPICIOUS VALOROUS SERVICE TO THE ALLIED CAUSE."

BY FRANKLIN F. BANKER

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, AUG. 31-(AP)-A FIRE BOMBING IDEA ADOPTED BY AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS TWO MONTHS AGO IS BEING USED WITH WIDESPREAD SUCCESS IN DESTRUCTION OF NAZI TRANSPORTATION IN FRANCE, EIGHTH AIR FORCE OFFICERS SAID TODAY.

OTHER MUSTANG PILOTS LAUGHED AT A JUNE BRIEFING WHEN LT. COL. THOMAS L. HAYNES, JR., PORTLAND, ORE., TOLD THEM TO DROP THEIR GASOLINE-LADEN BELLY TANKS ON ENEMY SUPPLY COLUMNS AND THN STRAFE THE TANK WITH INCENDIARY BULLETS.

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BUT HAYES, A VETERAN OF THE PACIFIC, WAS SERIOUS. HE HAD ALREADY USED THE IDEA TO FORCE JAPANESE OUT OF FOX HOLES.

NOW THESE FIRE STARTERS HAVE DESTROYED FIVE LOCOMOTIVES, 200 BOX IRS AND 30 AMMUNI

CARS AND 30 AMMUNITION CARS ON A SINGLE MISSION.

THE IDEA HAS SPREAD TO THUNDERBOLT AND LIGHTNING GROUPS.

THE MOST SPECTACULAR ATTACK SO FAR WAS MADE AUG. 26 BY LT. HUGH MOOREHOUSE, 130 WEST PALM LANE, PHOENIX, ARIZ., WHO DROPPED A TANK INTO THE FIRE BOX OF A NAZI LOCOMOTIVE.

"THERE WAS A BOLT OF FLAME AND THE ENGINE BLEW UP," HE SAID.

MOOREHOUSE AND THREE OTHER MUSTANG PILOTS THEN DESTROYED THE TRAIN

AND ITS LOAD OF 20 TANKS AND ARMORED CARS.

THE TECHNIQUE CALLS FOR COORDINATION AND TEAMWORK. WHEN THE FLIGHT LEADER DROPS HIS RESERVE TANKS HIS WING MAN RIGHT BEHIND HIM SPRAYS THE FLOWING GASOLINE WITH INCENDIARY BULLETS. TANKS OF ALL FOUR PLANES IN THE FLIGHT CAN BE DROPPED ON ONE OR SEVERAL TARGETS.

"HIGH OCTANE GAS MAKES THE MOST BEAUTIFUL FIRE YOU'VE EVER SEEN," SAID LT. HORACE HOWELL, 302 AUDBOBON AVE., WAYNE, PA.

"A RAILROAD YARD MAKES A SWELL TARGET," SAID LT. COL. IRWIN DREGNT, VIROQUA, WIS. "YOU GET A GOOD FIRE GOING AMONG THE CARS AND THE FIRST THING YOU KNOW THE WHOLE YARD IS IN FLAMING RUINS."

MAJ. THOMAS L. GATES, ARCHIBALD, LA., EXPLAINED THE "FIRE BOMB" WAS NOT INTENDED TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE STANDARD INCENDIARY BOMB.

"WE ARE JUST UTILIZING TANKS AND GAS WHICH THE FIGHTERS WOULD DROP ANYWAY ON THEIR MISSION," HE SAID.

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THE PLANES RETURN TO BASE ON THEIR ORDINARY FUEL SUPPLY.

JR9PEW

Add Paris Government XXX Moslem questions

CERAT IS.THE ASSUMED NAME OF A FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE SUPREME COURTS WHO HAS BEEN DE GAULLE'S MINISTER AT LARGE, DOING LIAISON WITH THE 40-ODD UNDERGROUND GROUPS.

ALSO ANNOUNCED WERE THE NAMES OF 13 COMMISSIONERS, A RAN EQUIVALENT TO CABINET MINISTER. A FORMER COMMUNIST DEPUTY, WHOSE NAME WAS GIVEN INCOMPLETELY AS DIETHEM, WAS NAMED COMMISSIONER FOR WAR.

(RADIO FRANCE IN ALGIERS SAID LAST NIGHT THAT MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION AND THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY HAD LEFT ALGIERS FOR PARIS.)

30. 24— 18417

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WAS RECEIVED WITH VARYING DEGREES OF ENTHUSIASM BY THE NEWLY-REVIVED PARIS PRESS, AND THERE WERE INDICATIONS OF AN EARLY REVIVAL OF TRADITIONAL FRENCH POLITICAL DISSENSION.

GUNS WERE HEARD IN THE CITY FOR HOURS LAST NIGHT, AND FIGHTING WAS REPORTED AROUND CHAMPIGNY, LESS THAN EIGHT MILES FROM THE CAPITAL'S CENTER, POSSIBLY AGAINST SMALL GERMAN RESISTANCE.

ARREST OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF COLLABORATING WITH THE GERMANS CONTINUED. THEY INCLUDED MADAME TITAYNA, A NOVELIST, AND FRANCOIS LEHIDEUX, FORMER VICHY AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY DIRECTOR.

SEP 2 1944

FRANCE

CHATEAU THIERRY, AUG. 30-(DELAYED)-DONALD HIGGINS, 169 SILVER HILL LANE, SE STAMFORD, CONN., AND JOHN FIELDS, GLEN CLIFF LANE, NASHVILLE, TENN., XXXXX WERE TWO OF THE YOUNG AMERICAN SOLDIERS TODAY HAPPILY GREETED/BY THE NEWLY LIBERATED PEOPLE OF CHATEAU THIERRY.

"IF WE GET AS GOOD A WELCOME AS THIS BACK AT HOME," DRAWLED FIELDS, "WE CAN'T ASK FOR ANYTHING MORE."

SEP 2 1944

BULLETIN

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS NEAR THE SEINE, AUG. 31-(AP)-THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY ENTERED AMIENS TODAY.

THE SWIFT BRITISH ADVANCE COVERED MORE THAN 60 MILES IN TWO DAYS AND CARRIED TO THE SOMME RIVER, ON WHICH AMIENS, A CITY OF 94,000, IS SITUATED. IT IS 53 MILES DUE EAST OF DIEPPE, SCENE OF A BLOODY COMMANDO ATTACK, AND 62 MILES FROM BELGIUM.

AN ARMORED COLUMN ENTERED AMIENS THIS MORNING AFTER CUTTING THROUGH LIGHTLY HELD ENEMY COUNTRY.

THIS LIGHTNING THRUST STARTED FROM THE VERNON BRIDGEHEAD ON THE SEINE AT DAYBREAK TUESDAY AND PUSHED INTO THE BIG INDUSTRIAL CENTER ON THE RIVER SOMME SOON AFTER FIRST LIGHT TODAY.

A SECOND COLUMN WHICH STARTED FROM VERNON AT THE SAME TIME CAPTURED THE SIZEABLE CITY OF BEAUVAIS, MORE THAN 30 MILES NORTHEAST OF ITS

SEINE STARTING POINT. WHILE ARMORED TROOPS MOPPED UP, A COLUMN WHICH STARTED ONLY YESTERDAY MORNING PUSHED FROM VERNON THROUGH TERRITORY ALREADY CLEARED AND PRESSED ON TO BROVINLEIEU BETWEEN BEAUVAIS AND AMIENS.

G841AEW

STILL ANOTHER COLUMN, WHICH BROKE OUT OF THE SEINE BRIDGEHEAD EAST OF LOUVIERS, CAPTURED AND PUSHED BEYOND GOURNAY-EN-BRAY, 15 MILES WEST OF BEAUVAIS.

THUS, IN THE SPACE OF 48 HOURS, LT.GEN.SIR MILES C.DEMPSEY'S SECOND ARMY MOVED FROM THE SEINE HALFWAY TO THE BELGIAN BORDER AND THREW A HOOK AROUND THE PENINSULA AREA FROM LE HAVRE TO DIEPPE.

CANADIANS SWEEPING AROUND AND BEYOND ROUEN WERE DRIVING WEST FOR THE CLEANUP OF GERMANS SCATTERED THROUGH THE LE HAVRE PENINSULA.

ONLY MODERATE RESISTANCE OR NONE AT ALL HAS BEEN ENCOUNTERED ON THIS FRONT.

CLEARING WEATHER AFTER 48 HOURS OF RAIN LET THE AIR FORCES LOOSE AGAIN TODAY. THE RAF SPOTTED A COLUMN OF 200 GERMAN VEHICLES FLEEING NORTHEAST FROM AMIENS AND SENT BACK WORD THAT THIS GROUP COULD BE COUNTED AS WIPED OUT.

SR1026AEW

DASH MATTER

FOLO CHESTER'S WITH THE BRITISH ARMY

SEP 2 1944

AMIENS, CAPITAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOMME, IS 81 MILES NORTH OF PARIS. THROUGH THE CENTURIES THE CITY HAS BEEN A BATTLEGROUND AGAIN AND AGAIN.

IN THE LAST WAR THE NAME, BATTLE OF AMIENS, WAS GIVEN TO AN OFFENSIVE BEGUN AUG. 8, 1918 BY THE BRITISH FOURTH AND THE FRENCH FIRST ARMIES UNDER SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S ORDERS. THIS SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE, WHICH CAUGHT THE GERMANS BY SURPRISE SHORTLY AFTER THE ALLIED COUNTERSTROKE AT THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE MARNE, TOUCHED OFF AN UNBROKEN STRING OF ADVANCES WHICH CULMINATED IN THE NOVEMBER ARMISTICE.

AMIENS WAS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS, AUG. 30, 1914, BUT AFTER THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE MARNE THE FRONT WAS ESTABLISHED ABOUT 20 MILES EAST OF THE CITY, WHERE IT REMAINED UNTIL 1918. THE GERMANS MA A FIERCE EFFORT TO TAKE THE CITY IN MARCH, 1918, AND ADVANCED TO WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF AMIENS.

THE CITY WAS BOMBARDED DAILY BY HEAVY GUNS, BUT EVEN AFTER HOSTILITIES CEASED, THE TOWN RETAINED MUCH OF ITS MEDIEVAL APPEARANCE.

AMIENS' CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME, ONE OF THE FINEST GOTHIC CHURCHES IN FRANCE, WAS BUILT CHIEFLY BETWEEN 1220 AND 1288. IT WAS STRUCK BY SHELLS NINE TIMES DURING WORLD WAR ONE AND ITS ROOF PIERCED.

THE FAMOUS TREATY OF AMIENS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, SPAIN AND HOLLAND WAS SIGNED THERE IN 1802. IN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR, THE CITY, AFTER AN IMPORTANT ACTION, FELL TO THE PRUSSIANS NOV. 28, 1870.

SEP 2 1944

RQ1020AEW

BY WILLIAM S. WHITE

SEP 2 1944

WITH U.S. FORCES IN FRANCE , AUG. 3--(AP)--GERMAN RESISTANCE IS UTTERLY DISORGANIZED ON EVERY FRONT AND AS AMERICAN FORCES PUSH ON TOWARD SEDAN AND THE ARDENNES FOREST IN BELGIUM, THE NAZIS ARE ONLY THE OBJECT OF PURSUIT.

IT NOW LOOKS AS THOUGH THEY WILL NOW BE ABLE TO OFFER NO EFFECTIVE RESISTANCE SHORT OF THE WEST WALL ITSELF.

A GREAT THRUST ACROSS THE MEUSE WHERE THE ALLIES CROSSED IN THE LAST WORLD WAR IS GOING DOWN AGAINST CHARLEVILLE AS WELL AS SEDAN.

WHAT IS LEFT OF THE GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY AFTER TWO SUCCESSIVE ENVELOPMENTS IN NORMANDY IS NOT CUT TO PIECES AND ITS FLEEING AND HARRIED

30-24— 18419

REMNANTS ARE RUNNING A RACE TO TRY TO GET BACK IN TIME TO HELP IN DEFENSE OF GERMANY.

THE BATTLE OF FRANCE IS ALL BUT OVER. WHAT IS DEVELOPING NOW IS THE BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE FOR GERMANY.

A SINGLE AMERICAN DIVISION HAS MADE WHAT IT BELIEVES IS A WORLD RECORD FOR A VARIED BAG OF PRISONERS, TAKING 400 WHO REPRESENTED A TOT... OF 64 SEPARATE UNITS.

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THE GERMANS ARE RUNNING BACK ACROSS FRANCE IN DISORDER SO MARKED THAT THE TERM , TOTAL DISORGANIZATION, WAS APPLIED TO THEIR RESISTANCE, SUCH AS IT IS, BY A SENIOR AMERICAN STAFF OFFICER. THEY ARE RUNNING SO FAST THAT CONTACT HAS BECOME DIFFICULT TO TO MAINTAIN IN PLACES.

IN PARIS ALONE---NOW FAR BEHIND IN THE GREAT AMERICAN RUSH THAT IS ROLLING ON ALL ALONG THE LINE, A 10,000 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN IN THE LIBERATION OF THE CITY.

APR WHITES 1910 CCC 410P

425P

SEP 2 1944

BY SID FEDER

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES AT LIVRON, AUG. 31-(AP)-DEVASTATING AMERICAN ARTILLERY AND ARMOR TURNED THE PICTURESQUE LOWLANDS BETWEEN OF THE RHONE RIVER VALLEY JUST SOUTH OF HERE INTO A MODERN "VALLEY OF DEATH" FOR THE WEHRMACHT THE PAST 48 HOURS.

CATCHING VIRTUALLY AN ENTIRE CORPS OF NORTHWARD FLEEING NAZIS BETWEEN THIS RHONE TOWN AND MONTELIMAR, YANKEE FIRE POWER CHOPPED UP TWO WEHRMACHT DIVISIONS, LEFT SOME 10 MILES OF THE ROAD IN SMOKING RUINS AND INFLICTED CASUALTIES ESTIMATED AT 10,000 OF THE ENEMY KILLED, CAPTURED OR WOUNDED.

OVER 2,000 ENEMY VEHICLES WERE WIPED OUT STRICTLY BY THE SHUDDERING ACTION OF THE GROUND FORCES. A THOUSAND HORSES EITHER

WERE DESTROYED OR SEIZED, MANY OF THEM BY FRENCH CIVILIANS.

TODAY ALL ALONG THE AREA ONE COULD SEE FRENCH FARMERS USING ENEMY HORSES TO HAUL FARM EQUIPMENT OR THE FAMILY SURREY.

THE STENCH OVER THE AREA FROM DEAD NAZIS AND HORSES WAS UNBEARABLE AS BULLDOZERS PLOUGHED ALONG THE ROAD TODAY TRYING TO CLEAR A PATH FOR THE ADVANCING DOUGHBOYS THROUGH THE WRECKAGE. THERE WAS A BLASTED ENEMY VEHICLE ABOUT EVERY 25 FEET.

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WITH BRITISH FORCES, FRANCE, AUG 31-(AP)-MARSHAL WALTER VON MODEL, LATELY GERMAN COMMANDER IN SOUTHERN POLAND, WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE REPLACED MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL AS COMMANDER OF NAZI ARMY GROUP D IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

ROMMEL HAS BEEN MISSING FROM DISPATCHES FOR A MONTH OR MORE, VARIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED OR KILLED IN A TRAFFIC ACCIDENT DURING AN ALLIED BOMBING.

VON MODEL IS REPUTED TO BE A TANK SPECIALIST WHO TAKES GREAT RISKS. IN 1935 HE WAS A COLONEL AND PERSONALLY DEVOTED TO HITLER. BY MARCH OF THIS YEAR, HE HAD HIS FIELD MARSHAL'S BATON. SOON AFTERWARDS, HIS ARMY GROUP IN RUSSIA WAS PUSHED OUT OF KOWEL, CHELM, LUBLIN, LWOW, THE POLISH OIL FIELDS AND FAR ACROSS THE VISTULA RIVER TO WITHIN 35 MILES OF KRAKOW AND 75 OF GERMAN SILESIA. MOSCOW REPORTED LATE IN JULY THAT VON MODEL HAD BEEN APPOINTED COMMANDER FOR EAST AND WEST PRUSSIA.

SB1241PEW

A110

-95-

SEP 2 1944

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

WITH THE CANADIANFIRST ARMY, AUG 31-(AP)-CANADIAN INFANTRY PUSHED INTO ROUEN, WHERE CLEANUP FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS, WHILE NORTH TO THE SEA OTHER FORCES SWEPT UP THE SEINE RIVER TODAY IN ADVANCES THAT PUSHED ALL BUT SMALL POCKETS OF GERMANS BACK ACROSS THE RIVER.

DESPITE GERMAN REPORTS THAT ROUEN WAS EVACUATED, ENOUGH SNIPERS WERE LEFT IN THE CITY TO DEMAND CONSIDERABLE MOPPING UP BEFORE ITS CAPTURE WAS CLAIMED.

BUT NOT WAITING FOR THIS, ARMORED ELEMENTS STRUCK ON NORTHEAST OF THE CITY AND AN INFANTRY PRONG REACHED RONCHEROLLES TO THE NORTHEAST.

BZ746AEW

ENTRANCE INTO ROUEN, REPORTED HEAVILY DAMAGED BY ALLIED BOMBS, WAS MADE FROM THE SOUTHEAST. THE GERMANS STILL HELD OUT ON THE DIRECT APPROACHES ON THE SOUTH, ALTHOUGH THEY APPEARED TO BE HOPELESSLY CUT OFF.

A BELGIAN YOUTH WHO ESCAPED FROM ROUEN SAID THE FAMOUS CATHEDRAL WAS HIT IN AN AIR RAID APRIL 19, THAT THE WHOLE LEFT SIDE WAS SMASHED AND THE INTERIOR BURNED OUT AND THE REST OF THE CITY WAS HARD HIT.

BUT THE STATUE OF JOAN OF ARC STILL STANDS, HE REPORTED.

WITH THE SEINE NOW HURDLED IN STRENGTH, WIDE OPEN, THINLY-DEFENDED COUNTRY LIES AHEAD AND LT.-GEN.H.D.G.CRERAR'S ARMY IS ROLLING THROUGH TERRITORY BELIEVED STUDDED WITH FLYING BOMB SITES.

UP THE COAST LIES DIEPPE, WHERE MANY CANADIANS DIED IN THE CROSS-CHANNEL RAID OF 1942.

THE GERMANS STILL WEST OF THE SEINE WERE FIGHTING GRIMLY IN THE FOREST OF LA LONDE AND WERE BEING STEADILY HEMMED IN. THE BRITISH CROSSED THE SEINE NEAR DUCLAIR, AT THE TOP OF THE RIVER LOOP WHERE MANY GERMANS HAVE BEEN FERRIED ACROSS.

FARTHER WEST THEY THREW ANOTHER BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE STREAM BETWEEN LILLEBORNE AND CAUDEBEC, LESS THAN 25 MILES EAST OF THE GREAT PORT OF LE HAVRE. BELGIANS SENT PATROLS ACROSS THE SEINE OPPOSITE QUILLEBEUF, 18 MILES EAST OF LE HAVRE.

G953AEW

WITH ALLIED TROOPS IN FRANCE, AUG 31-(AP)-ADVANCE ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. THIRD ARMY WERE OPERATING TODAY IN THE ARGONNE FOREST, ABOUT 70 MILES FROM GERMANY AND THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

SB345PEW

WITH CANADIAN TROOPS NORTH OF ROUEN, AUG. 31-(AP)-SWEEPING THROUGH ROUEN, CANADIAN FORCES LATE TODAY REACHED THE TOWN OF TOTES, WITHIN 17 MILES OF THE CHANNEL COAST AT DIEPPE. TOTES IS 15 MILES NORTH OF ROUEN.

JR425PEW

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BY EDWARD D.BALL

U.S.THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, AUG 31-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE ENTERED ST.DIZIER, 18 MILES EAST OF VITRY AND ONLY 83 MILES FROM THE GERMAN BORDER.

THIS IS THE EASTERNMOST POINT REACHED IN THE DRIVE ACROSS FRANCE. OTHER FORCES ARE ADVANCING ACROSS WORLD WAR I BATTLEFIELDS ABOVE AND BELOW CAPTURED REIMS.

THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT BACK ON THE BRITTANY PENINSULA THE ENEMY HAS BEEN CLEARED FROM THE AREA SOUTH OF BREST AND THAT THE ATTACK UPON THE CITY ITSELF CONTINUES.

MK628AEW

BY HENRY B. JAMESON

PARIS, AUG. 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FIRST SOLDIER FROM VINCENNES, IND., TO PAY AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO VINCENNES, FRANCE, A PARIS SUBURB, WAS CAPT. L.E. ESCHBACH, 307 CHURCH ST., WHO WAS GIVEN A HERO'S WELCOME AND, BEING URGED, MADE A SPEECH ON THE STEPS OF THE CITY HALL.

HE CALLED ON THE NEW MAYOR, GEORGE LEMOURET, 65-YEAR-OLD RETIRED PROFESSOR WHO SPENT 10 YEARS IN THE UNITED STATES TEACHING, LECTURING AND WRITING, AND THEN WAS TAKEN ON A BRIEF TOUR OF THE CITY.

ESCHBACH, NEPHEW OF FORMER MAYOR KIMMEL OF VINCENNES, IND., WAS LOUDLY CHEERED WHEN HE TOLD THE CROWD THAT "THE THOUGHTS OF

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THE FOLKS AT HOME ARE WITH YOU."

REPLYING, THE MAYOR SAID "WE HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR YOU A LONG TIME."

"WE HAD MORE THAN 20,000 GERMANS LIVING IN VINCENNES," LAMORET DECLARED. "BEFORE LEAVING THEY MURDERED SEVERAL RESIDENTS AND BLEW UP OR BURNED A LOT OF PRICELESS DOCUMENTS AND ART TREASURES AT THE MUSEUM."

THE FAMOUS VINCENNES CASTLE AND FORT WERE UNDAMAGED. THERE WAS SOME BITTER FIGHTING IN VINCENNES STREETS BUT OUTWARDLY THE CITY OF 50,000 APPEARS ONLY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

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A FEW HOUSES WERE SMASHED AND STREETS WERE DAMAGED WHERE BARRICADES WERE LOCATED. SEVERAL OF THE CITY'S FACTORIES HAVE BEEN BOMBED.

THE TOWN IS MAINLY A MIDDLE CLASS RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT. AT MID-AFTERNOON LONG LINES OF SHOPPERS ARE TO BE SEEN IN FRONT OF SHOPS AWAITING FRESH SUPPLIES FLOWING TO PARIS FROM LIBERATED PROVINCES.

LEMOURET, BORN IN PARIS, WENT TO AMERICA IN 1902, WORKED FOR THE ST.LOUIS POST-DISPATCH AND LATER RECEIVED HIS PHD DEGREE FROM NEW YORK UNIVERSITY WHERE HE REMAINED AS PROFESSOR OF FRENCH LITERATURE. A COUSIN, MRS. ANNE HOLTCAMP NOW IS LIVING IN ST.LOUIS.

JR1107PEW

PARIS, AUG. 31—(AP)—THE DRIVE OF THE AMERICAN ARMY TOWARD THE HEART OF GERMANY WILL NOT BE SLOWED FOR WANT OF A SINGLE PIECE OF [illegible] EQUIPMENT, MAJ. GEN. HENRY B. SAYLER OF HUNTINGTON, IND., [illegible] ORDNANCE CHIEF IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, SAID TODAY.

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he is in paris surveying ordnance, supply and transportation problems.

"we already have one-way freight traffic into paris," he said. "empty trucks return a different route so as not to slow the loaded convoys rolling this way."

he said 6,000 to 7,000 tons of gasoline are consumed daily by american forces in france.

"the faster the army travels the less ammunition is used, but gas consumption and communications problems are increased many times."

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PARIS, AUG. 31-(AP)-FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR HAVE ARRESTED DR. ALEXIS CARREL, 71-YEAR-OLD NOBEL PRIZE WINNER AND FORMER SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATE OF CHARLES A. LINDBERGH IN THE INVENTION OF A MECHANICAL HEART, IT WAS DISCLOSED YESTERDAY.

THE FFI CHARGED, THAT DR. CARREL, DIRECTOR OF THE VICHY-SUPPORTED CARREL INSTITUTE, FOUNDED THAT ORGANIZATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUPPLANTING THE GREAT FRENCH UNIVERSITIES AND INTRODUCING FASCISM AND MARXISM TO STUDENTS.

DR. CARREL, FORMER STAFF MEMBER OF THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH, WON THE NOBEL PRIZE IN 1912 FOR SUCCESS IN SUTURING BLOOD VESSELS AND TRANSPLANTING ORGANS.

FW415AEW

ROME, AUG 31-(AP)-CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO TODAY AWARDED THE CITY OF NAPLES A GOLD MEDAL FOR ITS BATTLE AGAINST THE GERMANS AS THE ALLIES ADVANCED UPON THE CITY LAST SEPTEMBER.

THE AWARD WAS PROPOSED BY WAR MINISTER ALEXANDRO CASATI, WHO SAID THAT DURING THE "HARD, EPIC DAYS OF SEPT.27, 28, 29 AND 30, GUERRILLA WARFARE BECAME THE REAL REVOLUTION OF THE POPULATION, WHICH INFLICTED HARD AND BLOODY LOSSES ON THE GERMAN REARGUARDS."

BZ654AEW

ROME, AUG 31-(AP)-U.S.NAVY FIGHTER PILOTS OPERATING FROM THE CARRIER U.S.S. TULAGI CHALKED UP A PERFECT SCORE DURING THE OPENING STAGES OF THE INVASION OF SOUTHERN FRANCE--THEY SAW JUST SIX GERMAN PLANES AND DESTROYED THEM ALL.

LT.(JG) EDWARD W.OLSZEWSKI, 9038 CLAYTON ROAD, RICHMOND HEIGHTS, MO., SHOT DOWN TWO JU-88'S OVER THE RHONE VALLEY AFTER HIS HELLCAT WAS RIDDLED BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.

ENSIGN RICHARD V.YENTZER, ROUTE 2, SHERIDAN, WYO., ON THE SAME MISSION BAGGED ON JU-88 AFTER FLAK PUNCTURED HIS COCKPIT COVER, WOUNDING HIM SLIGHTLY.

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ENSIGN ALFRED R.WOOD, 283 ODELL AVE., YONKERS, N.Y., SHOT DOWN A HEINKEL 111 AND SHARED DESTRUCTION OF ANOTHER WITH LT.RENE E.POUGEL, 1001 WOODY CREST AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

A THIRD HEINKEL WAS SHARED BY LT.COMDR.JOHN N.SANDER, 811 WEST SEVENTH ST., WALSENBURG,COLO., AND ENSIGN DAVID E.ROBINSON, 4508 NORTH KILPATRICK AVE., CHICAGO,ILL.

ALL PILOTS WERE MEMBERS OF A SQUADRON COMMANDED BY LT.COMDR. WILLIAM FLOYD BRINGLE, 1628 PEABODY ST., MEMPHIS,TENN.

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DN120PEN

ROME, AUG 31-(AP)-SIX CREWMEN OF AN AMERICAN MITCHELL BOMBER RETURNED TO THEIR BASE TODAY TO RELATE A STORY OF CAPTURING SIX GERMAN OFFICERS AND 60 ENLISTED MEN WHO BUT A SHORT TIME BEFORE WERE THEIR CAPTORS.

THE BOMBER CRASH LANDED IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, AND THE CREW WAS JOINED BY 15 FRENCH PATRIOTS, BUT ALL FELL INTO GERMAN HANDS AND WERE TAKEN TO A FORT.

WHEN A STRONG PATRIOT FORCE BEGAN STORMING THE FORT, THE GERMAN COMMANDER CALLED LT.ERVINE CARMAN, 1010 STEVENSON ST., FLINT, MICH., THE BOMBARDIER ON THE MITCHELL, AND OFFERED TO SURRENDER TO THE AMERICANS RATHER THAN FALL INTO PATRIOT HANDS.

THE AMERICANS, WITH THE CONSENT OF THE FRENCH, ACCEPTED THE SURRENDER, DISARMED THE CAPTIVES AND TURNED THEM OVER TO AMERICAN GROUND TROOPS.

OTHERS IN THE CREW BESIDE CARMAN WERE LT.JOE W.MAYWALD, ROUTE 1, ROLLA,MO., PILOT; FLIGHT OFFICER EDMOND C.WEAVER, FRANKLYN ROAD, NASHVILLE,TENN., CO-PILOT; TECH.SGT.RICHARD C.MAC KOWIAL, 2109 SOUTH 68TH ST., WEST ALLIS,WIS., RADIOMAN; STAFF SGT.ANDREW W.CITARA, 208 STATION ST., ALIQUIPPA,PA. AND STAFF SGT.JOHN C.SEQUENZ, 2428 WEST CENTER ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS., GUNNERS.

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ROME: AUG.20(AP) Lt.James L. Brooks,103 Winona Ave,Roanoke,Va. became the fifth ranking American ace in the Mediterranean theater yesterday by shooting down two Messerschmitt 109's over Czecho-Slovakia.He is a Mustang fighter pilot and his score is now 13 victories.

KK 748AEW

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 15TH AIR FORCE, ITALY, AUG. 31-(AP)-NEGRO FIGHTER PILOTS OF THE 15TH AIR FORCE POUNCED ON A CROWDED GERMAN AIRFIELD YESTERDAY NEAR ORADEA, JUST INSIDE THE WESTERN ROMANIAN BORDER, AND WIPED OUT DOZENS OF ENEMY PLANES.

THE TOTAL DESTROYED WAS NOT ANNOUNCED PENDING A STUDY OF PHOTOGRAPHS, BUT INCLUDED WERE A NUMBER OF MERSEBURG POWERED GLIDERS WHICH WERE REPORTED JUST MOVED OUT OF THE PATH OF THE RUSSIANS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COUNTRY.

LED BY CAPT. ALFONZA W. DAVIS, 2118 NORTH 29TH STREET, OMAHA, NEB., THE AMERICAN AIRMEN MADE FIVE SEPARATE PASSES OVER THEIR GROUNDED QUARRY, LEAVING THE FIELD DOTTED WITH BURNING AND EXPLODED PLANES.

FW419AEW

Add Moscow-Russian (Gilmore) xxx 17 miles away.

FAST, MOBILE SOVIET SQUADS MAKING UP THE ADVANCE GUARD WERE STRENGTHENED BY INFANTRY AND TANKS THAT SWEPT THE RICH PLOESTI OIL

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FIELDS INTO THE BULGING BAG OF RUSSIAN VICTORIES, THEN TURNED SOUTH TOWARD THE ROMANIAN CAPITAL.

A RUSSIAN WAR BULLETIN SAID GEN.RODION Y.MALINOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMY CAPTURED MORE THAN 200 TOWNS YESTERDAY AROUND PLOESTI AND NORTHEAST OF BUCHAREST, INCLUDING MERIUTA, ONLY 17 MILES AWAY.

(OTHER FORCES OF MALINOVSKY'S ARMY WERE BELIEVED DEVELOPING A MAJOR OFFENSIVE AGAINST HUNGARIAN-HELD TRANSYLVANIA HIGH IN THE EASTERN CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS 75 MILES NORTH OF PLOESTI, LONDON SAID.)

(THE GERMANS ACKNOWLEDGED RUSSIAN ENTRY INTO HUNGARIAN TERRITORY AT TWO POINTS AND SAID HUNGARIAN AND GERMAN TROOPS FOUGHT FIERCELY TO PLUG GAPS CARVED OUT BY THE RUSSIANS, REPORTED TO HAVE WON CONTROL OF FOUR PRINCIPAL PASSES INTO TRANSYLVANIA.) SEP 2 1944

WHILE THE RED ARMY WAS KNOCKING AT THE GATES OF BUCHAREST, A ROMANIAN PEACE DELEGATION IN MOSCOW PREPARED FOR INITIAL TALKS WITH THE RUSSIANS.

THE LIGHTNING ADVANCE BY GEN.MALINOVSKY'S ARMY CAPTURED AN ADDITIONAL 15,000 GERMANS TUESDAY, INCLUDING A CORPS COMMANDER, GEN. HEIL; A DIVISIONAL COMMANDER, LT.GEN.WEITZNER, AND TWO COLONELS COMMANDING DIVISIONS, THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID.

GERMAN LOSSES IN THE UNSUCCESSFUL DEFENSE OF PLOESTI WERE DECLARED "TREMENDOUS."

GEN.FEODOR I.TOLBUKHIN'S THIRD ARMY CAPTURED 100 TOWNS IN THE POCKE BETWEEN THE DANUBE RIVER BENDS AND THE BLACK SEA, AND SHOULDERED UP TO THE RIVER NEXT TO THE SCOND ARMY.

HIS ARMY MOVED RAPIDLY UPON THE BULGARIAN BORDER FROM POSITIONS SOUTH OF THE DANUBE THROUGH DOBRUJA. HIS RIGHT ARM REACHED DOWN THE

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DANUBE VALLEY THROUGH WALACHIA IN THRUSTS WHICH PROMISED TO LINK UP WITH MARSHAL TITO'S FORCES IN SERBIA.

A SALUTE OF 20 SALVOS FROM 224 CANNON HAILED THE PLOESTI VICTORY IN MOSCOW, WHERE PREMIER STALIN ANNOUNCED THE TRIUMPH IN A SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY. SEP 2 1944

BZ608AEW

MOSCOW, AUG. 31-(AP)-DONALD M. NELSON, HEAD OF THE U. S. WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, AND MAJ. GEN. PATRICK J. HURLEY, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, REACHED MOSCOW LAST NIGHT ENROUTE TO CHUNGKING. NELSON IS ON AN ECONOMIC MISSION TO CHINA.

FW423AEW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD BULGARIAN-ROMANIAN-RUSSIAN
BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, AUG 31-(AP)-SEVEN ROMANIAN DELEGATES ACCOMPANIED BY A CHIC WOMAN NEWSPAPER REPORTER STUDIED AT THE OFFICIAL SOVIET GUEST HOUSE TONIGHT THE TERMS BY WHICH THEIR KINGDOM WOULD BE ALLOWED AN ARMISTICE WITH THE ALLIES.

THE SOVIET FOREIGN OFFICE CONSULTED THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EMBASSIES TODAY BEFORE THE NEGOTIATIONS BEGAN, IT WAS LEARNED. THE POSSIBILITY AROSE THAT THE THREE POWERS MIGHT JOIN IN A DECLARATION CONCERNING ROMANIA'S CLAIM TO NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA, ANNEXED BY HUNGARY IN 1940 WITH HITLER'S APPROVAL.

THERE WAS A BELIEF THAT BULGARIA'S TITLE TO SOUTHERN DOBRUDJA, ALSO CEDED BY ROMANIA IN 1940, MIGHT NOT BE BROUGHT INTO the NEGOTIATIONS BY THE ROMANIAN DELEGATION, ALTHOUGH THE PARLEY BEGAN WITH RUSSIA SHOWING A STIFFENING ATTITUDE TO THE "NEUTRALITY" CLAIMS OF BULGARIA.

DURING THE DAY THE MOSCOW PRESS LET IT BE KNOWN THAT IF BULGARIA'S LEADERS WISHED TO SAVE THEMSELVES AND THEIR COUNTRY THEY SHOULD JOIN IN THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY WITH SPEED AND ENERGY.

MOSCOW'S CITIZENS SEEMED LITTLE CONCERNED BY THE PRESENCE OF THE ROMANIAN DELEGATION IN THE CAPITAL. "THE RED ARMY IS WHAT BRINGS ABOUT SUCH PEACE OFFERS," WAS A GENERAL COMMENT. "THAT INTERESTS US MORE."

THE ROMANIAN DELEGATION WAS HEADED BY MINISTER OF JUSTICE LUCRETIU PATRASCANU, COMMUNIST MEMBER OF THE NEW ROMANIAN CABINET, WHO BROUGHT ALONG HIS PRETTY, BRUNETTE WIFE, ELENA, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE DAILY ROMANIA LIBERAT.

BULGARIA, ETC., SECOND GRAF NIGHT LEAD BULGARIA SEP 2 1944
DY1014PEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, AUG 31-(AP)-MOSCOW SHOOK FROM THE VIBRATION OF 20 SALVOS FROM 324 VICTORY GUNS WHICH TONIGHT CELEBRATED THE ENTRY OF SOVIET TROOPS INTO BUCHAREST, ROMANIAN CAPITAL.

IT WAS A GREAT NIGHT FOR RUSSIA.

THIS WAS THE FIRST CAPITAL OF A FOREIGN COUNTRY TO BE OCCUPIED BY THE RED ARMY IN THIS WAR AND IT CAME WHILE THE ROMANIAN ARMISTICE DELEGATION WAS IN THE CAPITAL.

(A REUTERS MOSCOW DISPATCH SAID FOREIGN MINISTER VYASCHESLAV MOLOTOV WAS HOLDING HIS FIRST MEETING WITH THE ROMANIAN DELEGATION AS THE VICTORY GUNS BOOMED).

IT WAS GEN. RODION Y.MALINOVSKY WHO OPENED THE ROMANIAN DRIVE WITH THE CAPTURE OF IASI AUG. 22, AND TO HIS SECOND UKRAINE ARMY WENT THE HONOR OF ENTERING THE CAPITULATED BALKAN CAPITAL. MALINOVSKY WAS A SERGEANT MACHINE-GUNNER WITH THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITIONP CHP IN F

THE HONOR OF ENTERING THE CAPITULATED BALKAN CAPITAL. MALINOVSKY WAS A SERGEANT MACHINE-GUNNER WITH THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE IN THE LAST WAR.

THE RUSSIANS TOOK OVER THE MILITARY SITUATION IN BUCHAREST, BUT, IN KEEPING WITH THE TERMS OF MOLOTOV'S ANNOUNCEMENTS, WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH THE EXISTING SOCIAL SYSTEM IN ROMANIA. THE RED ARMY INTENDS TO DRIVE ON WESTWARD AND LINK UP WITH MARSHAL TITO'S FORCES IN YUGOSLAVIA, CUT OFF THE GERMANS IN GREECE AND BULGARIA, AND ALSO STRIKE TOWARD HUNGARY AND GERMANY ITSELF.

MALINOVSKY'S ADVANCE HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MOST SENSATIONAL OF THE WAR, AND DURING THE DAY HIS MEN TOOK 7,000 MORE GERMAN PRISONERS AND ROLLED THROUGH 250 TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

ON THE BATTLEFIELD BETWEEN CAPTURED PLOESTI, 30 MILES NORTH OF BUCHAREST, AND THE CAPITAL, THE RUSSIANS FOUND THE BODY OF GENERAL MICH, COMMANDER OF THE NAZI 15TH ARMY CORPS. MAJ. GEN. SPRINGELL, COMMANDER OF THE 76TH NAZI INFANTRY DIVISION, WAS CAPTURED.

ME858PEW

BULLETIN

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, AUG. 31-(AP)-BULGARIA SEALED THE TURKISH-BULGARIAN FRONTIER TODAY.

THE CLOSING OF THE BORDER TO ALL TRAFFIC WAS TAKEN TO MEAN - THAT GERMAN DIPLOMATS AWAITING EXCHANGE IN TURKEY, WHICH RECENTLY SEVERED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY, WOULD BE UNABLE TO LEAVE THIS COUNTRY.

N530PEW

FOLLOWING MAY BE USED AS A PRECEDE OR WITH JOSEPH MORTON'S EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE RED ARMY MOVEMENT INTO BUCHAREST:

(EDITOR'S NOTE: JOSEPH MORTON, WHO WITNESSED THE RED ARMY'S PUSH THROUGH BUCHAREST THURSDAY, MOVED TO THE BALKANS AFTER AN ASSIGNMENT WITH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF IN ITALY. HE WAS A WAR MAP EDITOR FOR TWO YEARS BEFORE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO DO FIRST-HAND WAR REPORTING FOR THE AP UNDER A FOREIGN SERVICE ASSIGNMENT IN MAY, 1942. BORN IN ST.JOSEPH, MO., HE ATTENDED THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AND IOWA STATE COLLEGE. HE JOINED THE AP AT LINCOLN, NEB., IN MARCH, 1937.)

THE A.P.

DY842PEW

CHUNGKING, AUG 31-(AP)-CHINESE TROOPS FIGHTING TOWARD THE YANGTZE RIVER PORT OF ICHANG HAVE PENETRATED ENEMY DEFENSES TO WITHIN FIVE AND ONE HALF TO SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF THE CITY, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IN HUNAN PROVINCE OTHER CHINESE UNITS DROVE BACK JAPANESE ATTACKING THEIR POSITIONS TEN AND ONE HALF MILES SOUTHWEST OF HENGYANG AND BROKE INTO THE TOWN OF CHALING WHERE STREET FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS.

SB1112AEW

CHUNGKING, AUG 31-(AP)-IN TWO BATTLES NEAR YOCHOW IN HUNAN PROVINCE AUG.29 U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE FLIERS SCORED THE BEST HAUL THEY HAVE YET ACHIEVED--49 PLANES DESTROYED, PROBABLY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

THE FIGURES WERE GIVEN IN THE COMMUNIQUE FROM GEN.JOSEPH W. STILWELL'S HEADQUARTERS. IT ALSO REPORTED FRESH AMERICAN RAIDS ON THE HANKOW AND CANTON AREAS AND A FIGHT WITH ZEROS NEAR HANKOW IN WHICH EIGHT ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND FIVE DAMAGED.

G954AEW

RABAUL (300)

BY MURLIN SPENCER

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, AUG. 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-RABAUL IS THE MOST-BOMBED JAPANESE BASE IN THE ENTIRE PACIFIC.

THE BY-PASSED NEW BRITAIN STRONGHOLD, WITH ITS SPACIOUS HARBORS AND NETWORK OF AIRFIELDS, FIRST WAS REPORTED HIT IN A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED APRIL 21, 1942. SINCE THEN, COMMUNIQUES HAVE REPORTED MORE THAN 360 RAIDS ON RABAUL AND ITS MAIN AIRFIELDS, VUNAKANAU, ROPOPO, LAKUNAI AND TOBERA.

UP TO YESTERDAY THE BOMB TONNAGE REPORTED DROPPED ON RABAUL WAS 13,688. FOR MORE THAN A YEAR, TONNAGE FIGURES WERE NOT GIVEN IN REPORTS ON INDIVIDUAL RAIDS. THE GRAND TOTAL PROBABLY EXCEEDS 20,000 TONS.

AMERICAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS HAVE SHOT DOWN 1,102 JAPANESE PLANES IN THE RABAUL AREA AND DESTROYED OR PUT OUT OF SERVICE 439 FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS ON THE GROUND.

THE FLIERS SANK 73 SHIPS, RANGING FROM HEAVY CRUISERS TO DESTROYERS, SUBMARINES, TRANSPORTS, TANKERS AND SMALLER MERCHANT SHIPS. THEY SANK 43 SMALL VESSELS, VARYING FROM 100 TO 500 TONS, IN A SINGLE ATTACK AT RABAUL AS WELL AS MORE THAN 200 HARBOR CRAFT.

RAIDERS ALSO HAVE DAMAGED 127 WARSHIPS, TRANSPORTS, TANKERS AND MEDIUM-SIZED MERCHANTSHIPS THERE.

THE PRICE PAID FOR THIS LONG-RANGE VICTORY WAS COMPARATIVELY SMALL. COMMUNIQUES HAVE ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF 244 AMERICAN PLANES. THE TOTAL PROBABLY WAS NEARLY DOUBLE THAT FIGURE BUT ANY PLANE WHICH WAS SHOT DOWN WHERE THE JAPANESE MIGHT NOT BE ABLE TO SEE IT OR FIND IT WAS CONSIDERED A MILITARY SECRET.

JAPAN HAD RELIED HEAVILY ON RABAUL TO BAR AN AMERICAN MARCH BACK TO THE PHILIPPINES. BUT RABAUL TODAY IS JUST A "MILK RUN" USED FREQUENTLY TO TEST OUT NEW PILOTS GOING INTO COMBAT FOR THE FIRST TIME. IT HAS JUST ENOUGH STING LEFT IN ITS ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS TO SERVE AS A TRAINING TARGET.

X832PPW NM

A128FX (HARMON)

BY WILLIAM L.WORDEN (240)

HEADQUARTERS,ARMY AIR FORCES,PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS,AUG.31-(AP)-ONE THOUSAND-PLANE RAIDS ON JAPAN, DESTROYING ITS INDUSTRIES AND BREAKING THE BACK OF ITS MILITARY POWER, WERE FORESEEN TODAY BY LT.GEN.MILLARD F.HARMON AS HE ASSUMED COMMAND OF ALL ARMY AIR FORCE UNITS IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS.

"WE HOPE ERE LONG TO SETTLE DOWN TO SOMETHING OF THE KIND

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OF UNREMITTING BOMBING THAT HAS TO A LARGE EXTENT BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR BREAKING THE BACK OF GERMAN MILITARY POWER," HE SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE.

THE GENERAL SAID HE BELIEVED JAPAN IS HOARDING HER AIR FORCES, BOTH PLANES AND PERSONNEL, AND IS NOT ATTEMPTING TO MEET AMERICAN THREATS ON OUTLYING ISLANDS. HE ATTRIBUTED THIS TO A DESIRE TO HAVE POWER IN RESERVE TO THROW AGAINST THE AMERICANS LATER, POSSIBLY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

HARMON SAID HE THOUGHT 1,000-PLANE RAIDS WOULD BE POSSIBLE AGAINST JAPAN FROM BASES IN NORTHERN FORMOSA, ALONG THE CHINA COAST AND IN THE RYUKYU ISLANDS.

"I EXPECT THE DESTRUCTION (OF JAPAN'S INDUSTRY) PER WEIGHT OF BOMBS DROPPED TO BE GREATER THAN IT WAS AGAINST GERMANY," HE SAID.

HARMON SAID THE JAPANESE WILL NOT SURRENDER.

"HIS HOMELAND MUST EVENTUALLY BE OCCUPIED AND OVERRUN BY OUR FORCES," HE ASSERTED.

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"WE ARE ALL JUSTLY ELATED OVER THE EXCELLENT NEWS FROM EUROPE. WE MUST NOT, BECAUSE OF THIS, SEE VICTORY JUST OVER THE HORIZON IN THE PACIFIC. WE MUST COUNT ON MORE THAN ONE YEAR OF HARD FIGHTING AHEAD BEFORE THE END CAN BE IN SIGHT."

X743PPW NM

(NY)..SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, AUG 31-(AP)-LT. GEN. GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, HAS MADE AWARDS TO FIRST SGT. GORDON W.SNYDER OF (266 ASHBURNE ROAD) BRIGHTON, N.Y., AND STAFF SGT. JOSEPH P.SEIGEL OF (2722 SEDGWICK AVENUE) THE BRONX, NEW YORK CITY, THE A[illegible] ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SGT. SNYDER RECEIVED THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ENEMY IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC."

SGT. SEIGEL WAS AWARDED AN AIR MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN SUSTAINED OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS--"BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY AIRDROMES AND INSTALLATIONS AND ATTACKS ON ENEMY NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPPING."

KA1107AEW

HEADQUARTERS ALASKAN DIVISION AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND, U.S.ARMY AIR FORCES, AUG 30-(AP)-LT.BASSELL (CORRECT) BLAKESMITH OF CHARITON, IOWA, TODAY WEARS THE U.S.AIR MEDAL FOR THE RESCUE OF A

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RUSSIAN FLIER WHO WANDERED TWO DAYS IN THE SNOW AFTER BEING PITCHED FROM AN A-20 HAVOC BOMBER BEING FERRIED TO THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN BATTLE-FRONT.

THE FREAK ACCIDENT OCCURRED JULY 2, 1943, ON BARREN WASTELAND, ABOUT 70 MILES NORTHEAST OF GALENA, ALASKA, A STOP ON THE FAIRBANKS-TO-NOME FERRY ROUTE, BUT MILITARY SECRECY FORBADE TELLING THE STORY UNTIL NOW.

THE PARACHUTE OF THE SOVIET AIRMAN, LT.CONSTANTA P.DEMIANENKO, OPENED WHEN HE WAS FLUNG OUT AND HE WANDERED TWO DAYS WITH A BADLY-INJURED LEG.

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WORD OF HIS DISAPPEARANCE WAS FLASHED TO LADD FIELD, FAIRBANKS, AND BLAKESMITH TOOK OFF AT ONCE. HE SIGHTED A YELLOW PARACHUTE BUT A LANDING WAS IMPOSSIBLE WITH HIS WHEELED PLANE. NEXT MORNING, ACCOMPANIED BY MAJ.R.C.RAGLE, OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE A.T.C.SEARCH AND RESCUE SQUADRON, HE RETURNED IN A FLOAT PLANE.

THEY SPIED THE RUSSIAN VIGOROUSLY WAVING TO THEM AND "SAT DOWN" ON THE NEAREST LAKE. BLAKESMITH SET OFF THROUGH THE BOG LAND IN THE DIRECTION OF THE RUSSIAN. A MILE OR SO EN ROUTE, HE SANK TO HIS ARMPITS IN QUAGMIRE.

BY THE TIME HE GOT BACK TO THE PLANE, THE RUSSIAN ALREADY WAS THERE.

THREE MONTHS LATER BLAKESMITH WAS AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL IN A CEREMONY AT LADD FIELD.

KK228AEW

AN ALEUTIAN ISLAND BASE,AUG.26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LIBERATOR BOMBER PILOTS OF THE 11TH ARMY AIR FORCE REPORTED SEEING 25 TO 50 BUILDINGS BURNING AFTER THEIR RAID AGAINST THE KASHIWABARA ARMY DEPOT ON PARAMUSHIRO IN THE KURILES TODAY, ONE OF THE MOST ACTIVE DAYS OF

THE NORTH PACIFIC AIR WAR AGAINST THE ISLAND CHAIN GUARDING THE NORTHERN ROUTE TO JAPAN.

LTS. ELLIS F. MILLARD, BRADENTON,FLA., AND JOHN A.NIXON, JR., OMAHA, NEB., REPORTED THEY COULD SEE THE DAMAGING RESULTS FROM THEIR PLANES.

AFTER THIS EARLY MORNING STRIKE, OTHER ARMY LIBERATORS AND VENTURAS OF FLEET AIR WING FOUR STRUCK AT KURILE INSTALLATIONS AND SHIPPING IN DAYLIGHT IN A TRIPLE THREAT OFFENSIVE.

DOCKS, SUPPLY DUMPS AND BARGES AT ONNEKOTAN ISLAND, JUST SOUTH OF PARAMUSHIRO, WERE SMASHED AND LEFT BURNING BY LIBERATORS. THE NAVY VENTURAS MADE A FOLLOW-UP RAID ON THE SAME TARGETS, STRAFING SHIPPING AT LOW LEVEL.

ALL PLANES RETURNED FROM THE THREE MISSIONS.

ELEVENTH AIR FORCE MEDIUM MITCHELL BOMBERS ALSO WERE ACTIVE. TWO OF THEM, WHICH SANK A SMALL PATROL SHIP OFF PARAMUSHIRO, ROARED DOWN TO BARELY 50 FEET ABOVE SEA IN A STRAFING ATTACK. IT WAS THE SEVENTH SUCH VESSEL SUNK BY MITCHELLS OF THE SAME SQUADRON SINCE MID-MAY. SEVERAL OTHERS HAVE BEEN DAMAGED.

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THE TWO LOW-FLYING MITCHELL PILOTS WHOSE PLANES SANK THE PATROL SHIP WERE LTS.RAYMOND LIVINGSTON, GLENDALE, CALIF., AND DANIEL CAMPBELL, CHELAN, WASH.

OTHERS IN LIVINGSTON'S PLANE INCLUDED; LT.RICHARD GARDNER, BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR, TOLEDO,O.; S/SGT.GEORGE BURNS, GUNNER, MORRIS PLAINS,N.J., WHO WAS CREDITED WITH PROBABLY HAVING DOWNED A JAPANESE FIGHTER; S/SGT.JOHN MACDONALD, ENGINEER-GUNNER, SOUTH BOSTON, MASS.; S/SGT.LEROY A.METCALF, RADIO-GUNNER, ATTLEBORO,MASS.

OTHERS IN CAMPBELL'S PLANE INCLUDED: LT.WILLIAM LYSAUGHT, BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR, ROSEDALE, LONG ISLAND; T/SGT.EMMETT BLAKLEY, RADIO-GUNNER, BROOKLYN,MICH.; S/SGT.WILLIAM GAJEWSKI, LANSING, MICH.; S/SGT.RALPH CAMPITIELLO, ENGINEER-GUNNER, WELLINGTON,N.J.

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XZ 305ACW

BY AL DOPKING (275)

SEVENTH AAF HEADQUARTERS, CENTRAL PACIFIC,AUG.30-(AP)-FIGHTER PILOTS LEARNED ABOUT GROUND FIGHTING IN THE BATTLE OF THE MARIANAS -- STRICTLY AS A MATTER OF SELF-PRISERVATION.

THE FIGHTER PILOTS OF THE SEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE SPENT THEIR DAY TIME SUPPORTING TROOPS WITH BOMBING, STRAFING AND ROCKET FIRE AND THEIR FIRST EIGHT NIGHTS ON SAIPAN IN INFANTRY TILTS OF THEIR OWN.

FOUR OF THESE YOUNG FLIERS TODAY TOLD HOW THE JAPANESE BEGAN TRYING TO INFILTRATE THEIR CAMP SOON AFTER THEY LANDED THEIR P-47 THUNDERBOLTS ON ISELY AIR FIELD JUNE 22, SEVEN DAYS AFTER THE FIRST ASSAULT WAVES STORMED ASHORE.

ZI GUESS OUR WORST NIGHT WAS JUNE 25," SAID FLIGHT LEADER FIRST LT.WILLIAM B.SPENCER OF SACRAMENTO,CALIF. "ABOUT 35 OF THEM TRIED TO BREAK THROUGH AND IT GOT PRETTY HOT FOR A WHILE."

THE THREE MEMBERS OF HIS SQUAD, WHICH THEY CALL THE "BAR FLIES," MADE HIS OPINION UNANIMOUS WITH NODS AND GRINS. THEY ARE SECOND LTS.CHARLES J.FIETZ OF (27 STANDISH RD.) REVIERE,MASS., RAYMOND L.CORMIER OF (2633 ACHUSNET) NEW BEDFORD,MASS., AND WALTER K.BYERS OF (2460 28TH ST.) ASTORIA,LONG ISLAND,N.Y.

30.24-18427

ALL FOUR PRAISED THE THUNDERBOLT, MAKING ITS FIRST APPEARANCE IN THE PACIFIC WAR IN THE MARIANAS. THEY SAID IT SIMPLY WAS TOO FAST FOR ENEMY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS.

IT ALSO WAS THE FIRST TIME THE JAPANESE WERE GIVEN A TASTE OF THEIR ROCKET FIRE. THE PILOTS REPORTED THE ROCKETS ACHIEVED MORE ACCURACY THAN 500-POUND BOMBS, PARTICULARLY AGAINST PERSONNEL AND LIGHT MATERIAL.

FLYING IN THE MARIANAS WAS A GRUELLING JOB WITH 7TH AAF PILOTS MAKING 5,000 MISSIONS FROM JUNE 22 TO AUG.10. ABOUT HALF OF THEM WERE COMBAT PATROLS AND THE REST BOMBING, STRAFING AND ROCKET SORTIES. THEY FIRED 1,500,000 ROUNDS OF .50 CALIBER AMMUNITION AND DROPPED 532 TONS OF BOMBS.

FJYPQACW

SEP 2 1944

BY NORMAN BELL

ALEUTIAN HEADQUARTERS, 11TH AIR FORCE,AUG.27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IN THE SECOND CONSECUTIVE DAY OF ARMY-NAVY AIR RAIDS AGAINST JAPAN'S KURILE ISLAND BACK DOOR, NAVY VENTURA CREWS REPORTED A 7,000-TON OIL TANKER WAS LEFT IN FLAMES TODAY AFTER A DIRECT HIT AMIDSHIPS AND A DAMAGED FREIGHTER EXPLODED AFTER A STRAFING ATTACK.

THE RAIDS AGAINST NORTHERN JAPANESE SHIPPING AND KURILE ISLAND INSTALLATIONS WERE MADE BY ARMY AND NAVY BOMBERS OF THE COMBINED AERIAL TASK FORCE COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN. DAVENPORT JOHNSON AND COMMODORE LESLIE E. GEHRES.

THE VENTURAS, OPERATING FROM FLEET AIR WING FOUR'S OUTER ALEUTIAN BASE, CAUGHT THE OILER OFF ONNEKOTAN ISLAND. THE FREIGHTER WAS ATTACKED IN SURIBACHI BAY, PARAMUSHIRO ISLAND.

30.24- 18427

ARMY MITCHELLS SWOOPED DOWN IN A LOW LEVEL ATTACK ON A FORCE OF 10 OR 12 SMALL JAPANESE PATROL VESSELS IN PARAMUSHIRO STRAIT, BETWEEN PARAMUSHIRO AND SHIMUSHU ISLANDS. IN ADDITION TO ONE DEFINITELY SUNK, ANOTHER WAS LEFT DEAD IN THE WATER IN SINKING CONDITION. THE SINKING WAS THE EIGHTH CREDITED TO THE MITCHELL SQUADRON SINCE MAY. LT.DOUGLAS BANKER OF JACKSON HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND, AND HIS CREW OF ANOTHER MITCHELL DREW CREDIT FOR AN ASSIST IN THE LATEST SINKING.

COLLER'S CREW MEMBERS INCLUDED: LT.WILLIAM HAUK, BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR, CLEVELAND,OHIO; S/SGT. RAYMOND ELLIS, GUNNER, SOUTH BEND,IND.

BANKER'S CREWMEN INCLUDED: LT.JOHN FRANKS, COPILOT, SPARTANBURG,S.C.; LT.JACK EVANS, BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR, DETROIT; T/SGT.FRANK POPLIN, GUNNER, MOCKSVILLE,N.C.; PVT.WILLIAM TRAVELBEE, GUNNER, MUSKEGON,MICH.

DV1039PCWHH

SEP 2 1944

MEXICO CITY, AUG. 31-(AP)-AMBASSADOR GEORGE S.MESSERSMITH PLANS TO LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES SEPT. 25 FOR A VACATION. HE SAID HIS TRIP WOULD TAKE HIM FIRST TO SAN ANTONIO, TEX., THEN TO NEW ORLEANS, AND WASHINGTON FOR A FEW DAYS. HE PLANS TO RETURN BY NOV. 10.

MEXICO CITY,AUG.31-(AP)-THE ANNUAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO AT THE OPENING SESSION OF CONGRESS TOMORROW MORNING WILL BE BROADCAST BY SHORTWAVE OVER A GOVERNMENT RADIO STATION, THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR ANNOUNCED TODAY.
THERE ALSO WILL BE A NATIONWIDE LONGWAVE HOOKUP.
THE MINISTRY EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE MESSAGE WOULD BE HEARD IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AS WELL AS THROUGHOUT THIS REPUBLIC. SCHOOLS AND MILITARY CENTERS HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO TUNE IN.
THE SESSION OPENS AT 11 A.M., CENTRAL WAR TIME.

DV655PCW

MEXICO CITY, AUG. 30-(AP)-A NEW LAW PERMITTING SHIPS AND PLANES OF THE MEXICAN NAVY TO FIGHT IN FOREIGN WATERS WAS DECREED TODAY BY PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO.

THE REGULATION STATES: "IN CASE OF INTERNATIONAL WAR, CONSTITUTIONALLY DECLARED, THE NAVY OF MEXICO WILL OPERATE WITH THE ARMED FORCES OF THE COUNTRIES ALLIED WITH THE MEXICAN NATION, UPON ORDERS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC."

UNDER FORMER REGULATIONS, THE NAVY WAS NOT PERMITTED TO LEAVE WATERS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

MEXICO IS AT WAR WITH JAPAN AND GERMANY, BUT SO FAR HAS SENT NO TROOPS.

SEP 2 1944

N12MIDNITE

(NY) MONTREAL, AUG 31-(AP)-LT.GEORGE BEURLING, CANADIAN AIR FORCE ACE, LEFT TONIGHT FOR NEW YORK WITH OFFICIAL PRELIMINARY PAPERS FOR U.S. CITIZENSHIP IN HIS POCKET AND THE INTENTION OF JOINING THE U.S. AIR FORCES, THE CHINESE AIR FORCE OR "ANYTHING TO HELP ME GET BACK INTO ACTION."

BEURLING, WHO SHOT DOWN MORE THAN 32 PLANES WHILE SERVING WITH THE RAF AND RCAF, SAID HE HAD DECIDED HE WANTED TO FIGHT AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

"I'VE BEEN OUT OF ACTION FOR A LONG TIME NOW," HE SAID. "THE FIRST FIVE DAYS BACK HERE IN CANADA WERE ENOUGH TO MAKE ME ITCH FOR ACTION." XXX I'VE HAD ENOUGH OF IT."

DY959PEW

MEXICO CITY,AUG.29-(AP)-CARLOS ALBERTO PARDO, ARGENTINE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, SAID TODAY THAT THERE WAS NO DIPLOMATIC SIGNIFICANCE IN THE TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES OF ALBERTO PALACIOS COSTA, WHO HAD BEEN APPOINTED ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO, BUT FAILED TO OCCUPY THE POST BECAUSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION INVOLVING THE TWO COUNTRIES.

HE SAID THAT PALACIOS, WHO LEFT HERE BY PLANE YESTERDAY FOR NEW YORK, WOULD ONLY REMAIN THERE A FEW DAYS -- FOR PURELY PERSONAL REASONS -- BEFORE CONTINUING TO BUENOS AIRES.

SEP 2 1944

EJ1 31ACW

NEW YORK, AUG 31-(AP)-THE GERMANS' TRANSKONTINENT AGENCY SAID DOEME SZTOJAY, WHO WAS SWEPT OUT OF THE PREMIERSHIP OF HUNGARY LAST TUESDAY, "DIED TODAY AT NOON." FCC MONITORS INTERCEPTED THE WIRLESS TRANSMISSION TO THE BALKAN PRESS.

SB306PEW

UNDATED CROAT (150)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A GERMAN DNB AGENCY BROADCAST ANNOUNCED LAST (THUR) NIGHT THAT DR. ANTE PAVELIC, CHIEF OF NAZI-ESTABLISHED CROATIA, HAD OUSTED DR. MLADEN LORKOVIC, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, AND ANTE VOKIC, MINISTER OF WAR, AND NAMED TWO MILITARY MEN TO SUCCEED THEM.

COL.DR.MATO PRKOVIC OF THE USTASHI, PAVELIC'S STORM TROOP ORGANIZATION, WAS APPOINTED MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, THE BROADCAST SAID, AND VICE ADMIRAL STEINFEL WAS MADE MINISTER OF WAR.

ALSO OUSTED IN THE SHAKEUP WERE TWO CIVILIANS HOLDING KEY POLICE JOBS, DR.MILUTIN JURCHIC, MAIN DIRECTOR OF THE BOARD FOR PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY, AND DR.JOSIP VRAGOVIC, POLICE PRESIDENT OF THE ZAGREB DISTRICT. BOTH WERE REPLACED BY USTASHI MEN, COL.ERIH LISAK, GOVERNOR OF THE GORA-PRIGORJE PROVINCE SUCCEEDING JURCHIC AND MAJ. IVAN KIRIN SUCCEEDING VRAGOVIC.

LT.GEN.CHANIC WAS RELIEVED AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE CROAT ARMED FORCES AND HIS OFFICE WILL BE HANDLED BY THE WAR MINISTER, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

DY812PEW

UNDATED SEDAN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEDAN, A TOWN OF 17,000 POPULATION JUST NORTH OF THE MEUSE IN NORTHERN FRANCE, IS ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS BATTLEFIELDS OF MILITARY HISTORY.

IT WAS THERE THAT THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE WAR OF 1870 WERE SO COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS THAT THE COMMANDER HAD TO AGREE TO AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER. THE GERMANS CAPTURED 82,000 PRISONERS. FRANCE WAS DEFEATED. THE DATE WAS SEPT. 1, EXACTLY 74 YEARS AGO.

DY813PEW

SEP 2 1944

UNDATED GOEBBELS (120)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NAZI PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS WAS QUOTED BY THE BERLIN RADIO LAST (THURS) NIGHT AS SAYING THAT GERMANY WAS NOT DEPENDING ENTIRELY ON "NEW WONDER WEAPONS" TO CHANGE THE WAR TIDE, BUT ALSO ON A FULL CIVILIAN MOBILIZATION THAT IT IS HOPED WILL TIRE OUT THE ALLIES.

THE GOEBBELS ARTICLE IN THE MAGAZINE DAS REICH THUS THREW DOWN THE VAGUE PROPAGANDA STORIES EMANATING PREVIOUSLY FROM BERLIN TO THE EFFECT THAT GERMANY HAD DISCOVERED SOME NEW MIRACULOUS AND DEVASTATING MEANS OF QUICKLY BRINGING THE WAR TO AN END IN GERMANY'S FAVOR.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, QUOTED GOEBBELS AS SAYING THAT EVEN HEAVIER "BURDENS AND WORRIES" FACED THE GERMAN PEOPLE, AND THEN ADDING: "BUT THE ENEMY, TOO, CANNOT CARRY ON THE WAR FOREVER."

DY10PEW

UNDATED CASUALTIES (WITH WASHINGTON)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GERMAN ROUT IN NORTHERN FRANCE AND LOSS OF 400,000 MEN WAS EVEN MORE COSTLY THAN STALINGRAD.

STALINGRAD COST THE GERMAN'S 330,000 MEN, AND MARKED A TURNING POINT OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.

THE TWO OPERATIONS COVERED ABOUT AN EQUAL PERIOD OF TIME--76 DAYS FOR THE STALINGRAD TRAP FROM ITS BEGINNING NOV. 19, 1942, TO CONCLUSION FEB. 2, 1943, AND 80 DAYS FOR THE FRENCH INVASION FROM JUNE 6 TO AUG. 25, THE PERIOD COVERED BY GEN.EISENHOWER'S LATEST REPORT.

WD1034PEW

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, AUG 31-----A SPEAKER WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS DONALD DAY, CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE FOR 20 YEARS IN